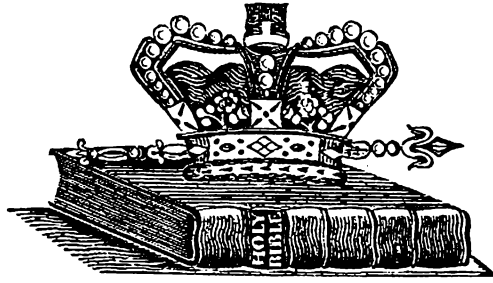


# JOHN BULL.



“ FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE.”

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**VOL. II.**

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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DUBLIN CASTLE, Dec. 29, 1821.

The Marquess Wellesley, who embarked at Holyhead, at ten o'clock a.m. the 28th instant, arrived in the harbour of Howth at five o'clock the same evening; and this day his Lordship, upon entering Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Commons of the City of Dublin. His Lordship, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the Castle, and the Council having assembled at two o'clock, was introduced in form to his Excellency Earl Talbot, who received them sitting under the canopy of the state in the Presence Chamber. The Council sitting, his Lordship's commission being read, and the oaths administered to him, his Lordship was invested with the collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and received the sword of state from the Earl Talbot. His Excellency afterwards repaired to the Presence Chamber, and received the compliments of the Nobility and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the Government of Ireland.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1822.

This Gazette contains the appointment of Thomas Fonblanque, Esq. to be Consul at Königsberg, Memel, and Pillau; Samuel Gregory Marshall, Esq. to be Consul at Calais; and Langford Heyland, Esq. to be Consul at Ostend; and His Majesty's approval of Don Antonio Salinas to be Consul at Malta for the King of the Spaniards.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1821.

1st Reg. of Life Guards—Lieut. Lord F. Conyngham, from half-pay 9th Light Dragoon, to be Lieut. vice P. S. Pilcher, who exchanges.—Royal Reg. of Horse Guards—Lieut. A. R. Wellesley, from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lieut. J. K. Picard, who retires.—4th Reg. of Dragoon Guards—To be Lieut. Cornet J. L. Hampton, from the 4th Light Dragoon, who exchanges.—5th Ditto—Cornet J. L. Hampton, from the 4th Light Dragoon, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice W. Harcourt, appointed to the Coldstream Foot Guards.—1st Reg. of Dragoon—Lieut. C. S. Hanbury, from half-pay 25th Light Dragoon, to be Paymaster, vice Kerr, dec.—2d Ditto—Cornet W. Blane to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Innes, promoted.—4th Reg. of Light Dragoon—Major G. J. Sale, from the 17th Light Dragoon, to be Major, vice Norcliffe, who exchanges; G. Weston, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Norcliffe, who exchanges.—5th Dragoon—Lieut. Major N. Norcliffe, from the 4th Light Dragoon, to be Major, vice Sale, who exchanges.—Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards—Cornet W. Harcourt, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Wellesley, appointed to the Royal Horse Guards.—3d Reg. of Foot—Lieut. M. Barlow, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Parke, who retires; Ensign J. B. Kingsbury to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Barlow; J. A. Grant, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kingsbury.—13th Ditto—Capt. T. C. Squire, from the half-pay of the 7th Foot, to be Capt. vice J. Shearman, who exchanges; Lieut. H. H. Rose, from half-pay of the Reg. to be Lieut. vice J. Dowling, who exchanges.—30th Ditto—Hosp. Ass. J. R. Gillespie to be Ass.-Surg. vice Evans, dec.—38th Ditto—Ass.-Surg. A. Shanks, M. D. from half-pay 58th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Johnson, whose appointment has not taken place.—54th Ditto—Ass.-Surg. G. Leigh, from half-pay 6th Royal Vet. Batt. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Shanks, whose appointment has not taken place.—55th Ditto—G. Lawrence, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires.—61st Ditto—Ensign H. J. Cotter, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wolfe, promoted.—63d Ditto—Capt. Cadet, W. S. Doyle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord Falkland, appointed to the 71st Foot.—67th Ditto—Capt. C. Wyndham, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Maj. by purchase, vice Cassidy, who retires.—71st Ditto—Ensign A. R. L'Estrange to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Peel, promoted in the 2d West India Reg.; Ensign Viscount Falkland, from the 63d Foot, to be Ensign, vice L'Estrange.—75th Ditto—J. D'Arley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hawkins, promoted in the 89th Foot.—89th Ditto—Ensign F. Hawkins, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lockwood, promoted in the 22d Foot.—90th Ditto—J. H. Baldwin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cotter, promoted in the 61st Foot.—Brevet—Capt. G. W. Horton, of the 81st Foot, to be Major in the Army.—HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces—Hosp. Ass. F. Farmer, from half-pay, vice Coleman, appointed to the 40th Foot; Hosp. Ass. P. Stewart, from half-pay, vice Gillespie, appointed to the 30th Foot.

MEMORANDA.—The appointment of Lieut. Beamish, to be Lieut. in the 4th Dragoon Guards, has not taken place.—The appointment of Lieut. Ware, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieut. in the 14th Foot, should be vice T. Jenour, who retires upon half-pay 93d Foot, instead of Jenour, dismissed the service.—The commission of Capt. Raper, of the 19th Foot, has been antedated to the 18th April, 1818, but he is not to be allowed any back pay.—The commission of Ensign Pittman, of the 59th Foot, has been antedated to 10th May, 1820, but he is not to be allowed any additional pay.

Commission in the Westchester Regular Militia.

J. Brockman, Gent. to be Adjutant.

Commissioners signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Norfolk.

To be Deputy Lieut. —B. Lombe, Esq. : E. Lombe, jun. Esq. : G. S. Kett, Esq. : T. P. Slapp, Clerk.—2d or Eastern Reg. of Norfolk Militia—G. E. Francis, Esq. to be Capt. vice Thompson, resigned; Adj. J. Guthrie, to serve with the rank of Capt.; Lieut. J. Smith, from the half-pay 14th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Nere, resigned; H. Minshall, Gent. to be ditto, vice Hogg, dec.—Yarmouth Yeomanry Cavalry—J. Green, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Spelman, promoted; C. Cubitt, Gent. to be ditto, by augmentation.

Commission in the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieut. J. Radford to be Capt. vice Sitwell, resigned; Cornet A. N. E. Mosley to be Lieut. vice Radford, promoted; R. S. Sitwell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Mosley, promoted.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jenkinson and Chambers, Coventry, drapers.—Friday and Bourcard, London, merchants.—Cullen and Whitfield, Little Bolton, cotton-spinners.—Pool and Westmoreland, Penrith, timber-merchants.—Brown and Co. Cheapside, merchants.—Inkson and Boswell, Adelphi, tailors.—R. and J. Hesketh, Manchester, (no trade).—W. C. and J. M. Hooper, Old Change, wholesale-grocers.—R. and J. Thomas, Oxford-street, woollen-draper.—Trower and Slater, Great Eastcheap, warehousemen.—Sutton and Co. Fenchurch-street, sworn-brokers, so far as respects H. Sutton.—R. and I. Whittaker, Leeds, stone-masons.—R. and J. S. Miller, Poole, brewers.—Woolin and Co. Sheffield, factors.—Dore and Co. Bath, bankers, so far as respects W. Dore.—Davies and Co. North Andley-street, (no trade).—Rudd and Shand, Wilmot-street, hair-cutters.—Butler and Wade, Crutched-friars, ship-brokers.—Bishop and Venton, London, coal-merchants.—Pellatt, jun. and Smith, Jun. Camberwell, silversmiths.—Smith and Co. Hampstead, (no trade).—Hulbert and Webb, Bath, milliners.—Lloyd and Goodman, Mason's-hall, Blackwell-hall-factors.—Shepherd and Co. Cockspur-street, cut glass-manufacturers, so far as respects S. Shepherd.—Strachan and Murray, Cornhill, watch-makers.—Koch and Eiving, Jeffries-square, merchants.—Crosley and Folkes, Queen-street, coach-makers.—Wilson and Haswell, Bush-lane, wire-merchants.—W. and J. Guest, Birmingham, merchants.—Cockerill and Moginie, Smithfield Bars, cheesemongers.—Perrett, sen. and Co. Leigh-street, tailors, so far as respects J. Perrett.—Cowie and Co. Long-acre, refiners, so far as respects T. Cowie.

## BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. D. BEAUMONT, Maidstone, upholsterer.—J. CLUNIE, Camberwell, baker.

## BANKRUPTS.

T. GRAVES, jun. Cottenham, butcher.—J. WHITE, Bletchingley, farmer.—T. ABBEY, Pocklington, ironmonger.—G. NEALE, Grantham, builder.—R. ABBEY, Aine, Yorkshire, miller.—T. CLARK, Hammersmith, money-servicer.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 2, H. Atkinson, Bread-street-hill, Thames street, ironmonger.—Jan. 12, T. Merrick, Fritt-street, merchant.—Jan. 22, T. Austin, J. Gregory, and J. Huxson, Bath, haberdashers.—Jan. 22, R. Ashby, Poultry, engraver.—Jan. 26, J. Hooper, Tooley-street, chymist.—Feb. 16, G. Laing, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mining-lane, merchant.—Jan. 26, J. Wilson, Macclisfield, bookseller.—Jan. 22, T. Sargent, Milbank-row, timber-merchant.—Feb. 2, I. Hoile, Beech-street, button-seller.—Jan. 22, D. Fowler and A. Anstie, Gracechurch-street, merchants.—Jan. 26, S. Mace, Norwich, grocer.—Feb. 9, J. Bend, Lloyd's Coffee House, underwriter.

Jan. 26, J. Tillotson, Warley, cotton-spinner.—Jan. 25, P. Jones and W. Appleton, Liverpool, saddlers.—Jan. 23, R. Bulpin, Bridgewater, draper.—Jan. 24, H. H. Whitmarsh, Wingham, maltster.—Jan. 22, T. Biddick, St. Issey, coinfactor.—Jan. 22, R. Masters, Coventry, tailor.—Jan. 24, T. Ward, Seamer, maltster.—Jan. 22, C. Bayley, Abingdon, linen-draper.

## CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 22.

J. Horsfield, Bolton, grocer.—J. Bracewell, Bramley, Yorkshire, inn-keeper.—D. Adcock, Melton Mowbray, druggist.—R. Wadham, Poole, grocer.—T. Oakden, Manchester, tailor.—S. Bulmer, Oxford-street, woollen-draper.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A royal ordinance, dated Dec. 26, appoints the Duke de Doudeauville, Peer of France, to be Director-General of the Posts.—On the same day the Chamber of Peers sat, when the Minister of Finance presented the *projet de loi* relative to the collection of the provisional three-twelfths. The *projet* was referred to a Committee. The Chamber adjourned to Friday.

On Dec. 25, M. Ravez, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, presented to the King the vote of credit for the three-twelfths of the contributions of 1822.—The Duke of Tarentum paid his respects to the King.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the same day, M. de Chabrol, De Crouzel, was elected fourth Vice President of the Chamber, he had 164 votes, M. Delalot, 130.

A private letter from Paris, dated Dec. 28, states, that his Majesty's health has recently sustained a most severe shock; the mental faculties of his Majesty, affected by a too assiduous atten-

tion to public business, and by the great questions which have lately agitated him, were for a time snatched from him. At the last extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers, the language of the King excited the attention of his Ministers, who, guage of the King excited the attention of his Ministers, who, convinced of the nature of the malady conducted him back to his apartments. There is little doubt that his Majesty has recovered the entire possession of his intellectual faculties.

The *Moniteur*, the *Journal des Debats*, and the *Gazette de France*, mention a conspiracy against the Government, which had been detected at Saumur, a town in the department of the Maine et Loire. This plot, which had been some weeks in preparation, was communicated to General Jamin, Commandant at Angers, who immediately proceeded towards Saumur with two companies of the 44th regiment. The intention was to obtain possession of the Castle of Saumur; but in this they were baffled, by the arrest of eight of the principal conspirators. An adjutant, sub-officer of the 44th, and a sergeant-major of the same regiment, were also arrested, and are to be tried before the military tribunal. Another individual (M. Delon), accused of being one of the principal agents, fled on the arrival of the troops.—A conflagration, "on the cause of which," says the *Journal of the Department of the Maine and Loire*, "opinions are not decided," has spread con- sternation through the town of Saumur. It broke out on the even- ing of the 18th inst. in the upper story of the residence of M. Pe- ting, an eminent merchant. The civil and military authorities, the officers and students of the Military Colleges, and inhabitants of all classes, were active in their efforts to stop the progress of the devouring element, in which they did not succeed until mid- night. Five persons perished, and four were grievously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded on this calamitous occasion.

The *Moniteur* of the former day contains an official notification, that the Marquis de Marialva, the Portuguese Ambassador, pre- sented his letters of recall to the King, in a private audience, on the 30th ult.; and also a Royal ordinance, nominating Lieut.- General Goetlosquet Director-General of the *Personnel*, and M. de Percival Secretary-General in the War Department.

To the details which we have already given relatively to the *coup-de-main* which was projected against the Castle of Saumur, a letter from Tours adds, that several subaltern officers of the Horse Chasseurs of l'Ariege Corps have been arrested.—*Journal de Paris*.

A private letter from Nuremberg, dated Dec. 23, says:—"We have it from a source to be relied on, that the Austrian Cabinet has now the certitude that all hope of preserving peace between the Ottoman Porte and Russia is at an end. In consequence of this, at the departure of the last courier, Vienna Bank Stock had fallen to 522."—*Journal de Paris*.

CORRECTIONAL POLICE.—The Seventh Chamber of First Instance has pronounced judgment in the affair of Viscount de Montelegier and Colonel Barbier Dufay, who caused to be printed and distributed, a writing containing a letter, dated May 30, addressed to Gen. Montelegier, in which he accuses the General of having calumniated him in the most odious and wicked manner before all France; adding, that the declaration of the General is an imput- ed falsehood, and that he degrades himself too much in correspond- ing with a being so base and so demoralized; that, in fine, he therein provoked him to a combat *a outrance*, in the most gross and most insulting terms.—In pursuance of Articles 13, 14, 18, and 19, of the Law of the 17th of May, 1819, the Tribunal condemns Colonel Dufay to an imprisonment of one month, 500 francs fine, and to the payment of five-sixths of the expenses. And General Montelegier to 25 francs of fine, and one-sixth of the expenses. The Tribunal also orders the suppression of the three writings in question.—Colonel Dufay has entered an appeal against this judgment.

The disaffection of the Janizaries has been recently manifested, as usual, by fires; which, however, were happily extinguished before any serious mischief was done.—*Journal de Paris*.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—War against Persia has been solemnly proclaimed in this capital.—*Moniteur*.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—At Constantinople, the excesses and assassi- nations continue in despite of the orders of the Divan, and even the efforts of foreign Ministers; the Greeks and Christians are equally ill-treated. M. Chajper, attached to the English Em- bassy, and exercising the functions of Dragoman, was assaulted and pursued to the very door of his residence by a band of these ruthless fanatics. He saved himself with much difficulty. Lord Strangford, and Count Lutzw, the Austrian Internuncio, pre- sented a very energetic note to the Porte, re-urging the adoption of measures for the security of the Franks; but all orders to this effect are contemned.

The Spanish news is still of the same ominous character. On the 17th ult. the deputation of the Cortes went to the Palace to communicate to His Majesty the Message of the Assembly in reply to the second part of the Royal Message. The deputation not being announced according to the usual forms, the King refused to receive them, but appointed the following day at noon, for that purpose. This delay caused some sensation in the capital. The next day the Message was properly communicated, and the King, after hearing it read, replied, "The subject is a very grave one; I shall think of it." The purport of the Message was to detail the dangers that menaced the public peace, and to ascribe to some of the Ministers the causes of these dangers.

Baron Stroganoff, it is said, still continues to bear the title of Russian Ambassador, at Constantinople, and all notes and com- munications from the Porte pass through his hands previously to their being laid before the Emperor.

New York Papers to the 10th ult. state, that both Houses of Congress were occupied in the usual preliminary forms, before entering upon any topic of Legislative discussion. In the House of Representatives, on the 6th ult. a Resolution proposed by Mr. Moore, "to prevent duels among persons employed in the Civil, Military, and Naval service of the United States," was adopted.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the Annual Message, of which the following is the substance:—It begins by congratulating the Houses upon the aspect of affairs, internal and foreign. The President says:—"In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign powers, I am happy to state, that peace and amity are preserved with all, by a strict observance on both sides of the rights of each. In matters touch- ing our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other." On the subject of tonnage, as af- fecting the commercial relations of the United States, he notices the Act of the 3d of March, 1815, by which a proposition was made to all nations, to place our commerce with each on a basis, accept- able to all. Every nation was allowed to bring its manufactures and productions into the ports, and take the manufactures and pro- ductions of the United States back to their ports, on the same con- ditions; and, in return, it was required that a like accommodation should be granted to the vessels of the United States in the ports of other Powers. A Treaty was concluded with Great Britain in re- gard to her European dominions. To her Colonies, however, in British Government claiming the exclusive supply of those colo- nies. To this claim the United States could not assent, and in of the other, by a prohibition which still exists. The same condi- tion demanded other conditions, more favourable to her navigation, of views entertained on the various points brought into discussion, early conclusion. Very serious differences have occurred respect- ing the construction of the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1803, that, after the expiration of 12 years, that the vessels of France and Spain shall be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory, with- out paying higher duties on merchandise, or tonnage on the ves- sels, than such as were paid by the citizens of the United States. The French General reasons on this subject and the complaint of for a violation of the Revenue Laws, and contends that the conduct

of the American Government has, in every instance, been con- ciliatory and friendly to France. As soon as the treaty, by which these provinces were ceded to the United States, was rat- ified, and all danger of further breach of the revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessels which had been seized, and for the dismissal of the libel, which had been insti- tuted. The principles of the system of reciprocity, founded on the Law of the 31st of March, 1815, have been since carried into effect with the kingdoms of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburg, with a pro- vision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen. The Government of Norway has opened the ports of that kingdom to the vessels of the United States, upon the payment of the duties that are paid by their vessels to us. The question concerning the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has been, by a joint agreement of the Represen- tatives of the United States and Great Britain, at the Court of St. Petersburg, submitted to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia's decision: the result has not been received. With respect to the commercial relations with Spain, the treaty of February 22, 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida has been given to the United States; but the offi- cers charged with that service, by an order from his Catholic Majesty, delivered by his Minister to the Secretary of State, and transmitted by a special agent to the Captain General of Cuba, both provinces were formed into one territory, and a Governor appointed for it; but in consideration of the pre-existing division, and of the distance and difficulty of communication between Pen- scola, the residence of the Governor of West Florida, and St. Augustine, that of the Governor of East Florida, at which places the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two Secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensa- cola, and the other at St. Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the United States relating to the revenue and the slave trade, which were extended to these provinces. It has been seen with much concern, that in the per- formance of the duty of receiving the provinces agreeable to treaty, a collision has existed between the Governor and the Judge ap- pointed for the western district. This subject, therefore, is re- commended to the early consideration of Congress.—In respect of Portugal, the President says—"The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, since the termination of the last session of Con- gress, has been removed from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where a revolution similar to that which occurred in the neighbouring king- dom of Spain had, in like manner, been sanctioned by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning Monarch. The diplomatic in- tercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed; but the change of internal administration having already materi- ally affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries appears to be advisable at an early hour. After noticing the contest, and alluding to the recent events in South America, the President says:—"It is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result by friendly counsel with the govern- ment of Spain, will be the object of the government of the United States." He then proceeds to state the financial resources of the United States—the receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of Jan. to the 30th of September last, amounted to 16,219,197 dollars 70 cents, which, with the balance of 1,184,461 dollars 21 cents, in the Treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of 17,413,658 dollars 91 cents. The payments during the same period amounted to 15,645,288 dollars 47 cents, leaving in the Treasury on the last mentioned day, the sum of 1,768,370 dollars 44 cents. It is es- timated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year will exceed the demands which will be made on the Treasury, and that the amount in the Treasury on 30th of Sept. last, will be increased on the 1st Jan. next. Under the influence of the most unfavourable circumstances, the revenue for the next and subsequent years, to the year 1825, will exceed the demands at present authorised by law. The American Navy has been augmented to the number recom- mended by Congress, but none of the large vessels have been launched, nor will they be, on account of their probable decay if aloft.—The Message notices the state of the Slave Trade, and concludes in these terms:—"Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flags and papers of other Powers, it is only from a re- spect to the right of those Powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the law inflicts. If every other Power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist. Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the great source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due."

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Dec. 3, 1821.

## IRELAND.

The Marquis of Wellesley arrived at Howth Pier on Friday se'night, about seven o'clock, in the Meteor steam-packet. Sir Colin Campbell and Col. Shaw, principal officers of the new Vic- Regal Household, met his Lordship there. It being communi- cated by the Lord Mayor to the citizens, in a printed notice from the Mansion-house, that the Noble Marquis would make his public entry into Dublin on the following day, at twelve o'clock, the three state carriages of his Excellency the Earl Talbot left the Castle, two of them to receive Lord Wellesley's suite, the third, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, was reserved for the Noble Marquis him- self. In these carriages were Sir Stewart Bruce, Gentleman Usher, Sir Charles Vernon, Chamberlain, and Col. Disbrow, our late Viceroy's Aide-de-Camp, deputed on the part of Lord Talbot to welcome the arrival of the Marquis. The 7th Hussars, the Re- giment of Guards, and the 29th Regiment, took their stations in Dame-street and College-green, lining the streets on either side from the Castle to the College. A troop of Royal Horse Artillery was stationed on Cork-hill, and a large detachment of the 52d Re- giment took the duty at the Castle. The streets of the north side of the city were lined by the 78th Highland Regiment and the 13th Foot. The 12th Regiment of Lancers occupied Great Britain- street and Summer-hill. About twelve o'clock, also, His Majesty's Privy Council began to assemble at the Great Council Chamber; the Officers of State were also in readiness to receive the Noble Marquis. The streets through which the procession was to pass were now crowded to excess; and the windows of every house were full. All the beauty and fashion of the city, elegantly attired, oc- cupied every convenient situation commanding a view of the splendid pageant. At half-past twelve his Excellency the Earl Talbot, accompanied by several of his Excellency's personal friends, arrived at Dublin Castle from the Phoenix Park. A discharge of artillery announced the landing of the Marquis Wellesley, at twenty minutes past eleven. His Lordship was welcomed on shore by the cheers and congratulations of thousands of spectators—rockets communicating the intelligence to the Castle, and thence to the Park. The bells of the Cathedrals were in motion during the entire day. The Marquis Wellesley reached Ballybough- bridge at half-past one, when the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the High Sheriffs, the Chief Members of the Corporation, and a pro- digious concourse of the Nobility and Gentry, in carriages and on horseback, were in waiting to receive him. His Lordship ap- peared in high health and spirits. Having entered the Lord Lieut- enant's carriage, amidst shouts of welcome from the populace, and the waving of handkerchiefs from every balcony and window, the Noble Marquis alighted at the grand portal of the Palace-gate at a quarter-past two, he was received by a number of personages of distinction. The pressure of the crowd within the Palace-yard, and who enthusiastically cheered his Lordship, was very great. From the grand portal his Lordship and suite were conducted by the Officers of State, and the principal Officers of Earl Talbot's Household, through the state apartments, to the Council Cham- ber, where his Lordship delivered to his Excellency His Majesty's Letters Patent, appointing him to be Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland. The usual oaths were then ad- ministered to his Lordship by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Lord Lieutenant then delivered the Sword of State to the Marquis accordingly. His Lordship was next invested with the Collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, as Grand Master, and he thereupon took his seat at the Council Board covered, and the Earl Talbot retired. Another royal salute was then fired from the Phoenix Park.—Monday last, the Earl Talbot held a Levee at the Castle, preparatory to his departure from Ireland, which was numerously attended. Immediately after the Levee, his Lordship entered his carriage, and a procession from the Castle took place through the streets, which were lined with all the troops of the garrison, in honour of his Lordship, viz. a troop of the 12th Lancers; a troop of the 7th Hussars; Earl Talbot's carriage, escorted by a troop of the 7th Hussars; all the Officers of the Staff, with a long train of carriages.

Lord Talbot embarked at the Pigeon House at about a quarter past one, on board the William and Mary yacht. A discharge of artillery was fired from the fort in honour of his Lordship; the heart felt cheers of adieu, of his Lordship's numerous friends, must have been grateful to the feelings of his Lordship, and he acknowledged them with cordial and manly sensibility.—At a quarter to three o'clock, his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley returned to Dublin Castle, escorted by a squadron of Lancers and a squadron of Dragoons—the first preceding, the latter in the rear of his Excellency's carriage. His Excellency was frequently cheered on his way to the Castle.—A Proclamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor for a general illumination to-morrow evening (Wednesday, 2d inst.) in honour of the Marquis Wellesley's arrival in Ireland as Lord Lieutenant.—*Dublin Patriot.*

#### DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Shaughnessy and Magrath, found guilty at the Limerick Assizes of seizing arms, were executed on Monday se'night at Gallows Green. They were guarded by a troop of the 6th Dragoon Guards, two companies of the 79th Regiment. Four Roman Catholic Clergymen attended them. Shaughnessy, only a few moments before the fatal signal was given, addressed the multitude:—"My Friends,—I pray God to bless you all; I beseech you to offer up your prayers to Heaven for the salvation of your immortal souls. Before I die I would wish to convey a word of advice to our late deluded associates: I wish to implore them to have more sense; they never can hope to accomplish their purposes, whatever they are. I am guilty. I did take the gun from Mr. Sandwith: it is all true—perfectly true. I forgive my prosecutors, they only did their duty. Let all those who have arms deliver them up to the Magistrates; unless they do, the tranquillity of the country will be very uncertain. Oh! let them do it, or they will rue the day. It was not I that robbed the officer of his arms—more I cannot say. God in Heaven bless ye." A Clergyman then drew the cap over his face.—Magrath (who had been a smith) said: "God forgive me, they swore nothing but the truth. I would not have been made enough to have taken the musket from the soldier, only that I was in liquor; and so wicked was I at the time, I am sure, that if I had had help, I would have disarmed the whole party of soldiers. I am fully sensible of my crimes. Oh! friends, give up, surrender your arms." He then resumed his prayers.—Each of the culprits held a small crucifix in his right hand, which they with great fervour pressed to their breasts. The platform having been withdrawn, they were translated into another world. The dead bodies were brought back to the gall, as was the practice after executions in 1798, and thrown into a place called Croppies Hole, where it had been the practice to throw a quantity of quick lime upon the bodies of those who had been hanged for high treason. The greatest benefit is expected to result from this awful example, for many of the wretched creatures who had hitherto congregated for bad purposes, had not a perfectly clear idea that it was a capital offence to deprive another of his arms; robbery of money, &c. they very well knew to be felony, but from an imperfect knowledge of the English language, and also from too great an aptitude to interpret the laws, which many of them fancy themselves well versed in, such has been the fact in many instances. Extracts from Whiteboy and Riot Acts are to be immediately printed in sheets, and, together with the admonitions of the Judges, and the important warning of the Solicitor-General, are to be circulated extensively in this district.—Five prisoners are brought in, charged with crimes under the Whiteboy Act.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

##### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

WEDNESDAY.—*The King v. Weaver and others.*—This was an information against the defendants, R. T. Weaver, T. Arrowsmith, and W. Shackell, for publishing, in the *John Bull* of Sunday, May 6, 1821, a libel against the Countess of Jersey.—Mr. Scarlett stated the case for the prosecution. The defendants, Weaver, Shackell, and Arrowsmith, were the proprietors and publishers of the newspaper *John Bull*. The Learned Counsel conjectured that the author of the libel was not one of those persons, and the probability was, that he never should be known to the public. It seemed that he set out with professing a design of calumniating her late Majesty, and, whenever it served his purpose, attacking any one member of the Royal Family, and that he was at liberty to do so provided it answered a political purpose. Certain reports injurious to her Majesty's character having been circulated, it became necessary or expedient to investigate those charges. When that investigation terminated it was to be supposed there would have been an end to all discussion. Not such, however, was the determination of the author of that libel. He resolved to pursue the Royal game with unabated hostility, and to discharge his arrows against any individual who would dare to show those forms of attention which it had been customary to pay to the Queen of England. This announcement of his wrath was duly proclaimed and executed. The Countess of Jersey, a name upon which private scandal had never ventured to inflict a stain, thinking (whether erroneously or not was not then the question) that the charges preferred against her Majesty were wholly without foundation, paid that respect to her which this author deemed a crime.—[Here Mr. S. read the extract on which the prosecution was founded.]—The writer's avowed object was to crush the Queen of England; and, in the prosecution of that laudable intent, he had held himself justified to crush all who approached her. Rank or character, under such circumstances, could, of course, avail nothing.—Thos. Wright, clerk to the Attorney for the prosecution, proved the purchase of a *John Bull*, containing the alleged libel, on the 1st of June, 1821, at No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street. The words "Shackell and Arrowsmith, printers," were over the door. Witness heard presses at work when he bought the paper.—The copy of the usual affidavit was then produced from the Stamp-office, to prove the property of the defendants in the paper. It treated Weaver as printer and publisher, and Shackell and Arrowsmith as joint proprietors, of a certain paper called *John Bull*, published at No. 9, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.—The Solicitor-General objected to it as evidence. The Statute which made the copy of the Stamp-office affidavit evidence was imperative, that the paper put in to prove the libel must be printed at the place set forth in the affidavit. The affidavit, in the present case, spoke of a *John Bull* printed in Dyer's-buildings, Holborn. The *John Bull* put in by Wright purported to be printed in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.—The Lord Chief Justice said, that the Statute ran thus:—"The name of the printer, the name of the publisher, and the place of printing, must stand exactly the same in the paper produced as in the affidavit brought from the Stamp-office."—Mr. Scarlett contended, that the identity of the newspaper would still be a question of fact for the Jury. He had shown his copy to have come from the office of the *John Bull*, and the names of two of the defendants to have been written over the door.—The Lord Chief Justice was bound to declare that the Stamp-office affidavit (or the copy of it rather) could not now be taken at all into the case.—Mr. Scarlett required time to send out of Court and receiving, after a few minutes, an answer to his message, declared that he had no further evidence to offer.—The Lord Chief Justice.—Then against Weaver there will be no evidence at all.—Mr. Scarlett then (to bring himself fully within the terms of his declaration) called Henry Richardson to prove that reports injurious to the character of the late Queen, were very generally circulated in May 1821.—Mr. Scarlett said that was his case.—The Solicitor-General said, that it was his duty as Counsel for the defendants to address to the Jury a few observations: and when he considered the nature of the charge and the consequences to these defendants should their verdict pass against them, he was convinced that they would re-

quire the charge to be established by the most clear and the most satisfactory evidence. He submitted, that in this case the evidence was not sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man acting under the sanction of his oath, that the defendants were guilty of the charge preferred against them. There was nothing but the vague evidence of one witness, who had seen the names of Shackell and Arrowsmith over the door of the house where he had purchased this paper to guide them to a determination. If upon such testimony men could be convicted of a criminal offence, there was no security for the administration of justice.—The Lord Chief Justice charged the Jury nearly in the following terms:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, this is an information filed under the authority of the Court of King's Bench, against three persons, named Weaver, Shackell, and Arrowsmith, for an alleged libel upon the Countess of Jersey. Against the first defendant, Weaver, no proof has been adduced, and consequently he must at all events be acquitted. With respect to the other defendants, Shackell and Arrowsmith, two questions may perhaps be presented to your consideration. If you think in your consciences that those two persons are shown, upon the evidence, to be the publishers of the paper this day produced, then consider whether the contents of that paper are libellous; and, upon your opinion as to that point, find your verdict of guilty or not guilty. If you are not in your consciences convinced that those defendants are proved to be the publishers of the paper, dismiss all question as to libel from your minds, for they will have a right, under every circumstance, to your verdict of acquittal. The prosecutor relied, in the outset of his case, upon an extremely well-known and beneficial Act of Parliament, which makes a copy of the affidavit filed at the Stamp-office evidence of property, &c. so far as regards the newspaper in that affidavit described. The newspaper, however, put in to-day does not correspond with the description in the affidavit produced; and the affidavit, therefore (which is commonly the only necessary proof), should as it seems to me, upon this occasion, be laid entirely out of your consideration. Take it—for so you ought—that no affidavit whatever has been read, and then let us see what evidence there is against the defendants. The only evidence then left is that of the witness Wright. He says that he bought the paper produced at a certain house where "Shackell and Arrowsmith, printers," is written over the door; and it is for you to declare, in the exercise of your judgment, whether that testimony satisfies you that Shackell and Arrowsmith were concerned in the sale. I am bound to say that it is the slightest evidence upon such a point that I ever remember to have heard offered to a Jury. On the one hand, the publication in question has been characterised as a wanton attack upon the private character of Lady Jersey; on the other, it has been termed a fair stricture upon her Ladyship's conduct in public, and a set off as it were, to matters published on the other side of the question. It is for you who have heard the paragraph in question to judge whether it is not obviously meant to hold up Lady Jersey to contempt and ridicule: if it is so intended, it is that sort of criminal publication known in law by the designation of libel. You will exercise your own discretion, and either negative or affirm my judgment as you may think good. Gentlemen of the Jury, I once more request your attention to the difference between the two questions in the case. The chief, and, indeed, almost the only doubtful point is—are you satisfied that the defendants are the publishers of the paper?—The Jury, after a short consideration, found the defendants—*Not Guilty.*

THURSDAY.—CRIM. CON.—*Allardye v. Johnson.*—The plaintiff, a surgeon in the 34th Reg. serving in the 34th Indies, brought his action against the defendant, a captain of a Reg. of cavalry in the same country, to recover damages for criminal conversation with his wife.

The Solicitor-General stated the case:—At the time of the marriage (1813) the plaintiff resided in this country, and had no intention of going abroad. The lady was about 24 or 25; the plaintiff might be 30. In 1820 they were at Madras, and their youngest child had a severe illness, occasioned by the climate. They were consequently induced to send the child home to England. Capt. Chapman, of the East India Company's service, was then at Madras, and being related to Mrs. A. an arrangement was made to send her home with her children in his ship. She was to reside with her mother in Yorkshire. She accordingly sailed on the voyage home. The defendant, Capt. Johnson, was a passenger on board the ship, and, on every occasion he shewed a marked attention to Mrs. A. There was no evidence to prove any criminal intercourse between the parties on board the ship. On the arrival of the ship at Southampton, Capt. Johnson accompanied Mrs. A. to town. Lodgings were taken for her in Cornam-street. She was there frequently visited by Capt. Johnson, who remained with her to a late hour. Arrangements were made for Mrs. A. to go to Yorkshire. She was accordingly sent off by the coach for York. About a mile from the inn Capt. Johnson got into the coach with her, saying he was going to Scotland. At York he left her, telling the servant he was obliged to go back to London, having left his money behind. Mrs. A. then went to Whitby, to her mother and sisters, and in April following she determined to return with her two sisters to London. One of them, Elizabeth Walker, was at the time addressed by a gentleman named Metcalfe. He proposed she should come to town, and proceed with him and her sisters to France. She accordingly came to town, and went to reside at Brompton. Capt. Johnson visited her half an hour after her arrival, and was introduced to her sisters. His visits were frequent. About a fortnight after her arrival at Brompton, a letter was received from the plaintiff in India, stating his intention to return to England. A few days after, her sister went into the room, and found her in tears, and Captain Johnson in great confusion. Mr. Metcalfe having procured tickets for the Opera on the night the King went, invited Mrs. A. and her sisters to go. Mrs. A. declined the invitation, and Mr. Metcalfe went with the two sisters. During their absence Mrs. A. remained alone with Capt. Johnson all the evening. This took place on the 15th of May last, and she soon after altered her intention of going to France with her sisters; she wished to go alone. Accordingly, towards the latter end of May, she proceeded alone to Dover. She was met at the inn door by Capt. Johnson, who dined, supped, and went with her in the packet to Calais. Mr. Metcalfe went to Dunkirk to see Mrs. A. and was surprised by seeing Capt. J. come into the room where he was at dinner. In Aug., to be nearer Capt. J., she removed to Boulogne. In the same month of September she returned to England, and she again took lodgings in Brompton-row. In October the plaintiff arrived in England, and was received by his wife, not as he had once been, but under restraint and coldness. In consequence of the reflection of what her affection had been, she fell into a fit of tears. Mr. A. attributed this sensibility to affection, and a report which had been spread of his death. He continued to reside with her a fortnight, never suspecting any impropriety on her part. It happened, however, that Mrs. A. felt that she was pregnant by Captain Johnson, and that it was impossible to conceal it from her husband. At the moment Mr. A. was laying out prospects of advantage which he had realized for his children, she made a confession of her misconduct. Mr. Benson, Capt. Mildmay, Mrs. Mildmay, Lieut. Shawe, of the 34th regiment, Capt. Davis, Capt. Mills, of the 4th dragoons, Mrs. Oatlow, Gen. Morlane, and Capt. Chapman, who were all in the habit of visiting the plaintiff and his wife at Madras and Bangalore, proved that they lived together upon the most affectionate terms: she was a tender mother. Several other witnesses proved the unremitting attention of Capt. Johnson to Mrs. A. during the voyage home, in the Woodford, and after her arrival in England he was a constant visitor, and followed her upon the Continent in the manner detailed by the Solicitor-General. Miss Waller, Mrs. A.'s sister, gave very effective evidence. On one occasion she overheard the defendant and her sister talking in a low tone of voice, and the defendant said, "Will you swear the child is mine?" Mrs. A. answered "Yes." Two letters from the defendant to Mrs. A. were read. In the first, he stated that he was much hurt by the letter received from Mrs. A.'s sister. As he had never anticipated any obstacle to their union, he had destroyed all her letters. The second letter assured Mrs. A. that if any persons supposed he could act derogatory to a man of honour and a gentleman, they were deceived. As their error had commenced with the false rumour of the plaintiff's death, he was ready to offer her, in case of divorce, his hand and fortune; but if the intention was to injure his character, he should disclose all that had happened from the first acquaintance. The world would not then be so ready to condemn him.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 500l.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The King is expected to return to Carlton Palace on the 1st of February. It is said that His Majesty will not reside permanently in town, but will occupy, during the summer months, his favourite cottage in Windsor Great Park, and come occasionally to the metropolis, as state affairs may require.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROYAL CHAPEL, BRIGHTON.—This chapel, founded by His Majesty, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Chichester. The exterior of the chapel is a simple and elegant structure, but the approach to it is not completely finished. The chapel is fitted up in a style of suitable magnificence. The pulpit and reading-desk are covered with crimson velvet; the communion-table decorated with similar costliness, and encompassed with a gilded railing.—A few minutes before eleven o'clock the chapel was opened to those who had previously obtained tickets to witness the ceremonial of its consecration. Several most distinguished persons were compelled to stand during the ceremony.—His Majesty entered the chapel at about half an hour after eleven o'clock, dressed in a rich blue uniform. His Majesty appeared in excellent health, and was most unremitting in his attention to the service which followed, joining with much fervency in the responses, which were very correctly and beautifully sung by the Choir.—On the left, and separated from His Majesty by a crimson curtain, sat the Princess Esterhazy.—On the right of His Majesty stood Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and several other distinguished members of His Majesty's suite.—The Bishop, sitting in his chair, received the King's mandate for the consecration of the chapel, which he placed on the communion-table, and then delivered the usual prayers at the consecration of a chapel; after which the act of consecration was read by the Chancellor, and signed by the Bishop, and ordered to be registered. The service was then performed. The prayer for the King, as the founder, being said, the officiating Minister concluded with the prayer of St. Chrysostom and the Blessing. The Sanctus was sung previously to the commencement of the Communion Service, "Holy, holy, holy." The Bishop having pronounced the final blessing, "God save the King" was finally given by the choir.—The service concluded about half-past two o'clock.

Parliament assembled on Thursday *pro forma*, and was again adjourned until Tuesday, the 5th of February next, when the two Houses are to meet for the "dispatch of business."

The Earl of Liverpool presided, on the first day of this year, at Kingston upon Thames, at the first meeting of a charity instituted and provided for by his Lordship, giving a handsome annual reward to each of five poor families who should bring proofs of a course of the best conduct and character, with a preference to those who had not received parochial relief. His Lordship, surrounded by all the principal ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, addressed the successful and unsuccessful candidates for his bounty, in a speech short, but extremely impressive, and well adapted for their situations and capacities.

On Tuesday a Magistrate from each Police Office attended at the Home Department, with their Reports on the state of the Police during the last month; when Lord Sidmouth took leave of them, in a friendly manner, signifying to them that it was the last time that he should meet them together on the like occasion.

Monday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of the following ships, viz.—Dunira, Captain M. Hamilton; Duke of York, Captain A. H. Campbell; and Berwickshire, Captain J. Shepherd, for Bombay and China.

THE BANK.—A further reduction takes place in this establishment. A number of the senior clerks having made up their accounts, will retire upon the superannuated list, with half-pay. The junior clerks will be continued upon the establishment in full pay at present.

THE ARMY.—The 4th Light Dragoons embarked at Gravesend on the 31st Dec., on board the East India Company's ships Duke of York and Dunira, for Bombay.—A party of the 15th Hussars is now marching from York to Romford Barracks, where it will arrive on the 15th inst. to receive a lot of horses transferred from the 4th Light Dragoons, and to return with them to York, or other head-quarters of the Hussars.—The Depots of the 46th, 59th, and 87th Regiments, joined the Provisional Battalion at Portsmouth, the 2d instant, from Albany Barracks.—The Depot of the 46th has been sent to Fort Cumberland, and the Depot of the 87th to Tipnor Magazine. The Depot of the 59th has been ordered to remain with the Battalion at Portsmouth.—A party of the 3d Dragoon Guards is now proceeding from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Nottingham, where it will arrive the 10th inst., to receive a lot of horses from the 7th Dragoon Guards, transferred from the 4th Light Dragoons, and to return with the horses to Newcastle.

General Courts Martial have been held at Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, on Lieutenant Samuel Robert Poyntz, of the 2d Ceylon Regiment, on charges of drunkenness; and making a private soldier drunk; for coming to a Regimental Court Martial in that state; for writing a contemptuous and insolent letter to Adjutant Meaden; for breaking his arrest; striking the sentry; and breaking into the officers' mess-house. The Court found him guilty of the whole of the charges, and adjudged him to be cashiered.—On second, Lieutenant James Sloper, of the 2d Ceylon Regiment, charged with embezzling a sum of the public money entrusted to him as Paymaster of the Pioneer Corps; with not transmitting the pay to the corps; with giving an evasive report; with repeated intoxications, even whilst reported sick. He was found guilty on part of the first charge, and pleaded guilty to the second and third charges, and on the fourth he was found guilty. The Court sentenced him to be dismissed the service, and make good the sum misapplied. These sentences have received the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and were ordered to be read at the head of every regiment.—A Court Martial was held in May at Calcutta, on Capt. T. P. Thompson, of the 17th Light Dragoons, charged with disobedience of orders in rashly undertaking an expedition into the interior of Arabia, contrary to the powers vested in him as Political Agent at Kishme; with marching without taking the necessary military precautions, and permitting his force to be attacked, unformed and unprepared, which led to their entire defeat with loss of guns, stores, and baggage; with being deficient in personal exertion, and not having done his utmost to defeat the enemy; with having unjustly in his report, ascribed his defeat to the misbehaviour of his officers and men. The Court were of opinion the expedition was undertaken rashly on account of the smallness of the detachment, and acquitted him of every other part of the first charge, and in respect of the second and third honourably acquitted him. With respect to the report, the Court were of opinion it proceeded from erroneous conclusions, and, therefore, acquitted him of disgraceful conduct; but the Court adjudged him to be publicly reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, may think proper. The finding of the Court was afterwards revised, but they adhered to their former finding. The Commander-in-Chief directed, that the sentence should be entered in the Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in India.

Advertisement.—Difficult digestion and spasms in the stomach are effectually counteracted by the Bark Cordial of Dr. Bruce, consisting of the finest old Jamaica Rum, medicated with a judicious proportion of the best Peruvian Bark; and, taken in warm water as directed, it comforts and strengthens the whole viscera, promotes free respiration, and is the most effectual remedy for Consumptions and Nervous Debility.—Sold by appointment at Bolton's Medicine Warehouse, Royal Exchange, London, at 1s. 9d. each bottle; or if 11. be sent, postage free, twelve bottles will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom.

Advertisement.—The effect of beautiful hair on the infant countenance is singularly pleasing. A due attention to children's hair is of the greatest importance, as it fixes a staidness for a beautiful head of hair, which requires the most particular attention of Youth of both Sexes to that inestimable ornament, and the greatest discovery for preserving the hair is Rowland's Macassar Oil. This Oil is invaluable in the nursery. It eradicates the scurf easily and pleasantly, makes the hair firm in its roots, renders it soft and glossy, elegant and beautiful. It also prevents the hair being injured by the humidity of atmosphere, change of climate, study, anxiety, fevers, accouchement, &c. which often causes the human hair to fall off, become grey, and total baldness. In fine, it is the first production in the world, for preserving and rendering the most fascinating and delectable appearance to the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.—It also prevents the hair of the face from falling out, and keeps it in its natural position. The sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, have just supplied their Agents, in town and country, with a valuable quantity of that admired article. Also their Essence of Tyre, for changing the colour of the hair; and Aisana Extract for the Teeth and Gums; but none of these articles are genuine without the signature in red ink "A. Rowland and Son."



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The hint P.G. has given shall be attended to. We cannot, for the honour of human nature, think that such a delectable conspiracy can exist.

CANDIDUS in favour of HUMPHREY shall have a place, when we have received an answer from the country to a letter which we have sent thither.

We assure ANTI-QUACK that we have no share in the direction of the concern he alludes to. We thank him.

From Norwich, is requested to accept our best acknowledgements.

We are very much obliged for CLAUDIUS, but fear it is not quite sharp enough in its tone for the subject.

The CONTENTED FREEHOLDER shall hear from us privately this week.

The "Attempt at a Pindaric" is too long.

ANTI-SCANDAL will see we have noticed his communication.

"Sketches from Nature" have been received, as is also C.W.K.

FUM must have mistaken what was said about the MS., and, from the nature of the subject, we cannot set him right here.

A.B.C. will find that our principles entirely agree.

PETER is acknowledged.

CORINIENSIS shall be taken care of.

E. cannot hear from C.D. before Tuesday.

ROBIN, on burglaries, is flat.

GENERAL PRESCOTT's orders, genuine as they are, might be construed into an attack upon a veteran Officer.

HUM, FUM, JUM, (from China) had better be DUMB.

The FOREIGNERS' CLUB is under consideration.

The letter from the Rainbow Coffee House has been received, and the intelligence conveyed in it put to its proper use.

SEXEX is an old woman.

The brilliant philippic against JOSEPH HUME came too late.

The Enigma of OEDIPUS, jun. in our next.

The letter about SIR JOHN CROFT is unavoidably delayed.

"Pig's-face and Pepper-pot" is too gross.

Many other contributions must remain for the present unnoticed.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

Mr. Atkinson	£5 0 0
Coriniensis	5 0 0
Publius	10 10 0
A Tribute from Dock	6 14 0
H.H.E.	50 0 0
Por	2 0 0
Sundry sums collected at Exeter	12 8 0
A Gentleman, anonymous—because he does not want his windows broken	10 10 0
Mr. John Wolstenholme, York	1 0 0
E.M.B.	2 0 0
An Old Marine Officer	1 0 0
Loyal Protestant Dissenter	1 0 0
Harry Bathorse, late Chaplain to Caroline Snow	2 2 0
A Sister	1 0 0
T.B. (Bath)	1 0 0
A Constitutional Monarchist	1 0 0
J. Hucklebridge, (Taunton)	1 0 0
Two Readers at Southampton	2 2 0
Rev. C. Fenn	1 0 0
John Overseer, Esq.	2 0 0
Richard Osborne, Esq.	2 0 0
Althea in Distress	2 0 0
The Whole Truth	3 0 0

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, SATURDAY.

The alternate advantages which have been produced to the conflicting parties on the Stock Exchange, relative to the issue of the present negotiations between the two great contending Powers on the Continent, are of that character which has occasioned the greatest interest. To those unacquainted with the mechanism of this business, how much astonishment would be excited, that, in proportion to the circulation of mere reports, our funded property has constantly been vacillating from 1 to 2 per cent. Such, however, is the fact.—On Monday last Consols for the present Account were actually done at 78½; the ridiculous reports which occasioned this reduction have at length gradually dissipated. On Wednesday they rose from 77½ to 78½; since which the weight of business has been from 77½ to 78½, and the closing price of to-day is 78½ to 79½. Transactions for the February Account commenced yesterday at a continuation of 8½ per cent., and at the termination of business this afternoon there were buyers at 78½. On Wednesday the dividends will be paid to the public. The cheering state of the Revenue has a material influence upon our Funds, which we consider susceptible of a further considerable advance.—Foreign Funds are progressively mending; the last quotations are, French Rentes, 85; Prussian Bonds, 84; Spanish Bonds, 57. 3 per Cent. Red. . . . . 75½ 76½ India Bonds . . . . . 1000. 5 Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . . 500l. 5 34 per Cent. ditto . . . . . 87½ Ditto . . . . . 500l. 5 4 per Cent. . . . . 95½ 6 Small . . . . . 4 5 per Cent. Navy . . . . . 78½ 79½ Con. for Acc. . . . . 78½ 79½ Long Annuities . . . . . 197 7-16 Omnium . . . . . 1000. 5

## FRENCH FUNDS, Dec. 31.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . . . . 84-80 Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . . . . . 99-60 Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-35 3mo. 25-15 Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . . 99-60

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

WE were fearful, last week, of being charged with bestowing "all our tediousness" upon our readers, and therefore spared them and ourselves from a larger dose of what could not indeed have been called egotism, but might perhaps have been coined into such a word as nosmetism!—But the end and object of our labours are too intimately interwoven with the public interests to be left to casual interpretation; and our good friends the Whigs and Radicals are not likely (however ready with their solutions) to put such a construction upon them as we should be willing to abide by. We were, therefore, prepared to resume the subject of our last week's discussion, when a letter from our valuable correspondent, PAUL POTTER, anticipating many of our topics, and affording some new light upon the question of Whig consistency, was put into our hands; and we think this will be sufficient, at least, for the present week. Our readers must not be alarmed at its bulk, which, considering the subject, is really of moderate dimensions.

OUR readers will perceive that a verdict of GUILTY has been returned against us for libels on the late QUEEN, and it would be highly indelicate in us to impugn either the directions of the Judge or the decision of the Jury. To those who upheld her late Majesty we suppose this circumstance will be matter of triumph—for ourselves, much as we may suffer in the cause of loyalty and morality, and whatever may be alleged against us by the advocates of anarchy and Radicalism, our hearts and consciences tell us that our motives were pure and just. We felt it our duty to our KING and COUNTRY to come forward in the hour of danger, and risk every thing in their service; and having thus volunteered exertions which, by the confession of thousands and tens of thousands, have been triumphantly successful in the development of truth, and the maintenance of good order, our minds are

equally prepared to meet that punishment which the friends and supporters of the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS may call down upon our heads.

IT may be, perhaps, permitted to us now to say a word or two about the COUNTESS OF JERSEY. We do assure our readers, from the bottom of our hearts, that nothing could have been farther from our intentions or wishes (even had it been possible) than to have insinuated one thought against the character of that fascinating lady. We saw her thoughtlessly and politically taking up a cause which might—which must have involved her in all sorts of disagreeable circumstances:—we saved her from those consequences; and really and seriously feeling as we do towards her Ladyship, and her noble, amiable, and excellent father, we could not credit the information, that LORD JERSEY had misconstrued that which we said into any thing libellous. We confess we used that most formidable weapon ridicule to keep her Ladyship clear of a serious entanglement with the late QUEEN; and in carrying that point we may have gone farther than was quite respectful; but now that we can have no interest in making such an avowal, we do declare, that to give pain to her Ladyship (farther than was necessary to open her eyes) was the last thing we had in view; and we have little doubt, that hereafter, when political feelings shall be cooled, and the events of last year become matters of history, not only LADY JERSEY, but her LORD himself, will feel disposed rather to thank than revile those who put down the notion of establishing a COURT CIRCLE for the late QUEEN CAROLINE.

If we were not restrained by a sentiment of a stronger nature, there are few things more calculated to excite one's laughter than the high-flown affectation of principle assumed by the practitioners of the law, in the advocacy of a client's cause. It is quite soothing to hear a man, for instance, like Scarlett, who, just as the retainer directs, can extol a libeller to the skies, or sink him to the lowest pit of infamy. A public writer, whatever may be his politics or opinions, is considered infamous, in proportion to the probability of his being paid and hired for disseminating his principles, whilst the Gentlemen at the Bar may strut in heroics, and enact Bayes, or Don Sebastian, and alternate between high flying Toryism, or Radical Whiggism, just as the fee of their client happens to direct them.

Why it should be degrading to receive the wages of a hireling in print, and honourable to receive them as a hireling in declamation, it would puzzle more subtle casuists than we profess to be, to explain. We consider both to stand as nearly as possible, on the same level, and both equally to merit our contempt, when, forgetting their true station, they travel as it were, "out of their record," and claim a privilege to impugn the motives, and arraign the principles of those who are really independent, and would scorn to receive wages from any faction or individual whatever.

We by no means mean to reflect upon that eminent and distinguished class of men, who, educated to the study of our laws, claim that remuneration for their labours, which the customs and necessities of the country afford to them. We may recollect, indeed, with sentiments and feelings of a higher tone, the voluntary and un-fee'd advocacy of the old Roman Bar; but we do not, therefore, withhold the credit which is yet due to those who, making a profession of their talents, fulfil its duties honourably, and strictly in conformity with the system long established in this country. Still, occasions must arise, under the operation of such a system, in which an honourable mind will revolt at the task which duty imposes upon it, and it is only where we perceive the wanton abuse of a power granted for the benefit of the public, and not as a personal privilege, that we should feel disposed to call a pleader to account, who is paid, on many occasions, "to make the worse appear the better reason." The ends of justice cannot require, that in arraying its authority against a supposed breach of law, a breach of the same law shall be justified. A supposed libeller, if found guilty, is to be punished specifically as the law directs, and not by being libelled in turn.

This, at least, is a construction of the *Lex Talionis* which is not yet to be found in our books, however it may have crept into the practice of our Courts. MR. SCARLETT might have made the most of his case against us as a question of law, but he had no right to libel the motives, or assign principles to us, which, in fact, are more applicable to himself. But it appears, that in his zeal for a diatribe against a political opponent, he forgot his law, or rather let it slip through his fingers; and what his party gained by the eloquence of his appeal upon the late Queen's innocence, his noble client lost in the supposed injury incurred by our animadversions of an opposite tendency.

But we have not time or space this week to enter more largely into the question; we may have occasion to resume it; and as the Learned Gentleman has presumed upon his intimate knowledge, not only of our principles, but the very spring of our actions, we may perhaps return the compliment, by ascertaining of what materials a "genuine Whig" is formed; and how far disappointed ambition is an ingredient, and private pique a motive, in the composition of one.

MR. SCARLETT may already have learnt (although a stronger stimulus may be necessary) that it requires something of a higher order to "rule Lord paramount" in the House, and even in the Court of King's Bench, than may be sufficient to support the character of a hero (in the opinion of those arch-heroes, MACKINTOSH and BOBUS SMITH) in the KING OF CLUBS!

While upon the subject of lawyers and law proceedings, we feel that we cannot conclude this article without noticing a series of attacks made upon us, personally, and by name, in the MORNING CHRONICLE newspaper. JOHN BULL is open to the assaults of his political opponents, and quite able, we trust, to defend himself; but the system adopted by the MORNING CHRONICLE, and (occasionally) the TIMES, changes the character of those assaults, and must necessarily change the character of our defence.

During the whole of the successful career of this paper, we will venture to say, that never have so much gross scurrility, personal invective, and libellous vituperation, appeared in any of its numbers as are contained in a letter, signed *Publicola*, in the *Chronicle* of Friday, of which we personally are the subject.

Our first impulse was to have ripped up the secret history of the *Chronicle*, and have laid open the whole machinery to the public eye; and we feel that we should have been justified in so doing; but unwilling as we are to call the law to our aid, we have determined to adopt the weapons of the Whigs themselves even in this case, and let a Jury of our countrymen try the question between us and their Journal.

The letter in question calls us—by name—(tradesmen of respectability in the City of London—living in good repute, and carrying on our business honestly and honourably,) "miscreants" and "wretches"—mean wretches, who assail their opponents with "evil speaking, lying, and slandering"—"sharers in public spoil," who are "despised and abhorred by the world"—"a gang of malignants," (in which are included all those loyal subjects who have the misfortune to differ with the *Chronicle*), and in whom are deposited "vices of every hue, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness."

Had the *Chronicle* assailed JOHN BULL with this mild, and gentlemanly language, as we said before, JOHN BULL would have stood up to the *CHRONICLE* and have answered it; but since these words and epithets are addressed to us PERSONALLY, we DO feel compelled (however painfully to ourselves) to give the MORNING CHRONICLE notice that we intend to try forthwith whether the laws are made for all or for a few.

We must confess, the style and manner of the letter we allude to are well worthy of a paper, which every day consistently proclaims its aversion from scurrility; but as we have put the affair into other hands, we shall wait the issue with a perfect reliance upon that tribunal, whose justice is never arraigned but when it convicts a radical or acquits a loyalist.

THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY has, as it will be seen, arrived in DUBLIN, and has (as it may easily be imagined) been received with every expression of popular approbation; indeed, it would be surprising were he not so received. An IRISHMAN, and the brother of the greatest Irishman that ever lived, cannot fail (coming amongst them as he does) to awaken the enthusiasm of his countrymen. Besides which, his appearance is hailed as the realization of those hopes of conciliation, the spirit of which was so nobly and amiably inculcated personally by HIS MAJESTY himself.

We confess, there are different ways of doing the same thing; but full of hope and confidence as we are in the government of my LORD WELLESLEY, we cannot believe that the first public act of His Excellency's Vice-Regal authority is of a nature likely to be satisfactory to any party;—nay, we would say that it breathes any thing but this very spirit of conciliation.

Upon LORD WELLESLEY's arrival he is pleased to knight the LORD MAYOR—that LORD MAYOR who expressed his political feeling by giving what is called the "obnoxious toast;" and His EXCELLENCY is pleased to tell His LORDSHIP that he shall recommend him for a baronetcy.

As far as all this goes, all is well enough; but upon looking farther into the thing, we find that this is NOT the spontaneous act of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and representative of his MAJESTY, but that he has been induced to do it at the suggestion of a MR. BLAKE, a Catholic lawyer, living in GOWER-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

We really do not know what the feelings of the Protestants of IRELAND may be, but we should think that of all measures the least likely to conciliate, that which makes a Protestant Chief Magistrate a BARONET, at the suggestion of a Catholic non-resident lawyer, would stand pre-eminent.

If the Catholic influence be so strong over the new LORD LEUTENANT, that the hint of a Catholic can thus sway his mind, the Protestants are but badly off indeed; and if it is the personal influence of this MR. BLAKE by which public measures generally are to be governed, we think the sooner he gets a baronetcy for himself, and comes back to GOWER-STREET, the better it will be for all parties.

The desire to attract our notice by attacking us, is so prevalent amongst the lower order of papers, that we have (seeing through the stratagem) never thought it necessary to reply to any of the vulgar and gross scurrility with which they have assailed us; but a most valued correspondent has enclosed us a paragraph, cut out of one of last Sunday's publications, with a request that we should make something like an answer to an allegation made in it, which, if true, would vitiate, in a great degree, the genuineness of our feelings in the cause which we support. The paragraph runs thus:—

"Another species of Humbug now attempted to be engrafted on 'gullible Jack,' is an advertisement put forth by SHACKELL and ARROWSMITH, printers, and sole proprietors, as they swear they are, of the *John Bull*, calling upon the loyal people to indemnify them for their law expenses, and fine of eleven hundred pounds, for 'having libelled a dead woman!' It is fit for gullible Jack to know, that these loyal *John Bull* men print all the works of HONE and SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS—the latter gentleman frequently visits 'them in the King's Bench.'"

At the request of this correspondent of ours, we will notice this paragraph; and in the first place, we state and declare it to be utterly false, that we ever called upon any persons to pay our fine, or that to any advertisement upon the subject we were in any degree privy; indeed, as we said in our last number, the ground upon which our claim to public attention is founded in the advertisement alluded to, is not that which we should have taken up, had we felt inclined to have appealed to it. And, secondly, we declare that never since we have followed the business of printers, has one line of MR. HONE's been printed by us. With respect to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, most true it is that we have for several years printed the "MONTHLY MAGAZINE," but what that has to do with our politics, we really do not know. As well might MR. SCARLETT, the most ardent friend of liberty, be censured for conducting the prosecution against LAMBERTON's paper, on behalf of the Clergy of DURHAM, for a libel, when his avowed feelings are in distinct opposition to the cause he pleads; we do the one, as he does the other—in the way of business. And as for the visits of SIR RICHARD to us in prison, we may most sincerely add, that whenever they occur, they are like both of the other cases—in the way of business too.

## LETTER VI.

SIR,—The general feeling and sentiment of approbation (as far as I am able to judge, and my means are not very limited,) excited by the able *exposé* of the motives, principles, and conduct of JOHN BULL, during the first year of its labours, have induced me to anticipate that portion of the history of Whiggism which may be supposed more immediately to have contributed to the propagation of those principles which you have so powerfully and successfully combated. Every man of common observation and sound principles, must duly appreciate the sacrifices you have been called upon to make, or rather, which have been demanded at your hands, for hazarding the rash and novel experiment of speaking truth respecting men as well as things.

I am no advocate of libels—much less am I disposed to recommend measures for counteracting the ends of justice, by converting the penalty of the laws into a premium for those who have wantonly infringed them; but, as it would puzzle the ablest casuist in the Court of King's Bench to account for the imposition of such heavy damages as were awarded in a case of constructive libel, (which, thirty years ago, would have been scouted from the Courts, and where every circumstance was in favour of mitigation of punishment,) I beg leave to add the inclosed mite—not to lighten the mere pecuniary burthen—but to express the sympathy which every honest man should feel towards those who are made martyrs in the cause of sound principles and public morals.

I felt the glow of indignation, I confess, rise on my cheek, when I saw, in the same papers which recorded the verdict against JOHN BULL, that a wretch, convicted for the seduction of his own daughter, was condemned only to three months' imprisonment; that another, for a most false and scandalous libel, was fined £50; and that a third, for a similar conviction, in the case of a person deceased, £5,—and both discharged on the payment of their respective fines! This sort of distributive justice was new to me; and, after having heard these very Courts polluted with blasphemy—insulted by the reiteration of ribaldry and sedition—and brow-beaten by the lowest and most abject scoffers of all that is high and honourable in the country, I could not but ask myself, is such a penalty demanded for a single act of indiscretion on the part of those who are the champions of truth and honour; or are those alone, who triumph in the magnitude of their crimes, entitled to toleration, and even indulgence!! Truth, we all know, by a fiction of the law, is interpreted to be a libel;—and we must not dispute this position, although it might be considered disputable if holden in the schools instead of the Courts. The moral interpretation, however, of a libel, stands upon a very different ground.

Let any man refer to the pages of the MORNING CHRONICLE, where the system of scandal and calumny first took its rise; and let him trace the filthy stream, swelling in its onward course, from the slimy puddles of its Radical tributaries, till it had almost defaced every trace of the natural features of the country. Shall those then be doomed to the penalty and shame of libellers, who dared to set up and erect mounds and barriers against the threatened deluge, merely because the accumulated filth has in some degree been disgorged and thrown back upon it? What would be the chances of a man who should rely upon his skill in the use of the small-sword, against the bludgeons of an intoxicated rabble?—Who but the veriest driveller could hope, unarmed, to protect himself against an assassin, unless he could seize and turn his own weapon against him?

A Court of Law, it is true, cannot enter into these distinctions. A Judge may be compelled to inflict a penalty equally upon truth as upon falsehood; but it is to be hoped that neither timidity, nor the more contemptible motive of seeking popularity among the basest of our species, will ever induce him to forget the difference in apportioning the degree and extent of that penalty.

You will perceive that, in referring to your late trial, I consider it more as a political transaction, than as a question of a family trespass. If domestic feeling were really wounded, it would prefer silence to an exposure in every way calculated to make the wound deeper. The spirit of vengeance, disappointed in its hope of annihilating you by inquisitorial persecution through the House of Commons, speculated upon a more successful issue in a Court of Law. Both, I trust, will prove equally abortive, as far as their great object is concerned; but, in the mean time, three honest and loyal men are suffering privations, deeper and more sensibly felt than those decreed upon such reptiles as HUNT and CARLILE. Whilst the latter are revelling in their prisons, insulting and every day setting the law more at defiance, the former are sustaining losses incalculable, from their absence and necessary neglect of business, in which the interests not only of themselves and families, but those of general literature are equally involved. Well may we say, "*Suumus jus—summa injuria.*" And, however creditable your silence upon the subject, the public must and do feel, that this was never more strongly illustrated than in the case in question.

But I must not be diverted from my main subject, even by the interest I take in your wrongs. This object is to shew (sooner than I had proposed to do in this series) that the modern Whigs are the legitimate parents of Radicalism, and are entitled to all the glory which may be supposed to result from the prevalence of revolutionary opinions over the minds of the multitude.

The piety and patriotism of the PRINCE REGENT in retaining the servants of his venerable father—and the conviction of their merit after a year's experience of their services, determined his "*youthful friends*," as they impudently styled themselves, to try the effect of menace and bravado, in thwarting the resolution of his Royal Highness, and "*driving rough-shod*" (to use their own forcible and elegant expression) through Carlton-House, to seize upon office. Their means and their language were calculated to produce the desired effect upon the ignorant and base, but fell short and harmless in the quarter against which they were especially directed.

Their exclusion from a Cabinet, in which every depart-

ment had been previously arranged by them and their dependants, from the closet down to their very newspaper writers, produced a degree of insanity which knew no bounds, and which nothing could restrain. The policy which hitherto had cloaked their designs was not sufficient to guard their intemperance from issuing in excesses, not only disgraceful to themselves and injurious to the public, but a reproach to the age and country, and the stage of civilized society at which we boasted to have arrived. For the first time the recesses of Royalty were ransacked for tales of the grossest scandal and calumny. The confidence freely reposed, by the first Prince and the first gentleman in Europe, in some few individuals, was betrayed by them, and tortured by their emissaries and allies to cover the basest insinuations, and hold up to public view in ribald rhyme and jesuitical colouring, the manners and habits of their Sovereign. In this dirty work, the prime and leading individuals of the faction (let them not dare me to the proof) clubbed and employed their wit, to offer personal insults, where they felt they might do it with impunity.

This was the very essence of jacobinism, and came doubly refined through the hands of a rejected faction; and its agents were multiplied and varied as they descended to the lowest and most abject orders of the community. The new expedient of a low press permitted to evade the stamp duty (by the unaccountable connivance of Ministers) was adopted for the purpose of blasphemy, sedition, and treason, and thus afforded 300 per cent. cheaper to the public than by any hitherto known mode of conveying the poison. Still their efforts to secure place were unsuccessful. Much bad spirit and some bloodshed were occasioned, indeed, in its progress; but the good sense of the people was reviving, when the QUEEN'S arrival in the country (which, if Ministers would have condescended to buy her patriotic and grateful agent, might yet have been averted) was seized upon to fan again the flame of sedition and disappointed jacobinism. If there could have existed any mistake—any error of judgment in such a case, we might be disposed to allow that the circumstances of a high-born Princess and a Queen returning to the country, really to demand justice, might abstractedly be considered as a legitimate rallying point for an ever-watchful jealousy of kingly power. Many of the dignified persons who ranged themselves on her side, might not only have escaped censure, but have taken their station amongst those whose titles they have degraded by not only a conviction, but an avowed conviction in private society, and in their intercourse with the world, of the nullity of her claims, and the guilt of the person upon whose innocence they staked their character, and rallied their party hirelings and dependants.

The people of England could not be brought to believe in such an abandonment of all that is high and honourable in man for the mere purposes of party. The delusion became general, which it could not have done if carried on alone by the low Radicals; it prevailed, because men who could not be supposed capable of maintaining a direct falsehood, lost their names, rank, and station, to give it countenance—ruin and revolution stared us in the face. If the Queen was innocent, it followed that the King was a tyrant, his Ministers the tools of tyranny, and their mutual object, the subversion of the Laws and Constitution to the basest purposes:—our fate hung by a thread.

A passage for the vent of truth, and the whole truth, was necessary for our salvation—and the people hailed it the very moment it was opened to them by the establishment of your paper.—Were they to be disappointed from a fastidious delicacy, that should screen the delinquents, because an established understanding among newspaper writers might exist, that beyond certain bounds, neither were to transgress?—Was the Constitution, the noblest monument of human wisdom;—the King, the mildest, most constitutional, most liberal Monarch that ever sat upon the Throne;—were the morals of the people, and the peace of our families;—were all these, I ask, to be sacrificed to a ridiculous etiquette, which forbade men to speak the truth lest they should give offence to individuals?—Were falsehood, calumny, and sedition to break down the fences of the law, and be permitted to inundate the country—whilst genuine patriotism and loyalty were restrained to stand upon their arms until the citadel was summoned to surrender—till it became a question of physical strength and numbers?

No, Sir; you planted the standard under which thousands and thousands of free and independent men have taken their stand; and, I have no hesitation in claiming for you the honour of having scattered the enemies of their country, and of having effectually baffled their present hopes, whatever may be reserved in the hands of Providence for a nation thus prone to error, and ever the slave to the most barefaced impostors who practice upon the credulity of mankind. The evidence to character afforded by the Whigs might well excite some qualms in the breast of that portion of the public at least, who have not forgotten the transactions of the last twenty or thirty years. But if wits have short memories—large communities without such complimentary allowance have a much better claim to this oblivious quality. Else, would they not at once have recurred to the trial of ARTHUR O'CONNOR, when the trial of the QUEEN again called forth the same testimony, which was so largely and gratuitously afforded to that patriotic assertor of popular rights!! To refresh the memory of such persons, and to supply it to others who have never heard of it, I will just refer to the circumstances of that extraordinary case.

When ARTHUR O'CONNOR was upon his trial with O'COGLEY at Maidstone, there was not a man of ordinary sense in the country, (as well those, who judged only from his official connexion with the planner and promoters of the schemes in agitation against Government, as those who were implicated with him,) who was not fully aware that he was then what he proved to be a very short period afterwards; namely, *an enemy to his King and his country*. The Whigs came forward at this critical moment, and in a court of justice gave the following collected evidence: namely, that MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR was a man with whom they were perfectly acquainted, some on terms of *habitual friendship*—and others as a partizan of sound constitutional principles;—that they were convinced he harboured no treasonable opinions

against the existing order of things;—that he was a man of the highest honour and integrity; and, (which enabled them to speak with more confidence and decision respecting his character)—that he was of a most open, frank, and communicative disposition. Some part of the evidence from the leaders of the present opposition went to affirm that his political principles were strictly identified with their own. Amongst others, my LORD ERSKINE and MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, if my recollection does not fail me:—I have not the evidence at this moment before me; but I may have occasion to return to the subject more in detail hereafter. It is sufficient for my present purpose to shew the general tenor of the evidence—and simply to add the further circumstance, that this evidence was permitted to operate upon the decision of the Court—and that whilst a poor miserable dependant and agent of this protégé of the Whigs was found guilty, and suffered the death of a traitor, the highly distinguished Whig himself, MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, was acquitted!

The character of LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD was also incidentally alluded to, as the bosom friend and confidant of MR. O'CONNOR; and, at the very period when this Whig testimony in favour of his Lordship's patriotism, together with that of his coadjutor O'CONNOR, was recorded upon oath at Maidstone, his Lordship was himself struggling with the officers of justice, and received his death wound, which would otherwise have been inflicted by the outraged laws of his country, by a public execution. The arch-traitor, O'CONNOR, himself, whilst his friends, the Whigs, were protesting his innocence, and identifying him with themselves and their principles, was almost immediately detected in overt acts of treason, and saved himself from an ignominious death by going over to the French, then the bitter and implacable enemies of his country. In return he became the advocate of the Whigs, and gave them credit for holding opinions in common with himself, in a Paris newspaper, of which he became the editor; and, if report speaks true, the society of this exiled patriot has never been shunned by any of even the highest of the Whigs, when they have visited Paris.

I will leave these gentlemen to settle upon whichever horn of the dilemma they think the more favourable to their principles and integrity. If they were deceived in such a man, who was well known to every member of the Corresponding Society, and the great majority of thinking men in England, to be what he actually proved to be, they must be content to rank with the most credulous, weak, and undiscerning persons in society, and, of course, incompetent (as indeed they amply proved themselves to be in 1806) to conduct the affairs of a great empire; or, if they really knew his character, and were aware of the approximation of his designs to the end proposed, I know no strength of language adequate to express the sentiment which ought to be entertained of them by the people of England, even supposing them not to be identified with him in his ultimate object.

Now, let me appeal to the sober sense of my country, and ask, what we ought to think of such men, when we find them incessantly occupied, through the press, in Parliament, at public meetings, and by every possible accessary to political intrigue and cabal, in giving a turn and bias to the public mind in favour of the late Queen?—When we look back upon the zeal and activity which they exhibited in traversing all the measures of Government, and obstructing the ends of justice;—when we beheld the success of their combinations in the purchase of the press (upon which not less than 70,000*l.* was expended in one year); their subjection to the lowest and basest of the mob orators, and the effects upon the great body of the people;—when we witnessed the outrage upon witnesses, on their landing in the country, before their characters could be known;—when we heard a verdict of innocence echoed from one end of the country to the other, before a single evidence had been adduced; and heard the sharpest man of their party (who, I repeat, might have been silenced by a bribe, or taken the brief of the Attorney-General himself,) declare, in the face of the assembled Peers of the realm, that, in carrying his object, he cared not if the Constitution itself suffered wreck;—when the same high tribunal suffered itself to be insulted by the threat, that if they did not decide in favour of his client, their reign and power were at an end;—and when a verdict of Guilty was at length pronounced, the people of England (I speak of whole towns, districts, and provinces,) were told, and made to believe, that it was a verdict of Acquittal. Would it not, I demand, have been an act little short of treason and suicide for men, who felt conscious of their strength, and bold in the consciousness of having truth on their side, to have remained longer silent and inactive? You, at least, felt this, Sir,—and acted as you felt.—The pleader's threat announced the OBJECT of faction—"Ruam calum fiat injuria!!!" You stood forth to restore the words to their original reading!—You stood forth with a determination which nothing has been able to shake, and which nothing but a total independence of party could have enabled you to carry into effect.

The same men stood forward as the leaders of the people and the advocates of the QUEEN, and pledged their principles a second time, in favour of her innocence, as they had done for that of O'CONNOR!—And those the very men, let it be remembered, who, in 1806, had pronounced her guilty before a secret Committee of their own—and in that, without confronting her with the witnesses against her, because it might have been necessary, if further pursued, to carry the punishment beyond that, which the feelings of those most deeply interested in the disgrace would have suffered to take place!

But I have not room left to expatiate on this part of my subject, I shall renew it in my next;—entreating you, Sir, and your Readers, in the interval, to compare and combine the circumstances—the state of the public feeling—the evidence borne by the present Whigs to the character of ARTHUR O'CONNOR—and that which they volunteered in favor of the late QUEEN,—and if you can acquit them of dishonesty in the first instance, by a verdict of consummate ignorance and unqualified imbecility in their favour, I may yet defy you to come to any such conclusion, after I shall have produced what I have to say respecting their conduct in the latter instance.

PAUL POTTER.



## CHESHIRE WHIGS!!!

ON Monday, the 17th instant, "the Nantwich Branch "Whig Club" dined together at the Crown Inn, of that town, LORD CREWE, of Crewe, and MR. TOLLETT, of Staffordshire, in the Chairs. The party was any thing but a representation of the nobility and gentry of the county. The most incongruous toasts were drunk;—such as, "THE KING and the Whig Clubs of England."—"The memory of the late Queen and Sir Robert Wilson."—"Civil Jury and Messrs. Brougham and Williams."—"Religious Liberty all over the World, with H. GREY BENNETT, the Friend of Humanity."—"LORD GROS-VENOR and SIR JOHN BROUGHTON, and thanks for their Venison" (great applause).—"JOSEPH HUME, PETER MOORE, and MR. LAMBTON."—"MR. KENT and the Bill of Rights."—"The Glorious Revolution of 1688, and MR. RALPH CAPPUR," (a cheese-factor at Nantwich). Most of the gentlemen present were agents and dependants of the two Whig Lords of Cheshire.

Present, besides the Presidents,—  
Mr. Davenport (son of the county member), a learned and wise young man.

Mr. George Wilbraham, one of Wilson's subscribers.

Messrs. Tomkinson, Hilditch, and Galliard, attorneys to the Chairman.

Messrs. Kent and Gardner, surgeons, of Nantwich.

Mr. Latham, saddler, ditto.  
Mr. Williams, publican, ditto!!!

## FAIR PLAY.—ROUND III.

BELOW is MR. HUNT'S answer to MR. BRIDLE, which, upon the principle of this article, we insert. MR. HUNT speaks, in his first paragraph, of the "abuse we have lavished upon him;"—we beg to say we have nothing to do with it. The original letters in this curious case are specially preserved, and we have no other participation in the dispute, than offering our Paper as the medium through which the parties may satisfy themselves.

## TO JOHN BULL.

LEICESTER CASTLE, DEC. 28, 1821.

SIR,—Nothing is more common than for a person who is detected in a wilful falsehood, to turn round and attempt to draw off the public attention from himself, by attacking with personal abuse the party who has been the means of his exposure. No one but a madman or a fool would attempt to make any other reply, to the unwarrantable, vulgar, personal abuse, which you have lavished upon me in the document signed "W. BRIDLE," in your Paper of last Sunday, but that of an appeal to a Jury of our countrymen.

The first and third letters of Mr. BRIDLE speak for themselves: let any one compare them, and they will see that he has admitted in the last those facts which he roundly denied in the first.

In my letter of the 30th of November, I stated certain facts, and, without wishing any one to rely upon assertion, I enumerated no less than eleven persons by name, who would prove those facts. I have seen several of them since, who are prepared to substantiate upon oath the correctness of my statements. I have now to add to that number Mr. ROBERTSON, who forwarded BRIDLE's letter to Mr. JOHN BIRCH, the Book-keeper at Exeter, to take the places for the Deputation and the Convicts, several days before they went up together. Neither of the Deputation took any places, but left the whole arrangement to Mr. BRIDLE.

MR. ROBERTSON will prove every word that I have said to be correct; and he will further prove, that BRIDLE, to induce him to comply with his wishes to propose the Address, and to become one of the Deputation, repeatedly promised him to use his influence with Dr. LUSHINGTON to get him appointed Surgeon to the Queen; and that when Mr. ROBERTSON grew cool upon the matter, Mr. BRIDLE actually had the audacity to threaten him if he did not proceed.

If Mr. BRIDLE can prove that I am a traitor, what punishment has he merited, as a "public officer," by being guilty of misprison of treason?—We shall see by and bye who is the traitor. The only treason, or treasonable language, that I was ever privy to, occurred at this amiable and loyal ex-gaoler's table, when, for a short period, I took my dinners, in company with a fellow-prisoner, at his house, as you might do, Mr. Editor, at the Coffee-Room in the King's Bench Prison; but I never had the honour, as he asserts, to be an inmate of this gentleman's house. The language that I allude to was as follows:—"One day Mr. BRIDLE introduced "a lady" to dinner, which he placed at the head of his table. As soon as the cloth was removed, she exclaimed, "That the next time she went to London, she hoped she should see the Prince Regent's head stuck upon Temple Bar." BRIDLE answered this with a loud horse laugh, which was his practice when any thing pleased him. MR. KINNEAR immediately rose from the table, and left the room, and I followed him, after having given the "lady" a severe reprimand for using such disgusting language.

Now, Sir, let us see what was the loyal conduct of this "public officer." MR. KINNEAR and myself both said, as such, he ought to have ordered her out of the gaol immediately; but we little thought he would have had the impudence ever to admit her again into his house. But, Sir, we were not a little surprised to see him, about ten days afterwards, walk arm in arm with the same woman, who he actually introduced into our private apartments, at a time, too, when the females of our own families were prohibited, by an order of the Magistrates, from visiting us.

I can easily conceive that some of your readers begin to accuse me of misprison of treason. No, Sir, the first opportunity I had I produced MR. KINNEAR, who gave evidence of these facts before the Magistrates upon oath, and it is recorded upon their notes.

We all know that it is a very common practice for an experienced delinquent, when he has committed a depredation, to bellow "stop thief," to elude his pursuers.—But as we shall have an opportunity of discussing these matters in a Court of Justice, I beg leave, for the present, to remain, your obedient servant,

H. HUNT.

ADDRESSED TO MESSRS. SHACKELL, ARROWSMITH, AND WEAVER.

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your letter of the 29th, which I received this morning, I send you a check for 50l.; and request you to accept it, as a tribute of my respect for your Paper, and of my obligations to you for your valuable exertions in the cause of our King and Constitution.—Your former letter must have miscarried.

H. H. E.

Pennant-Freethly, Dec. 31, 1821.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I have this day, the last of the year 1821, gathered in my garden a white rose-bud, a full-blown red rose, and a sprig of hawthorn in flower, a strong-scented wall-flower, a large blue campanule, full blown, a polyanthus in flower, purple heath in flower, wild vetch in flower, purple periwinkle, and violets.

The situation is one of the highest in Hertfordshire—the China rose is in full health and flower on the eastern wall of the house. The same hawthorn flowered at Christmas, 1818, after the extremely hot and dry summer of that year.

A more curious fasciculus than the above will not easily be found at this season of the year, in any of the most favourable situations north of the Thames. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Shenley Parsonage, Herts.

T. N.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I am a poor man and want your advice. I have been some years in the service of a gentleman, and at his death, in that of his son; who has just now dismissed me without a character for the merest trifle in the world; though I am inclined to think it is on account of a little difference we had about five years ago, when a neighbour of my master's, having had his orchard frequently robbed, set a trap there, and the offender was caught by the leg. I chanced to pass by, and after a little entreaty on his part, and his promising to give up his claim to a young girl in our village with whom I was a little in love, set him at liberty; and even lent him my livery to enable him without suspicion to pass through our premises in escaping. My master took great offence at this, and gave me a terrible lecture about it; which, being done before all the other servants, of course galled me a good deal, and I was resolved to be even with him on the first opportunity that should offer. Some considerable time elapsed before this was the case: at last, about four months ago, my mistress died; and my master had directed, in order that no profit might arise from the supply of refreshments, that the funeral should avoid going through a particular lane, where there was a public-house kept by a man who had always behaved very insolently to him. But as this person was a friend of mine, and had made me a very handsome compliment on the occasion, I got some of the village-lads to assist him in stopping up, with carts and waggons, the road my master wished us to go; so that the procession was obliged to pass by my friend's house, "the Red Cross," and of course his purpose was answered. As bad luck would have it, however, some ill-natured people went home and told tales that implicated me in the business; and the result was my dismissal, as I told you at first. To be sure, I am just now doing a few little jobs for a young man in the coal-trade, while I am out of place; but I am afraid his work will be dirtier than I like, and I therefore wish to get a genteeler situation.

But as this cannot be effected under the circumstances I have stated, do not you think I could go to law with my master to force him to give me a character? My friend, the coal-merchant, says I can: still, I should prefer having your advice before I talk to the lawyer about it.—A speedy answer will oblige, Sir, your's to command,

ROBERT PSRUDO, KNIGHT.

Theresa Cross Road, Dec. 28, 1821.

## THEATRES.

THE management of Drury Lane have at length been beaten into compliance with the public will. The insolent introduction of the Sovereign into such a piece as GIOVANNI IN IRELAND, naturally called down the indignation of each succeeding audience; and when this, (repeatedly expressed) failed of attaining the desired object, the more effectual mode of staying away, was adopted by the theatrical part of the town who interest themselves about such matters.

The struggle between the audience and the management on this subject, has produced some incidents, which it is our duty to notice. It appears that constables were introduced into the theatre to check disapprobation; and that (which appears more extraordinary still) a gentleman of the name of COX, who was outraged by one of these persons, was told by a Justice at Bow-street, that hissing a play was a breach of the peace, and subjected the party to the interference of the police.

From what code this Justice may have culled his notions of law, we really cannot say; we have no doubt but that such authors as the maker of GIOVANNI IN IRELAND will hold that it is "sound law;" yet for our parts, we are sceptical, and think that the man who did not hiss such trash would be guilty of a breach of duty to the respectable part of the community.

Amongst other circumstances of this nature, one has been represented to us as very flagrant:—A person of the name of WEST, (whom we believe to be the father-in-law of the tragic actress of that name), who holds the office of messenger to the play-house, came into the pit on Saturday, and singling out a gentleman who was committing one of those breaches of the peace by hissing, told him he was an apprentice, and that he would kick him out of the house—suing in a great degree the action to the word.

It would be as well, we should think, that the management should disown this act, lest the public, unwilling to subject themselves to the constraint of the police on the one hand, and the affronts of menials of the theatre on the other, should persevere in their abstinence from Old Drury, and leave it for the rest of the season as deserted as it was during the last week.

MR. KEAN has met with another proof, if proof were yet wanting, of the real estimation in which his talents are held on both sides of the Atlantic. He last week sent to the manager of some itinerant company, acting in Arundel and its neighbourhood, to offer himself to perform with them for two nights—without any stipulation as to salary—which offer the said manager—DECLINED. This, as APOLLO IN MIDAS says, is, indeed, "a pretty decent tumble."

There is a report abroad that Covent Garden is about to present us with a looking-glass curtain; but, we trust, that it is not correct:—to take a hint second-hand is beneath this theatre, and the quackery of such gim-cracks surely unnecessary in a house where there is so much talent of every description.

We hear of theatres being involved in debt and difficulty, although the audiences are numerous. Can this be wondered at, if the needless charges of unsought-for decoration be thus thoughtlessly incurred. Look at the French theatres,—plain, simple, and unostentatious; they rely upon what is prepared behind the curtain, rather than upon that which they display before it. And though the splendour of our national theatre deserves every praise which can be bestowed upon it, we do think, in the present state of dramatic finance, other more rational and less expensive attractions might be procured for the public, than the gigantic bauble now talked of.

Christmas is come again, and not a comedy has yet peeped forth;—this is the second year in which we have had occasion to notice this falling off—a failure almost unaccountable while COLMAN, MORTON, and KENNY are

in the field, and while there must be somewhere dormant talent, which the power of a manager, we should think, might call into action; but it seems, that all those who are known as dramatic writers have abandoned their calling. Nay, now, if a man of acknowledged talent writes a drama, he fixes upon a subject which it is impossible to represent; and LORD BYRON himself, when he publishes a tragedy, makes a sort of brag that it is not *actable*. As we have before said, what the object of a play is, but to be played, we know no more than we do, why those who have written *actable* plays with such distinguished success as the three persons we have named should have ceased to contribute to the public amusement and their own advantage.

A most unfortunate *exposé* has appeared in the shape of a puff from the Adelphi Theatre in favour of their piece of "LIFE IN LONDON." Induced by the hope of not being known, and the desire of "seeing every thing that is to be seen," some respectable and distinguished persons have dined early and slipped in (as they thought, unobserved) to witness this abominable performance; but lo and behold! they have in a great measure been found out, and are now doomed to have their names published as patrons of the exhibition: but that, which may console them in some measure, and upon which turn they may evade the imputation altogether, is the fact, that most of the persons stated to have been witnesses of the performance last week, have not been in town since Christmas—that almost every man whose family is mentioned as having been present, is a bachelor or childless widower—and that one or two of the visitors distinguished, exist no where but in the imagination of the puff-writer himself.—We are happy, however, for the honour of English ladies, that no female name figures in the list.

We are sorry to state that MR. WALLACK, late of Drury Lane Theatre, has been compelled to suffer amputation of his leg, which was broken by a fall from a stage coach, while he was travelling in America.

An important case was decided on Thursday in the Court of Requests, in which it was ruled by the Commissioners, that persons paying their money at the doors of a theatre, having first enquired, and having been told that there was "sitting room," have a right to have their price of admission returned, provided they cannot find seats.

## POETRY.

## GO WHERE GLORY WAITS THEE.

A SONG, BY T. MOORE, ESQ.

Go where glory waits thee,  
But, while fame elates thee,  
Oh! still remember me.  
When the praise thou meetest  
To thine ear is sweetest,  
Oh! then remember me.  
Other arms may press thee,  
Dearer friends caress thee,  
All the joys that bless thee,  
Sweeter far may be;  
But when friends are nearest,  
And when joys are dearest,  
Oh! then remember me.

When at eve thou rovest  
By the star thou lovest,  
Oh! then remember me.  
Think, when home returning,  
Bright we've seen it burning,  
Oh! thus remember me.  
Oft as summer closes,  
When thine eye reposes  
On its lingering roses,  
Once so lov'd by thee,  
Think of her who wove them,  
Her who made thee love them,  
Oh! then remember me.

When around thee dying  
Autumn leaves are lying,  
Oh! then remember me.  
And at night, when gazing  
On the gay hearth blazing,  
Oh! still remember me.  
Then should music, stealing  
All the soul of feeling,  
To thy heart appealing,  
Draw one tear from thee,  
Then let mem'ry bring thee,  
Strains I us'd to sing thee,  
Oh! then remember me.

## PARODY.

## ROBERT WILSON'S LAMENT.

Go where BENNETT waits thee;  
But whene'er debates he,  
Oh! then remember me.  
When his praise thou meetest  
To thine ear when sweetest,  
Oh! still remember me.  
Lordly GREY may press thee,  
TIERNEY, too, caress thee,  
All the squad may bless thee,  
But, oh! remember me.  
And when hopes are nearest,  
And the game seems clearest,  
Oh! then remember me.

When at eve thou rovest  
To the House thou lovest,  
Oh! still remember me.  
Then, when home returning,  
No kitchen fire burning—  
Oh! then remember me.  
Or when the Session closes,  
If LONDONERRY doses,  
On its bed of roses,  
Still so lov'd by me;  
Think of those who told me,  
Such a bed should hold me!  
Oh! then remember me.

When around thee plying,  
HUME and MOORE are lying,  
Oh! then remember me.  
And at night when gazing  
On their patriot blazing,  
Oh! still remember me.  
But when LAMBTON stealing  
Looks, to sham a feeling,  
To thy purse appealing—  
Draw its strings for me.  
No gold their speeches bring me,  
But their names to fling me—  
Oh! pray remember me.



## POLICE.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—On Thursday, W. Crocker, a native of Bavaria, and one of those unfortunate creatures who were, last winter, during the extremity of the season, placed in the London Workhouse, was charged with having robbed Mr. Solomons, of Castle-street, Houndsditch, of a quantity of valuable skins, clothes, &c.—Mr. Solomons stated that he had taken the prisoner out of the London Workhouse, as an apprentice, about nine months ago, and placed implicit reliance on him. While Mr. S. and his wife were absent, he decamped with the property in question. Mrs. Solomons, the witness's wife, went with all possible speed to the London Workhouse, where she was fortunate enough to catch the prisoner, but having received very little assistance, she lost her grasp and he escaped. In the Workhouse the witness's clothes were found, and it was proved that the prisoner had brought them thither in a bundle.—He was remanded.

John Henderson has undergone several examinations charged with having altered the number of the sixteenth share of a lottery ticket, for the purpose of obtaining the amount of the share in another ticket, which had been drawn a prize of 2000l. Mr. Bish stated, that the ticket numbered 18,968, had been drawn a prize of 2000l. and the ticket the prisoner had altered from 18,268 to 18,968. The parties, on Thursday, however, declined to prosecute, and he was discharged.

**GUILDHALL.**—On Monday, a wretched-looking creature, whom misery appeared to have worn to the bone, was brought up, charged with selling seditious publications. He was dressed in old and greasy clothes, of the cut and colour of those usually given at workhouses to paupers. He conducted himself with the utmost indifference to all that was passing. He was charged with having sold, in Carlile's shop, on the 29th of December last, a certain blasphemous and seditious libel, entitled "An Address to the Reformers of Great Britain, by R. Carlile." Robert Duke went on Saturday morning to No. 35, in Fleet-street, and asked for the Address to the Reformers, of the date of the 24th of June last. The prisoner answered that he had none by him at that time, but if the witness would call again in the evening, he might have one, as he (the prisoner) would get him one. The witness called again in the evening, when the prisoner sold him a copy of the Address for sixpence, and a piece called the character of a priest for two-pence. The prisoner, who refused to tell his name, was committed for want of bail.

On Wednesday another shopman of Carlile's, a lad about 17 years of age, was charged with selling seditious publications, and not being prepared with bail, was committed.

**Bow-street.**—On Thursday the question as to the liability of persons residing in the Inns of Court to pay certain parochial rates, was discussed before Sir R. Birnie and Mr. Beckett, at considerable length.—Mr. Dowling, on behalf of the parish officers of St. Clement Dances, applied to the Magistrates to issue a distress warrant against the goods and chattels of Mr. Vaughan, who keeps a shoemaker's shop in Clement's Inn, he having refused to pay certain arrears of the watch-rate, due to the parish, and which had been claimed in the regular way.—Mr. Adolphus, for Mr. Vaughan, contended that the inhabitants of an inn were like a private family, and they were not liable individually to claims of this sort. If there was any liability the whole body of inhabitants collectively were liable.—The Magistrates declared their opinion that Mr. Vaughan was clearly liable, and they should have no hesitation in granting the warrant. The distress was accordingly granted, and Mr. Adolphus said the question would be brought ultimately before another tribunal.

H. Brown, T. Stokes, alias Williams, M. A. Eates, H. Brookes, and M. Lyons, the persons charged with being concerned in the burglary and extensive robbery at Mr. Frost's, of Arundel-street, were finally examined and fully committed for trial.

**HATTON-GARDEN.**—On Thursday, a fellow was charged with plundering numerous watchmen's boxes of *Hodges' best, 1790s, candles, Bibles, &c.* For many months past the watchmen in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn-lane have, during their absence in going their rounds, had their boxes nightly plundered, some of bread and cheese, others of their *comfort*. The guardians of the night held a council in Eagle-street watch-house, when it was ascertained that a man was constantly in the habit of lurking about at night, and if a good opportunity presented itself, he would commence his plunder; but if the watchman should be sitting in his box, the man would ask him the hour. The watchmen, therefore, kept a strict watch, and the prisoner came up to Child's box, and enquired what was the clock, when he apprehended him on suspicion of committing the robberies. He was searched, and a large quantity of bread, cheese, and cold meat was found upon him; also a Bible, with the name of Francis Claridge written on the fly-leaf, and a tin candle-cas and a gin-bottle.—Claridge, a watchman, in North-street, Gray's Inn-lane, proved the Bible to be his property, and had been stolen out of his box.—Crane, another watchman, in Prince's-street, identified the candle-case and the gin-bottle to be his property, and had been stolen in like manner; the bottle, when stolen, contained a quart of gin.—The prisoner was committed.

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phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Theory of the Stars, illus-  
trated by 18 beautiful Plates, price only 5s. neatly bound. Second Edition.  
5. SCHOOL CYPPHERING BOOK for Beginners, on one Writing Pa-  
46s. New Edition, price 3s. 6d.—A Key to the Rules, price 3s. 6d.  
6. NEW BRITISH READER, with 17 Wood Cuts, Third Edition,  
3s. 6d. bound.  
7. NEW BRITISH SPELLING BOOK, Twenty-first Edition, price 1s.  
bound.  
8. NEW BRITISH PRIMER, with numerous Cuts, price 6d.  
9. THE ENGLISH SCHOOL GRAMMAR, Fifth Edition, price 1s.  
bound.  
10. THE NEW LATIN PRIMER, price 2s. bound.  
11. NEW EXERCISES in ORTHOGRAPHY, price 1s. bound.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

**CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Jan. 4.**

There has been a good supply of Grain in general this week, particularly from the Suffolk and Norfolk coast, and the trade of the whole is certainly lower. Fine Wheat, however, fully maintains Monday's prices, though the middling and ordinary descriptions meet a very heavy sale. Barley being here in some quantities, sells heavily, except for the prime parcels; and the rough ordinary descriptions are at least 1s. per quarter cheaper. Beans and Pease are steady in value; but the arrival of Oats being very considerable, the sales are at a decline of full 1s. per quarter. In all articles there is no variation to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board ship, on under.				
Kansas Red Wheat (new)...	35c.	40c.	Maple	24c.
Old	12c.	32c.	White ditto	23c.
Fine	44c.	60c.	Boilers	23c.
Kansas White (new)	33c.	46c.	Small Beans	23c.
Old	50c.	56c.	Old	28c.
Superfine	58c.	60c.	Ti. k Beans (new)	17c.
Old	65c.	67c.	Old	22c.
Blue	70c.	72c.	Feed Oats	15c.
Barley	17c.	19c.	Fine	17c.
Fine	21c.	23c.	Poland ditto	16c.
Superfine	24c.	26c.	Fine	20c.
Malt	55c.	54c.	Potatoes ditto	32c.
Fine	56c.	60c.	Fine	24c.

**THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as reported weekly from the Inspectors at the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 5th of January, calculated as follows:—**

**GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS EXPORTATION.**

Wheat, 46s 2d—Barley, 19s 7d—Oats, 16s 1d—Rye, 21s 11d—Beans, 30s 6d—

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	£	s.	d.
Portugal Gold, in Coin	0	0	p. os.
Foreign Gold in Bars	3	17	10
New Doubloons	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.
New Dollars	0	4	9
Silver in Bars Stand	0	4	11
New Louis, each	0	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, Jan. 4.				
Amsterdam	12 10	C. F.	Trieste	10 17 1/2
Ditto at Sight	12 7		Madrid	36 1/2
Rotterdam	12 11		Bilboa	36 1/2
Antwerp	12 7		Seville	35 1/2
Hamburg	37 6		Leghorn	47
Altona	— 0		Venice	27
Paris, 3 days Sight	25 60		Naples	40
Ditto	25 98		Lisbon	40 1/2
Bordeaux	25 90		Rio Janeiro	46
Frankforton Main	156		Bahia	50
Petersburg	— 3 U		Dublin	9 p per
Vienna	10 17	Bas. do.	Cork	9

COMMERCIAL REPORT,  
FROM THE 31ST DEC. 1821, TO THE 5TH JAN. 1822.

Throughout the present week but little business has been effected, and the value of all descriptions of property may be considered without alteration from the date of our preceding issue. Our anticipations of commercial pursuits, during the present year, are favourable, and most sincerely do we wish their realization. The past year has indeed been fraught with disastrous losses, by reducing almost every commodity unprecedentedly low, which will enable us to start upon that legitimate foundation—the best augury of success.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.					
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock					

3 per Cent. Reduced	75	76	76	77	75
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Consols	—	86	87	87	—
Consols for Account	77	77	77	78	78
3 per Cent. Consols	95	95	95	96	95
3 per Cent. Navy	—	—	—	—	—

Bank Long Annuities.....	—	19½	19½	19
India Bonds.....	68 p	—	70 p	74 p
Eschequer Bills, 2d.....	1 p	2 p	3 p	4 p
Doitto, 2½d.....	—	—	—	—
Demulm.....	—	—	—	—

**MARRIAGES.**  
On Tuesday, the 1st inst. William Imlie, Esq. of Rathbone-place, St. Paul, N. Y., was united in marriage to Mary Matilda, relict of George Steel, Esq. late of the 3d Regt. N. Y. Cavalry, and daughter of the late John Steel, Esq. of New York City. The ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. Mr. C. C. Smith, at the residence of the bride, at Clifton, N. J., by the side of the altar, which was decorated with flowers. The bride was attended by her mother, Mrs. Steel, and her sister, Mrs. C. C. Smith. The groom was attended by his father, Mr. Imlie, and his brother, Mr. Wm. Imlie. The wedding party consisted of the bride and groom, the bride's mother and sister, the groom's father and brother, and the Rev. Mr. C. C. Smith. The wedding breakfast was served at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of the bride. The wedding party then departed for their respective homes. The bride is now residing at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the bride, at Clifton, N. J.

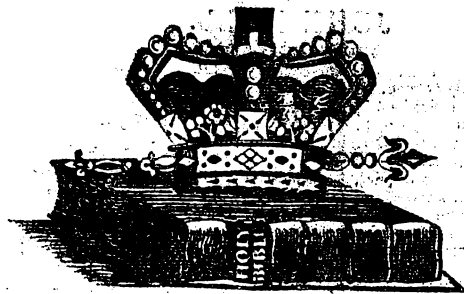
On Sunday, the 23d ult. John Wheelton, Esq. of Wolverhampton, 44th year, much lamented by his numerous respectable friends, and a kind benefactor to the poor.

On the 28th ult. at his house, in Bolton-row, of a long and lingering illness only the more disclosed the virtues of her character, Catherine the wife of Robert Ward, Esq. M.P.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. I. WEAVER  
No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET,  
only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



JOHN



BULL.

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

No. 57.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1822.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published.  
HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES.

Dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty.

MESSRS MAYHEW and Co. Music Sellers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street, have the honor of announcing to the Nobility and Gentry, that they have just published HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES, (including GEORGE the FOURTH CORONATION WALTZ), with entirely novel Figures, in the French and English Style, as danced at Almack's and the Nobiliter Balls; composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and most humbly dedicated, by permission, to His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, by his dutiful subject and servant, Joseph Hart, price 4s.

The fashionable celebrity which these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have so justly acquired, is the best eulogium in their praise. There is a variety in the four sets which affords the highest gratification to the real lovers of Science, Grace, and Harmony.

London: Published by Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be had HART'S CELEBRATED "LES HUSSARS," SCOTCH and IRISH QUADRILLES; all of which are in constant demand.

In a few days will be published, the Second Edition of THE CELEBRATED PSYCHEAN QUADRILLE, (with new Figures) dedicated, with permission, to the Right Hon. Countess Comper.—By R. TOPLIFF. To be had of Clement and Co. Cheap-side; and of the Author, 15, Castle-street, Holborn.

This fashionable Quadrille possesses the peculiar advantage of being adapted to the old as well as the new figures.

THE GUARDS' QUADRILLES.—This popular and elegant Set of QUADRILLES, so much admired in M.S. is now just published, with appropriate Figures, arranged for the Piano Forte, with Flute Accompaniment, (ad lib.) by G. W. MADISON.—Published for the Author by T. Williams, 2, Strand, price 3s.; and to be had of Alwood, Dublin; Penson, Edinburgh; Tuppen, Brighton; Loder, Bath; and of every Music Seller in the Kingdom.—Ask for "Madison's Guards' Quadrilles."

To-morrow, Jan. 14, will be published, ROSSINI'S celebrated Song, "The Knight was brave, the Maid was fair," as sung at various private Concerts, and greatly enquired for; price 2s.

Just published, and arranged as a Duet for Two Performers on the Piano Forte by R. Platt.

HANDEL'S celebrated and much-admired Air, The HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH. Likewise (for Two Performers on the Piano Forte) Per placere Alla Signora, from Rossini's Opera, Il Turen in Italia. "Cease your tuning," with an Introduction and Variations, with Flute Accompaniment. "Fly not yet," as a Rondo, with Flute Accompaniment; and shortly will be published, by the same Author, the favourite Scotch Air, Kinloch of Kinloch, with Variations. Two Concertante Duets, for Two Flutes, by Edw. Platt; all of which may be had at Clement's and Co. Preston's, Birbal's, and most of the principal Music Sellers in Town.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published.

THE CORONATION ANTHEM, "I WAS GLAD," composed by THOMAS ATTWOOD, performed at the Coronation of His Majesty George the Fourth, arranged as a Duet for Two Performers on One Piano Forte, by the Author, price 3s.—London: Published by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Lower Saloon, Arzyl Rooms, Regent-street.

Just published, and ready for delivery, under the patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, H. R. H. the Duke of York, H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, Her R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Her R. H. the Princess Augusta, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington, the Nobility, Clergy, &c. and dedicated, by express permission, to the Master Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors.

THE ACCOUNT AND ORIGIN of our celebrated NATIONAL ANTHEM, GOD SAVE THE KING, so long sought after, but now traced to the year 1607, and proved to have been written at the particular request of the Merchant Tailors' Company, and first sung in their Hall by the Gentlemen and Children of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, who were all in attendance at that sumptuous and magnificent entertainment given by that loyal Company to His Majesty King James the First, &c. congratulating him on his happy escape from the Powder Plot. The Poetry by BEN. JONSON; the Music by Dr. JOHN BULL. In the course of the Work, 33 Plates will be given with the tune as used Nine years before King James the Second was crowned. A few copies have been printed on large paper, price 11. 5s.; small, 11. 6s.—London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

MR. LOGGERS SYSTEM OF MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS FAWCETT has the honour of informing her Friends she has returned to Town, and has re-opened her ACADEMY for the Season, at her Father's House, No. 5, Smith-square, Westminster.—Private Lessons given to Ladies at their own Houses.

PUPIL.—A Clergyman of the Established Church, residing within a morning's ride of London, receives into his House a few PUPILS whom he prepares for the University, and has at present a VACANCY. Letters to be addressed to Rev. G. R. Mr. Jefferys, Bookseller, Opera House, Colonnade, Pall Mall.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES are BOARDED and EDUCATED at MISS BACON'S FRENCH and ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, No. 19, Northampton-square, Islington-road, upon a plan which combines a refined and useful Education, with the comforts of a Parental Home. Miss Bacon avails herself of this opportunity of expressing her sincere obligations to those Parents who have honoured her by confiding their Children to her care. There are at present VACANCIES for two or three Young Ladies. The French Language is spoken in the School, and taught by an accomplished Parisian Lady, who resides in the house. The Establishment is conducted, in every branch of Education, by eminent Professors, with unremitting attention. A Young Lady is wanted to be tutored for two or three years: she will receive a liberal and superior Education, to accomplish her for a Governess, and at the expiration of the term, either be retained in the Establishment, or settled by Miss Bacon in a Family.—For Cards of Terms, &c. apply to Miss Bacon, as above, or Mrs. Burnett, No. 22, Great Mary-lane-bone-street, (if by letter, post-paid).—School re-opens the 21st inst.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, a MEDICAL APPRENTICE, by a Surgeon-Apothecary in good practice, at the West part of London, a YOUTH about 15 or 16 years of age. He must have been well educated, and of respectable connections. As he will be treated like one of the family, an adequate Premium will be expected.—Particulars may be had by applying to Mr. Adams, 27, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. All Letters must be post-paid.

TO THE GENEROUS AND HUMANE.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, advanced in life, and considerably impaired in health, with Twelve Children, and debts which he is wholly unable to discharge, without deeper and indeed irretrievable ruin, accumulated through the pressure of time and the great number of his family, approaches a generous public with the humble and anxious hope, that they will commiserate his case, relieve his present wants, and deliver him, by their united efforts, from the agonizing, yet indescribable, miseries of his truly unhappy situation.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Ransom and Co. Bankers, 34, Pall Mall; Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Bankers, 43, Louthbury; at all which houses reference, the most respectable, may be obtained, as to the character of the supplicant, and the veracity of this statement.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The King	£50 0	Halloway, Esq.	£5 0
L. of C.	25 0	Mrs. Penn	2 2
Bishop of Durham	25 0	Col. Maden	1 1
A Lady	5 0	M. O.	2 0
P. F. H.	1 0		

URGENT APPEAL TO BRITISH BENEVOLENCE.—A SUBSCRIPTION is now open at the Banking Houses of Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Messrs. Herries, St. James's-street; and Messrs. Cocks and Co. Charing-cross, for the efficient Relief of a deserving CLERGYMAN, reduced to a state of pitiable Distractions, with ten Children, the youngest only two months old; and to augment his sufferings, he is so over-burdened with debts, arrears, and other complicated embarrassments, that he has no prospect of deliverance, but from the spontaneous united Contributions of the truly benevolent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A Lady, per Messrs. Hoare	£20 1	A Lady, per Herries and Co.	£5
M. per ditto	1	R. B.	1

THE ANNIVERSARY of His MAJESTY'S ACCESSION to the THRONE will be celebrated by a PUBLIC DINNER, at the City of London Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 29th of January, 1822.

Sir WM. CURTIS, Bart. Alderman and M.P. in the Chair.

STEWARDS:

Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. and Ald. M.P.  
Sir C. Flower, Bart. and Ald.  
Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.  
Sir William Bizard  
Sir Francis Desdanges  
John P. Atkins, Esq.  
James C. C. Bell, Esq.  
John Blackburn, Esq.  
Charles Barclay, Esq.  
Thomas Balbridge, Esq.  
Felix Booth, Esq.  
Felix Clay, Esq.  
N. Charrington, Esq.  
William Curtis, Esq.  
William Clay, Esq.  
G. Croft, Esq.  
T. A. Curtis, Esq.  
John Coope, Esq.  
John Corlett, Esq.  
R. H. Clarke, Jun. Esq.  
T. Hugh Davies, Esq.  
W. P. Dimsdale, Esq.  
Hugh Edwards, Esq.  
John Henry Freese, Jun. Esq.  
Colonel Gaitskell  
William Greaves, Esq.  
Thomas William Hetherington, Esq.  
Oliver Hatch, Esq.  
William Holden, Esq.  
George Bridges, Ald. M.P.

Dinner on Table at Six o'clock precisely.

Tickets, Two Guineas each, to be had of the Stewards.

HIS MAJESTY having been graciously pleased to direct and approve of NEW SABBERS for the whole of the Army, the Officers are most respectfully informed, that the patterns may be seen. Extensive orders soon supplied, of the best workmanship, and on the most moderate terms, by JOHN SALTER, 35, Strand, London.

TO PERSONS concerned with the EDUCATION of YOUTH.—GORDON HOUSE ACADEMY, Kentish Town, Middlesex, conducted by the Rev. T. SMITH, affords every advantage which Pupils can desire, for 40 Guineas per Annum; no vacations, nor extras.—Full particulars of the Academy are left with Messrs. Ogil, Duncan, and Co. 37, Paternoster-row; of whom may be obtained, Smith's Editions of the Eton Latin Grammar, and Wallingame's Arithmetick. These Works possess many peculiar advantages which cannot be noticed in an Advertisement. The Author hopes they will be universally used in all Schools, &c. Price, on superior paper, 2s. bound.

A LADY of the first respectability wishes to receive TWO YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE with her Daughters. Unremitting attention will be paid to their morals, comforts, and improvements; they will be in the constant practice of conversing with an accomplished Parisian Lady. Masters of the first eminence attend. Those who wish to unite cultivation of talents and habits of usefulness, can be instructed in the domestic arrangement of a Family. Distance from Town three miles. Terms moderate. Cards of Address, 3, Old Bond-street.

CARDS of TERMS of a respectable CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, conducted by an A. M. in the Neighbourhood of Camden Hill, Kensington, may be had at Messrs. T. and G. Underwood, Booksellers, 32, Fleet-street, and at Mr. Hall's, Museum, Piccadilly.

RE-OPENS TO-MORROW, 14th inst. NORTHAMPTON-SQUARE ACADEMY, under the direction of the Rev. S. PIGGOTT, A.M. of Oxford, Curate and Lecturer of Clerkenwell and St. Antholin's, and T. GRATWICH, late of Hall-place School, Bexley, Kent. French Teacher, Mon. Voutier, Drawing Master, Mr. Dawson.—Terms from One and a Half to Three Guineas per Quarter: Day Board, Two Guineas.—Ladies and Gentlemen privately instructed at the Academy, or by Attendance. Two Farther Boarders, or Gentlemen, at from 70 to 100 Guineas.

N. B. The School Rooms are now united, and considerably enlarged, for the delivery of Philosophical Lectures. The airy situation of Northampton-square, and its vicinity to the City, Islington, City Road, and Gray's Inn-lane, peculiarly recommend it to those Parents who prefer an Education partly domestic.—Particulars may be known in Mr. Piggott's Life of his Pupil, Henry Kirke White; of Mr. Hatchard, Piccadilly; J. S. Parthington, Esq. Librarian, London Institution; and Rev. H. Horne, Librarian, Surrey Institution.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS, by Mr. SMART, 50, West Side of Leicester-square.—To-Morrow Evening, January 14, precisely at Eight, Hamlet; and on Thursday, the Merchant of Venice; after which, the Readings must be discontinued for a short time, as Mr. Smart leaves Town for Brighton. Single Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, may be had as above; or at Hookham's, Old Bond-street, and Richardson's, Royal Exchange. Packets of Tickets of Mr. Smart only.

ESTABLISHED and CONVENIENT READING-ROOM. 137, OXFORD-STREET.—W. REYNOLDS returns his sincere thanks to those Subscribers, who have patronised his Room, and begs to submit to Gentlemen the Terms: The Room is quite apart from the business.

TERMS.—The Room to be open (to Subscribers only) from Nine o'clock in the Morning, till Ten in the Evening.—To be provided with Five Morning and Two Evening Newspapers, Sets of the Annual Register, Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Magazines and New Publications, Maps, and a considerable Collection of Dictionaries, Gazetteers, and other Books of Reference. No Newspaper, or Books to be taken, by Subscribers, from the Room; but here the whole of W. R.'s collection of Ancient and Modern Books to be at the service of Subscribers.—The Subscription to be 2l. 2s. per annum, 11. 7s. half year, and 15s. per quarter, and paid in advance.

All new Publications supplied the moment they are ready.—Book-selling, Binding, and Stationery in all its branches.—Visiting Cards engraved and printed on the shortest notice.

ORIENTAL CURIOSITIES.—Wanted, a variety of India Shawls, Birds of Paradise, Gold and Silver Muslins, and any other curious articles of India Produce.—Apply at Owen's East India Warehouse, No. 95 New Bond-street, corner of Blenheim-street, where he has on Sale, in addition to the above Articles, an extensive Assortment of all sorts of Foreign and British Shawls on the most reasonable terms.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF FORTUNE.

It being presumed that there are many Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Kingdom of large incomes, who, from the peculiar mode of their Education and Habits of Life, may feel a disinclination to enter into the minutiae of a large expenditure: The Advertiser, a man of address, and of most respectable connections, long accustomed to business, and perfectly conversant with Accounts, offers his services to any Person thus circumstanced, to collect Sums of Money due for Rents, or otherwise to superintend and conduct the general concerns of such an Establishment, with a due regard to economy, and an especial observance to the auditing and settling of Tradesmen's Bills, &c. By the undertaking of which (with a scrupulous attention to the interest of his employer) he conceives that a very considerable saving might be effected, and many impositions avoided.—The most satisfactory testimonials as to Character, Competency, and Fidelity, will be produced.—Address, to X. Y. at Dick's Coffee-house, Temple-bar.

JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER.—A complete Set of this Paper to be SOLD; also, The Times, for the years 1794-96-97; The Observer, for 1797-98-99-1800-1801-2-3-5; The Patriot, for 1803-1807; The British Press, 1808; The British Volunteer and Naval Chronicle, 1806-7; Phoenix and Patriot, 1808.—Apply to Mr. Davis, Lincolndraper, 50, Oxford-street.

CAUTION.—The original Inventors and Patentees of the MERINO SATIN DAMASK, consider it their duty to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that there are Houses advertising and offering for sale a humble imitation of their Damask, JEREMY and BRAGG beg leave most respectfully to observe, that in addition to their extensive Stock of Merino Damask, they have just completed some most beautiful specimens of the ROYAL CORONATION SILK DAMASK, (patronised by His Majesty) superior to any Oriental production, to be seen only at 28, and 29, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

Just published, by SAMUEL BAGSTER, No. 15, Paternoster-row, very neatly printed in 2 vols. price 11. 5s.

A HARMONICAL GRAMMAR of the principal ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES.—By the Rev. F. NOLAN.

In this Work, the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan; the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Modern Greek are treated upon an uniform plan, and analyzed on new and simple principles; short and comprehensive Rules are given,—for attaining a just pronunciation,—for determining the Gender, and inflecting the Noun and Verb,—together with a Syntax and Prose fully exemplified, and a classical Vocabulary of the most usual and necessary words.

To-morrow will be published, price 3s. 6d. sold by W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street, M. BLACOW'S DEFENCE, with Notes on the WHIG-RADICAL FACTION.—Also, price 1s. 6d.

A LETTER to WILLIAM KING, LL.D. Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, containing a particular Account of a TREASONABLE RIOT at Oxford. By RICHARD BLACOW, A.M. F.R.S. Canon of Windsor.

THE DUKE DE LAUZUN'S AMOURS.

Immediately will be published, translated from the French, THE MEMOIRS of the DUKE DE LAUZUN; written by Himself; containing a minute History of all his Intrigues among the French and English Noblesse.

The work will be published in parts, for the earlier gratification of the eager curiosity which it has so generally excited, and will be completed forthwith, forming 1 vol. 12mo. Each Part, price 1s.—J. Owyn, No. 4, Catherine-street, Strand.

Just published, price 5s. 6d.

AN ESSAY on DISEASES of the SKIN, containing Practical Observations on Sulphureous Fumigations in the Cure of Cutaneous Complaints, with several remarkable Cases. By Sir ARTHUR CLARKE, M.D. Author of an Essay on Bathing; the Mother's Assistant, &c. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

Just published, dedicated, by permission, to His Majesty, HISTORY of CULTIVATED VEGETABLES, comprising their Botanical, Medicinal, Edible, and Chemical Qualities, Natural History, and relation to Art, Science, and Commerce.—By HEN. PHILLIPS, Author of the History of Fruits known in Great Britain. In 2 vols. royal octavo, price 11. 11s. 6d. bds. Printed for Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

NEW OCTAVO EDITION.

Just published, in 3 volumes, 8vo. price 2l. 2s. boards, ITALY.—By LADY MORGAN, Author of "France," Florence Macarty, O'Donnell, &c.

Lady Morgan's fearless and excellent work upon Italy.—Lord Byron. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

Just published, in a thick Volume, Quarto.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for 1821. This Work forms a distinct Compendium of the Literature, Science, Fine Arts, Drama, Biography, amusing and Miscellaneous Intelligence of the Period; and it is confidently asserted, presents a more ample and complete View of these Subjects, than any Work ever offered for Public Encouragement. This Volume contains 832 pages, or 2496 columns of closely printed Matter, equal to Twenty-four Octavo Volumes, and consists of impartial Reviews of every valuable New Book, Original Communications from the first Authorities on the most important Subjects, Narratives of novelty and interest, regular Accounts of Discoveries and Improvements, in Science and Productions of Art, Poetry by several of the most distinguished Bards of the Age, pleasant Sketches of Society, Letters and Notices from every Part of Europe; the whole arranged, into a Miscellany at once amusing and instructive, not unworthy of the mature and learned, though peculiarly adapted for the young, female, and general Reader.—Any Part or Number may be had separate.—Published in Weekly Numbers, by W. A. Scripps, 332, (Exeter Change), Strand, London, and to be had of all Booksellers, News-men, and Postmasters, throughout the Kingdom; Price 8d. or 1s. stamped for Country Circulation, by Post.

Subscribers, who desire to begin with the New Year, will please to give their Orders early, to prevent Disappointment, as only a limited Addition will be made to supply such Demand, unless a larger Amount is previously ascertained.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the elevation of the Marquis of Buckingham to be Duke of Buckingham; the Earl of Westmeath to be Marquis of Westmeath; the Viscount Killmore to be Earl of Killmore; Viscount Mount to be Earl of Rathdown; Viscount Ennismore to be Earl of Listowel; Viscount Mount Earl to be Earl of Dunraven; and Lord Castlemaine to be Viscount Castlemaine.]

WAR-OFFICE, 11th Jan. 1822.

1st Regt. of Life Guards: Lieut. H. R. Bullock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gough, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. E. K. L. Bayard to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bullock; Hon. H. M. Upton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by purchase, vice Bayard.—7th Regt. of Light Drags.: Capt. J. H. Williams to be Major, by purchase, vice Robbins, who exchanges; Lieut. Lord J. Bentinck, from the 10th Light Drags. to be Captain, by purchase; vice H. Williams.—10th Ditto: Cornet J. B. Danbur, from the 12th Light Drags. to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lord J. Bentinck, promoted in the 7th Light Drags.—1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Guards: Lieut. G. Johnstone, from half-pay 19th Light Drags. to be Ensign and Lieut. vice J. H. St. John, who exchanges.—2d Regt. of Foot: Lieut. F. V. Frankland to be Capt. by purchase, vice Carney, who retires; Ensign J. Carney to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Frankland; Gent. Cadet J. L. King, from the Roy. Mil. Col. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carney.—11th Ditto: Lieut. R. Marcon to be Capt. by purchase Dunlop, who retires; to be Lieut.; Lieut. E. S. Prideaux, from half-pay of the Regt. vice Davidson, who exchanges; Ensign R. M. Haldenby, by purchase, vice Marcon.—15th Regt. of Foot: Capt. C. R. Fox, from the Cape Corps, to be Capt. vice Carpenter, who exchanges.—18th Ditto: Major T. W. Robbins, from the 7th Light Drags. to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Major-Gen. Graves, who retires.—23rd Ditto: Capt. E. H. Bridgman, from half-pay 28th Foot, to be Capt. vice Fox, who exchanges; Lieut. A. Steele, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Wright, who exchanges.—40th Ditto: Hotham, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dalrymple, prom. in the 2d West India Regt.—41st Ditto: Capt. J. Carr, from half-pay 15th Light Drags. to be Capt. vice F. Seymour, who exchanges.—43d Ditto: Lieut. C. R. Wright, from the 29th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Steele, who exchanges.—49th Ditto: Lieut. R. H. Reardon, from the 66th Foot to be Lieut. vice J. King, who retires upon half-pay 35th Foot.—52d Ditto: Brevet-Major H. G. Macleod, from half-pay 43d Foot, to be Captain, vice Charles Kenney, who exchanges; Lieutenant William Blois, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Honourable William Browne, who exchanges.—66th Ditto: Lieut. T. Stopford, from half-pay 35th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Reardon, appointed to the 49th Foot.—69th Ditto: Lieut. Hon. R. King, from half-pay of the 63rd Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bailey, who exchanges.—77th Ditto: Lieut. W. H. Douglas, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Lieut. vice Howells, who exchanges.—Cape Corps: Brev. Major F. Carpenter, from the 15th Foot, to be Capt. vice Fox, who exchanges.—Vet. Batt.: Major-Gen. H. Elliot, from the late 5th Royal Vet. Batt. to be Colonel; Lieut.-Colonel H. Hooper, from the late 10th Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.-Col.; Major-Gen. R. Kelso, from the late 6th Roy. Vet. Batt. to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ross, from the late 7th Roy. Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.-Col.; Major-Gen. A. M. K. Hamilton, from the late 8th Roy. Vet. Batt. to be Col.; Lieut.-Col. J. Twigg, from the late 9th Roy. Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.-Col.

Commission in the Worcestershire Militia

T. C. Brock, Esq. to be Capt. vice Hon. J. Coventry, resigned.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. DE BRUNO AUSTIN, Northumberland-street, bricklayer.

BANKRUPTS.

I. WARDLE, Workop, dealer.—J. B. PLATER and J. KEEN, Bristol, bottle-liquor-merchants.—H. WIGFALL, Sheffield, file maker.—A. DEL VALLE, York-street, Covent-garden, wine merchant.—K. D. COLVILLE, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, picture-dealer.—E. ROBINSON, Lang-bourne-Chambers, merchant.—J. WOOTTON, Windsor, coal-merchant.—B. BRITAIN, Warren's farm, Hertford, farmer.—B. HOYLE, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, tailor.—J. CLEMMENCE, Northumberland-street, carpenter.—J. MATHER, Jewin-street, wine merchant.—T. AMBROSE, Watlington-place, woollen-draper.—E. STAFF, Norwich, brick-maker.

Discount 50

## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hillman and Heather, Worthing, coal-merchants.—W. and W. Bedford, jun., Lincoln, tailors.—Marston and Day, Norwich, attorneys.—Le Cointe and Co. Devonshire-square, merchants.—Stirling and Co. Bow Church-yard, so far as respect Sir J. Home.—A. and H. Clarke, Portsmouth, ironmongers.—Norton and Shuttleworth, Leeds, cabinet-makers.—Sproger and Ash, ham, George-yard, Lombard-street, (no trade).—C. and J. Drake, East-street, Manchester-square, furniture-brokers.—R. M. and G. Austin, Port-bridge, Kent, grocers.—Downes and Co. Maclefield, tailors.—Brinton and Co. Birmingham, brass-founders.—Walker and Bedford, Leeds, chemists.—Blackman and Taylor, Old Broad-street, plumbers.—Jackson and Speight, Barnsley, wholesale-mercers.—Laurence and Co. Liverpool, merchants.—Freer and Co. Birmingham, bankers.—Christopherson and Price, Liverpool, ironmongers.—Clay and Earnshaw, Halifax, Yorkshire, fancy-woollen-manufacturers.—Grove and Lamboll, Moffatt-street, City-road, book-binders.—Whales and Litchfield, Bethnal-green, carpenters.—Saggs and Co. Coleman-street, merchants.—Field and Slaney, jun. Greenwich, ale-brewers.—Rimmer and Co. Liverpool, tobacco-coopers.

## BANKRUPTcies ENLARGED.

T. KAY, London, auctioneer.—J. CROPPER, Great Peter-street, West-master, brewer.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. PINNIGER, Lechlade, wool-merchant.—G. POTBURY, Sidmouth, cabinet-maker.—R. HARRISON, Coleridge, tanner.—J. HALL, Watton at Stone, cow-dealer.—J. BROADBENT, jun., and A. BROADBENT, Tunstead, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchants.—J. BEAUFORT, Meriden, draper.—W. Thompson, Tottenham, near Lynn, cattle-dealer.—R. V. BIRCH, Hammersmith, medicine-vender.—J. J. CANTON, Devonshire-street, pen and feather-manufacturer.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 5, W. Sykes and T. Shackleton, White Lion-street, Norton-falgate, merchants.—Jan. 29, R. Townend, sen. and J. R. Townend, Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, merchants.—Feb. 2, J. Freeman, Hatton-garden, taylor.—Jan. 29, C. M. King, Upper East Smithfield, wine-merchant.—Feb. 26, J. Fraser, New-court, Swinburn-lane, merchant.—Jan. 15, R. Gröning, Broad-street-buildings, merchant.

Feb. 1, H. Stanley, Jack House, Lancashire, whistler.—Jan. 29, T. Park, Dandridge, woolstapler.—Jan. 30, A. and W. Little, Measgate, Cumberland, woodmongers.—Jan. 30, J. Burrows, Gloucester, mercer.—Jan. 31, J. and J. Webster, Wakefield, cow-factors.—Feb. 2, J. Haigh, Ley Moor, clothier.—Feb. 6, W. Handley, Stretton-en-le-Field, miller.—Feb. 6, J. Hackett, Bredon-on-the-Hill, line-dealer.

## CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 29.

H. Stanley, Jack House, Lancashire, whistler.—J. Card, Lloyd's Coffee-house, Liverpool, broker.—W. Luke, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Eaves, Wood, ship bread-baker.—J. Wright, Mill-wall, Poplar, anchor-smith.—N. Irving, Carlisle, innkeeper.—R. Mathewman, Leeds, merchant.—S. Wells, Pentonville, fruiterer.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, of the 2d of January, the Keeper of the Seals brought forward the project of a law relative to the police of a periodical press; his speech created much sensation and some interruption.—The following is the substance of the regulations proposed by the Keeper of the Seals as a substitute for the Censorship.

Art. 1. No journals, except those which at present exist, can henceforth appear without the authority of the King.

Art. 2. The offences of the journals against individuals will be prosecuted in the ordinary manner; and the copy of each journal to be deposited at the Bar of the King's Attorney, where the said journal is printed.

Art. 3. In case the spirit or general tendency of any journal or periodical writing shall be of a nature to injure the public peace, or the respect due to the religion of the State, or to the other religions recognized in France, or the authority of the King, or the stability of constitutional institutions, the Royal Courts, within the range of whose jurisdiction these journals are published, shall have the power, in a solemn audience, to suspend the said journals, or even to suppress them.

Art. 4. If in the interval of the Session of the Chambers, grave circumstances should momentarily render insufficient the measures of guarantee and repression at present established, the censorship shall be immediately restored to activity, in virtue of a royal ordinance, countersigned by three Ministers.

The 5th Article only states, that the provisions of the former law, not repealed, shall remain.

An official statement estimates the increase of population in France at 572,749 individuals;—the whole population amounts to 30,407,907.

PARIS, JAN. 5.—The most authentic letters from the north, announce that the Divan, yielding to the united solicitations of the Austrian Intercuncio, and Lord Strangford, has fully acquiesced in all the conditions of the Russian ultimatum. They state also, that the Grand Seigneur has published a Manifesto, calculated to prevent the disastrous effects which this resolution might produce on the part of the Janizaries.—*Quotidienne*.

An epidemic malady appeared about the 18th of December last, at the Royal Military School of St. Cyr. The Minister of War sent thither the Baron Desgenettes, Inspector-General of the Service of Health, who, in concert with M. Lemazurier, physician of the School, visited the sick of the establishment with the most scrupulous attention. From the reports made to the Minister of War, the malady is an inflammatory fever, combined in some individuals with an ataxic character. It is in no respect contagious.

A distressing scene took place on Tuesday, on the Boulevard of Mont Parnasse. Mr. Loveday, an English gentleman, had placed his three daughters in the boarding-school of Mademoiselle Reboul. On his return from a journey to England, he was greatly astonished to learn that all three had changed their religion, and abjured Protestantism. The eldest, aged 22, was in a convent. He went to see her, and was informed, that she was then at the house of the Lady Superior of the Convent of Maternite. Not being able to procure a sight of her, Mr. Loveday waited in his carriage on the Boulevard; where she would necessarily pass; and as soon as his daughter arrived between two *religieuses*, the father, accompanied by M. B. sprang from his carriage, seized his daughter, and attempted to take her away from the two nuns, whose cries drew the guard to the spot. The officer on duty conducted the father, the daughter, the two nuns, and the friend of the father, to the Commissary of Police, in the Rue du Bac. The Magistrate refused to give up the daughter to the father, on the ground that she was of age.

Mr. Loveday has since presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies. The affair makes a great noise in this capital.

Criminal plots have been hatched in the garrison of Belfort.—The conspiracy was to take effect on the 2d of January, and the three-coloured cockade was to be mounted. The King's Lieutenant arrested an Adjutant Sub-Officer, one of the principal agents of this criminal intrigue. Brue, Pegulu, Desbordes, and Delacoste, who figured in the conspiracy of the 19th of August, 1820, were also arrested as they commenced their flight from the town. The guarding of these four prisoners was provisionally intrusted to the officer who commanded the neighbouring post; but soon after this officer himself fled along with his prisoners. Three other officers have also disappeared. One of the individuals arrested was the bearer of five packets of cartouches. The King's Lieutenant fell in with a numerous groupe, which dispersed on his approach; but from the midst of which a pistol-shot was fired, which struck him on the breast. The cross of St. Louis, with which this officer was decorated, resisted the effect of the ball, and it is hoped that the wound will not be mortal. Order was completely restored long before the departure of the courier.

A private letter from Bayonne, dated Dec. 29, says:—"Spain is completely in a state of civil war. Disobedient Seville persists in not recognizing the Spanish Government. Mina appears inert in Galicia, but what has occurred in Andalusia will not fail to give him fresh encouragement. The Basque provinces are in a ferment. On the 27th there was fighting in the quarter of Vera, the musquetry was heard about a league from Bayonne. At Severio, a village situated three leagues from Bilbao, a junta of Royalists has been organized. It is affirmed that agitation was so great on the 26th that the authorities proclaimed martial law there."—*Gazette de France*.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 31.—It is said that tumultuous scenes have again taken place at Giesen, between the students and the disbanded soldiers of the regiment which was formerly in garrison in that town, and is now at Worms. These tumults have even been sanguinary, and have given occasion to an inquiry.—*Journ. des Debats*.

NAPLES, Dec. 19.—The King's health improves daily.—Cardinal Ruffo has been nominated Minister of Finance.—The Austrian

army which remains in this country consists of five divisions, forming 36,000 men. The division of Wied is stationed in Sicily; the division of Mohr in the Abruzzi; the division of Le-Sicily; the division of Hesse-Hombourg at Naples; derer on the frontiers; the division of the province of Molise.

VENICE, Dec. 23.—The sentence pronounced by the Special Commission, against thirty-two individuals of the mission sitting in this city, against two other individuals Carbonari, accused of high treason, and against the former, is thirteen duals accused of having aided and abetted the former, is thirteen duals condemned to death; and of the remaining nineteen, all of them, with the exception of two, are pronounced guilty of grave and serious offences against the laws, and are condemned to different terms of imprisonment, varying from one month to six.

The advices from Madrid, in the French Papers, mention that the Society of *Descamisados* (the club of the shirtless) at Carthage, have addressed Riego, inviting him to become their chief.

Letters from Stockholm of the 21st Dec. state, that the King of Sweden has issued orders for a military encampment to be formed in June next on the heath of Odskjold, near to the frontiers of Norway, to consist of 10,000 Swedish troops, and 3,000 Norwegians. Madrid, Dec. 30.—The provincial deputations, the municipality, and the national militia of Cadiz, have addressed the Cortes in a long statement, which indicates no disposition, however, to return long statement, which indicates no disposition, however, to return to obedience on their part. It is signed by D. M. Jauregui, Jose Sanchez, Xavier Isturitz, Pierre Zuluita, and Joachim Abrea. The three last have been recently named as deputies to the Cortes for the approaching session.

BARCELONA, Dec. 26.—During three days we have had dreadful storms of wind and rain. On the morning of the 24th the former caused such damage in the port as is estimated at more than two millions. A great number of vessels were wrecked, and others much injured.

BILBAO, JAN. 1.—We just learn that a very serious commotion took place at Astorga, in Asturias, which has been hitherto quiet. The blood shed there must have been very considerable, as not less than thirty men of the regiment at Ortiz have been killed.

## IRELAND.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—It is said that Sir George Hill loses the Vice-Treasurership, and is to be replaced by Sir John Newport; and Mr. Gregory by Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry. It is doubtful whether the Chief Justice will retire until after the ensuing term; but the appointment of the Solicitor-General as his successor on the Bench is beyond doubt. Mr. Wallace is mentioned as likely to succeed to the vacancy to be made by the promotion of the Solicitor-General.—Mr. Burrows is mentioned as likely to be promoted to a seat on the Bench.

The Marquis Wellesley attended Divine service on Sunday at the Castle Chapel, when the Rev. Lord Brandon delivered an excellent discourse; after which the citizens were highly gratified to meet his Excellency, who looked well, and seemed in the best health and spirits. The Lord Lieutenant has ordered that the following splendid uniforms shall be worn by the members of his Excellency's household on state occasions; viz. Sky-blue coat, lined with white silk, and richly embroidered with silver lace—the waistcoat richly embroidered. The undress is to consist of a brown coat lined with yellow silk, buff waistcoat and breeches. The buttons are to be gold, ornamented with a shamrock in the centre of a star. The Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, attended by the Doctors and Masters, will proceed in their academic dress to the Castle, to pay their respects to his Excellency, and present a congratulatory address on his arrival in his native country.

The first Levee of his Excellency was attended by a large assemblage of the Nobility and Gentry. At half past twelve o'clock, the carriages began to arrive at the grand portal, and in less than half an hour, the state rooms were literally crowded. The Marquis, attended by the Officers of State, and the principal officers of his Excellency's Household, entered the rooms at half past one, dressed in a rich blue uniform, decorated with stars.—*Dub. Pat.*

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

We are happy to find that a surrender of thirteen stand of arms, and a sword, have been made by the parishioners of Kilculman, last week to John Bateman, Esq. of Altaville, a Magistrate of this county.—On Sunday night an armed band burst into the house of P. Gorman, near the commons of Rathkeale, and barbarously murdered him. His father, an old man, was desperately wounded by the ruffians. This horrible outrage was committed near the spot where Mr. Going was assassinated. We lately recorded the cruel murder of a man named Stack, at Cratloe-wood, county Limerick, on Christmas-day. The death of this victim, it appears, could not satiate the vengeance of the banditti, and on Monday night they levelled his wretched cabin with the ground.—In the neighbourhood of Bandon ten houses have been plundered of arms.—A man, named Grady, was lodged in gaol on Monday last, accused of being concerned in burning the Shea family in the county of Tipperary.—The pistols taken from the post-boy on the road from Limerick to Bruff, were returned to T. Grady, Esq. of Grange. Three stand of arms were also given up to Major M'Clellan, of the 42d, at Shanagolden, on Monday last.—On the 25th, at Ballyragan, in the county of Limerick, a skirmish took place between a party of the military and the country people. About 1200 were assembled in the chapel, when some ill-disposed persons cried out that the soldiers had set it on fire. The congregation tumultuously rushed out at the doors and windows. The corporal of the guard called out three files, and, with a constable, proceeded to ascertain the cause of the riot. The mob opened up from their centre, and allowed the party to advance. Some persons cried out "murder the rascals, they have no ammunition," and immediately the soldiers were assailed with a shower of stones, by which three of them were knocked down. In self defence the military fired, by which one man was killed and several wounded.—On Thursday last an Inquest was held on the body of J. Lane, and the Jury returned a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*.

EXECUTION OF FIVE MEN AT NEWCASTLE.—Yesterday, John Histon, John Mullane, Thos. Kiely, Michael Kelly, and Timothy Shea were executed pursuant to their sentence. The gallows was erected in a large field near the town; Histon, Kelly, and Shea acknowledged their guilt, but Mullane and Kiely declared themselves innocent. One of the Clergymen warned Kiely against dying with a lie in his mouth, who admitted that he was sworn 20 years ago, and also eight years back, but he had no hand in the late disturbances. He addressed the assembled multitude, and begged them to refrain from nightly meetings, which would sooner or later bring them to the gallows. Others (Martin and John Grady) have been respited, but D. Martin was taken out and flogged, pursuant to his sentence. The hangman was the operator.—On Friday murder of Thomas Buckley, a Crown witness, informations of which were sworn before that active Magistrate, Thomas P. Vokes, Esq.—*Limerick Paper*.

A few nights since, a banditti amounting to two hundred, fifty of them mounted, assembled at a place called Rayan, near Crusheen, in the county of Clare; they demanded arms from several houses; but their chief object was to carry off a quantity of cattle and property to prevent it from being seized for rent. The police put them to flight, but some of them turned round and fired upon the police, who immediately returned it, and took six Ennis. The men were committed under the White Boy Act.

On Sunday se'night, before nine o'clock, some armed men attempted to break into the house of W. Atkinson, Esq. of Charlescully door and hall door at the same moment; but being unable to accomplish their object, they thought it prudent to retire, after and lodged in gaol.—*Mayo Paper*.

ATHLONE, JAN. 4.—W. Lenaghan, Martin Brennan, and James M'Nulty, from the neighbourhood of Boyle, were committed, on full oaths, and extorting money.—*Herold*.

On Saturday se'night, a most daring attack was made between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on Rye Court House, by a party of armed White Boys. The family were alarmed by a attempt to force the front door, accompanied by a constant firing, and reiterated shouts. Preparations had been made, and they were successfully repulsed by a smart fire kept up by Mr. Rye and

Mr. S. Godsell, assisted by a guard, which Mr. R. has had in the house since the commencement of the disturbances. The White Boys broke all the windows in front of the house, and quite demolished an extensive green-house that formed one of the wings.—*Cork Paper*.

On Thursday night last, a pensioner, named John Cassidy, was so severely beaten by a set of ruffians, eleven in number, on the Fair Green of Mullingar, that he has been since confined to his bed.—On the Saturday following, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, 14 or 15 fellows went to the house of John Edge, a boat-builder, and having called him out, they knocked him down, and beat him most unmercifully. His wife and sister-in-law ran out, and in their endeavours to save the poor fellow, received material injury. Three young men of the town were on the same night insulted and otherwise abused in the main street, it is supposed by the same banditti.

INFLAMMATORY NOTICE.—The following is an exact copy of a notice found posted on the town pump, near the Shambles, on Monday last:—

"Good News for Butchers.—Any person taking the contract for soldiers' meat, or any process-server, shall be met with fire and destruction, and this is your sufficient notice.

(Signed) "Capt'n ROCK, and his White Boys."

On Sunday last a notice was posted at a chapel in the vicinity of Owing Parish, Barony of Iverk, threatening "to extirpate any landlord who shall not reduce his rents;" offering 500l. "for the head" of an active and most respectable Magistrate; which sum the notice stated had been raised "among General Rock's men, at 1s. a head;" and adding, that 50,000 men were ready to march into Kilkenny, that the Wexford boys would join them, and that they would spare no man!—*Kilkenny Paper*.

About half-past four in the evening of Friday last, the servant of Mr. Beere, of Castle Grace, near Clogheen, on his return to his master's, was attacked by three marauders on entering the mountain road, who knocked him off the mare he rode, took her from him, beat him severely, and nearly knocked out one of his eyes.—On the night of Christmas-eve, a farm-house and offices, at Lahardeen, between Thurles and Littleton, were maliciously set on fire and consumed, with four cows, and a quantity of hay and straw.—*Clonmell Paper*.

Mr. J. Baker, of Ballynaule, in West Carbery, in this county, had stores 80 feet in length filled with corn, and on the night of the 27th ult. the whole was burned to ashes; and a sloop belonging to him, lying at anchor, was burned to the water's edge. Also nine stacks of barley, the property of the same gentleman, standing on a farm about two miles distant from his house, was scattered over a space of eight or nine acres, and therefore rendered useless. The incendiaries fired into the house of Mr. B.'s steward.—*Cork Paper*.

A King's Messenger arrived at Limerick on Wednesday afternoon, with a respite, directing that the execution of Martin and John Grady (brothers), who were to be hanged on the following day, at Shanagolden, pursuant to sentence at the last Commission, should be postponed until further orders. They were then transmitted to the Penitentiary House at Cork.

TEMPLEMORE, JAN. 4.—This part of the country is tolerably quiet, but there was an unfortunate man shot here to-day, a few paces from this town. There was a warrant against him for receiving some pigs, seized for rent, and he was on his way this morning to pay it, when the *Peelers* met him; one seized the rein of his bridle; he leaped off, and was, as report says, running away when the shot was fired; The ball passed from under his shoulder-blade out through his breast. I have just heard he is dead; his name is Ryan. The Policeman's name is Dumbur, who fired the shot. The country is in a miserable state with water; it is nearly covered, and the people generally in great despondency.

## THE REVENUE.

The following is the official statement of the Revenue for the quarter just ended:—

INCOME.		CHARGE.	
Customs .. .. .	£1,515,103	Exchequer Annuities ..	£ 28,231
Excise .. .. .	5,364,664	South Sea Company ..	164,172
Stamps .. .. .	1,497,125	Bank on their Capital ..	89,128
Post-Office .. .. .	300,000	Dividends .. .. .	9,368,745
Assessed Taxes .. ..	2,292,708	National Debt .. .. .	3,159,090
Land Taxes .. .. .	473,000	Civil List .. .. .	212,500
Miscellaneous .. .. .	119,636	Pensions .. .. .	81,445
Unappropriated War Duties ..	7,200	Imperial Annuities ..	12,713
		Other Charges .. .. .	2,209,979
	£11,581,501		

Brought from Supplies being the amount issued in Ireland pursuant to Stat. 57, Geo. III. c. 49. £171, 6s.

Total Income .. .. . £12,052,768

To this Deficiency add Deficiency at 10th Oct. 1821 .. .. . 8,165,752

9,562,964

Deduct Cash issued in further redemption of £2,637,000.

Exchequer Bills deposited in the Teller's chests .. .. . 600,000

Total amount of Bills to be provided for charged on the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarter ending 5th April, 1822 .. .. . 8,962,964

It will be seen by the above statement, that the total income of the Consolidated Fund is £12,052,768, and the charge upon it £13,450,000, leaving a deficiency of £1,397,232. But it will be recollected that this charge includes the half-year's dividends on the 3 per Cents. Navy 5 per Cents. and other Stock.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

FRIDAY.—*Ex parte Carroll, in the matter of Howard and Gibbs*.—This was an appeal from the judgment of the Vice Chancellor. A petition had been presented from Mr. Benjamin Shaw and others, complaining of the appointment of Messrs. Carroll, Wilkie, and Duff, as assignees under the commission; that the transactions between Mr. Carroll and the bankrupts were usurious; and that the appointment of those gentlemen was procured only by the solicitations and threats of the bankrupts towards the creditors. A petition was presented to the Vice Chancellor, which was heard, and his Honour directed a new choice of assignees, on the ground that the bankrupts had interfered in procuring the choice of assignees.—The present appeal came before his Lordship upon two principles—that there existed no legal objection to the interference of bankrupts in the choice of assignees; and, secondly, that the election of assignees was not procured by the interference of the bankrupts. The Attorney-General was heard at great length in support of the appeal, when, at four o'clock, his Lordship quitted the Court.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY.—*The King v. Alexander*.—The defendant was indicted for fraud. The charges were two. First, that the defendant, being employed as an architect in the building of Maidstone gaol, engaged a surveyor to measure the work, named Smith, and corruptly received one-fourth of the salary paid to him by the county. Second, that being employed to find witnesses to give evidence before the House of Commons upon a bill connected with the building of that gaol, he paid Phillips two guineas only for evidence, charging and receiving 19l. against the county.

Smith and Phillips were called to substantiate these allegations. The former, on his cross-examination, admitted the defendant's clerks were to make out fair copies of the entries in the books. This quarter per cent. was said to be deducted as a compensation for the work done by the clerks. Several witnesses of the highest respectability, gave the defendant an excellent character for integrity.

The Chief Justice said, the whole case turned upon the construction which they put upon the defendant's acts. If, on the one hand, they thought the deduction he made a reasonable compensation, then were they to acquit him; if, on the other, they thought that it was only a colour for a fraud upon the county, they were to find him guilty.—The Jury pronounced the defendant *Not Guilty*.

WEDNESDAY.—*Lewis v. Walter*.—This was an action against libel, reflecting on Lewis's character, and injurious to him in his practice and profession as an Attorney. The plaintiff was a Solicitor,



and the libel of which he complained was the report of a proceeding against him and others at the Kingston Assizes, which appeared in *The Times* of the 12th of April, 1819. Mr. Lewis had been employed professionally by a gentleman named Bingham, whose property had been seized by the Sheriff. The parties to the litigation commenced a prosecution against the plaintiff, Mr. Bingham, and another for conspiracy, which was tried at the Assizes at Kingston, and the Jury, upon some irregularity in the proceedings, were directed by the Judge to acquit the defendants. A calumnious report of the trial, which appeared in a Country Paper, was copied into *The Times*, and the plaintiff sought a compensation in damages for the injury received in his professional practice, as well as a vindication of his character. The Plaintiff's Solicitor proved the admission of Mr. Lewis as an attorney in 1813, but could not say the plaintiff had been a regular practitioner since that time. For the defendant it was contended, that it was necessary to show Mr. Lewis practised as an attorney, (of which there was no proof) at the time of the action.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion, that such proof was necessary, and as they had no witness to depose to the fact, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

THURSDAY.—This day the Lord Chief Justice and the Judges of this Court sat in *Banco* at the Sessions House, Westminster, to dispose of causes standing for judgment.

*Haywood v. Horner*.—This was a penal action founded upon the 5th of Anne, against the defendant who resides in Essex, for keeping dogs for the destruction of game; he being unqualified. The defendant, according to the evidence of a servant, kept two young setters, but it did not appear they had been used to kill game. Mr. Justice Burrough, who tried the cause, was of opinion that the proof of keeping dogs of the above description, was sufficient to bring the defendant under the Act of Parliament. Upon the expression of that opinion, the Jury reluctantly found a verdict for the penalty. Mr. Gurney moved to set the verdict aside and enter a nonsuit, on the ground that it was necessary to prove the killing of game, which in this case was not proved. The Court upon hearing the case argued, were of opinion, that the mere keeping of a dog is no proof of the killing of game, or that it must be presumed that killing and destroying game was the object of the party. Proof of killing is required, otherwise a man keeping a setter dog, or lurcher, to breed in his house, or follow his carriage, or for the amusement of his children, would be liable to the penalty, which never could be the object of the Legislature. Rule for a nonsuit absolute.

*West v. Andrews*.—This was an action against the defendant, one of the guardians of the poor of the united townships or parishes of West Hampton, to recover a penalty of 100l. given by the 2d of Geo. 3, against all parish officers having the superintendence of the affairs of the poor, who shall enter into any contract with persons who supply the poor with provisions. In this case the defendant sold four sheep to a person named Harris, who supplied the poor with mutton. The Judge who tried the cause did not consider it a case strictly within the Act, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Mr. Gurney obtained a Rule to set aside the non-suit, and enter a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott, in support of the non-suit, contended, that there was nothing in the Act (Mr. D. Gilbert's Act) which made it criminal in a parish officer to enter into a contract of the above description.

The Lord Chief Justice and the Judges *seriatim* held that it was a case within the Act, and the nonsuit was set aside to enter a verdict for the plaintiff for the penalty. Mr. Gurney then stated that several persons in the parish of Bethnal Green some time ago, entered into contracts similar to the above, and seven cases had been selected as the ground of legal proceedings against them.

FRIDAY.—*Saul v. Patterson*.—This was an action of libel tried at Salisbury. The parties were cabinet-makers, rivals in trade, and the Court was called upon to decide whether there was not a variance in the libel in the fact upon which the action was founded, and as set out in the declaration. The word "outrage" had been inserted in the declaration, instead of "outrery." The error was pronounced fatal, and the rule for a nonsuit was made absolute.

#### POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—On Monday, Wm. Death, the driver of a hackney-coach, No. 174, was convicted of an assault upon a Mr. Clare. This fellow's coach had been hired by Mr. C. and a friend to go to the corner of Craven-street, instead of which he drove them to Drury Lane Theatre, and no entreaties could make him proceed. The drivers of No. 866 and 120 were each fined, the first 20s. and the second 10s. and each with 4s. costs, for refusing to take a fare.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a very little boy, named Ashley, was charged with having robbed a servant girl of two half-crowns. The girl had been gazing at some Italians, and a number of young pickpockets surrounded her. The prisoner deliberately put his hand into her pocket and took out the two half-crowns, one of which he handed to a companion. He then attempted to get away, but the girl caught him by the arm, and held him fast, notwithstanding the efforts of a number of vagabonds to rescue him. The father and mother of the boy appeared at the Justice-Room, and hoped that something would be done to make the young villain remember that he had committed an offence. The Lord Mayor thought that hard labour and a good flogging would be the most effectual way of aiding his recollection. The prisoner was then committed for three months to Bridewell, as a rogue and vagabond; and his memory was ordered to be refreshed in the above-mentioned way.

On Friday the driver of one of the Camberwell coaches was fined 10s. for a nuisance, in obstructing the passage to the house of a tradesman in Bishopsgate-street.

WORSHP-STREET.—Samuel Scalherd, the collector of tolls at the turnpike-bar, Hackney-road, was summoned for exacting a greater toll than he was authorized to take. It was proved by Mr. Cobham, that he passed on horseback through this gate on the 3d inst. between twelve and one o'clock in the day, and that the collector held out his hand and took three halfpence. The collector's solicitor contended that no demand had been made. The Magistrate was of opinion, that holding out the hand constituted a demand, and convicted the collector in the penalty of 40s. and costs.

TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.—For some time past, a numerous gang of thieves have infested the Borough of Southwark, committing most extensive depredations, principally on publicans. Their plan is to take a night's lodging in the house, and in the middle of the night, when the rest of the family are asleep, they get up and explore the place (always having candles and phosphorous with them) and carry off every portable article which falls in their way. On Friday night last, two of them were detected at this trick—one at the sign of the Naked Boy, in Tooley-street, the other at the house of Mrs. Spry, the Red Cock, in Mill-lane, and both were committed from this office. Four men, who are supposed to be accomplices with the prisoners, called on Mrs. Spry, on Tuesday, as she was coming to the office to be bound over to prosecute, and attempted to compromise the matter; but failing in this, they called for some beer, and seated themselves in the tap-room; in the course of half an hour, one of them was met on the staircase by the boy, to whom he excused himself by saying that he was looking for a Captain Williams, who had promised to meet him there, on which the lad allowed him to depart, and the other three soon afterwards followed. On the arrival of Mrs. S. she was surprised to find her bed-room door open, and a picklock key sticking in the lock; the chest of drawers were also open, and a quantity of bank notes, 11 sovereigns, and some plate, which she had placed there, stolen.

AGRICULTURE.—Two meetings have been held at Battle, to consider of the present distressing state of agriculture; the last on Wednesday, at which Petitions to the Legislature were agreed to. A public meeting has been convened by six Magistrates of Taunton and its neighbourhood, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of laying the present unparalleled distress of the agricultural interest before the Legislature." The Sheriff of Norfolk has convened a public meeting, to take into consideration the present most truly alarming state of agriculture.

A letter has been received in town, from Price, the American manager, which gives a different account of Wallack's accident; the manager states that so far from his leg being amputated, his recovery was expected in six weeks.

#### OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—Samuel Home, and Wm. Smith, Cutts, were indicted, the former for stealing two mares, value 50l., and the latter for receiving them, knowing them to be stolen. Mr. Giddings traced the mares to a stable at Paddington, kept by Cutts, who passed by two names, Smith and Cutts, was very reluctant to show him to the stable where the mares were, saying that there were only two colts in it that had never been shod, and a nag belonging to a gentleman. On being told that he must be taken into custody, he said he would conduct the witness to the person from whom he had purchased the mares, observing that he hoped he might be allowed to get the money back which he had given for them. He accordingly took the witness to a public-house in the neighbourhood, where he pointed out the prisoner Home, who acknowledged the robbery. Mr. Justice Burrough informed the Jury, that as possession could not legally be traced to Home in the county of Middlesex, where the indictment was preferred, and as the robbery had been committed in the county of Surrey, they must necessarily acquit both the prisoners, it being a maxim in law, that where the principal could not be convicted, the accessory must escape, however clear the proof might be of his guilt. The Jury found both prisoners *Not Guilty*, and Cutts was discharged, but Home was detained to be tried in Surrey.

Edward Smith was convicted of stealing two coats, value 3l. the property of Thomas Hodgson. The prisoner had lodged in the same house with the prosecutor, and broke open the box of the latter one night in his absence.

Lawrence Hicks, an infirm old man, nearly 60 years of age, and who had served as a sailor under Lord Howe, was convicted of stealing a pint pot value 10d.

Abraham Alexander was indicted for stealing from Miss Phoebe Church a reticule, and property therein contained, value 40s. and upwards. The prosecutrix, when near the corner of Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, was stopped by the prisoner, who looked her in the face, and at the same moment she felt the reticule taken from her hand. The prisoner then ran away, pursued by the witness, who cried, "Stop thief!" and he was taken into custody about 20 yards from the spot where the robbery was committed. In his defence, he said, that seeing a lad snatch the lady's reticule, he pursued him, when he darted up a court, and the prisoner, in his speed, passed him, when he was immediately seized by the officer. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

THURSDAY.—J. Tye, alias Job Jones, was charged with forging and uttering a 5l. Bank note, with the intention to defraud the Bank of England. Harriet Goff, wife to Goff the officer, was employed to meet the prisoner. She was introduced to him by a woman, as a person who dealt in smuggled goods, at the Horse Shoe, in Goswell-street, and her companion told him that she wished to purchase *skreens*, viz. 5l. notes. He said that it was too late that night, but by appointment she met him the next night at the Jacob's Well, when she bought a 5l. note for a sovereign, he observing that 10l. notes were by far the best. She returned to the officer, and told him. She went to the Horse Shoe, and purchased another 5l. note, which she paid for in marked money. She purchased again on the 22d for the last time; she paid in marked money. The prisoner, in his defence, said, that the 5l. note stated to be found in his pocket, was put there by one of the officers—he could not say which. He called one witness to character, who had known him for 30 years, and he believed him to be an honest man.—Verdict, *Guilty*.

Wm. Rivers, only 17 years of age, was indicted for uttering a forged note for 10l. in December last, in the parish of Saint James's, Clerkenwell, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. This prisoner had been twice suffered to go at liberty on account of his youth, had in addition passed a note for 10l. to a Mr. Brown, and had attempted to pass the one for which he now stood indicted, to Mr. Wedgwood. The prisoner in his defence said—"I have, my Lord, only to ask you to shew me mercy, and spare my life." *Guilty—Death*; but recommended to mercy.

John Crooks was indicted capitally for stabbing, with intent to kill, on the 3d of December last, Mary Ann Nelson. The principal witness against him was his wife, the prosecutrix, whom he had married eight years since, and by whom he had a family, having at the same time another wife living. The parties had gone through a scene of much domestic animosity, and the prosecutrix on the day in question had gone to his lodgings, where, she admitted, she had tried to aggravate him by every means in her power, when he stabbed her.—*Not Guilty*.

FRIDAY.—Thos. Stratford was indicted for the wilful murder of Abraham Slade, on the 29th of November. We have before noticed this case: Mr. Slade was the late Queen Caroline's butcher, and was thrown from his gig in consequence of the violent driving of the prisoner, (one of the Bayswater coachmen) and so much hurt that he died shortly after. The Jury found him guilty of Manslaughter.

The Grand Jury returned, this afternoon, true bills against Wm. Holmes, Geo. Clark, alias John Jones, John Vamplen, John Barclay, and a person unknown, Carlisle's shopmen, for misdemeanour.

Dennis Mahoney was indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Needs, by hitting him on the head with a stone, on the 31st of Nov. last. The parties were at a public-house in Whitechapel; they had previously quarrelled, but appeared to have made it up; the prisoner followed Needs out, and threw a large stone at him, which fractured his skull. The surgeon who attended him stated that he died of inflammation of the lungs, but the fracture was sufficient to kill him. The Jury, under these considerations, pronounced him *Not Guilty*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The King continues at Brighton, and is in good health. His Majesty confines himself to taking exercise in the riding school or Palace lawn. The juvenile branches of the Nobility were invited to a ball at the Palace on Monday evening. The ball was opened about nine o'clock, and the juvenile branches of nobility and fashion were on the light fantastic toe for a cheerful succession of hours. His Majesty contemplated the interesting and lively throng with feelings of delight.

The Countess of Warwick, we are happy to hear, is considered in an improving state.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had been on a visit to the Earl of Westmorland, at Apschore, near Stamford, honoured the Marquis of Exeter, on Sunday last, by dining with his Lordship and a distinguished party at Burleigh House. On the following day his Royal Highness, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earls of Wiltshire and Westmorland, and a few other gentlemen, formed a shooting party on the Noble Marquis's manor of Easton; and so plentiful was the game, that a cart laden with the spoils of the day, returned to Burleigh in the evening. His Royal Highness afterwards left Burleigh for Belvoir Castle, from whence, after a short stay, he returned to London.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued an order, allowing the time for soaking the barley, in the process of malting, to be shortened until the 1st of June, under certain regulations, the same probably as in the wet season of 1816.

Colonel Thornton, whom some of the Papers killed, is, according to his own account, living in Paris.

The "Memorians Concerts" at the Crown and Anchor are revived, under the conduct of Mr. Topliff. At the last Meeting, an address "On the Power of Music," written for the occasion, was spoken. The several manuscript pieces were performed with much effect.

On Wednesday a Ballot was taken at the East India House, to determine the following question, viz.—That this Court confirm their Resolution of the 26th Sept. last, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of that month, granting to Mr. John H. Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, upon the grounds therein stated. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and the Scrutinizers (Mr. J. Shore, Mr. J. Adinell, Mr. J. Hallett, and Mr. J. L. Aspratt) reported the question to be carried, viz.—For the question, 308—Against it, 86—Majority, 222.—A Court of Directors was also held, when the undermentioned commanders took leave of the Court:—Capt. E. M. Daniell, Duchess of Atholl, for Bengal and China; Capt. T. Sanders, Orwell, and Capt. J. Walker, Macqueen, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

THE ARMY.—A detachment of about 70 officers and men of the 20th Regiment will embark, in a few days, on board the East India Company's ships, *Orwell*, and *Macqueen*, at Calcutta, for Bombay, to join the regiment. Letters and papers from the Island of Dominica, dated November 29th, contain the melancholy tidings of a dreadful fever, that in a few days cut off three officers, one sergeant, two corporals, fifty-six privates, and four women, of His Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot. Out of 134 who landed there the month previous, only Colonel Jones, Captain Kest, Ensign Wyatt, and eleven privates were free from the attack; all the rest being either dead, or in the hospital. The names of the officers who died are, Major Bishop, Lieut. Armstrong, and Lieutenant Equino.—The companies at the station are, Majors Bishop, Simcocks, and Kysh. Colonel Sir C. Pratt, and the detachments of the 5th at Antigua and St. Lucia, were in good health on the 11th of November. It was reported in the West Indies, that the 4th, 5th, and 9th, are to be replaced by the 7th, 23d, and 43d regiments. The keyed bugle is to be adopted in all regiments of infantry, instead of the common bugle, now in use.—The sword now used by officers of infantry being found of little or no use, it is intended to adopt the light infantry sabre throughout the service.

Rear-Admiral Lambert returned to Portsmouth last week, from the St. Helena command, in the *Vigo*, 74, Capt. T. Brown. Upwards of 200 sail of vessels have been wrecked on the coast of Suffolk during the last two months, and near 500 vessels have lost their anchors and cables, in the course of the same time.

By letters received from different quarters, it appears that the storms which were so fatally felt on the British coast last December, have been general throughout Europe. At Genoa the houses were filled with water; and the coast covered with wrecks. At Trieste, Naples, Corunna, and many other places, their effects were equally unfortunate.

Accounts from several of the West Indian Islands state, that pirates in the most audacious manner infest those seas, so as greatly to interfere with the trade. They swarm in such numbers, that it is less than an even chance that a ship can run with safety through them.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—Mr. Smith, tailor, Dean-street, Tooley-street, left his home for the purpose of going to the parish church, to be present at his daughter's marriage; but, to the surprise of the bride and bridegroom, he never arrived; and the ceremony was performed without him. The happy couple then returned home to spend the day with their father, but had not been there long before Mr. Smith was brought in—a corpse! It appears that the deceased on his way to the church felt himself very ill, and raising his hand to his chest, uttered a slight exclamation, dropped down, and expired.

BOXING BETWEEN G. HOLT AND FORDHAM.—This match, for forty guineas, took place at the Mount, near Weycomb, on Tuesday. Seventeen hard rounds were fought. The seconds were R. Fordham for his brother, and Collins for Holt. In the 17th round Fordham was *floored*, and could not come again, and Holt was the victor in twenty-two minutes.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, three persons, named Butler, Mott and Dunch, were indicted for an assault on Achelly and Gooding, two of the Bow-street patrol. On the 7th November last, about a quarter before twelve o'clock, Achelly and Gooding were on duty, in the Commercial-road; Achelly stopped a woman named Jones, who had a bundle under her cloak, and insisted upon knowing what it was; she consented to go to the toll-house to have it examined, where a number of persons collected, among the rest the defendants. The woman having given a satisfactory account of the property, which consisted of two pieces of bed ticking, the officers were willing to let her depart, but she gave them in charge, they accordingly proceeded to the watch-house. The defendants were aiding and assisting in carrying the officers there, and induced the woman to prefer the charge of assault against them.—The Jury found the prisoners *Guilty*. Fined 6s. 8d.—And on Tuesday J. Cowley was indicted for receiving a quantity of linen, value 4l. the property of Mr. George, of Greek-street, Soho, knowing it to be stolen. Some articles having been missed, suspicion fell upon the apprentice, a youth about nineteen, who had lived with him for ten years. His box was searched, and silver found in it to the amount of 1l. 12s. Upon being interrogated as to the mode by which he came by the money, he acknowledged that he had stolen some linen, which he sold to the prisoner. The linen was worth 14d. a yard. The apprentice swore that the prisoner purchased the linen from him at 3d. and 3½d. the yard. Witness acknowledged that he commenced robbing his master seven years back. His first essay was in copper money; but he afterwards began to do business on a larger scale. The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.—A new Edition of this amusing work has just appeared, containing Nine additional Papers on the following subjects:—The Slavery of Fashion—Worldly Friends—Matrimonial Disappointments—The Importance of Trifles—The Patois of Fashion—and the Quondam Beauty.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that Miles & Edwards's New Chintz Furniture, Damask and Moreen Warehouse, is not connected with any other Concern in London, and the only articles sold there are: Town Printed Chintz Furnitures, Merino and other Damasks, Moreens, Fingings, and the much-admired New French Stripes. The whole of their matchless Stock having been completed since the recent very extraordinary reduction in the prices, the Public have an opportunity of making their purchases at full one-third less than the same description of Goods can possibly be sold for by any old establishment. No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square).

Advertisement.—To the Fashionable World—Ladies' Head Dresses, Gentlemen's Perukes and Toupees, with every article of Ornamental Hair, in novel and elegant designs, and of the finest natural curl; Foreign Hair made so exactly to imitate nature, as not to be discovered even by the most scrutinizing eye, by W. Brewster, Hair Cutter and Dresser to the Royal Family, No. 48, New Bond-street, where the following articles for the toilet may be had, prepared by himself: Saron Sanspareille, Asiatic Vegetable Oil, for promoting the growth, and Vegetable Wash, for cleansing and beautifying the hair, Cold Cream of Almonds, &c. &c.

Advertisement.—Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warehouses of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

Advertisement.—The Royal Family, Nobility, Gentry, &c. may rely on it, that the celebrated Russia Oil is the wholesomest and best article in the universe for dressing, preserving, and promoting the Growth of Hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Even medical gentlemen have published, in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any oil for the hair; will restore it on bald places, and strengthen weak hair sooner than any other preparation. Although there are other articles for the hair daily pulled in the Newspapers; but there are thousands of Ladies and Gentlemen have a good Head of Hair by using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil. But some ladies being persuaded to use other oils; they soon found the difference, as their hair began to fall off, or getting grey. The original Proprietor has so improved the Russia Oil, that it will always be pleasant, and will keep in all climates. Through the discovery of an extra valuable ingredient, which has been proved, will be sure to assist in preserving and promoting the Hair; will make it grow thick and long, prevent it falling off, or ever turning grey, and will be sure to assist in restoring it on bald places, if the least sign of oots of hair are remaining; and as the Proprietor is now resolved not to prepare his Russia Oil without that valuable ingredient, although very expensive, therefore the Proprietor cannot possibly sell the Unce Bottle for less than 5s., and the large Bottle, which contains five ounces, for one Sovereign, which is a saving. And as some may think the Russia Oil dear, the reason is easily ascertained—for instance, an ounce bottle of Oil of Roses is only about three shillings, and an ounce bottle of the best and genuine Otto of Roses is five guineas; the reason is, because the one is far more preferable to the other:—so it is with Prince's Russia Oil, which is far preferable to any other article for the Hair.—Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole proprietor, A. Prince, removed to No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to His Majesty, New Bond-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals of each bottle; without it, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Ladies and gentlemen will be particular, as there are several hair-dressers and others in town and country who sell counterfeits; and say they are genuine, therefore Purchasers should be cautious; and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Perfumer or Medicine Vender. As several ladies and gentlemen residing in the country have complained that they have been taken in by unprincipled persons selling them Counterfeit Russia Oil, therefore ladies and gentlemen will be sure to have the Genuine by enclosing the money in a letter for Prince's Russia Oil, &c. directed to Mr. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London, when Mr. Prince will send them by return of coach to any part of the kingdom.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.F. was wrong in his calculations—one half was received. He will see we have attended to his request, and thank him for his favour.

We are obliged to make our apologies to our advertising friends for the unavoidable omission of a great number of their favours this week. We have made it a rule to give insertion according to the date of their receipt at the Office; and it is upon that rule only we have given the preference to those which appear to-day.

PRO BONO PUBLICO must certainly pay the turnpikes, if he takes a huckney-coach; but in neither of his other cases is he liable. Mr. BRIDLE's Round IV. arrived too late for insertion in this number.

The papers relative to Mr. HOME's speech at MONMOUTH are received; and we must add to our friend, that so far from the time being past for its consideration, it is hardly yet arrived.

We are compelled to decline inserting the Parody on Moore's "Minstrel Boy," by a Lady—it savours too strongly of self-praise. Since X.Y. has been received.

A correspondent desires to know whether the City drums, and marrowbones, and cleavers have a right to demand one pound on the marriage of any person in the City, or the right, in case of denial, to put their threat in force of drumming and playing before the house of the party refusing?—We cannot answer the question. We certainly should not ourselves, at any rate, select Fish-street-hill as a pleasant retreat for the honey-moon.

CLEOMENES is sincerely thanked—his packet shall be perused with the most disinterested attention.

SQUIN is come to hand.

The letter from "LADY DOROTHEA STUBBINS" is inadmissible—not that it wants fun, but it has the air of an attack upon persons who have never made themselves conspicuous. We know the family her Ladyship speaks of are very silly, and very conceited; but as there is neither vice nor immorality attributable to them, we must leave them to their harmless vanities in peace.

We will make enquiries about O'LEARY.

"No Whig" is wrong; in our account of the interference of the servants of the theatre with the audience of Drury Lane, we did not say that WEST, one of the messengers of the house, was the "father" of Mrs. W. WEST—we stated our belief that he was that lady's "father-in-law," which, upon enquiry, he proves to be.

A correspondent assures us that Mr. WALLACE has not lost his leg; but that he was rapidly recovering from his accident when the last letters came away.

ADAMON will see how pressed we are for room, and knows how late he was.

NORNA's account of the defection of the Cumberland Whigs is very cheering—they will all open their eyes (we hope) in time.

The story of BROUGHAM's adventure at the Draper's is much too good to be lost. We are not surprised at the poor girl's horror at the vision.

SCRIBLERUS SECUNDUS is arrived safe.

We are sorry we have not room this week for CHRISTIANUS.

BADGER is thanked.

Our acknowledgments are due to our friend at KINGSBRIDGE for his game.

A "Friend to Truth and Old England," from Hertford, has also our thanks.

The "OLD CAULKER'S" communication will not be forgotten.

The parody on "MISS BAILEY" might be considered personal.

DETECTON wishes to enquire, where the late Queen's diamonds, which cost 57,000l., are?—He wishes to know, whether any account has been rendered by the late Queen's Lawyers of the immense sums received by them from Government for advocating her cause?

In answer to MARCUS—the COL. WILLIAMS he alludes to is in the commission of the peace.

The able article on Taxation, PAUL POTTER's VIIth Letter, the Parody on Moore, "American Literature," "The Marrow Pudding," NANOPHILUS, and various other communications are unavoidably delayed.

The "Sale of the Whigs" in our next.

GYNECOCRACY is received.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums forwarded to us.

R. Hesketh, Esq.	£5 0 0
B.D. and Friends, from Liverpool	18 7 6
Peter Pillory	1 0 0
The Subscription of a few Friends to JOHN BULL's principles at Norwich, meeting at Mr. J. Able's	15 0 0
From an Enemy to Whig persecution of Loyalty, No. 6221	10 0 0
Church and King, 10,319	5 0 0
D.C.	5 0 0
W.N., Bishopsgate	2 0 0
A Shrewsbury Cake-seller, sick of Bennett	1 0 0
P.H. P.L.	1 0 0
John Brown	2 0 0
Mr. E. Brown	1 0 0
Q.	1 0 0
Anti-Radical	1 0 0
No Whig	1 0 0
A Bombay Engineer	1 0 0
F.E.P., (Reading)	1 0 0
A Friend to Truth	1 0 0
R. Davies and Son, 126, Holborn Hill	1 0 0
Mago Whig	5 0 0

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The fall in Consols during the week has been exactly 1 per Cent. On Monday there were buyers, for a very short time, at 78½ for the Account, and yesterday 77½ was the price. This morning there was some appearance of confidence, which has continued throughout the day. To the tremendously heavy sales of a leading broker must be mainly ascribed this decline; the motives which have governed these operations cannot even be conjectured, as the continental accounts are rather pacific than otherwise; and as to the state of our domestic concerns, nothing can be more flattering; under these circumstances, there would appear every reasonable ground for predicting that our Funds will have a tendency to improve. The last prices were 77½ sellers for this Account, and for that terminating the 28th proximo, 78½.

French 5 per Cents. 85½. 85c.; Bank Stock 1540f.; Exchange on London at 1 mo. 25f. 30c.; Ditto at 3 mo. 25f. 10c.—In other Foreign Securities very little variation.

3 per Cent. Red.	76½	India Bonds	56
3 per Cent. Consols.	76½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	56
3½ per Cent. ditto	87½	Ditto	500l. 6
4 per Cent.	96½	Small	57
5 per Cent. Navy	108½	Cons. for Aco.	77½ 77½
Long Annuities	197-16	Omanium	

## FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 8.

5 per Ct. Com. 22 Sept.	85-95	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-30 3mo. 25-10	

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, JANUARY 13.

IN referring our readers to the enormities (hitherto unpublished) of the Greeks, it may be necessary to remark, that intelligence corroborative of all our statements of to-day have arrived in town.

Letters worthy of credit, which have arrived from the Russian head-quarters, announce that M. CAPO D'ISTRIA and BARON DE STROGONOFF enjoy the highest favour with the EMPEROR. We have, besides, grounds to sus-

pect that the recent massacre of the Greeks, and of some other Christians, amongst whom were some subjects of the EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, have had the effect of producing considerable modifications in the cautious policy of our Cabinet. People are not far from believing that of our Cabinet. People are not far from believing that we may possibly act in concert with Russia, and we have found, at least premature, or too positive, the assertions put forth by the French Journals, relatively to the neutrality which, it has been said, we had determined to observe. These rash conclusions, on such questions, play a very imperfect memory, and little experience, What Power, whose policy may at first point out the expediency of being a simple spectator of a struggle, can be assured that, at a later period, policy will not equally recommend a participation in it? I do not believe in the irreversibility of such a determination, though, on this point, our official Journal has appeared in accordance with those of Paris.

It will be seen, that, in the opinion of the OLD TIMES, the nation are anxious that CARLILE should triumph over the CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION. When our readers recollect that we, the week before last, laid before them a copy of the placard which was exhibited in that man's shop, wherein a boast is made that that place is the mart for SEDITION and BLASPHEMY, we think they will form a pretty fair judgment of the views, moral and political, which the OLD TIMES takes of the state of society at present. We do not believe that any paper in the world could be found, except the OLD TIMES, to libel a nation so grossly, so blasphemously, or so falsely.

It will be seen that MR. SOUTHEY (with whom we have half a mind to quarrel, because he does not take in JOHN BULL,) has written a sharp reply to LORD BYRON's attacks. The TIMES calls "morality," a "maudlin" commodity, but the CHRONICLE (the most eager paper to spread the calumnies of the Lord,) has abstained altogether from inserting the Poet-Laureate's able defence.

THE projet of the new French Ministry for the regulation of the press, appears to be as little consonant with the notions of the Liberals, as that which cost their predecessors their places. This was naturally to be expected, and the same thing would occur were our own Opposition, the Whigs (for the punishment of our sins) to supersede the present Administration. Men, who are insincere in their professions, may gain a certain point, but they are incapable of maintaining it. Honesty is the best policy, even where a higher motive to moral duty is wanting to recommend its adoption. That any Minister in France, however, or any honest legislator, having to originate a law upon so vitally important a question, should exclude from his views the horrible abuses which have arisen out of what is called the liberty of the press in this country, is not to be expected.

That apostle of liberty, MR. DENMAN, has told us, that no government can subsist under the licentiousness of the press; and, consequently, no government that possesses the power of originating laws can be blind to the necessity of imposing such restraints, as may prevent the sword of defence from being converted into the dagger of the assassin.

We speak generally, and are not disposed to enter into the details of the French projets, which must be left to the wisdom—if such a thing is to be found in France—of those most interested in the question. We speak—as we have ever acted, and shall continue to act—upon one broad principle, the preservation of our venerable and beloved Constitution. Paradoxical as it may appear, we have no hesitation in affirming that an unshackled press is more consistent with a despotic government, than with one founded on the most popular principles. In the former, the means of quelling discontent, and silencing the murmurs of the people, are ready prepared, and always at hand, and power is strong to withstand the operation of public opinion. In the latter, the laws alone are the support of government; and public opinion, which is paramount to all laws, is not only influenced, but receives its tone and direction from the public press.

The abuse of the liberty of this press, then, may strike at the very root of all society, and, as MR. DENMAN very truly observes, "no government can maintain itself against it." But how comes it that we concur so perfectly in the conclusion drawn by this Learned Gentleman, when he is so little disposed to agree with us upon general principles?—Merely because the conclusion is obviously true, but that we arrive at it, as a common centre, from the very opposite extremes.

After painting the offence in its most vivid hues, he ingeniously throws a veil over the real delinquents, and substitutes US as the victims to be offered up to appease the public indignation. He speaks of insulted laws, outraged character, degraded morals, and points to the west when he should look to the east! He could not fairly take up his ground without descending upon the licentiousness of the press—but in directing his conclusions towards us, he acts as if he were called upon (and in the course of business he may be) to excite the feelings of his countrymen against a man, who, by some legal quirk, indeed, might be found guilty of assault and battery, for ultimately thrashing a bully who had made himself the terror of his neighbourhood, and subjected all around him to the dominion of his petty tyranny!—Will MESSRS. DENMAN

and SCARLETT inform the public how it happens, that in all the cases in which they have shewn themselves so ardent and eloquent against calumny and detraction, that mode of proceeding has been constantly adopted, which precludes those who are charged with it from proving the TRUTH!—The rock of our foundation is TRUTH, and it still stands firm!

If men really abuse the liberty of the press to the wanton and malicious purpose of traducing high and meritorious characters, we know no punishment which the law can inflict, too heavy or too ignominious for them. It is to this principle we have rigidly adhered in all that we have said or done in the conduct of JOHN BULL.

The law did not, or could not act up to it, so as to effect its purpose. The eloquence of these very declamations against libels has been excited in favour of those in whose they have originated, and Juries have been intimidated or seduced into the acquittal of the calumniators of their species, and assassins of individual worth and integrity. Had we been permitted, as defendants, to state why we stood charged with offences which we profess to hold in such abhorrence, we might have shewn, that we had laboured, and had succeeded in supporting the laws, where the laws were unequal to do it of themselves—we might have shewn that instead of calumniating virtue, and degrading exalted character, we had merely unmasked hypocrisy, fraud and rebellion; we might have shewn, and we would have shewn, that it was against the licentiousness of a press, paid, hired, and directed by a faction—that did not only so pay, hire, and direct it, "in opposition to the Government," but, that "the Government was scarcely able to maintain itself against it," (as MR. DENMAN fairly supposes)—that it was against THAT which the Learned Gentleman so emphatically denounces—but which he never denounced when the denunciation might have been all powerful, the efforts, the energies, and the moral indignation of JOHN BULL, have been directed—and what is more to the point, directed with success.

This, MR. DENMAN, is "the very head and front of our offending."

THE longer we live, the more satisfied do we feel of the ultimate triumph of TRUTH and JUSTICE; and relying upon the natural downfall of the Whig faction in favour of the GREEKS, we have said little upon the subject. The repeated and bold assaults, however, made upon the credibility and compassion of the ill-informed, render it a duty to expose, not the absurdity of the scheme of what is called "restoring the GREEKS," but the claims of those now particularly distinguished by that appellation, to the attention and support of their fellow-creatures.

To charge RUSSIA with being the cause of the Greek rebellion, is perhaps more than we could venture to do; but we know that the Moldavian and the Wallachian insurrections completely failed, and we certainly think that had in the Morea would have met the same fate, had it not been for the conduct pursued by BARON STROGONOFF, at Constantinople, and the intrigues of CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Most certain it is, that the Greeks were never so well treated as at the moment of the rebellion—most certain it is, that Russia had a menacing force of one hundred and fifty thousand men on the borders of Turkey—and most certain it is, that ALEXANDER has agreed to all the representations of STROGONOFF, and honoured all the individuals of his Embassy with Orders of Knighthood and money.

This, the Whigs will tell us, is the result of a zeal for the Christians; and then we have the purity and holiness of the cause flung in our teeth, by the supporters of WILSON and the patrons of CARLILE. It is because there is much plausibility in the cant of the faction, that we are disposed to lay open the conduct of these suffering patriots, contrast it with that of their infidel opponents, and thus put those upon their guard who else might be induced foolishly to subscribe their money (as LORD JOHN RUSSELL has done) merely by the force of TRUTHS—which we defy the partisans of the Greek rebels to contradict.

As a proof of the melancholy ignorance, in which even the most forward of such partisans are, upon the subject by which they affect to be interested, we take the letter of MR. MAXWELL, the Member for Renfrewshire, the gentleman whose arrival from Scotland in time to be shut out upon LAMBTON's famous division, when that patriot went to dinner at TAYLOR's, we some time since recorded, in verse, in this paper.

MR. MAXWELL, a very sensible and shrewd person, sends five pounds to the MORNING CHRONICLE, for the Greeks, and encloses it in an epistle, wherein he talks of the Mainotes "retaining their independence." Sweet Mainotes—it is a pity they should be oppressed—now every body who knows any thing of the Mainotes, knows, that any human being landing, or being shipwrecked upon their coast, would be certain of having his throat cut!—Yet these are the people, about whose independence MR. MAXWELL is so very solicitous. He also talks in raptures of the Hydriotes. But we must not quote MR. MAXWELL as a favourable specimen of the friends of the Greeks: for his is clearly blind zeal; and, amongst other proofs of his innocence of any knowledge of the subject, we may satisfy ourselves with the facts that he calls the "Hydriotes," the "Hadarotes," and "Parguinotes"—the "Parganotes," and so on.—But we are wasting time upon the advocates of the Greeks, instead of making the most of it with the Greeks themselves.



In the first place, we will take the GREEKS on land; and having shewn our readers their conduct on shore, proceed in the second place, to record their actions at sea.

First then, is it not fresh in our memories, that the primary act of their rebellion was marked by an atrocity not human—when they entered Galatz, on the Danube, the first place they took, did they not put every Turk—man, woman, and child, indiscriminately, to the sword?—Assuredly, and undeniably, they did: and as this was the commencement of their proceedings, might not such barbarous conduct very naturally excite the Turks to a retaliation?—We should think, certainly. And yet the Turks have never practised cruelty, an hundredth part so extensive.

#### AT TRIPOLIZZA

"The Christian flag was hoisted on the Tower, which became the signal of a general assault by the whole army. The whole night was passed in plunder and in murder, without discrimination of age or sex."

"On the next day nearly three thousand souls, the majority consisting of women and children, were marched from the Greek camps, where they had been staying two days, to a sort of gorge, on one side of the town, where they were all stripped naked, and most horribly butchered. The pregnant women had their bellies ripped open. Many of them had their heads struck off, and the heads of some dogs having been also struck off, they

(The circumstances omitted are too atrocious for publication.) "It was under the banner of the Cross that these savage pastimes were performed, during the whole of a day, which ought ever hereafter to be remembered in Greece with shame, indignation, and remorse."

"For three following days the carnage continued, and this unrelenting spirit was not directed solely against the Turks. All the Jews who were in the town were seized—the men were put to the torture, and the women and children, as well as the men, were all, without exception, put to death."

The whole number of persons who perished at Tripolizza amounted to eight thousand, of which nearly one thousand were Jews."

We quote this from the CHRONICLE of Dec. 27: and to shew what opinion is held by the Whig supporters of liberty, a writer, signing himself Philo-Veritas, observing upon this affair, in that paper of the 1st of January, remarks, that "the Greeks acted most feelingly and humanely on the occasion." So much for the feeling and humanity of Patriots!

We should add, however, that instead of eight thousand, upwards of twelve thousand persons were butchered by the Greeks at Tripolizza.

In the very same number of the CHRONICLE (Dec. 27) we find the following account of the capture of Navarin:—

"Various reports are in circulation respecting the capture of Navarin and Tripolizza by the Greeks. All that is known for certain, with respect to the first, is, that the town was ceded to the Greeks by a regular capitulation, which was instantly violated, and three thousand inhabitants, men, women, and children, put to death. It is to be hoped that the barbarities which are said to have been committed on that occasion have been exaggerated; but the accounts which have arrived respecting the capture of Tripolizza rest, we are afraid, upon much too authentic a foundation to admit of being questioned."

And yet the columns of the CHRONICLE are filled with praises of these very murderers and rebels, and its office opened to receive the contributions of well-wishers to the cause.

But we now proceed to give some account of the GREEKS at Sea. Here their conduct has exhibited the most unparalleled barbarity, and exceeds in atrocity that of their countrymen on shore.

For these barbarities, it should be clearly understood, they have not even the excuse set up by the TIMES for the murders at Navarin and Tripolizza, because (as that ingenious and honourable gentleman, Mr. MAXWELL, admits) the Hydriotes, the Speziotes, and the Ipsariotes, by whom the whole of the Greek fleet is owned and manned, have long been entirely independent of the Turks, (although their subjects) and suffered by them to be so; therefore, they, at least, have no cause of complaint. All their wealth has been acquired by their intercourse with Christian countries, which ought to have rendered them more civilized than their less fortunate countrymen; but the reverse has proved to be the truth, and it may fairly be stated (maugre the cursory observations of travellers enthusiastic in ancient recollections) that the GREEKS are universally cruel, treacherous, and faithless; and that, generally speaking, they do not possess one single good quality.

For our proofs of their barbarity at sea:—The Greeks have captured many of the small vessels which trade between Egypt and Constantinople, and have put to death the whole of their crews; nay, even poor inoffensive PILGRIMS RETURNING FROM MECCA!

It will hardly be believed, but it is TRUE, and we appeal to the British Consul, and all the British residents at SMYRNA, to confirm or confute us, that in many instances they have hanged the poor harmless "holy men" at the yard-arms of their ships, and, thus adorned, have steered their vessels along the Turkish shore, exulting in their cruelty.

But the most barbarous of their atrocities remains to be told. Some of their innocent prisoners were taken to the island of HYDRA, and carried to the top of a mountain, on the other side of which was a large pit, (either purposely dug or naturally formed), in which they made a large fire, rolled their unhappy victims into it, (first cutting off their ears and noses) and thus ROASTED THEM ALIVE!!!

Horrible as this appears, it is the truth, and one of the eye-witnesses of the dreadful immolation was a Captain of the British Royal artillery.

These are interesting people truly, well worthy the aid of the English. What would the Whigs have said had these crimes been committed by TURKS instead of GREEKS?

But our intelligence and facts do not stop here: even in

the island of ZANTE—(where an outcry has been attempted to be raised against SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, merely because he is determined to check such atrocities)—in the island of Zante a Turkish vessel was shipwrecked; the crew got safe to land, when the Zantiotes rushed down to the beach to MURDER THEM; and in the attempt to rescue these helpless hapless voyagers, LIEUT. WRIGHT, of the Royal Engineers, and several soldiers, were wounded.

At CERIGO, again, forty-one Turks, men, women, and CHILDREN, applied for permission to land, which was granted; and they were no sooner on shore than they were all murdered in cold blood. The Greeks first put to death most barbarously the men, and to their lifeless corpses tied the living women and infants, and then threw the whole of them into the sea.

"But," says the CHRONICLE (Jan. 5), "the passions of the Greeks are inflamed by the memory of long and grievous oppression, threatened with extermination, and swords in their hands, they are more than men if they are not guilty of some excesses."

Now, the extermination of five or six millions of people is an affair more easily talked of than accomplished; but we happen to know that the principle of extermination is adopted by the GREEKS relatively to the TURKS; the high-minded Greeks now living in London have avowed this principle for months past, and have declared the war in which they have engaged to be "a war of extermination."

This the MORNING CHRONICLE knows, and is endeavouring to attach the odium to the wrong party. How entirely the charge (as made against the Turks) is refuted by the following extract from a note, addressed by the Porte to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, we leave our readers to decide.

"The chastisement of the rebels has been marked by that moderation and justice which have always distinguished it—the only object—the only desire, past, present, and future, of the Porte is the ORDER OF ITS STATES, and the TRANQUILLITY OF ITS SUBJECTS."

If we turn to another official document, we shall find the principle of extermination still fixed on the opposite party.

The Petersburg Court Gazette of the 25th Nov. says—

"All Macedonia is in the power of the GREEKS, who pursue and exterminate the detached bodies of TURKS that still occupy that province."

Let it be recollected that this paragraph appeared before the charge of a desire to exterminate the GREEKS had been imputed to the Turks.

We will now, for one moment, revert to a statement which appeared in the CHRONICLE of August 17, 1821, of the conduct of its favourite Greeks at Odessa. It runs thus:—

"At Odessa there are upwards of 4,000 GREEK Refugees, and THEY WERE NO SOONER LIBERATED FROM QUARANTINE, THAN THEY COMMENCED A WANTON ATTACK IN OPEN DAY UPON THE POOR JEWS!! THEIR SYNAGOGUE WAS PLUNDERED, AND SCARCELY ONE OF THE ISRAELITES ESCAPED WITHOUT DAMAGE TO HIS PURSE OR HIS PERSON. A second riot had taken place of the same kind, and the Russian Authorities were actually afraid to touch a Greek until some decisive measures with Turkey were adopted. IT IS MELANCHOLY TO SEE MEN FIGHTING, AS IT WERE, FOR THEIR OWN RELIGION, MAKING SUCH AN ATTACK, AND UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, ON ANOTHER."

Here it will be observed, that the GREEKS, however wanton their attacks upon the Jews, are backed by RELIGION, and this is used by the WHIGS as a stimulant to the "charitable and humane" to come forward in the cause. We have before us a letter from Constantinople, dated July 28, in which the above outrage is detailed; and which contains the following remark upon it:—

"I hope, and trust, we shall have no advocates for these wretched Greeks in England. If it be confined to a crusade of SIR ROBERT WILSON, well and good; but if the word 'CHRISTENDOM' gets into vogue, it will be a lamentable and false feeling. The Turks have throughout acted with less severity than could be expected. The revolted Greeks were the aggressors, and as to cruelty, depend upon it the short career of these fellows, was marked with every vice which can disgrace even them. Cowardice and cruelty are companions, and you may be assured the Greeks merit both titles."

We have exceeded the limits we had at first set to our communications on this subject; but founded as they are IN FACT, we feel it our duty to make them, and as we have not space here to conclude what we have to say, we shall defer till our next number some remaining details, and some characteristic anecdotes of the TURKS, which will serve to open the eyes of our readers to the quackery of Patriotism, and the impositions of the Whigs.

THE following letter giving the desired information about SIR JOHN CROFT, K. T. S. we readily insert; we merely mentioned the permission granted to SIR JOHN as a peculiar favour, and we wished to know the nature of the active services which had procured it, now that we do know them, we are quite glad to enlighten our readers.

SIR,—On looking over your pages of Sunday last, I was surprised and grieved to find the name of an amiable and unobtrusive individual dragged into public notice, and with due submission, MR. BULL, I must add without any apparent cause.

It does not appear that in this instance you have had recourse to your usually correct channels of information, or you might have spared yourself the trouble of enquiring who SIR JOHN CROFT is, and what he has done; or at any rate you would have been prepared with answers to these queries. Since, however, you confess yourself ignorant, allow me to inform you, that the worthy Baronet was Chargé d'Affaires, at the Court of Lisbon, at the period you point out, having been previously employed in the distribution of the large sum of money raised in this country for the relief of the Portuguese sufferers, in which service he acquitted himself most meritoriously, sparing no mental or bodily exertion to attain the desired objects of an impartial distribution, and a prompt and effectual application. The zeal and ability which he displayed in this arduous duty confirmed him in the good opinion already entertained of him at home, and obtained him moreover the applause and esteem of all those with whom he chanced to hold communication in Portugal.

Subsequent to his return he was presented with a Baronetcy, an honour as unexpected as it was unsolicited on his part, and why the additional mark of distinction presented to him by the Portuguese Government, which his Sovereign has permitted him to wear, should become the subject of your animadversions, I am at a loss to conceive, nor can I discover why it should not reflect credit on the powers who have bestowed it as well as on the unassuming individual upon whom it has been conferred, who would be the last man in the world to obtrude himself on public attention.

I trust your candour will induce you to give insertion to these slight observations. PLAIN TRUTH. Jan. 2, 1822.

#### THORNTON REDIVIVUS.

Those persons who are favoured with COL. THORNTON'S acquaintance, will be pleased and amused by the following letter from him on the subject of his death. Those who do not know him will be able to appreciate the exquisitely fine imitation of the Colonel's style and manner, which MATHEWS gave the town last year in his happily conceived character of MAJOR LONGBOW.

"PARIS, RUE DE LA PAIX, Dec. 25, 1821."

"My honest Brother Sportsman—This is Christmas-day, dedicated by me, from my youth, to gaiety and reasonable hospitality, endeavouring to make all happy according to the situation in which Providence has placed me."

"In health no man can be more hearty, but not quite stout in my knees and feet; stomach invincible; always an appetite; eat three times a day—tea, mullins, and grated hung-beef at nine—at two, roasted game, or cockscombs, and about a pint of the finest white Burgundy—dinner at five, and then a bottle of wine—about three or four glasses of spirits and water, rather weak—then to bed:—sleep better than I ever did in my life—Pretty well, you will say, for a dead man. Rise at eight, breakfast at nine: so we go on—Every night the finest dreams. I expect some WILD BOAR: if it comes, our friend B. may be sure of a part."

"P.S. Dec. 26.—I find by the papers that I died, after a short illness, much lamented, &c. &c. at Paris. However that may be, I gave a dinner yesterday to a dozen sportsmen; we had roast beef, plum-pudding, Yorkshire goose-pie, and sat up singing most gaily till two this morning. At twelve we had two broiled fowls, gizzards, &c.; and finished a bottle of old rum, in punch. No intoxication; for I went to bed well, and never rose better."

(Signed) "THORNTON, MARQUIS DE PONT."

—Can't hurt me—there's muscle—feel my arm—hard as iron—can't fall if I would—'pon my soul it's true—what will you lay it's a lie."

#### POETRY.

##### WHILE HISTORY'S MUSE.

While History's Muse the memorial was keeping  
Of all that the dark hand of Destiny weaves,  
Beside her the Genius of Erin stood weeping,  
For her's was the story that blotted the leaves.  
But, oh! how the tear in her eyelids grew bright,  
When, after whole pages of sorrow and shame,  
She saw History write,  
With a pencil of light,  
That illumed all the volume, her WELLINGTON'S name.  
"Hail, star of my Isle!" said the spirit, all sparkling  
"With beams such as break from her own dewy skies;—  
"Through ages of sorrow, deserted and darkling,  
"I've watch'd for some glory like thine to arise.  
"For, though heroes I've numbered, unluck was their lot,  
"And unhallow'd they sleep in the cross-ways of Fame;—  
"But, oh! there is not  
"One dishonouring blot  
"On the wreath that encircles my WELLINGTON'S name!  
"And still the last crown of thy toils is remaining,  
"The grandest, the purest, e'en thou hast yet known;  
"Though proud was thy task, other nations unchaining,  
"Far prouder to heal the deep wounds of thy own.  
"At the foot of that throne, for whose weal thou hast stood,  
"Go plead for the land that first cradled thy fame—  
"And bright o'er the flood  
"Of her tears and her blood  
"Let the rainbow of Hope be her WELLINGTON'S name!"

##### PARODY.

While JOHNNY GALE JONES the memorial was keeping,  
Of penny subscriptions from traitors and thieves,  
Hard by at his elbow, sly WATSON stood peeping,  
And counting the sums at the end of the leaves.  
But oh, what a grin on his visage shone bright,  
When, after perusing whole pages of shame—  
"Midst his soi-disant betters,  
"In vilely-form'd letters,  
The Doctor beheld little WADDINGTON'S name!  
"Hail, imp of sedition!" he cried, while he nodded  
His head, and the spectacles drew from his eyes,  
"Magnanimous pigmy! since CARLILE'S been quodded,  
"We wanted some chopman, about of your size!  
"For, though many we've had, yet unluck'd was their lot,  
"When Murray and Sharpe with the constables came,  
"And for want of good bail  
"They were sent off to jail.  
"And their mittimus sign'd with an Alderman's name."  
Then, come, the last crown of thy toils is remaining,  
The greatest, the grandest that thou hast yet known;  
Thou' proud was thy task my placard board sustaining,  
Still prouder to utter placards of thine own!  
High perch'd on that counter, where CARLILE once stood,  
Issue torrents of blasphemy, treason, and shame,  
While snug in your box,  
Well secur'd with two locks,  
We'll defy them to get little WADDINGTON'S name."

##### GANDER.

WIT IN AN ERROR, OR, ALL COLOURS ALIKE IN THE DARK.

"The sergeants are a grateful race,  
"And all things tend to shew it—  
"Their purple garments come from TYRE,  
"Their arguments go to it!"

Thus JERYLL.—But this sergeant race  
No Tyrian purple boast;  
For SCARLET claims the right to TYRE,  
And High RED rules the roast!

LE MOT D'ENIGME, OR, A WORD TO JOHN BULL.

BY EDIPUS, JUN.

The funeral baked meats  
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.

SHAKESPEARE.

DEAR BULL—you remember—for who can forget?—  
('Twas a puzzle which none have interpreted yet!)—  
A figure half-white, half in sables array'd,  
That simper'd and sigh'd at CAMAC'S Masquerade;  
With a sort of amphibious expression of face—  
Love, Sorrow, and Joy's simultaneous grinace:  
This side was DEMOCRITUS, that HERACITUS—  
The left was all goat, and the right all ST. VRUS.  
So strange a phenomenon never was seen!  
No creature could guess what the deuce it could mean.  
But the whole was a type of what after befel,  
When LUSHINGTON play'd the same part full as well.  
So the riddle is solv'd, and no longer we ask,  
The meaning of that hypocritical mask;  
For who like the Doctor, with decency due,  
Can at once laugh and languish, and whimper and woo?  
That nice sentimentalist, poisoning between  
His mirth at a wedding—his grief for the Queen;  
From the altar of Hymen escorting his spouse,  
Just nicks the procession at BRANDENBURGH House!  
Equipp'd for his progress, like honest JOHN BUNYAN,  
His hat sports a favour—his hand holds an onion;  
One pocket, deeds, settlements, love-letters fill,  
The other, a draught of her MAJESTY'S Will.  
Then away to the Continent gravely and gaily—  
Now fondling his bride, and now squabbling with BAILEY;  
With a tear in his eye, and a kiss from his lip,  
He compounds the dispute 'twixt his Rib and his Hip—  
While the FUNERAL pays for the CONJUGAL TRIP.



## THEATRE.

MR. KEAN, having been unable to obtain an engagement at Arandel, has returned to Drury Lane, where he has been performing *MACBETH* for his own amusement, leaving to ELLISTON the heart-felt satisfaction of walking about his own pit, dressed up as a King—novelty seems out of the question, if we except the announcement of a murder of the novel of the *PIRATE* for next week.

At Covent Garden another of those unpleasant and unnatural exhibitions, which we have often censured, has taken place, by the performance of Miss HALLANDE of the part of CAPTAIN MACHEATH, in the *BEGGAR'S OPERA*. It is inconceivable how females are induced to act such characters; and we are quite sure, if they could be convinced how extremely disagreeable it is to their own sex, as well as to ours, they would pause before the undertook them.

The whole point and force of the *BEGGAR'S OPERA*, as a burlesque upon the Italian Opera, are now lost. The joke of bringing into common life the musical distresses of the heroes and princesses of the Haymarket falls dead—nay, so completely mistaken is the reception of *GAY'S TRAVESTY* by the audiences of these days, that a serious interest is excited by the songs of the highwayman at the point of death; whereas, the object of the author was to hold up to ridicule the absurdity of making men and women, like swans, sing with the last breath of their existence.

The beauty of the music, and the general reputation of POLLEY, will keep the *BEGGAR'S OPERA* always before the public, who have, of course, a right to be pleased in any way they choose; and as it is now the fashion to sit and see the piece acted, not at all as an absurdity, but as a very natural domestic drama, we certainly congratulate the town upon having such a heroine as Miss STEPHENS. This young lady made her first appearance this season in the opera in question, reduced to two acts, and we never heard her voice more melodious, or her simple style more effective. In the air of "*Ponder well*" so exquisitely beautiful and plaintive, and that of "*Cease your fanning*," she excelled herself, and the plaudits of the house must have convinced her how she is appreciated by the public, and how glad they were to see her again.

BLANCHARD'S PEACHUM was very good, and EMERY'S LOCKIT, though not in his regular line of acting, excellent. Quick as the public are to recognize talent, and high as Mr. EMERY stands in his profession, we do not think his abilities are yet duly valued. We really believe, if Mr. EMERY'S performances were to be carefully looked at in his various styles, the severest and the best qualified critics would pronounce him the first actor of the day.

We know of no actor who is able (except himself) to play admirably four such distinct parts as LORD DUBERLY in COLMAN'S inimitable *HEIR AT LAW*; TYKE in the *SCHOOL OF REFORM*; JOHN LUMP in the *REVIEW*, and LOCKIT in the *BEGGAR'S OPERA*; yet, in each and all of these Mr. EMERY is pre-eminently successful, and apparently without effort.

Poor Miss TREE is again indisposed;—as we feared, the exertions of her profession are more than the strength of her constitution is equal to. In her absence the *COMEDY OF ERRORS* has been again performed; and certainly, the dissimilitude between LISTON and FARREN; as the two DROMIUS, struck us more forcibly than ever. The theatrical critic of the *TIMES* suggested, in one of last week's papers, that if BLANCHARD were to play the part, the objection would be considerably decreased; and so it certainly would. One does not often meet with a face like Mr. LISTON'S, and of all the faces we could possibly encounter, that of Mr. FARREN'S is decidedly the most unlike it.

The new *Pantomime* seems fully to have answered its purpose, and by the force of its own whimsicality and splendour, and the total absence of any thing likely to attract any body to Drury Lane, is filling the houses night after night.

The Opera opened last night—but from the earliness of the hour at which we are obliged to go to press, we are unable to give any account of the performance. It appears, however, that no exertions have been wanting to secure to the British metropolis all the attainable talent of the Continent; and there can be little doubt but that in this theatre, as well as every other, the exertions and assiduity of the managers will be met by a corresponding liberality and support on the part of the public.

## ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The indulgent feeling which has been expressed in many places towards the Roman Catholics, and the warranty which a vast number of excellent and clever men seem disposed to give for their abstinence from any efforts in the conversion of Protestants, render it necessary that we should publish at length, the Memorial of an English gentleman of the name of LOVEDAY, to the French Government, on the subject of the forcible abduction of his children from Protestantism; and if the detail of crime therein contained, does not open the eyes of those liberal persons, who would encourage Popery amongst us, we trust it will induce parents and guardians to educate their children in England, and not send them to France, where (horrid as it is to tell, yet it is true) every sort of artifice is practised upon young English females, whose persons are not more secure from temporal assaults than their minds are from spiritual ones.

The following are the principal points and facts in the petition of Mr. LOVEDAY:—

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. "I am a foreigner; I came to France on the faith of treaties, and under the protection of the law of nations. I have faithfully observed the laws of the country; and yet my most sacred rights and dearest affections have been violated: and amidst the misfortune that overwhelms me, I find no authority to which I can turn for protection. I am reduced to the necessity of appealing to the first body of the State—to the Deputies of the French nation—to obtain the satisfaction to which I am entitled."

He then states that he is an Englishman and a Protestant, and relying on the faith of the laws which protect foreigners to acquire property, he became a proprietor, and complains of the loss of one of two daughters, and then says:—

"Being obliged to return to England in June, 1816, I placed my daughters in a boarding-school kept by Mademoiselle Ernestine Reboul, of whose rectitude and virtue I had received the highest character. I believed my confidence to be well placed; and in

this persuasion I sent to the same establishment my niece, the eldest daughter of my brother, the Governor of Benares, and a Major-General in the British army.

"It was expressly agreed upon with the mistress of the boarding-school, that the education of my children was to be confined solely to accomplishments; and Mademoiselle Reboul entered into a solemn engagement not to endeavour in any way to disturb the religious faith in which they had been brought up.

"In July, 1821, I wrote to my daughters, informing them that on my return to Paris I intended to take them from the school. I soon received from Mademoiselle Reboul a letter, in which she complained of the injury her interests would sustain by my removing all the three young ladies at once. She begged that I would at least leave my niece, who is younger than my daughters, to finish her education; and she added, that I should do her injustice if I entertained any apprehension on the score of religion. I entertained no distrust. On my return to Paris, in the month of September, I questioned my daughters; as I was accustomed to do, concerning their religious principles. Already initiated in the art of dissimulation, they replied, with apparent sincerity, that they followed the religion in which they had been educated. I soon explained to them some views which I had formed respecting the religion, and then fell the veil which had hitherto concealed the dark intrigue, and I beheld the full extent of a misfortune which I had not even suspected. On the 23d of October, my two daughters declared to me that they were Roman Catholics, and that their firmness and faith were not to be shaken. The feelings which this terrible avowal excited in my mind may be better conceived than described."

"Their conversion had been effected in the space of a fortnight! And what had they learned? What idea had they acquired of the new dogmas in which they had been initiated?"

"It is the history of a Jew and a prostitute tormented by the apparition of a bleeding Host suspended over their heads! Such are the ridiculous fables, the absurd miracles, worthy to adorn the legends of a people degraded by superstition, which imbecility and deception can alone believe and promulgate; and which the enlightened followers of your religion reject with indignation and contempt: these are the lessons which mistaken or designing men teach their unfortunate proselytes—such is the doctrine which they inculcate."

"The account of the pretended miracles now performing at Amiens is one of the means which have been resorted to work on the minds of my daughters."

"Abusing the most sacred weapons, these converters revived in the recollection of my daughters certain passages of Scripture; and by the aid of the holy text, thus perverted by their worthless masters, my unfortunate children disputed with their father the sacred authority which he received from God."

"I determined to remove them. For the space of a week I persevered in addressing to them such arguments as I thought best calculated to produce an impression on them. I found imaginations exalted—spirits awed by the image of everlasting damnation—souls subdued and exhausted by superstitious terrors!"

"I had the happiness to succeed with my youngest daughter. I redoubled my efforts with respect to the eldest; but in vain. The lessons she had received had left the deepest impression on her mind."

"Still I could not believe that Mademoiselle Reboul, the mistress of the school, had knowingly been an accomplice in these infamous conversions; and, in letters dictated by her, my daughter succeeded in persuading me that she had taken no part in the affair."

"Under this conviction, I suffered my niece to remain seven days longer in the boarding-school. Being younger than my daughters, the work of iniquity had not yet been consummated with respect to her; but I soon learned a lesson from fatal experience. My intention of removing her was known; the prey was about to escape from those who had seized it; they availed themselves of the time which I afforded them, led on as I was by a blindness with which I reproach myself, and a fatality which I could not resist—I removed my daughters on the 3d of Nov. On the 5th my niece was baptized; on the 6th confirmed; on the 8th she communicated. In four days (said she to me) I have performed the most important actions of my life, which require months of preparation!"

"I return to my eldest daughter, and I henceforth abstain from all reflection; the facts speak sufficiently.—On the 10th of November she left my house clandestinely, while all the family were asleep, leaving a note, in which she appointed to meet me at Mademoiselle Reboul's. Thither I went. Mademoiselle Reboul affected the most perfect ignorance of all that had happened; and, joining insult to perfidy, she reproached me in the most offensive manner with having taken away my children. At this moment she received a letter from my daughter, which stated that she would not come to her house; that she was in a place of safety, and was happy."

"I had intercepted some letters from my daughter, and had found that she maintained a correspondence with some person whose name I have not been able to discover. In vain I demanded from Mademoiselle Reboul who this person was; I could only learn that my daughter had made him a present, which the mistress charged to her account. I was not able to learn of what this present consisted; my daughter, in a letter to Mademoiselle Reboul, said, that she hoped he had been presented with her heart, referring to the person before alluded to. I know not what mystic meaning is concealed in these obscure words."

"Let any one picture to himself the mortal anguish which I felt respecting the fate of my daughter! The next morning I returned to Mademoiselle Reboul; I conjured her to inform me what had become of my child—to tell me whether she was living or dead. The prayers of a despairing father had not power to reach her heart; she replied that my daughter had eloped from her house, and that I might seek her where I pleased."

"This insensibility did not permit me any longer to doubt that Mademoiselle Reboul had sported with my credulity, and that she had herself managed the intrigue of which I was the victim. I removed my niece from the school. I was then ignorant that she had received three sacraments in four days! I succeeded in making her confess the whole truth. I learnt that from the moment when Mademoiselle Reboul was aware of my determination to remove my children, she began to work on their minds, holding out to them the prospect of damnation, if they did not embrace the Catholic religion. Mademoiselle Reboul soon betrayed herself. She wrote to my niece, and the letter fell into my hands. It was filled with hypocritical counsels; and the most reprehensible insinuations. The conduct of this worthless woman was exposed, and the abuse of confidence of which she had been guilty completely proved.—The mind of my unfortunate niece was in a most pitiable state. Tormented by ideas of profanation and sacrilege—persuaded that she could not escape the punishments of the world to come—assailed by terrors which haunted her in the night, and prevented her from enjoying rest—possessed by the gloomy despair of superstition, she wished to abandon father, mother, sister, rank, and she had been exposed.—From this moment I knew the whole extent of the plot which had deprived me of a part of my family. Some letters which I possess, and others which I have placed in the hands of the King's Attorney, and which that magistrate doubtless will not refuse to return to me, informed me what springs had been set in motion, what perfidious stratagems had been resorted to."

"Infamy doubtless belongs to crime; not to the courageous voice of the accuser, or the complaint of the victim! However, I shall abstain from mentioning names which I believe to be respectable. I will not exhibit in my sad story princes of the church, prelates placed near the throne! One of them especially, who has been resplendent to me as the principal author of my misfortunes. I spare religion; and morality the shame of being introduced into those scenes of iniquity.—I made useless efforts to recover my daughter. I applied to an advocate, who promised to speak to the King's Attorney. In the mean time, I received a letter from my child, which bore the post-mark of Amiens. It being perceived that I was not the dupe of this pretended removal of my daughter, and that I was about to apply for the aid of the English Ambassador to discover the place of her concealment, I received, at the expiration of a fortnight, another letter, which bore the post-mark of Ostend. At the same time, a letter from my niece, I had intercepted, gave me reason to suppose that my daughter had retired into an association called *La Maternité, ou les Enfants trouvés* (the Foundlings); but I do not very distinctly recollect this particular. I transmitted these letters to the King's Attorney, and received

\* Letter, dated Aug. 7, 1821.

an answer from that magistrate. He had inquired into the affair. He told me that Mademoiselle Reboul had acted fairly. He observed that my daughter was 21 years of age, and added that it was a delicate and difficult affair."

"I found in the Commissary of Police, of the first arrondissement, to whom I made my declaration, the zeal which I had in vain sought for elsewhere. He called on the King's Attorney, and returned himself to inform me that that Magistrate would come to an explanation with the Prefect of Police. At the same time I had recourse to the English Ambassador. A separation of 35 years had not effaced me from his recollection. I found in him a protector, a friend. I was consoled, and my hopes revived."

"Time, however, gave birth to new alarms. I uselessly awaited the effects of the protection due to me from the French Magistrate, and I returned from the English Embassy a piece of information, on the 8th December, which made me forget all my previous misery. Mr. Vaughan, the Secretary of the Ambassador, informed me, that my daughter was found. She was in the hands of M. Jerningham, a gentleman whose family was originally English, a Catholic. M. Jerningham delivered her up to me on the evening of the 12th of December, but she refused to accompany me. Until one o'clock in the morning, I remained waiting for her at the gate, endeavouring to overcome her repugnance through the mediation of her brother. At two o'clock in the morning, I extorted from her promise, that she would go home with me at two in the afternoon—a promise which she mentally disavowed, and secretly swore to violate. Upon this understanding I left her to pass the night at the house of M. Jerningham. Before the family rose, she had succeeded in escaping. M. Jerningham who had pledged himself to answer for her safe keeping, threatened to denounce to the authorities all those who had contributed to her elopement, if she were not brought back to his house in two hours. The firmness of an honorable man terrified the guilty; at two o'clock she was restored to him, and at four he delivered her up to me."

"Let it be judged whether I wished to exercise a tyrannic controul over her conscience—whether I claimed too great an authority. I promised not to constrain her in the exercise of her religion, and I kept my word. The next morning, at eight o'clock, her brother accompanied her to the church of the Assumption to hear mass. At four o'clock I went out, hoping that I had taken from her all pretext for flying from me. I deceived myself. In the evening she eloped for the third time. During three days I was ignorant of the place of her retreat. On the 17th December I was put in possession of a letter, written by Madame Marie Sophie, Superior of the Convent of the *Congregation de Notre Dame*, Rue de Sevres, No. 6. The letter was addressed to an English lady. The Superior stated, that a young person, Mademoiselle Emilia Loveday, had come to her establishment, to claim hospitality; and she (the Superior) wished to know what her parents intended to do for her. I sent, in consequence, my youngest daughter to the Convent. By accident she was dressed in the same manner as her sister. A novice, named Clemence, who apparently had not yet been instructed in the part she ought to play, exclaimed upon seeing her, that it must be her sister who had taken refuge in the convent! My youngest daughter asked to see her sister; but Clemence having reported this request to the Superiors, and having learnt from them how indiscreet her frankness had been, returned to my youngest daughter, and informed her that she had been deceived, and that the young person of whom she had intended to speak, had been for a long time in the convent, and was not more than 15 years of age. It was necessary to abandon these wretched subterfuges, when the Superior was informed that her letter was in my possession. She then confessed that my daughter was in her house. On two following days I went to the convent. Once I was sent back after my arrest, having vainly demanded to be taken to the Prefecture, in the hope of finding more justice and compassion in a more elevated tribunal. The second time I was accompanied by my son, my youngest daughter, and my niece. The door of the convent was shut against us, and we were constituted prisoners. The Commissary of Police arrived; he remained shut up for three quarters of an hour with my daughter, leaving me and my children in a chamber without a fire, guarded by soldiers. The Commissary afterwards returned, interrogated me, and went so far as to refuse to insert in the *procès verbal*, which I was compelled to sign, all my answers, and the terms in which they were made.—Finally, under four bayonets, I secured to my daughter a pension to enable her to remain in a house in which she was detained against my will. Have I not been sufficiently outraged? And can I find expressions capable of characterizing such a situation?—My other visits to the convent, without being attended by the same circumstances, were not less cruel. They were limited to 30 minutes, and I was only permitted to see my child through a grating. In vain did I request that a precise hour should be appointed in which I could see her alone, without giving trouble to the Society, or deranging the conversations destined to complete her seduction. Even that favour I could not obtain. I implored the civil and religious authorities; I applied to the Prefect of the Police, but received no answer. I waited on the official; from the 22d of December I solicited an audience of the Archbishop, but could obtain nothing."

"Such, gentlemen, is the relation of the greatest of misfortunes that can befall a father! I am ready to prove to you all that I have stated. I demand justice; and surely my cause is so sacred, I cannot fail to obtain it from you. My daughter is taken from me—if not by violence, at least by means still more dangerous, since the characters of those measures are less distinct, and they are therefore more difficult to be guarded against—by means which your laws do not punish with less severity. The crime committed with respect to her is the *vaptes de seduction*. And by whom has she been seduced? By the mistress of the boarding-school to whose care I entrusted her! A base conduct in the profession which she exercises!—an abuse of confidence more cruel than any other."

"Am I to be told that my daughter is of age? She is; but she became so at school; she was under age when I entrusted her to Mademoiselle Reboul; she was under age when the plans of seduction commenced, when her mind was first impressed with those principles which she too faithfully imbibed—she was a young, inexperienced girl, seduced and abused, in the absence of her father, by the very woman to whose care he had confided her!"

"Sacrilege has been added to perfidy. Holy things have been profaned; that religion of which the mask has been borrowed, is insulted by those who invoke it. In fifteen days my daughters became Catholics; in four, a child of fourteen received in succession sacraments which the greatest saints of our church approaches with terror!"

Mr. Loveday then denounces in very strong terms the means which fanaticism employs to make converts, and forcibly appeals to the Chamber against this abominable invasion of the rights of a parent. He concludes thus:—

"But one word more. Suppose the son or the daughter of a Catholic carried off from him by proceedings similar to those of which I complain, and made to abjure Catholicism, and embrace the Protestant religion. Could imprecations, anathemas strong enough be formed against an action so horrible? Well! Either liberty of worship and equality of rights are empty sounds, or the same horror ought to attach itself to the act which I have denounced. Deputies of France,—Having seen my child torn from my arms, the sentiments of nature extinguished in her breast, the sacred arm of religion turned against me, the authority which ought to protect me mute in my defence, for a moment I felt myself without resource; for a moment I said to myself—There is no longer any redress for an injured father in a country which boasts of the virtues of hospitality;—but I turn my eyes towards the representatives of the nation, and I still have hope."

"DOUGLAS LOVEDAY, Paris, Dec. 28. "Rue Godot, No. 1, Boulevard de la Madeleine."

WE have received the following letter in reference to the paragraph we quoted last Sunday from a weekly paper, in which we were charged with printing the works of HONE.

76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. MR. GOLDSMITH'S compliments to MESSRS. SHACKELL and ARROWSMITH, and regrets the insertion of a paragraph, which reached his office as a communication, in the *British Monitor* of last Sunday. In consequence of Mr. G.'s withdrawing himself from the Editorship, the paragraph respecting Messrs. S. and A. was inadvertently inserted without his knowledge.

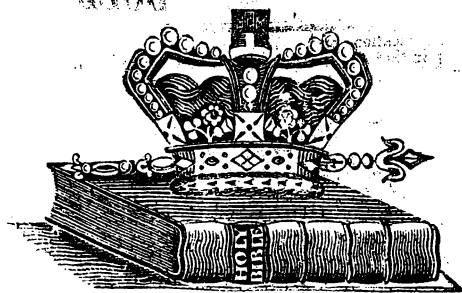
Tuesday Morning.







JOHN



BULL.

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

No. 58.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1822.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published.  
HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES.

Dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty.  
MESSRS MAYHEW and Co. Music Sellers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street, have the honour of announcing to the Nobility and Gentry, that they have just published HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES, (including GEORGE the FOURTH CORONATION WALTZ), with entirely novel Figures, in the French and English Style, as danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls; composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and most humbly dedicated, by permission, to His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, by his dutiful subject and servant, Joseph Hart, price 4s.  
The fashionable celebrity which these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have so justly acquired, is their best eulogium. The variety in the *l'air ensemble* affords the highest gratification to the real lovers of Science, Grace, and Harmony.

London: Published by Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be had HART'S CELEBRATED "LES HUSSARS," SCOTCH and IRISH QUADRILLES; all of which are in constant demand.

NEW MUSIC.—HIBERNIAN IMPROMPTU, in which is introduced Two favourite Airs, dedicated to Thomas Moore, Esq. arranged as a Divertimento for the Piano Forte, by J. B. CRAMER, pr. 3s. London: Published by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—The favourite SERENADE, "Love wakes and weeps," sung by Mr. T. Cooke at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, in the Pirate, composed by C. Wilson, 2s. The Knight and the Lady, by Latour, 1s. 6d. The Parting, by Corri, 1s. 6d. Sois's Spanish Melodies, the poetry by Flanck, 10s. 6d. And Doyle's Eight Ballads, 10s. 6d. Printed and sold by Chappell & Co. Music Sellers to His Majesty, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street.

OVERTURE to the Musical Comedy of Maid or Wife, or the Deceiver Deceived, composed by T. Cooke, price 2s. 6d. "The days now, alas, are gone by." Song, sung by Miss Copeland in ditto, composed by B. Livius, Esq. price 2s. "Twas Nature's gay day," the celebrated Diaper Song, sung by Miss Copeland, in ditto, composed by ditto, price 2s. Les Choixes, a new Set of Quadrilles, composed by Ferd. Sor. Nous Deux, Duet for Harp and Piano Forte, composed by W. H. Stell, price 4s.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published.

THE CORONATION ANTHEM, "I WAS GLAD," composed by THOMAS ATTWOOD, performed at the Coronation of His Majesty George the Fourth, arranged as a Duet for Two Performers on One Piano Forte, by the Author, price 3s.—London: Published by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—The Proprietors of the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION beg leave to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that their SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT, in commemoration of the BIRTH of MOZART, will be given on MONDAY, the 28th inst.—The Music wholly selected from the works of that great Master.—Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. J. B. Cramer. Principal Vocal Performers: Miss Stephens, Signora Rosalbina, Caradori, and Ronzi de Begnis; Mr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Knvett, Mr. J. B. Sale, Mr. Nield, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Mullineux, and Signor de Begnis.—Principal Instrumental Performers: Messrs. Moralt, W. Griesbach, Richard Ashley, R. Lindley, Dragonezzi, Willman, F. Griesbach, Mackintosh, Petrides, Harpur, Mariotti, and Jenkins.—In the course of the evening Mr. Ries will perform a Concerto on the Piano-forte, and Mr. Mori, in a Quintett.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of the Proprietors: Betts, Royal Exchange; Evans, Cheap-side; and in the Lower Saloon, Royal Harmonic Institution, where Boxes may be taken.

TO THE ARMY.—JOHN PROSSER, of Charing-Cross, (SWORD MANUFACTURER TO THE KING, and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and Maker of the New Regulation Pattern Swords), would caution the Officers of the Army against providing themselves with the newly-adopted Pattern, from any other than manufacturers of the first reputation; there being relative proportions peculiar to these swords, which, if not scientifically regarded, will soon bring into disrepute one of the most efficient Weapons that has hitherto been adopted by the British Army.

THE KING having been graciously pleased to appoint JOHN ALLDAY, of Bull-street, Birmingham, WIRE-WORKER and FENDER-MAKER in ordinary to His Majesty,—the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are most respectfully informed, that they may be supplied with Stores, Fenders, and every Article of Furnishing from ongers, at his Establishment, No. 31, Bull-street, Birmingham, of the finest possible quality, and the most moderate charges.—John Allday requests the attention of his Friends and the Public to the following Letter from Sir Benjamin Bloomfield:—"Sir B. Bloomfield presents his compliments to Mr. Allday, and has to acknowledge the receipt of his elegant Brass Fender, which has attracted much admiration, as a specimen of Mr. Allday's Manufacture, exhibiting the superior workmanship of British Artists."

MR. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on SURGERY, on MONDAY, the 4th February, at six in the evening, in the Waiting Room of the Royal Westminster Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, Mary-le-Bone-street, Piccadilly. Medical Officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance, are admitted gratuitously on obtaining a recommendation from the Heads of their respective Departments, which must be presented to Mr. Guthrie, between the hours of half past two and four, at his house, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square.

CARDS of TERMS of a respectable CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, conducted by an A. M. in the Neighbourhood of Camden Hill, Kensington, may be had at Messrs. T. and G. Underwood, Bookellers, 22, Fleet-street, and at Mr. Hailes's, Museum, Piccadilly.

Early this week will be published, by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Marie-lane, London, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s.

FRANCE FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS, containing many Facts, and much valuable Information hitherto unknown, with Anecdotes, Jeux d'Esprits, &c. &c.—By W. H. IRELAND, Member and Ancient of the Athenaeum of Science and Arts at Paris.

THE ANNIVERSARY of His MAJESTY'S ACCESSION to the THRONE will be celebrated by a PUBLIC DINNER, at the City of London Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 29th of January, 1822.

Sir WM. CURTIS, Bart. Alderman and M.P. in the Chair. STEWARDS:

Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. and Ald. M.P.	Wm. Thompson, Ald. M.P.
Sir C. Flower, Bart. and Ald.	M. P. Lucas, Ald.
Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.	Thomas Wilson, Esq. M.P.
Sir William B. Izard	Samuel Scott, Esq. M.P.
Sir Francis Desanges	John Hall, Esq.
John P. Atkins, Esq.	George Jenner, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq.	Thomas Jackson, Esq.
John Blackburn, Esq.	David Knox, Esq.
Charles Barclay, Esq.	William King, Esq.
Thomas Bainbridge, Esq.	Peter Kendall, Esq.
Felix Booth, Esq.	Germain Lavie, Esq.
Felix Clay, Esq.	William Mellish, Esq.
N. Charrington, Esq.	Andrew John McKensie, Esq.
William Curtis, Esq.	Christopher Magnay, Esq.
William Clay, Esq.	John Nixon, Esq.
G. Croft, Esq.	John H. Pelly, Esq.
T. A. Curtis, Esq.	William Pratt, Esq.
John Coape, Esq.	Joseph Pauley, Esq.
John Corbett, Esq.	W. M. Raikes, Esq.
R. H. Clarke, Jun. Esq.	V. F. Rivaz, Esq.
T. Hugh Davies, Esq.	Chr. Richardson, Esq.
W. P. Dimsdale, Esq.	Thomas Snodgrass, Esq.
Hugh Edwards, Esq.	R. Twining, Esq.
John Henry Freere, Jun. Esq.	J. W. Unwin, Esq.
Colonel Gaiskill	Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.
William Greaves, Esq.	Thomas Wilson, Esq.
Thomas William Hetherington, Esq.	John Whyte, Esq.
Oliver Hatch, Esq.	Charles Harris, Esq.
William Holden, Esq.	Frederick Hodgson, Esq.
George Bridges, Ald. M.P.	S. Haines, Esq.

Dinner on Table at Six o'Clock precisely.  
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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has granted the dignity of a Baronet to John Kingston James, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.  
*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Tyrone.*  
 Wm. Cathcart, Esq. to be Deputy Lieut.—1st. Tyrone Yeomanry Cavalry.  
 Lieut. C. Ferguson to be Captain, vice R. Cunningham, retired; S. Boyd, Gent. to be Cornet, vice E. Cathcart, retired.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Robinson, Healey, and Patterson, Sheffield, fender-makers.—Cliff and Howgate, Leeds, horticulturists.—Roberts and Wheeler, Blackman-street, curriers.—Pilestley and Graveson, Halifax, linen-draper.—Hider and Manning, Topsham, (near Exeter).—Turner and Royle, 10, St. James's-square, surgeons.—D. and W. Millingworth, A. and B. E. and J. Millingworth, Grove Mill, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.—Johnson and Todd, Dunnington, merchants.—Kymmer, Stage, and Co., York, plumbers.—Stainforth and Giborne, Old South Sea House, wine-merchants.—Darke, Church, and Darke, Red Lion-square, solicitors.—Brown and Ellis, Ludgate-street, haberdashers.—Newman and Speure, Great St. Helen's, wine-merchants.—A. J. and A. J. Meirlees, Sobrinho, Ferreira, and Sequeira, Liverpool, merchants.—Scott and Cogger.

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T. RYE, Dockhead, oilman.—MICKLE, Percy-street, tailor.—C. TOUSSAINT, Castle-street, Leicester-square, plumber.—S. NUNNLEY, Cranley, Northamptonshire, beast-jobber.—J. MILNE, Liverpool, painter.—S. HEXT, Hardington, Mandeville, salt-dish-maker.—E. PEARSON and L. CLAUDE, Liverpool, merchants.—J. GEORGE, Park-street, milliner.—W. THOMAS, Blue-fair-buildings, work-box-manufacturer.—R. WAUGH, Kingston-upon-Hull, oil-bast-maker.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 26, A. Doull the elder, Greenwich, and William-street, London, plumber.—Feb. 26, W. Button the elder, and W. Button the younger, Paternoster-row, booksellers.—Feb. 16, S. Hale, London Tavern, tavern-keeper.—Jan. 29, G. M. Thurlie, New-street-square, wine-merchant.—Feb. 5, J. Lewis, Three-king-court, wine-merchant.—Feb. 5, B. Phillips, Threapode-street, vintner.—Feb. 5, R. Malcolm, Ashbourne, tea-dealer.—Feb. 5, E. Brown, Friday-street, cord-dealer.—Feb. 5, J. and M. Woodhouse, Mining-lane, West India-brokers.—Jan. 19, D. Campbell, B. Harper, and A. Baillie, Old Jewry, merchants.—Feb. 9, A. Ryder, Commercial Sale-rooms, cotton-merchant.—Feb. 5, R. Cundall the younger, York, common-brewer.—Feb. 7, C. Pearce, Wellington, druggist.—Feb. 7, J. Lashy, Honiton, serge-maker.

## CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 5.

R. Smith, Kent street-road, cerfand-builder.—E. Mason, Worcester, tea-dealer.—G. Talbourn, Warwick-cott, Holborn, money-scrivener.—A. Aitwood, Lymington, surgeon.—C. and W. W. Staff, Norwich, bombazine-manufacturers.—H. Rowe, Amen-corner, bookseller.—J. Clarkson, Gracechurch-street, hatter.—J. Hollis, Goswell-street-road, stone-mason.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 12.—*Death of the Duchess of Bourbon.*—Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Bourbon was seized with a sudden shivering in the church of Saint Genevieve, on the 10th instant, and lost her recollection. She was conveyed to the School of Law, where she received the best medical assistance, but the Princess expired about four o'clock in the afternoon.—This Princess was born at Saint Cloud, the 9th of July, 1750, and married the 24th of April, 1770, to the Duke of Bourbon. The only issue of this marriage was the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien, who was assassinated at Vincennes in 1804.

On the 11th, there was a stormy discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the petition of an individual, who prayed, that henceforth the offences of the press should be tried by Judges, and cease to be submitted to a Jury. It was proposed by the Committee, that this petition should be referred to the Commission already appointed upon the new law for regulating the journals, but Gen. Foy moved that they should proceed to the Order of the Day.—The petition was finally referred, by the Chamber, to the Committee upon the new law for regulating the periodical press.

JAN. 15.—We have received advices from Constantinople, dated the 17th Dec. and private letters from Vienna, of the 5th instant. At Constantinople all was tranquil; several agents of the Greek insurrection, taken arms in hand, had suffered the terrible vengeance of the Turks, and their heads are exposed on the walls of the seraglio. A rigorous police system is enforced day and night in the capital.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, the Committee appointed to examine the law project for regulating the press, made their report through their Chairman, M. Chifflet. To that part which went to punish writings tending to excite hatred and contempt of the King's Government, the Committee proposed to add that it should not militate against the right of discussing and censuring Ministerial acts; and in another part, going even beyond the wishes of the new Ministry, they propose to abolish the trial by jury in all offences of the press, as in M. Peyronnet's project with respect to the journals, and to transfer the decision to the *Cours Royales*, in solemn sitting, with not less than 12 judges.

The journals are authorised, by the law of the 17th of May, to give accounts of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, "provided they are reported correctly, and with good faith," but that law enacted no remedy for the violation of this condition.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 9.—Advices from Vienna state, that tumultuous scenes have just taken place in the Gallician district of Rzeschow, where the peasantry have revolted, to emancipate themselves from husbandry services, and the payment of a portion of the contributions due to their Lords. A battalion of the infantry regiment of Mazuchelli, fell in with an assemblage of the disaffected near a village; the latter were disposed to make some resistance, on which the military fired, and killed two and wounded six; the others dispersed.—*Journal de Paris.*

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 18th ult. state, that the pending differences between Russia and Turkey were as far from being adjusted as ever. At Smyrna, the Pacha had manifested more energy than usual to quell the recent disturbances, and by using great promptitude in the execution of several unruly Turks, on the 23d of November, he had succeeded in restoring tranquillity. But, although the British Consul-General had done every thing in his power to afford protection to his fellow-countrymen, yet they were in constant fear of the commission of fresh outrages.

A letter from Demerara, of the 24th of October, mentions an extraordinary instance of the violence with which lightning acts. On board a vessel called the Susan, on the voyage from New Brunswick to Demerara, on the 16th, all hands being on the foretop-sail yard, the lightning struck the vessel with terrible force, coming down by the wedges of the foremast, which it carried away in a moment, about eight feet above the deck, along with every soul aloft, and shattered the mainmast and jib-boom into splinters. It also burst the ship on the starboard bow, two planks from the deck. One of the crew was in a manner annihilated by the thunderbolt; no mark remained of him but spots of his blood on the sails and rigging. The rest were more or less hurt by the fall, when the masts and rigging came down.

AMERICA.—By the Annual Treasury Report of the United States it appears, that the estimated expenditure for the year 1821 amounted to 21,503,889 dollars, or 4,838,371 sterling; and the estimated revenue for the same period to 21,012,937 dollars, or 4,727,910 sterling. The expenditure, therefore, for 1821, exceeded income by 490,952 dollars, or 110,461 sterling. For the year 1822, the income is estimated at the sum of 16,110,000 dollars, or 3,624,750 sterling; and for the same year, the expenditure is estimated at 14,947,660 dollars, or 3,363,221 sterling.

In Congress, on the 15th ult. Mr. Whitman offered for consideration, "an alteration in the Constitution, proposing a mode of choosing Members of Congress by districts; and also, that for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice-President, the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district shall choose one Senator."

The navy departments of the United States are now engaged in plans for the education of naval officers, particularly Midshipmen, by the establishment of naval schools, under the direction of able masters; and a project is also on foot to extend the same advantages to shipwrights.

Boston, Dec. 22.—The Comet has arrived at New York on the 21st, she being 40 days on her passage, with Mr. and Mrs. Twedie, the Treasury defaulter, under the assumed name of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

The University of Virginia have made an appeal to Congress for the removal of the duty on foreign books, more especially those rare classical works which are wanted in the higher branches of

education, many of which are procured, but with great difficulty, in that country, and some of which cannot be had at all.

Quebec papers have arrived to the effect, in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty, in the most distant portions of the colony. At Three Rivers they were general, and all the houses were illuminated.

Porto Cabello was still in possession of the Royalists on the 2d of November. The inhabitants and troops were dying very fast of the dysentery, which was caused by their not being able to procure fresh provisions, vegetables, or good water.

## IRELAND.

A public Dinner, to celebrate the accession of his present Majesty to the throne, is to be held at D'Arcy's rooms on 23rd inst.

The Quarterly Guild of Merchants was held in Dublin on Monday last, when a motion was made by Mr. Ness to introduce some Catholic merchants into the Guild. The first petition was from the Hugh O'Connor, praying to be admitted to the Freedom of the Guild by grace especial. The question was put, and the Master decided that there was a majority against it. Mr. Ness, on this, demanded a ballot, which was supported by Messrs. Grattan, M.P., D. La Touche, Henry Grattan, Hon. Hely Hutchinson, and Lord Cloncurry. It was opposed by Messrs. Sutter, Collins, and Alcorn. It was friendly to a reconciliation, but he was not prepared to admit Catholics to the freedom of the Corporation. Master Ellis, M.P., protested he entertained no hostility to persons professing the Catholic religion; but nevertheless he could not accede to the present motion. When the disturbances of the country should cease—when Parliament should meet for the decision of the grand important question, then it would be time to discuss the claims of the petitioners as to the liberties of the Corporation. At present they seemed to be wholly premature and vexatious. Mr. Sutter moved that the consideration of this motion be adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Ellis seconded the motion. A ballot took place, when there appeared—For adjourning the question, 180—Against it, 59—Majority in favour of the adjournment, 121. Mr. Ness's motion was therefore lost. A loud huzza was raised by the successful party.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

A letter from Kenmore, dated Jan. 6, says:—On the night of Friday, some incendiary or incendiaries entered the Church of Templemore, and set fire to it. The pew they pitched upon was that of R. P. Mahoney. Here they collected the prayer-books, and a large folio Bible, and placed them against the wall, which luckily was not wainscotted to the floor, set them on fire under one of the seats; fortunately, the pew being built of tick wood, did not readily take fire, and the flames spent their force before they had sufficiently ignited the timber above. The floor, however, was consumed, and the Holy Bible, with some prayer-books, sacrilegiously burned. The ruffians drew the bolts which fastened the shutters, and entered through the windows, lifting up the sash, which remained open after their retreat. An act of great barbarity was lately practised upon a man of the name of Keliher, near Beaufort. It is asserted, the man in question deprived one of his brothers of an interest he possessed in a farm, and that some notices were posted, enjoining him to restore to his brother the farm from which he had been expelled. Not having complied with these mandates, some ruffians attacked his house, seized him, and cut off one of his ears. The house of a man of the name of Talbot, in the neighbourhood of Clute-hall, within four miles of this town, was set on fire last night by some incendiaries, and burnt to the ground. This house, we are informed, had been empty for some time previous, and it is believed was set on fire by White-boys. On Sunday and Monday nights, Carew Smith O'Grady, a Magistrate of this County, assisted by his brothers, and Captain O'Grady, M.P. with his brothers, aided by a party of the 33d Regiment, commanded by Capt. Dunn, having divided themselves into several parties, took their stations at the different cross roads in the Barony of Small County, at one of which, Captain Hayes O'Grady, R.N. was so fortunate as to secure the Captain of a party of six, named Cunningham, who is safely lodged in Bruff Gaol. He had in his pocket a swearing prayer-book, and had a loaded pistol in his hand. At the house of a man named Oliver, three stand of arms were taken, Oliver having previously sworn that he had no arms in his house.—Several other men were lodged in Bruff Gaol, by the said party, on those nights.—*Kerry Paper.*

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Sunday, gives the following fatal occurrence, in a letter from Malloy, dated Jan. 11.—The Rev. Mr. Chester, of this town, a Magistrate, took a party of the 22d Regiment, to patrol the country to the south-west of Malloy; and having sent out an advanced guard, he was informed by them that they heard the trampling of horses coming onward. Mr. Chester and the Military Officer placed their party on each side of the road, behind the ditches. The supposed marauders advanced—the two first that appeared were fired at by at least ten or twelve soldiers. They fell; but, when the main body came up, it was discovered that, instead of White-boys, they were King's troops; and, to the utter consternation of all parties, it was found that the individuals who fell were, the Rev. J. B. Lowe, and one Law, a constable, who were both of the party mistaken by Mr. Chester for White-boys, and had accidentally preceded them for a moment. The Rev. Mr. Lowe was perforated by five or six balls; he died instantly. The constable is in the Infirmary, wounded, and past all hope. On Sunday, Mr. O'Brien, Coroner, proceeded to the spot where this melancholy occurrence took place, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body. The following witnesses were examined:—Justin McCarty, Esq.; Carignavar, the Magistrate who was with the Rev. Mr. Lowe, at the head of the cavalry detachment, when the latter was shot; the Rev. Mr. Chester, the Magistrate who accompanied the Malloy party, which was composed of soldiers of the 22d infantry; Lieut. Stevens, who commanded the party; Thomas Brooks, sergeant of the cavalry, or Cork party; Henry Battley, sergeant of the 22d or Malloy party; James Kelpie, bugleman in the same; and St. John Galway, Esq. surgeon. After hearing the evidence of these several persons, the Jury found the following verdict:—"That the said Rev. James Bond Lowe came by his death near the village of Glauante, in consequence of the unsteadiness of some privates of the 22d Regiment of Infantry, who fired without receiving the command of either their officer, Lieut. Stevens, or the Magistrate, the Rev. John Chester, while on a patrolling party on the morning of the 12th inst. in consequence of information that a body of White-boys intended to be out in that direction."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Moore arrived at Limerick on Saturday evening; and, after opening the Special Commission with the usual forms, he made some observations, in which he expressed a hope that the deluded population may be reclaimed previous to the 10th of February, to which day the further proceedings were adjourned.

On Wednesday, as Mr. W. Burke, of Ardfinane, was on his re-pearance home from Clonmel, he perceived a party of men to all appearance conducting a prisoner; on his coming up some of them said, "Let us give him up to a Magistrate;" others, "No, here's Mr. Burke, we'll give him up to him." They then informed Mr. Burke that they had taken a sheep-stealer, who replied, that they might take him up and lodge him in the guard-room at his (Mr. Burke's) house, till he should be committed to gaol. On this they rushed past Mr. Burke, to the number of about a dozen, and got into his house before him; when the supposed prisoner, coming to the door, presented his blunderbuss (heretofore concealed) at Burke, and, with one or two more, effectually kept him in the mean time, the party possessed themselves of five carbines belonging to the Special Constables, one double-barrelled fowling-piece, a case of pistols, two swords, and about 18 or 20 rounds of ball cartridges, with a mould for casting bullets. They also demanded the tithes belonging to the parish of Neddins—but not getting them, after rumaging the house for them and for ammunition, they went away.

A letter from Tralee, dated January 9, says:—Another son of Walter Coppinger, who is in gaol, charged with the murder of Major Collis, was apprehended last night. We understand that in his house were found two pouches containing several cartridges. A man of the name of Moriarty has been also apprehended, charged

with being a receiver from the Coppingers of some of the money taken on the occasion of the robbery. A man, calling himself Carroll, has also been apprehended in the county of Clare, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

On Friday morning last, at four a.m. a body of men, consisting of between 500 and 700, well armed and mostly mounted, attacked the house of D. Mellefont, Esq., and also the houses of Messrs. Doyle and Patterson, from all of which they took arms.

On the morning of the 7th instant, A. B. Bernard, Esq., accompanied by his brothers, Capt. Adderley Beamish, half-pay 31st Regt., Lieut. Bernard Beamish, and Lieut. F. B. Hingston, half-pay 84th regiment, with a party of his corps, proceeded to the village of Newston, in the hope of being able to attack the White Boys, who were assembled in that quarter in very considerable numbers, and a body of whom, amounting to thirty, had visited the house of Lieut. Moore, a half-pay officer, in search of arms, not finding any of these marauders in the village, Mr. Bernard posted his men on a spot which commands the four roads which meet at Newston. About four o'clock an advanced party of these gents, all mounted, preceded at the distance of fifty paces by a man on foot, approached his position. Mr. Bernard instantly called upon them to surrender, upon which they turned and fled in confusion. Mr. Bernard then ordered the yeomanry to follow, and, on advancing, found one horse, three saddles, and a great coat pierced with four balls, and a hat belonging to the banding. The scout was made prisoner, and has been forwarded to Bandon, with another man (who was previously taken under suspicious circumstances near the place) under an escort. Information has since been received that four of these deluded men and one horse have been wounded; two of the men are since dead.—On the evening of the 9th inst. at four o'clock, Mr. Bernard, with his brothers, Capt. Adderley and Lieut. Bernard Beamish, received information that six desperate looking ruffians, well armed, and on foot, were on the road leading to Macroom. These gentlemen overtook two of the party about a mile and a half to the north of Castle-town, the remaining four being a short distance in front. Capt. A. Beamish called upon them to surrender several times, when one of them drew a pistol, which he snapped close to his face, but fortunately it did not go off. Capt. A. Beamish then fired and wounded a ruffian in the neck, on which he ran towards the four men in advance, who appeared on the hill, about forty paces in front, preparing to join their wounded companion; but Mr. Bernard having again fired, the villain fell dead, upon which the four men on the hill instantly fled.—In the pockets of the deceased were found a quantity of balls of various sizes, a powder-horn, with powder, and a number of flints; his pistol, heavily loaded, was taken from under his body where he fell. A hand-some razor-case of red morocco leather, a pocket-book with a £10 and other Bank notes, with a small dictionary, were also found on his person.

INQUEST AT PALACE-ANN.—An inquest was held by Richard Foote, Esq. Coroner, on Saturday last, at Palace-Ann, in this County, upon the body of Cornelius Harrington; having heard the depositions of the witnesses, the Jury found, "that the deceased came by his death in consequence of several wounds inflicted on his body and neck by shots fired at him by Capt. Adderley Beamish, and Arthur Bernard Beamish, Esq., in the preservation of their own lives, and in the discharge of their duty in protecting the public, and preserving the peace and tranquillity of the County at large."

During the last week Major Tandy has been actively employed in searching for arms in the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Dublin; and has, we are glad to learn, succeeded in obtaining six hundred and sixty-seven stand of arms, and one hundred and twenty-six swords, pikes, and bayonets.—*Correspondent.*

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY, MONDAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Davies and Others v. Risk and Others.*—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the Directors, Treasurers, &c. of the Society from making certain alterations in its constitution, the principal one being the establishment of a fund of 550,000l. to effect which new policies, and a new deed or charter, had become necessary.—Mr. Shadwell, for the plaintiffs (who were four persons holding policies with the Society) stated, that, by its original constitution, all the members entered into a mutual covenant to indemnify each other against loss by fire; and that they also mutually covenanted not to do any act, or engage in any concern by which that Society could be prejudiced. Now he contended that the defendants were at present engaged in establishing another concern, and although a great many members of the old Society might think the defendants were doing what would be beneficial to them, the plaintiffs were of a different opinion, and preferred the Society in its original state; and he contended that without the concurrence of the plaintiffs, the new scheme should not be suffered to go forward.—Mr. Glyn followed on the same side.

The Lord Chancellor intimated a doubt whether the plaintiffs could succeed in this application; upon which Mr. Hart, for the defendants, said, after what had fallen from his Lordship, he knew not that it would be needful for him to occupy the time of the Court; but the Lord Chancellor said—I shall certainly, Mr. Hart, hear the defendants' counsel. The plaintiffs could have had no pretence for coming into a Court of Equity, if they had not put an allegation of fraud in the proceedings; and as fraud has been alleged against the defendants, I shall not shut up the case without allowing the facts on their part to be stated.

Mr. Hart stated the course which had been pursued by the defendants, (who were gentlemen of great respectability and fortune), shewing that considerable pains had been taken to explain the new system, by means of the numerous agents of the Society and otherwise; and from many affidavits which had been put in, it appeared that the members of the Society very generally approved of the alterations, and had readily effected their insurances under them.—Mr. Wetherell followed on the same side, and observed that the Society, in its improved state, was just as much a new Society as wine poured out of one bottle into another was a new bottle of wine. This Society was emptying itself out of an old and infirm constitution, into a new and improved one.

The Lord Chancellor—But what Mr. Shadwell says is, that his clients are content with their bottle of wine, and think it very good, and that you are spoiling it.

Mr. Wetherell—I know he says so, my Lord, but we shall see by and bye whether your Lordship is of that opinion.

Mr. Bickersteth (who was also for the defendants) stated a variety of facts from affidavits, for the purpose of proving that no fraud or delusion whatever had been attempted by the defendants.

The Lord Chancellor entered very fully into the history of Insurance Companies, and of their various disabilities, and of the applications they had made, from time to time, to the Government and to Parliament, for protection and assistance. He remarked on the defects of the old constitution of this society, and said, that the plaintiffs could have no right to the summary interference they were now seeking to obtain. He also observed that the plaintiffs must have various difficulties to encounter in bringing the affairs of the Society before the Court. He expressed his doubt whether it was a case in which the Court would interfere, even if the cause was to be finally heard upon its merits, and concluded by remarking that, although he did not pretend to be deeply versed in Insurance business, of this he had no doubt, that the addition of a capital of 550,000l. must be a prodigious improvement of the concern.—Motion for injunction dismissed, with costs.

George Lane Fox, Esq. v. Moses Levi and Edward Wright.—Mr. Wetherell said that he had a motion to make, which was in the nature of an appeal from the judgment of the Vice Chancellor. The plaintiff was the son of a Gentleman in Yorkshire, of very considerable property, and being heir in tail to the estate, proposed, at one period during the life-time of his father, to raise money on the sale of post obit bonds to a very considerable amount. For this purpose he placed in the hands of Mr. Phillips post obit bonds to the amount of 40,000l. to be sold by auction; the defendants were purchasers. They bought one of the 2,000l. bonds for the sum of 425l. Mr. Fox, senior, on whose death the bonds were to become payable, was then sixty-four years of age; he died in the April following. The plaintiff was applied to for the amount of the bond—he refused to pay, and an action was commenced to recover it, and he the plaintiff applied to the Vice Chancellor for relief, and obtained an injunction to restrain the

proceedings. He now sought for an order to compel the plaintiff to pay the 2,000l. into Court. He had already, indeed, paid the purchase-money of the bond into Court, so that the order would require him to make up the sum to 3,000l.—Mr. Shadwell contended that there was not the necessary publicity given to this sale to exempt it from suspicion, and that on grounds of public policy, a Court of Equity would say that a bargain executed under such circumstances ought not to stand.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that Courts of Equity always said that no man shall take advantage of distress, where the case is one of property in expectancy. As to the price of the bond, there was no one who looked at it but must say that it is most extravagant. Then what was the advertisement but a publication to mankind that the distress of the party was urgent? It was, in truth, an invitation to the public to come and deal with a distressed man; and it was couched in such guarded terms that it completely kept the real transactions a secret from that family and those friends whose prudence might protect the plaintiff from the consequences of his own unguarded conduct. The Court will always act according to its notion of what might be the equity of parties when the case comes ultimately to be heard. All he could say was, that if the case came on to be heard fully upon its merits, the Court would relieve the plaintiff; and therefore he should refuse the motion.—The Lord Chancellor gave the other party their costs.

**TUESDAY.**—*Ex parte Kent in the matter of Howard and Gibbs.*—After the pleadings had been concluded in this case, the Lord Chancellor directed an issue to be tried at law, to decide whether the bankrupts, or either of them, or which of them, were indebted to Mr. Kent at the time of the bankruptcy.

**FRIDAY.**—The Lord Chancellor was occupied until four o'clock in hearing a motion for dissolving an injunction relative to a railway in Wales, of no interest but to the parties concerned. The Vice-Chancellor heard motions until three o'clock, at which time the Court rose. Nothing of public interest occurred.

#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

**FRIDAY.**—The Judges sat as usual this morning, but finding the parties unprepared to go on with several causes on the special paper, the Court rose at an early hour.

#### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

**TUESDAY.**—A motion was made by counsel on behalf of Mrs. Serres, who styles herself *Olivia Princess of Cumberland*, for leave to file a petition in this Court, praying for the future liberty of her person against the several debts which she is at present in custody. Her affidavit set forth, that she is in the custody of the Warden of the Fleet, under the style and title of *Olivia Princess of Cumberland*. That she has been sued by several creditors by various denominations, some calling her *Olivia Serres*, some *Olivia Wilnot Serres*, and some *Olivia Wilnot*.

The Court—it would be better if she were to have signed it by her name of marriage. She has some surname. But as this will probably be made a subject of future inquiry, it may be suffered now to pass. It is for her alone to consider whether she places herself before the Court under her proper name, as should the contrary appear hereafter, her petition will be liable to be dismissed.—Leave was then granted to her to petition in her proper name.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE KING'S COURT.**—On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the King left his Palace at Brighton, in his travelling carriage, and arrived at his Palace in Pall-mall, at about twenty minutes before one. At two o'clock His Majesty held a Court, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Duke of Dorset, as Master of the Horse; the Duke of Montrose, as Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis Conyngham, as the Lord Steward; the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Recorder of London, Mr. R. Peel, and Mr. C. Wynn. His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Charles Watkin Wynne, Esq. M.P. and William Henry Freeman, Esq. M.P. were introduced, and sworn in Privy Counsellors. Lord Viscount Sidmouth had a closet audience of His Majesty, and resigned his seals of office as Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the Right Honourable Robert Peel, was introduced to His Majesty, received the appointment as Secretary of State for the Home Department, kissed hands, and His Majesty was graciously pleased to invest him with the seals of office. The Right Hon. Charles Watkin Wynn, was introduced to His Majesty, kissed hands, and received the appointment of President of the Board of Control. The Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Duke of Montrose, had audiences of the King.

**BRIGHTON, JAN. 14.**—Lord Lowther, Sir Charles Paget, Mr. Croker, and Mr. Singleton, arrived at the Pavilion in time to have the honour of dining with His Majesty on Friday. Count Munster left the Palace for London on Friday; Lord Lowther takes leave for town to-day. The Duke of York and Earl Talbot are among the expected guests at the Pavilion. The King purposes opening the ensuing Sessions of Parliament in person, but His Majesty will return to this place very soon afterwards.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief arrived in town on Thursday from Brighton, and transacted business at the Horse Guards at two o'clock. It is understood that his Royal Highness will hold a Military levee, at his office in the Horse Guards, on Tuesday next.

**BALL AT FROGMORE.**—Monday evening her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta gave an elegant ball at Frogmore to the superior classes of her household and their friends. Her Royal Highness remained in the ball-room for an hour and a half, partaking of the happiness she had diffused, with the most unaffected kindness and condescension. The supper was of the most splendid description. On the succeeding evening the domestics of the establishment were regaled with the like liberality.

**ANECDOTE OF THE KING.**—A poor man, whose name is Grant, living on the estates of the Hon. W. Maule, (a Whig of enormous property), in the neighbourhood of Montrose, and 108 years old, presented a memorial to the King (through Sir B. Bloomfield) lately, in which he stated his extreme distress and old age to His Majesty. Amongst other arguments for Royal bounty, he informed His Majesty, that if he was not the oldest of His Majesty's loyal subjects, he was at all events the oldest of His Majesty's enemies, for that he was present in 1746, at the battle of Culloden Muir, in which he had taken the side of Charles Stewart. His Majesty, with that distinguished benevolence which has always marked his character, has ordered £1 a week to be paid to the old man during his life; and the same sum to be continued to his daughter, who now takes charge of him, and is upwards of 70 years of age, should she survive her father.—This is truly a noble revenge.

**MR. THOMAS MOORE**, the translator of Anacreon, and the author of the Irish Melodies and other poems, has arranged all the embarrassments under which he laboured as a public accountant, and which have for some time kept him abroad. The deficiency with which he was charged, he became involved in by the misconduct of his inferiors in office; and his friends will rejoice to hear that his personal and violent attacks upon the *highest personages* in the country have not stood in the way of an accommodation of his difficulties; Mr. Moore has already availed himself of this event to visit ENGLAND, and although now in Paris, proposes to return to this country early in the Spring.

**MR. LEIGH HUNT** has left his native city (it is said) to join Lord Byron. It is further added, that the object of these two personages is to establish in conjunction with Mr. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the author of *Queen Mab*, a periodical work for the avowed object of enlightening the minds of those bigotted and superstitious persons called CHRISTIANS.—GOD FORBID!

**DECLINE OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.**—In the morning papers of Thursday, amongst the sales by auction, appears an advertisement, announcing that Mr. DANIEL SMITH will sell to the best bidder, on Thursday next, at the Mart, all the "*Propriety of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*." This is, indeed, a most melancholy occurrence. We have heard of Whig writers who have bartered their respectability for filthy lucre, but we never before heard of the *propriety* of a reputable periodical work being thus openly trafficked for.

The HONOURABLE H. G. BENNETT has, with the greatest liberality, subscribed one pound towards establishing a Dispensary in Shrewsbury, for which place he is member.

The Lord Bishop of Chester, "has not written," as the old Times, and other Radical papers, asserts, "to the warden of St. Mark's, Liverpool, expressing his high displeasure at their conduct, as to the subscription" for the Rev. RICHARD BLACOW. His Lordship's displeasure was called forth by the *the peeps of the church being placarded with posting-bills, giving notice of the meeting, &c.* without reference to the subscription at all.

Among all the new-fashioned humbugs of the day, there is none more absurd than the information contained in every paper, that on such a day Mr. This-thing, or my Lord Toother thing, were generously (and some of them graciously) pleased to return 25 per cent. to their tenants. For "pleased to return 25 per cent." read "could only obtain 75;" for such is the real meaning of the thing; and what does it signify? as our Norfolk correspondent says; every thing will fall in proportion; when all articles of life are reduced in price, the diminished income will purchase them as easily as the higher one does at the moment. Really, with all our knowledge of grumblers, we did not anticipate the discontent arising from the happy cheapness in the price of provisions.

The Rev. William Vollans, A.M., has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and alternate Preacher of Quebec Chapel, Portman-square.

**THE ARMY.**—A Circular has been published by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military College, near Bagshot, containing the following alterations in that institution:—

**Extract from the Regulations of the Royal Military College, Dec. 24, 1821.**—The following are the classes under which candidates are admitted to the establishment:—**First Class.**—The sons of officers of whatever rank in the army, and of Masters and Commanders, and officers of rank superior thereto in the Royal Navy, who have died in the service, and have left families in pecuniary distress, are admitted at a subscription of 20l. per ann. The orphans of officers who had voluntarily retired on half-pay are, however, excluded from admission into this class; also those of officers who had retired by the reduction of the corps, without having subsequently offered their services, with the exception, however, of such orphans as may have been born previously to that reduction. Only one of a family can belong to the orphan class at the same time.—Orphans whose families and connexions are not in such circumstances as can fully warrant their being admitted into the class set apart for cases of real pecuniary distress, are received into the second class at the rate of subscription of the rank held by the father at the time of his death.—**Second Class.**—The sons of officers as undermentioned, actually belonging to the army or navy.—**Subscriptions.**—No distinction prevails in consequence of the father being upon full or half-pay. The sons of Generals and Admirals to pay 80l. per ann. The sons of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, having corps, Captains of the Navy, 3 years' post, 70l. per annum. The sons of Regimental Field Officers, and Captains of the Royal Navy under 3 years' post, and Masters and Commanders of the Navy, 50l. per annum. The sons of all officers in the army under the rank of Field Officer, also the sons of regimental Surgeons, and regimental Paymasters, 40l. per annum. General Officers holding the regimental commission of Field-officers, pay the subscription of Field Officers.

**Third Class.**—The sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen not having claims of admission to either of the above classes, 125l. per annum. Besides education, board, clothing, washing, and medical attendance are included. Detachments of the 4th, 6th, 9th, 21st, and 35th regiments, sailed from Cowes on Monday, in the Highland Lad transport, for the West Indies, to join their respective corps. On Wednesday morning the last division, consisting of three companies of that fine regiment the 91st, left Glasgow, on their route for Jamaica. The 2d battalion of the 3d regiment of Foot Guards will leave Chatham barracks on Monday next, for the Tower. They have been lately formed into a light infantry battalion, the drums and fife are dispensed with, and bugle-borns substituted in their place. The 2d battalion of the Coldstreams are likewise to be formed into light infantry.

**EMIGRATION.**—Memorandum.—Enquiries and applications having been addressed to the Colonial Department, respecting emigration to His Majesty's foreign possessions, it has been deemed convenient with a view to the information and guidance of individuals interested in this subject, to state that—1st. Persons are not provided with passages at the public expense, to any of His Majesty's settlements.—2dly. Persons proceeding at their own expense to North America, and to the Cape of Good Hope, and desirous of settling there, require no previous authority from His Majesty's Secretary of State to enable them to obtain grants of land, the Governors of those settlements being fully empowered to assign lands to applicants, proportioned to the means which they actually possess for bringing them into a state of cultivation. The extent of those grants must depend upon their quality, position, and other circumstances which can only be ascertained in the colony.—3dly. Persons desirous of settling in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, must be provided with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State; and this can only be obtained upon written application, accompanied by references to two or more respectable persons, as to the character of the applicant, and the extent of his capital, which must amount to £500l. at the least.—Colonial Department, January, 1822.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up:—Coldstream, 733 tons; Astell, 871 tons; Warren Hastings, 1064 tons; Dorsetshire, 1200 tons; Winchester, 1331 tons; and the dispatches for St. Helena, Bombay, and China, by the ship Macqueen, Capt. Walker, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.—Friday, the dispatches for Bengal and China, by the ship Duchess of Athol, Capt. Edward M'Daniell, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Honourable Sir Robert Dallas, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in and after Hilary Term, 1822:—In Term—Middlesex, Thursday, Jan. 24, Jan. 31, and Feb. 7.—London, Friday, Jan. 25, Feb. 1, and Feb. 8. After Term, Wednesday, Feb. 13, and Thursday, Feb. 14.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at Guildhall, when the election of Mr. Cattley, as a member of the Court of Common Council for Queenhithe, was declared void, on account of his not being a freeman.

**RECORDER'S REPORT.**—Thursday, the Recorder made his Report of the convicts under sentence of death in His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, when Henry Thompson, for a forgery on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.; and Richard Jago, for a burglary at the house of Mr. Ord, in Berkeley-square; were ordered for execution on Wednesday next; and the rest were respited during His Majesty's pleasure.

**MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.**—On Monday, Christian, the wife of John Charles Baldwin, was indicted for unlawfully bargaining with one John Campion, to sell the office of Store-keeper in the Island of Guernsey, and taking from the said John Campion 50l. upon the said bargain, as part payment of 1200l. for which she agreed to sell him the said office.—Mr. John Campion stated, that he was formerly in business as a leather-seller in Bridgewater-square, Barbican. In June, 1820, he put an advertisement in the Times newspaper, offering a 1000l. for a permanent mercantile situation. In answer to that advertisement he received a letter as follows:—"If A.B. will call upon C.B. at No. 9, Malcolm-place, King's-road, Chelsea, on Sunday next, at three o'clock, she will talk to him on the subject of his advertisement." In consequence of this letter, he had several interviews with Mrs. Christian, with a friend of his, a Mr. Wilkinson, at one of which she pulled a letter from her pocket, from which she either read, or pretended to read, observed how fortunate it was that, by a vacancy that had just occurred, she imagined she could exactly accommodate his views, for she could obtain the situation of Storekeeper in the Island of Guernsey. It was worth, she added, 700l. a year, with a house, coals, candles, and other perquisites. She expected two years purchase for whatever office she procured, and upon further conversation 1200l. was talked of as the purchase-money; but at the same time observed, that she must have a deposit of 50l., as she had been deceived by other persons for whom she had solicited places under Government. When he spoke to her about his not receiving it, she said a new regulation had taken place—that the situation she spoke of had been given away, but that she would get another for

the witness. Having applied to her again, she told him she must return his deposit money; he, however, left the money in her hands, still expecting a place could be procured; but when he could neither get a place nor his money from the defendant, he indicted her.—The Duke of Wellington deposed that he is Master-General of the Ordnance. The office of Storekeeper at Guernsey was vacant in 1820; that office was in his gift. He never had any communication with the defendant on the subject of that office. The office was given to a gentleman who had served as Paymaster under him in the Peninsula.—Mr. W. Johnstone proved that the office in question was vacant in the summer of 1820, and had since been filled up.—The Chairman summed up the evidence, and having explained the law on the subject, left the Jury to form their own conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.—The Jury returned a verdict of *GUILTY*.—The Chairman told the defendant that her offence was one of the most heinous nature, it being a breach of all that decorum which it had been the object of the Government and Legislature to preserve; and for which purpose a special Act of Parliament had been passed, in order to prevent nefarious transactions that tended to bring disgrace on the Government.—The judgment of the Court was, that she should be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one year.

#### OLD BAILEY.

**MONDAY.**—William Lyon was capitally indicted for stealing, on the 1st of December last, a quantity of silver forks and dessert spoons, the property of Arabella Watkins. Baker, a pawnbroker, in Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, deposed that on the 6th of December the prisoner asked for a loan of 12s. on a desert spoon; he gave his address No. 6, Mount-street, but afterwards changed it to No. 9; the witness directed his shopman to make inquiries in the neighbourhood respecting the prisoner; the shopman went out for that purpose, and soon after the prisoner attempted to run away; witness jumped over the counter and secured him. Upon searching him, several duplicates were found relating to other property which had been pawned.—The different pawnbrokers attended, and proved the pawning of the respective articles by the prisoner.—Mrs. Arabella Watkins deposed that the prisoner had lived in her service about three weeks in the capacity of footman; she identified the stolen property.—The Jury found the prisoner *GUILTY* of stealing under the value of 40s.

**TUESDAY.**—William Molden was indicted for embezzling a 10l. note, the property of his employers, Messrs. Tribe and Cole.—Nicholas Norman stated that he was a victualler, and on the 29th of July he paid the prisoner a 10l. note. That note he could not now identify.—On the part of the prisoner it was submitted that the indictment could not be sustained, as there was no proof of his having received a 10l. note. The objection was held good, and the prisoner was *acquitted*. He was then put to the bar on two similar indictments, and again *acquitted*, the evidence not being sufficient to bring the charges home to him.

Wm. Gascoigne and Thomas Crewe having been found *GUILTY* of stealing forty tame pigeons from the dove-cot of James Collins, of Stamford-hill, were sentenced to be publicly whipped, between Stamford-hill and Tottenham-green; Gascoigne to be imprisoned for two years, and Green for one year, with hard labour.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Mary Turner was indicted for stealing from the person of W. Hooly, in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, one sovereign, and two half-crowns, his property.—*GUILTY*. Elizabeth Davies was indicted for stealing 17 yards of printed cotton, value 10s. the property of David Evans. The prisoner was seen snatching it from the door of the shop (a linen-draper's;) and the Jury found her *GUILTY*.

Common Serjeant.—Prisoner, you have been here before, and you ought to have taken warning. The shopkeepers of this great metropolis must be protected. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for seven years.

Henry Heritage was indicted for embezzling 10l. the property of Wilkinson Moore, and Thomas Simmons for advising and abetting him to commit the offence.—The Jury found Heritage *GUILTY*, but there being no evidence to effect Simmons, he was *acquitted*.

John Ingram was indicted for stealing privately in the shop of Mr. Geo. Parker, two shawls, value 3l. and a scarf, value 30s. his property.—*GUILTY*.

**FRIDAY.**—The Sessions being ended; the Recorder passed sentence of death on John Redgrave, George Bryant, J. Tuffnell, T. Wilson, and W. Jones, for burglary; John Tane, for burglary in the day time; and G. Williams, for the like offence; Letitia Williams, Robert William Kadd, and Mary Scott, for stealing in a dwelling-house; John Tye, for uttering a forged 5l. note; and William Rivers, for uttering a forged 10l. note.—Transportation for life on six.—Transportation for fourteen years on two.—Transportation for seven years on twenty-three.—The Sessions was adjourned till the 20th February.

**Practical Economy.**—A second Edition of this little Work is just published, with the addition of a Copious Index, which was much wanted. It now forms a complete Family Manual, which may be referred to on almost every subject connected with Domestic Economy, containing as it does, a variety of new and important information, calculated, at once, to increase our comforts and diminish our expences.

We are requested to state, that *The New Monthly Magazine* and Literary Journal for 1821, containing Poems and Lectures on Poetry, by Thomas Campbell, Esq. The Journal of Jonathan Kentucky—Doblad's Letters from Spain—Walks in the Garden, and upwards of 200 other Original Articles, in prose and verse, on subjects of Literature, Philosophy, Morals, Manages, &c. may now be had complete, with Titles, Indexes, &c. in 3 vols. 8vo. price 42s. neatly half bound, and those who desire to possess this Work from its commencement, are requested to send their orders, without delay, to their respective Bookellers or Newsmen. It may also be regularly transmitted abroad, by applying to the General Post Office, or to any local Postmaster.

The little Treatise just published, on "The Art of Employing Time," having excited considerable interest, we are requested to state, on the author's authority, that several persons have already practiced this method of regulating the employment of time, for some years, with perseverance and success. It is particularly adapted to young people of the age of 15 or 16 years to 25; but it is also calculated to confer advantages on persons of all ages and professions—in all classes of society, and in all circumstances of life. It tends to form the heart, the judgment, the understanding, the style, and the memory; to preserve health; to neutralize or to give a beneficial direction to the passions, in short, to make man more virtuous, more enlightened, and more happy.

We have no hesitation in recommending to the attention of the Public a Work just published, entitled, "A Dictionary of French Homonyms;" or a New Guide to the Peculiarities of the French Language; being a collection of French expressions, similar in sound, but differing in signification. It is observed by the author in his preface, that much time is devoted in England to the acquisition of the French language, and yet there are, comparatively speaking, few Englishmen capable of enjoying the sprightly conversation of the French, or of conversing with facility in the language of that nation. The volatile wit which frequently hinges on a mere play upon words, eludes the perception of a foreigner, and the very poverty of the language increases the difficulty of attaining it. This work, therefore, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to those who, having sufficiently mastered the language to read the classical works of the French without the help of a dictionary, are also desirous of acquiring the language of social intercourse, which is infinitely more difficult, and to which the attention of the learner is scarcely ever directed.

A new Romance is announced from the pen of the Viscount D'Arincourt, the popular author of "The Recluse." Scarcely any idea, says a correspondent, can be formed of the enthusiastic admiration with which the Recluse has been hailed by the French. Since the appearance of Chateaubriand's "Atala," no work has so generally obtained the suffrages of that refined and critical nation. In Paris, the Theatres, the Exhibitions, the Music and Print Shops, in short, all the channels of public opinion, have contributed to spread its fame. It has already been translated into several Foreign languages, and fifteen dramatic pieces have also been founded upon it.

**Hamburg Table Linens and India Long Cloths.**—T. Kenning and Co. begs to solicit an early inspection of the Nobility and Gentry to the above articles, as they have had a large quantity lately consigned to them, being part of the Stock of a Foreign Merchant; also, in addition to their usual large Stock, they have just received several boxes of Scotch Damask, comprising some of the most beautiful specimens ever before produced:—Dinner Breakfast Cloths, 2s.; 12 long, 3s.; 2 yards, Damask, 6s. 6d.; 21 yards, 10s. 6d.; 3 yards, 17s.; 24 yards, 18s.; 4 yards, Double Damask, 22s. 6d.; 2 Breakfast Napkins, 9s. 6d.; Dinner do. 18s.; Blankets for Charities, 2s. 9d. per pair; real Wines, 21 yards square, 11s. 6d.; 21 do. 11s.; 3 yards, 21s.; Sheetings, 8d. per yard; Russia, 1s. 2; and 3 yards wide, which require no seam; 3 and 4 Irish Sheetings; Counterpanes, 21 yards long, 6s. 6d.; 21 do. 8s. 6d.; 3 ditto, 16s.; Mariselles Quilts, 21 long, 15s.; 21 do. 17s. 6d.; 3 yards, 20s. 6d. Also a large Stock of rich Shawls, and several bales of Welch Flannels, &c. &c. for ready money. A discount allowed on all purchases above £20 at T. Kenning and Co.'s, 59, Oxford-street.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank ANTI-RADICAL for his communication. We have had a hearty laugh at SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY'S nonsense; but it is all too flat, and stale, and long for the generality of readers—it is amazingly well printed.

INDIANUS'S story of HUME and his butcher must be a joke—a man who has a stake in the country would quarrel about a mutton-chop; his opinions about Greece are also at variance with the anecdote.

BADGER is received.

W.X. has safely come to hand, and is thanked.

Our old and kind friend ASKEW, from "BIRD'S-NEST," is requested to accept our acknowledgments; no part of his excellent communication is used this week, because we had not room to give it a suitable place—but it is real fun.

We perceive in G.W.'s kind note about his friend, a desire to draw down upon that gentleman our anger; but G.W. is deceived if he thinks to impose upon us by such means. We have no wish to say a word about the person he alludes to, provided he does not forget himself, and thrust himself into a situation which he has no claim or right to fill; he has had the good sense to withdraw his pretensions, and we therefore have done with the subject.

A CONSTANT READER, on the subject of the Charity Children, is unavoidably postponed for want of room.

We cannot publish the abominable quotation from the American Paper, nor do we see what end could be gained by our doing so;—“we guess that a republican Yankee is not at all too respectable as he is, without taking any more trouble about him.”

The confidential note from D. Street we should think premature—it may appear so from the earliness of the intelligence. We should think such a measure quite right.

The "Witches" is capital, but inevitably delayed.

SIR THOMAS MAITLAND and the IONIAN ISLANDS in our next.

We have received a letter from PAUL POTTER, in which he tells us, that he feels disposed to drop his epistolary style of communication—but that if we will keep a corner for him, he will contribute in another shape; we shall therefore set apart a portion of BULL for his use, which we shall call POTTER'S POUND.

We differ entirely with Poetaster in his view of the subject.

If our readers will turn to our Obituary of last week, they will find that we have quoted from the daily prints the death of LIEUT.-COL. QUIST, in his 92d year, "commanding the Riding-house Establishment of the Royal Marines." The wag who first got it into the papers deserves great credit, and we dare say our readers will laugh good naturedly at our having inadvertently copied it; there never was such a person, we believe, as LIEUT.-COL. QUIST—and need we add, there is no such corps as the HORSE-MARINES!

We shall be most happy to see our ESSEX Friend whenever he chooses—he knows our address, and will, for some time to come, be certain of finding us at home.

A Young Bull is received.

Many contributions must stand over.

We have to acknowledge the following sums sent to us.

R. Gill, Esq.	£5 0 0
Mr. T. Hedgeon	2 0 0
B.D.	1 0 0
L.A. (Nottingham)	10 10 0
John Gibbs	5 0 0
An Enemy to Vice and Immorality	1 0 0
J. Dingley, Esq.	2 0 0
C.S. his Friend	1 0 0
W. Brown, Esq.	5 0 0
A few Friends meeting at York	17 10 0
—Holmes, Esq. Albany	1 0 0
X.Y.Z., Bo. Bridge	5 0 0
BERGAMI	1 0 0
MAJOCCHI	1 0 0
D. Law, Esq.	2 0 0
A.Z.	21 0 0
W.W.S.	1 0 0
A few Friends from Oldham (Lancashire) and its Vicinity	22 0 0
From some Friends at Maidstone	15 5 0
Mr. John Bannister, and a few Friends at Preston	1 0 0
Mr. John Allday, Birmingham	1 0 0
C.N., per N. Wainham	2 2 0
A Friend on the Banks of the Aln	1 0 0

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, SATURDAY.

Yesterday was settling at the Stock Exchange, when the Account, contrary to expectation, went off very quietly, the last price being 77½ buyers. The extreme fluctuations have been 2½ per cent. At one period they were elevated to 79, and afterwards depressed to 76½ for the new Account, which terminates on the 28th proximo. The prices closed this afternoon at 77½ to 78 ex-dividend of 1½ per cent. and the market looking heavy.—Foreign securities are nearly the same as last week.

3 per Cent. Red.	76½	India Bonds	77 78
3 per Cent. Consols.	76 5½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	4 6
3½ per Cent. ditto	87½	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	96½	Small	5 7
5 per Cent. Navy	107½	Con. for Acc.	75½ 76
Long Annuities	193 7-16	Omnium	

## FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 17.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept.	85-50	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-30 3mo. 25-10	

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

HIS MAJESTY, after having held a Court on Thursday, left town on Friday, for Brighton. There was a report yesterday afternoon, that HIS MAJESTY had been afflicted during the course of his journey, with gout in his stomach—the rumor was credited at BROOKES'S, but we believe it to be without foundation.

THERE never was, perhaps, a more apt illustration of the total absence of all principle in a political faction than that which is afforded by the conduct of our Whig opposition, on the question of the Income and Property-tax. We need scarcely remind our readers of their declamatory denunciations against the tax, under either of these designations—their repeated hostility against the principle, and their packed divisions against its details—whilst on the left hand of the Speaker. It is as little necessary to call to the public recollection that, during the one year they occupied the Treasury Benches, they not only swallowed their words, but were so regardless either of character or principle, that instead of pretending (like the present French Ministers) to have discovered a substitute for what they had painted as an "unconstitutional, oppressive, and inquisitorial yoke," upon the British nation, they DOUBLED IT—That is, they improved this unconstitutional, oppressive, and inquisitorial tax, by making it draw from the pockets of the people TEN per cent. instead of FIVE!!

This is a pretty fair exposition of high principle and consistent Whiggery. But, it might have been expected they would, in future, at least have deemed it prudent to remain silent upon the question. Far from this—knowing and trusting to the gullibility of John Bull, (it was before our birth!) they took the earliest opportunity of retorting to their patriotic diatribe, against the tax, and with-

out a blush, upon the very grounds on which they had first assailed—and we presume, subsequently adopted it. They reasoned justly; and they found that the people, who, when disappointed of seeing a man creep into a quart bottle, were soothed by the promise of his performing the feat within the dimensions of a pint, were easily to be persuaded that patriots who could denounce Kings and Ministers (when they ceased to be Ministers themselves) and devote their disinterested services to KING MOB alone, could have no motive but a desire to promote the public good, in wasting their lungs, and exposing their persons to filthy contact with their Radical allies.

The delusion spread through the country, and the Whigs hailed it as the harbinger of their return to power. The Minister was assailed by petitions from without, and by divisions within, and the odious and inquisitorial tax was abrogated by acclamation. The defeat was complete and triumphant—the people congratulated themselves—the country felt itself relieved from a burthen, and the Whigs were prepared to seize the "spolia opima," and very probably, when in possession of the field, to resume the very arms again, which they had thus gallantly stripped from the shoulders of the enemy.

But, alas! there is a pertinacity about Ministers, (enough to tire the patience of any true Whig aspirant) which seems only to be confirmed and strengthened by opposition—they gave up the tax, but they retained their places; thus exactly reversing the order of things, contemplated, planned, and arranged *ab initio*—and the very main-spring of the whole scheme.

The serious result, however, and a truly serious one it has proved to be—was the removal of the ONLY MEANS, which, after a tremendous warfare of five and twenty years, could possibly have enabled the country to recover its strength, and be prepared against the revulsion which every provident and wise man expected—and would thus have been enabled to meet. The Minister placed himself upon this strong ground, but the trickery of faction, and a popular clamour, excited among those who were never touched, and must always be benefited by such a tax, were sufficient to drown the voice of reason, and even the sense of self-preservation. We have no hesitation in expressing our firm conviction, that the continuation of the Property Tax for three or four years would have prevented the greater portion, if not the whole series of those sufferings and afflictions, which have borne so hard upon the nation since the final close of the war.

The principle of the tax, we also affirm, without fear of contradiction, is the only one which can ultimately restore that general prosperity to all classes of the people, so essential to the peace and happiness of the empire. We will grant full credit to the under plots contrived by the Whigs from time to time, to afford the fullest political effect to the distresses of the people; and to their ingenuity and art in transferring the angry feelings of the multitude from the natural causes of their suffering, to the tyranny and oppression of Ministers, placemen, and all—except the expectants of place themselves. But they would have wanted the materials, had they failed in their first manœuvre of getting rid of the Property Tax; they would have had comparatively a small stock of misery to work with; and although Johnny Bull, always disposed to grumble, might have thought LORD GREY, or MR. GREY BENNETT, delightful patriots, he would never have left his tangible roast-beef and plum-pudding, to encounter yeomen at Manchester, or risked it to join in tumultuary processions, for "a dram and a lift" to Brandenburg-house. The Property Tax would, we repeat, have saved us from all this; and we feel confident the eyes of the people are by this time sufficiently opened to perceive clearly, that it is their interest that it should be revived. It is a tax which can affect those only who ought to be able to pay it; it is a tax which leaves the lower orders untouched; it is a tax which bears upon every species of property, and therefore falls the less heavily upon the whole; it is a tax which defies evasion more than any other, and compels the niggard and the absentee to contribute to the public wants, in common with the great mass of their countrymen; it is a tax founded upon the strictest principle of equal contribution, and the fairest grounds of political economy; and it is a tax the easiest, as it is the most direct and cheapest in the mode of collection.

We should not have hesitated to continue it, as it had previously existed, at a period when its operation would have saved us from all we have since suffered; but in the re-adoption of it (if Ministers will not suffer themselves to be deterred from attempting it by the tricks of faction) there are several modifications by which it might doubtlessly be improved, and there are objectionable parts which might be removed.

We feel the full conviction, that the prosperity of the country can never be fairly established upon a secure basis until some such measure be adopted; and our attention has been drawn to the subject, and that conviction heightened, by an obvious attempt, in the MORNING CHRONICLE of this week, to stir up the public mind against it. The poor creature is ordered to prepare a battery previous to the opening of the campaign, and begins to speak oracularly—he professes to entertain apprehensions—he suspects plots—he seems even to be afraid of deserters!

When poor PERRY was alive he was admitted behind the scenes, and considered trust-worthy in all the mysteries of the sancum. The case is altered under the new management, and information is doled out with so sparing a hand, that the present *dear* of the paper is compelled to talk at random upon unquestioned authority, and to scatter abroad "ambiguous voces," like a blind sybil, from his man and his employers may rest assured, that on a question, not to be decided in SPA-FIELDS or PALACE-YARD, and men of business, THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND will yet think for themselves, and feel and admit the necessity of acting with promptitude, liberality, and decision. It is not a mere question of finance, but one which involves the prosperity—perhaps the existence, under its present forms, of the British Empire!

We have no room to analyze, in this number, a meeting held on Thursday, of "The Reading Association for supporting the Purity of Election;" but we cannot refrain from picking out of the trash which was talked there, the embodied resolutions passed on the first establishment of the Association, as worthy the notice of our readers.

"The Secretary read an abridgment of the constitution of the Association, from which it appeared, that its object was to guard the Electors of the borough of Reading against corrupt and illegal influence, to afford them protection and security, and, as far as might be, indemnity, in the free and unconstrained exercise of their elective franchise; and for this purpose, the members engaged that they would use every lawful means in their power to expose and bring to punishment all persons whomsoever, whether candidates, voters, or others, who by means of promises, threats, or the exercise of undue influence, should in any way, illegally or corruptly, interfere in the election of Members to represent the borough in Parliament, and by a voluntary subscription fund make compensation, as fully as the nature of the case would admit, to all persons in the borough who might hereafter be injured in their business, trade, or calling, by voting according to their conscience."

We think that those who quarrel with the principle of the CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION (as every man present at the READING meeting does) will find it a difficult matter to make a distinction in favour of this society. It has its SECRETARY, its resolutions, and combination to use every lawful means to bring to punishment a certain class of evil-doers. And really, on the score of probable service to the country, we think, a Society formed to protect the CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND, has a little the advantage of one which (however meritorious) affects only a nasty, dirty, insignificant country town.

What the Treasurer said, is not uninteresting upon the same grounds—

"He made an *expose* of the finances of the Association, from which they appeared to be in a very flourishing state. Many new subscriptions had been received; and several gentlemen, who did not wish to put down their names, had informed the Treasurer, that if any case of emergency occurred, their active exertions should not be wanted in support of justice."

It is objected to loyal subscriptions that initials only appear to contributions—we can tell why:—the support of loyalty lays open the windows and sideboards of contributors to the depredations of its liberal opponents—in instances of private charity, the dislike of parade induces the secrecy; but here, in this pure and beautiful cause, who could have flinched? They could not have been ashamed nor afraid to have published their names. They must certainly have been legal gentlemen who thought it neither sin nor disgrace to offer (in lieu of money) their active professional exertions in support of their cause.

BURDETT, HUME, HOBHOUSE, and KINNAIRD were all invited, but did not attend. BURDETT must have passed through ISLEWORTH, where there is a mill; HUME and HOBHOUSE cannot stand being laughed at by BULL; and KINNAIRD excused himself, never having been a Reading man at any time of his life.

It is curious to observe how the people at this sort of meeting resolve to be wrong. Amongst other toasts towards the flag-end of the evening they drank "GENERAL WILSON." While this person was a GENERAL, they would have thrown a decanter at any man's head who had not called him SIR ROBERT; but now, that he is not SIR ROBERT, he is nothing; they call him "GENERAL."—Fools!

It is quite a treat to contemplate WHIG consistency; and never, we must say, has it appeared in a more glaring light than in the affairs of the GREEK rebels. In our last we promised to notice a few more flagrant acts of iniquity performed by these "sufferers," which promise we will fulfil. If, in doing so, we should find it necessary to quote the Whig journal against itself, the Whig journal, we conclude, will not be disposed to quarrel with our authority.

As a prelude to the matter-of-fact which we have in store, we will just quote the leading article of the *Morning Chronicle* for June 27, 1821, which, observing upon the fact that "the Greek fleet had captured a great many Turkish vessels coming from Greece, and it was said, had put to death the whole of their crews, amounting to 5000 men," says—"It was this cruel proceeding which led to the disturbance in the town;"—and then adds, in *Italics*—"CERTAINLY, the Turks are disposed to act with every degree of moderation towards the Greeks; but"—(mark, this is the MORNING CHRONICLE,) "from the very commencement of the REBELLION, the GREEKS have been the first to set the TURKS a HORRID EXAMPLE!!"

Here we see, upon their own showing, in their own paper, why the Whigs espoused the cause of the GREEKS in the beginning.

But, even if we had not this good reason for the support the Greeks have of late received from MR. LEMPRIERE, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, the CHRONICLE and Co. we might find a sufficient justification for their zeal and affection for the cause, in the following extract from a mild and humane proclamation of the GREEKS—being the first they issued, and therefore, to be taken as establishing the principle of their warfare.

"The Greek ships, which, in time of peace knew how to trade and fight, will spread fire and sword through all the ports of the tyrant—TERROR AND DEATH."

This sweet, gentle manifesto was put forth by the oppressed *Geceks*, who charge the TURKS with a desire to exterminate them. We should perhaps add, that this official paper appeared—in the MORNING CHRONICLE of April 13, 1821.

The very next day, the CHRONICLE publishes an account of the first movement, *subsequent to the proclamation*, and tells us that "the number of Turks massacred, is said to be forty, most of the lowest class."

However, previously to this (on the 9th of April) the CHRONICLE, in its leading article, even goes so far as to ask somewhat of an insidious question as to the ultimate views of the GREEKS; and in its leading article of the 11th, after speaking of the high tone in which their declarations are conceived, and the grandeur of the feeling which inspired them, adds, triumphantly—"the butchery of the TURKS seems to have been on a scale corresponding to those declarations!!"

On the 13th of the same month, the CHRONICLE tells us



that the Greeks after a repulse, succeeded in taking the Castle of GIORGICO from the Turks; and concludes by stating, that "the greatest part of the TURKS were put to death."

On the 10th of May, the CHRONICLE, in its leading article, states, that the Russian agents are every where filling the "minds of the GREEKS with jealousy of the English, and that they hold us up as determined to support the Turks, and prevent the Greeks from ever becoming free." This, although in the CHRONICLE, is true enough, and most particularly true, as relating to the IONIAN ISLANDS, of which more hereafter.

On the 14th of June, the CHRONICLE tells us—that "it appears, these IDRIOTS and IPSARIOTS are not only rebels against the Turkish Government, but also plunderers of their own countrymen."

Upon the 18th of June, in the face of all the murders and barbarities committed by the Greeks, the CHRONICLE cannot but hail, as men and Christians, the prospect of "a termination of the dreadful outrages committed by the—TURKS! and to wish, most cordially, for the emancipation of the GREEKS from their ruthless tyrants!"—Whence the CHRONICLE got the new light, which enabled them suddenly to see so clearly the virtues of the Greeks, we, for the present, decline to mention.

On the 29th of the same month, however, in a detail of the capture of Bucharest, we are told by the CHRONICLE, that "the Turkish Commander has had several TURKS hanged and beheaded, who had been guilty of excesses."

"All persons," adds the Whig Journal, "even those individuals who are accused of having been connected with the Rebels, are treated with the greatest lenity, provided they are not taken with arms in their hands."

In the CHRONICLE of July 16, we are told, that "the Corsairs of Hydra have captured several vessels sailing for the Morea with troops, who have been without pity thrown into the sea, with the exception of some TURKS who consented to be baptized." A Whig claim for the Greeks on the score of liberality and toleration.

On the 25th the CHRONICLE says, "the Greeks have taken many small Turkish vessels, and massacred the crews."

On the 30th of July, the CHRONICLE tells us, "that there is every reason for believing that the massacres and violations, and selling of Greek merchants as slaves, reported to have taken place at Constantinople, ARE WHOLLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

On the following day, in a letter from Odessa, the WHIG advocate of liberty informs us, that "the Patriarch was buried with great pomp last Sunday. The Jews were furiously attacked by the populace and GREEKS! (in italics) the Synagogue was gutted and some lives lost!"—more toleration. This atrocity is wholly independent of that noticed last week, which took place in the same city.

On the 1st of August, the CHRONICLE takes up an "extract of a private letter from CONSTANTINOPLE," through the Augsburg Gazette, (a paper upon which nearly as much reliance may be placed as on the London CHRONICLE,) the atrocities mentioned in which, as having been committed by the TURKS, WE KNOW, AND SOLEMNLY DECLARE, NEVER TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE; and that, upon the authority of letters from residents at CONSTANTINOPLE, of the first character and respectability. One of whom says, "the Greek cause can alone be supported by fabrication, and the accounts of TURKISH enormities should be read, to be read correctly—GREEK BARBARITIES."

On the 4th of August, the same CHRONICLE says, that "the Kiaja Bey of Hadschi Ahmed Pacha sincerely exerts himself to make his troops observe the best possible discipline; every murder, every act of pillage is punished by him, with death."

On the 15th of August, the CHRONICLE quotes the following passage from the LEMBERG Gazette:—

"As for the excesses the Turks are said to commit, it may be affirmed that they are not to be compared with those committed by the Greeks;—they have exercised towards the JEWS, especially at Herza, acts of barbarity which make one shudder with horror, and to which it would be difficult to find a parallel even amongst cannibals."

In the CHRONICLE of the 17th, is the account of the horrible atrocities of the Greeks at ODESSA, which we mentioned last week; and on the 20th it gives a description of a scene at Hydra, where "the Greeks actually roasted the Turks alive by a slow fire, first cutting off their ears and noses." This we are told by the CHRONICLE to rely upon, and WE KNOW IT TO BE TRUE.

On the 5th of September the CHRONICLE tells us, that at Smyrna the TURKS were punished if they entered the "Greek quarter of the town."—In this number, too, we come to the account of the attack upon the Convent of STATINA, inhabited by only seven Greek Monks. This was attacked by a numerous body of Turks, ninety-seven Greeks having previously thrown themselves into it. Three Jews served as guides to the Turks. The GREEKS were victorious, (by the account, which is evidently communicated by a Greek partizan), and the result (as the CHRONICLE describes it) was, that "the seven Monks were killed; the three JEWS fell into the hands of the GREEKS, who NAILED THEM TO THE CROSS, AFTER HAVING TORN THE SKIN FROM THEIR BODIES, and exercised on them other barbarities."—This may be found in the CHRONICLE of the 5th of last September! which paper also informs us, that, in the Island of Tino, "the Greeks massacre even the Catholics!"

The CHRONICLE of the 14th confesses the falsehood of the reports of the Greek successes; and in the paper of the 15th, we have a long article under the head "OTTOMAN EMPIRE," in what appears the following extract from an official report of the Governor of the Morea to the Emperor and Vizier.

"The (Greek) Rajahs had murdered the greater part of the Musselmauns in this province, violated their women, and made their families slaves."—And let us not lose sight of what follows:—"When," says the Turkish Governor, "the enemy (the Greeks), shut up in the fort, saw there was no deliverance, they threw themselves in despair from the ramparts: some were killed, others mutilated; those that were still in the fortress begged for mercy for themselves, their wives, and children, which—WAS GRANTED THEM!"

This was done without a promise or a capitulation.—How did the Greeks act, with a capitulation, at TRIPOLITZA, NAVARIN, &c.?

In the same CHRONICLE, we have also the following:—"The events which most European Journals have announced with so much confidence, such as the participation of the Jews in the dreadful excesses committed on the dead body of the patriarch, the violation of a hundred and fifty Greek virgins in the bazaars, and so many other reports, are wholly unknown at Constantinople, and absolutely fictions, originating in other countries. The heads of the Jewish community at Constantinople have even taken public steps to refute the reports relative to their nation, since the well-known affair at Odessa too well justifies their apprehension of similar reactions in other places."

In the CHRONICLE of the 18th September, the GREEKS are praised, "and that highly too." But lest the people of England should not sufficiently appreciate their virtues, the CHRONICLE, of the 29th of the same month, informs its readers that—"An English ship, freighted from Liverpool! on her way from Alexandria to Constantinople, had the misfortune to be intercepted by the privateers of Spezzia, which took her into the little isle of Coso, near Scarpento, between Candia and Rhodes: a Turkish family, from Egypt, consisting of fifteen persons, who were passengers in this ship, had their throats cut, in the most barbarous manner, by the privateer's men! The English captain effected his escape to Alexandria, where he gave an account of this adventure, which determined the Pacha of Egypt to decree an embargo upon all European vessels, in order to preserve them from similar OUTRAGE!"

On the 29th of September a letter appears in the CHRONICLE, dated Constantinople, 25th of Aug. denying, in toto, all the "surprising and inaccurate accounts of murders and massacres in that city;" and, alluding to the narratives contained in the Augsburg Gazette, says, "that Journal has not hitherto communicated a syllable of truth respecting the affairs of TURKEY," &c.

Having traced the virtuous and high-spirited GREEKS in their noble career of patriotism and honour, through the columns of the CHRONICLE, up to the end of September, we are compelled to leave them till next week, when we shall resume the subject, and bring up the history of the chief movements of the rebellion (collated literally from the Journal which advocates their cause) up to the present time; and, in conclusion, we have little doubt that we shall be able, upon this subject, as well as upon all others which may be thought worth investigation, to prove the real value of WHIG PATRIOTISM, and the real consistency of WHIG politics.

(To be continued.)

#### CITY FUN.

WE think that the following resolution of a Wardmote for the ward of WALBROOK, is almost the most comical thing (of a thing meant to be serious) that we ever met with; and as, of course, nobody (unless attention be particularly called to them) would think of reading such things as wardmote resolutions, we select it for our friends. We have no notion who T. N. WILLIAMS, Esq. (the hero of the resolution) is, but we conclude, by the way in which he is treated, that he is a loyal and proper person, and as gentlemanly as one could possibly expect a Common Councilman of London, in these days, to be.

"Resolved.—1. That this Wardmote feel a lively satisfaction in the removal of Thomas Nathaniel Williams, Esq. from the office of one of the Representatives of this Ward in the Court of Common Council, whereby they are led confidently to expect that the dignity and respectability of that court will not, for the future, be tarnished by boisterous personality and intemperate language, which they regret, for the two last years, have been so frequently used, and so often rendered the subject of animadversion. That this Wardmote also regret that they cannot find any circumstances, during the period Mr. T. N. Williams held the said office, either with reference to his attention to the local interest of this Ward, his urbanity to his constituents, or the manner in which he has conducted himself in the Court of Common Council, as worthy of any expression of approbation; but, on the contrary, that his obstinacy and pertinacity in demanding and carrying on a scrutiny, solely and evidently, as appears to us, from a feeling of disappointment and vexation, must excite one universal sentiment among the freemen of the Ward of satisfaction and congratulation at his complete discomfiture!!"

It will be observed that the wardmote changes its person, when convenient, much in the washerwoman school of literature.—The WARDMOTE feel, and they are led to expect, and his obstinacy appears to us, and so on. This is as good as the resolution passed at Cripplegate about "MINISTERS' ABSTINENCE to enquiry;" (which resolution, by the way, the sly rogues, after we had noticed it, omitted in their advertisement of proceedings,) we mean, as good in point of merit, but for absurdity it exceeds any thing we ever yet saw.

#### BARON BERGAMI.

BERGAMI's respectability has been sworn to by several hard-going witnesses. Our readers may find some amusement in reading the following.—WILSON's title and the courier's Barony seem to be equally valuable.

Translation of a Despatch from the Central Aulic Commission of Organization to Count Saurau, Governor of Milan.

"Having seen the Despatch communicated by your Excellency relative to the demand made by the Princess of Wales to obtain permission for some persons belonging to her suite, to wear the decoration of the orders that had been conferred upon them by the Franciscans of Jerusalem; it has been resolved, in concert with the President, &c. &c.

"That Austrian subjects shall not have permission to accept or wear the order of St. Charles, instituted by the Princess of Wales; and still less that of St. Sepulchre, conferred by the Franciscans of Jerusalem. Nor shall the soi-disant Colonel Bartolomeo Bergami be allowed to bear the title of Baron della Franchina, which is reserved to his own authority, nor the Cross of the Order of Malta, which he procured in an illegal manner; seeing that for the one and the other he must have had the authority of his Imperial Majesty, as his Sovereign. It is also necessary to add, that Busca, the Commander of the Order of Malta, has already received orders from the Lieutenant of the Grand Master of Catania, to bring back the bull of the order of the said Bergami. From all these considerations, your Excellency will, in the most convenient manner, acquaint the Princess of Wales with the present determination respecting the said decorations, and with respect to the title of Baron, which Bergami has arrogated to himself, you are required, in case it should be necessary, to put the laws in force.

(Signed)

"RAZANSKI."

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In the present state of Ireland, I apprehend MR. THOMAS MOORE, with all his meritorious patriotism, may be disposed to withdraw, *pro tempore*, the compliment paid to his countrymen in the following Song. Feeling that it would be a pity to lose the advantage of a pretty Irish air, on account of the trifling excesses of a few Irish White Boys, which might endanger the person and the purse of even a LADY MORGAN, were she disposed to try the experiment upon "Erin's honour and Erin's pride," I have attempted to substitute words more fitting to the public sentiment in the present day.

#### RICH AND RARE WERE THE GEMS SHE WORE.

By THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore,  
And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore;  
But, oh! her beauty was far beyond  
Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand!

"Lady! do'st thou not fear to stray  
So lone and lovely through this bleak way?  
"Are Erin's sons so good or so cold,  
"As not to be tempted by woman or gold?"

"Sir Knight! I feel not the least alarm—  
"No son of Erin will offer me harm;  
"For though they love woman and golden store,  
"Sir Knight! they love honour and virtue more!"

On she went, and her maiden smile  
In safety lighted her round the green Isle;  
And blessed for ever is she who relied  
Upon Erin's honour, and Erin's pride!

#### THUS MODERNISED.

#### RICH AND FURRED WAS THE ROBE HE WORE.

Rich and furred was the robe he wore,  
And a bright gold chain on his breast he bore;  
But, oh! his speaking was far beyond  
WATKIN himself, with his snow-white wand.

"Humpty! do'st thou not fear to stray  
"With the LADY, so far from the KING's highway?  
"Are Britain's sons so dull or so cold,  
"As still to be cheated with tinsel for gold?"

"MISTRESS HUMPTY! I feel not the least alarm—  
"No placemen ever dare do me harm;  
"For though they vote her and me a bore,  
"They love their own heads, and their places more."

On he went—in her coach to ride,  
While he cozen'd the Lady who sat by his side;  
And lost for ever was she who was led  
By HUMPTY's honour—and HUMPTY's head!

#### LATEST NEWS.

We have received letters and papers from Gibraltar to the 29th ult. The letters contain details of a violent gale of wind which commenced on the 23d, and continued almost without intermission for three days. It had occasioned a deal of damage on the coast; upwards of forty vessels of various descriptions having been driven on shore, and some were complete wrecks.

Yesterday we received the Paris Papers down to Thursday last. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the report of M. Chiffet, upon the law for regulating the liberty of the press, in the sitting of Monday last. The first article relates to the protection of the religion of the State, and for providing against all insults against religion. The reporter says:—"To outrage by a denial those dogmas which are sacred for all Christians, such as the existences of God, future rewards and punishments, the divinity of Jesus Christ, is to insult the Protestant as well as the Catholic, in that which is to both the most precious of all things—their faith. Thus, to defend more especially the religion of almost the totality of Frenchmen, is an object of general good, which ought to be appreciated by all. Such are the grounds on which it has been thought fit to augment the maximum of the penalty for outrages committed against the religion of the State." The succeeding articles provide for punishing offences against the King, his Government—seditious cries, publicly uttered—the removal or degradation of the public signs of the Royal authority, done in hatred or contempt of that authority—the publicly bearing of external rallying-signs, not authorized—it adds to these offences—the exposition in public places, the distribution and sale of those signs destined to propagate the spirit of rebellion and to disturb the public peace—punishes him who shall seek to disturb the public peace, by exciting contempt or hatred against particular classes of persons.—Article 14 preserves the power established by the law of the 19th of June, of doubling the fines upon the journalists, and in case of relapse, of rendering those fines fourfold. The Reporter here says:—"A journalist, in adopting a party colour, sometimes consults only his interest. But he often speaks from conviction; he is attached to a system; he develops its principles; he endeavours to gain partisans for it; if he be the supporter of pure doctrines, what has he to fear from justice? But if the party which he has embraced be subversive of religious and monarchical principles, a mere suspension would, in that case, only retard the attack directed against society. The journal, in that case ought to be suppressed." The remainder of the report provides the means of prosecuting offenders.

PARIS, JAN. 16.—It was yesterday asserted, that the Divan had positively declared to the Ambassadors of England and Austria, that the Russian ultimatum would not be accepted, and that his Highness was about to summon all believers to the defence of Islamism. This decision, it is stated, was come to on the 12th of December.—*Quotidienne*.

Madrid papers to the 3d inst. also arrived yesterday. A letter from St. Sebastian, dated Dec. 27, gives an account that the insurgents in that quarter were totally exterminated. The command of the troops in Navarre are entrusted to General Lopez Banos.—On the 29th there was a violent commotion at Marcia—nothing serious happened.

On Friday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council, which was summoned by the Marquis of Londonderry, was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Bathurst, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Melville, Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Peel, and Mr. C. Wynn.

We are happy to learn that the Lords of the Treasury have it in contemplation to suspend all Exchequer or other processes for the collection of any arrears of taxes due and unpaid by individuals, or from parishes, previously to the 5th of April, 1816. A more popular measure, at the present moment could not have been devised.

The following appears in the OLD TIMES of yesterday:—"The female who was tried and convicted on Monday last at the 'Middlesex Sessions, under the name of Baldwin, for receiving money for the pretended sale of offices under Government, is said to be better known, to a certain class at least, by the name of 'Carey.'"

The intention of this falsehood will be quite evident to many of our readers; but the sneaking malice of the reptile, who makes the dirty insinuation, must fall harmless when the record of the conviction shows that CHRISTIAN BALDWIN so tried is the wife of JOHN CHARLES BALDWIN, by whose name, and in which character, she stands convicted.

The Radicals of Chester have been endeavouring to convene the Corporation, to present Joseph Huime, Esq. Ex-Surgeon, and now M. P. with the freedom of that ancient city, for his superlative dulness in financial calculation! But this proposition has been treated with the utmost ridicule and contempt.

## NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

OUR readers may, perhaps, by this time, have discovered our dislike generally to the quackery of public meetings; indeed, it very rarely happens that we can conscientiously afford our meed of praise to such assemblies; but the meeting of Saturday se'night at NORWICH, to consider the state of the agriculturists of England, was of a different class from the generality of such congregations, and from its good conduct, the powerful truths elicited at it, and the beneficial results likely to follow its decisions, demands that we should make one notice of it, an exception from our ordinary rule of censure.

No man that has eaten Norfolk turkey with its attendant sausages, can fail to have a respect for the county which bred so fine a bird; and no man that has seen a native of that county "bolt" hard dumplings soaked in grease, but must have an high opinion of the strength of Norfolk stomachs. It has been erroneously asserted in some work on population, that Norfolk breeds more simpletons than any other province of England; and with equal illiberality the dullness of the natives, which has become hereditary, is said to have originated in the quantity and quality of their food; to see, therefore, a very large assembly of well-looking, ruddy-faced, turkey-breeding dumpling-eaters drawn together on a market day in the city of Norwich, to complain of starvation, was, as our readers may easily believe, a very moving spectacle.

The meeting was beyond calculation, numerous—but what are numbers? Its respectability baffles competition; we think we need say little upon this head, when we inform our readers that, besides the EARL OF ALBEMARLE, the LORD SUFFIELD, MESSRS. COKE and WODEHOUSE, there were present, MESSRS. JARY, T. B. EVANS, BLYTH, BORTON, LOMBE, PRESTON, SMITH, TURTLE, and the venerable PUG BATHURST.

SIR JACOB ASTLEY was voted into the chair, and at half-past twelve the amusements commenced. A Norwich Alderman, called (perhaps in joke) MR. TURTLE, opened the ball; it appears, that this sagacious personage having given the subject of the existing distress his best consideration, declared himself convinced, that it arose from TAXATION, which he called enormous and overwhelming; and he laboured with great energy for some half hour to convince his auditors that it was entirely owing to this said taxation, that meat and bread were so infamously cheap, that a poor man could buy *mutton for three pence a pound, and a quarter loaf for seven pence*—a state of affairs quite ruinous.

The "worthy" (for so all Aldermen, even WOOD himself, are technically nicknamed,) gentleman, then proceeded to abuse LORD CASTLEREAGH (the news of whose accession to his father's Marquisate, it hence appears, had not on Saturday week reached Norwich,) and abused his Lordship in terms which persons in MR. TURTLE's sphere of life are in the habit of using towards each other with the greatest freedom; but which, were he not safe in the obscurity of his insignificance, might chance to bring MR. TURTLE's worthy nose between his Lordship's fore-finger and thumb.

Not satisfied with dwelling upon taxation only as the cause of the "dreadful state of things," MR. TURTLE alluded to another terrible misfortune which had fallen upon us, through the vile machinations of one MR. PEEL, by whose dark plottings and shameful misconduct, cash payments were resumed; by which flagrant act those beautiful pieces of nice, clean, delicate paper, called one pound notes, for which MR. TURTLE and his friends *always have expressed the highest respect and affection*, are taken away from us, and in lieu of them, the Government have foisted upon the oppressed people, a parcel of nasty, hard, heavy, yellow lumps of gold.

Under these afflicting circumstances, MR. TURTLE moved some resolutions, which he had got his youngest daughter to write out, to repeat which, we think quite unnecessary, after having given an outline of their proposer's view of things in general.

A MR. WATSON seconded the resolutions, and commenced a very spirited attack upon a document of great importance, to which he called the attention of the meeting. His energetic style of satire, the conciseness and the brilliancy with which he analyzed and ridiculed the paper in question, excited the most lively interest, and he sat down amidst great applause. It may be necessary to add, that the document against which this gentleman's battery of eloquence was so ably directed, was a letter, signed A. B. which had appeared some time ago in the NORWICH MERCURY!

After the resolutions had been read, up rose the EARL of ALBEMARLE, upon whose intellect neither turkeys nor hard dumplings can have any effect. His Lordship's speech was of the nature of Collins's Ode on the Passions; now a touch of grief, and now of rage, and now of deeper woe—conceive his Lordship saying, that "if he were to be reduced to the necessity of spending his last shilling;" and, says his Lordship, with a most prudent foresight, "it is impossible to foresee how far the present distress may extend itself"—even then says he, "I will not quit my country; but will retain the melancholy satisfaction of spending my last shilling in England."

To know that under no change of circumstances we shall lose the EARL of ALBEMARLE, is, indeed, a blessing, which will, in some degree, compensate to us for the loss of His Serene Royal Highness, our Field Marshal, and Knight of the Garter, PRINCE LEOPOLD, who, it appears, has taken himself away from us precisely upon LORD ALBEMARLE's principle of staying with us, that is, of spending no shillings at all out of his own country.

In his lighter points, the Noble Earl was exquisitely gay; he illustrated the disease and the remedy of paper currency, by the figure of a man who had been bitten by a mad dog, to whom it was proposed to be bitten again, by way of a cure. His Lordship did not inform the company whether he had been actually the sufferer, but he left them to draw their own inferences.

One gentleman, who appears to us to have been as reasonable as most of them, and more candid than any, moved, "that there should be a general repeal of all duties and taxes whatever." He sat down amidst such continued cries of "PEEL" and "REPEAL," from the advocates and opponents of the present system, that we could not (luckily for him) catch his name.

GENERAL WALPOLE, after LORD ALBEMARLE's resolutions were read, made an observation with which he appeared remarkably well satisfied; but what it was we are not fortunate enough to know. His own servant cheered him prodigiously, and appeared nearly as well pleased with the remark as his master—such accordance of sentiment is quite charming.

A MR. ORRIS-ROOT, or some such body, supported the rowing, with which MR. TURTLE had belaboured poor MR. PEEL, in his second resolution. And then came forth DANDY HARBORD, my LORD OF SUFFIELD.

By the noise which was made upon his Lordship's appearance, a stranger who did not know his Lordship, would have supposed that some sage or hero was presenting himself to the people, or that the shouts were testimonials of some wise or advantageous act which had been done by his Lordship. But, no—it was merely because he had trotted over from BLICKLING, to mountebank a little for their amusement that they cheered him; and amusing enough he certainly was.

His Lordship told the "people" that he had some very agreeable acquaintances in Lancashire as well as in Norfolk. (Loud cheers.) We remember, at COKE's last political dinner, MR. HONEYWOOD informed the company, that gooseberries grew in Kent, which intelligence was received with equal rapture. His Lordship adverted to the Manchester yeomanry—to the kindness of SIR JACOB ASTLEY, and the facilities afforded to public meetings; all of which evidently bear strongly upon the distress of the agriculturist. But at last, out comes the dear Lord's "ridiculous mus"—"Take away ALL taxes—reduce the expenditure five millions a year—scour out the Parliament House—and" (says his Lordship) "as their pockets become lighter, men's sights become clearer." At hearing his Lordship say which, we were pleased, inasmuch as it proves, that his Lordship has not yet suffered much in his purse.

It must be a great satisfaction to MR. PEEL, to know that LORD SUFFIELD thinks well of him; and the information may serve as a set-off to the overwhelming intelligence which must reach him this morning of his unpopularity at Norwich. There is a story told of HOBY, the boot-maker, who desired his people to shut up his shop, because ENSIGN DOBBS, on the half-pay of the 101st, had declared he would not deal with him any longer. So with poor MR. PEEL—the Home Department must be given up, and never another smile may move his lips; for, though the country looks up to him, and every body else esteems him, MESSRS. ORRIS ROOT and TURTLE, of the county of Norfolk, do not love him.

LORD SUFFIELD then rang the "WADDINGTON changes" upon politics:—WILSON—PREROGATIVE—REFORM—BETRECHMENT—RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERS—UNFAIR REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT—SINECURES—COUNTY RECEIVERS, and JOSEPH HUME. But when his Lordship had finished, what does my gentle TURTLE do?—Up he gets, and says this—

"The noble Earl" (Baron, he would have said,) "quite misunderstands me;"—(from the quality of LORD SUFFIELD's intellect this might have been expected.) "For," says TURTLE, "I have not—that is—I—TURTLE—I have not the slightest unwillingness to have the expenditure cut down to the standard of 1792, if it be practicable!"—There's a TURTLE for you!—never was there more green fat in a flapper from BARBADOES than there is in this little speech.

If any thing were wanting to excite the most sovereign contempt for the stupidity of such meetings as this, we do think that this very speech must be quite sufficient to cast the whole affair into the very depths of absurdity. A man, who, in all probability, would not be adequate to the duty of an under clerk in a public office, talking of his having no unwillingness to reduce the expenditure of the country. Can such trash be swallowed any where, or by any body?

But if we laugh at such ignorance and presumption, what must be our feelings when we see the member for the county, MR. COKE, (who has sat in Parliament forty-six years) coming forward to talk a language to his constituents, the nature of which we dare not explicitly define.

First must we notice the illiberal allusion to the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, (founded on a falsehood) touching the character of county meetings—to that DUKE, whose footsteps (while he was saving us from ruin, and carrying our flag, crowned with laurels, over the face of Europe) they would have worshipped—to whom fathers pushed forward their children, that he might touch them—on whom all the nations of Europe have heaped their grateful honours—at whose command kingdoms rose and fell—before whom NAPOLEON fled, and by whose arm our honourable peace was made. Is it possible that MR. COKE could have meant to delude his hearers into a belief, that the people were in danger of being "beaten into subjection, and trampled upon," because the DUKE OF WELLINGTON is Governor of Plymouth or Master-General of the Ordnance? We mean, is it possible that things should be so perverted and distorted, that MR. COKE could intend to draw such an inference?

"I," says MR. COKE, "was one of the twelve members who opposed the commencement of the American war."

This, we must tell MR. COKE, is delicate ground for him to tread. Whence his opposition to the American war arose we do not pretend to surmise; but MR. COKE himself told us, at his last shew of beasts, (at which the DUKE of SUSSEX and many Whigs attended) that during the continuance of that war, he drank GEN. WASHINGTON's health every day after dinner. We are therefore surprised at the old gentleman's choosing that particular subject, which of his having drank the health of the enemy of his country seven times in every week.

MR. COKE's expressions, touching the Commons House of Parliament, are such that, if we repeated them only, we have no doubt but little GREY BENNETT would have us serve, if he and the other honourable Gentlemen of his party are really anxious for the character of Parliament, and indecent than those which sent BURDETT to the Tower) ought to be noticed. There is a very clear method of preventing MR. COKE's associating with the company

he says he is ashamed of in that House, and we trust the Norfolk freeholders will, on any future occasion, put his mind at ease upon that point.

MR. COKE's allusions to the QUEEN's favour of twaddle in a very particular degree. We admire figurativeness in oratory; but, however free in the use of metaphor, it is necessary to stick to truth when facts are to be related. MR. COKE had the folly to tell the people, "that the baleful passions which agitated the authors of that persecution, could not be satisfied until they had struck down their victim." Here, for the honour of the dumpling-eaters, there was a considerable hissing. "For," says COKE, "I repeat they destroyed the QUEEN—they killed her with their calumnious practices."—This an old country gentleman, stuck upon a fable, gravely tells to five hundred people, who are his neighbours; when every man present knew that the poor dear Lady died of an inflammation in her bowels.

One consolation, however, is derivable from MR. COKE's speech; he declares that forty-six years ago the House of Commons was as bad as it is now. By this admission we perceive, however violent and pressing the necessity of an immediate reform in the representation is, at the moment, that the flourishing year 1792, to which TURTLE and ORRIS-ROOT refer with such glee, comes within the space of time in which, according to MR. COKE's account, corruption flourished in all its vigour.

MR. WODEHOUSE spoke at great length, after MR. COKE, and was, as might be supposed, insulted by several of the people present. It is quite a mistake for men of loyal principles to attend such assemblies, and we would strenuously impress upon their minds the necessity of abstaining from them. In the first place, the mimicry and quackery of what are called popular meetings are beneath men of real respectability; and, secondly, any hope of making an impression by reason or argument upon a mob, pre-determined to hear nothing adverse to their own opinions, and unable to comprehend sound reasoning, if they did hear it, is vain; and we would advise all persons who have a regard for their character and watches, to leave such assemblies as the Norfolk Agricultural Meeting to such men as the EARL of ALBEMARLE, OLD COKE, TURTLE, and ORRIS-ROOT.

After the dispersion of the company, assembled to mourn over their distress and misery, they separated to the different inns and public-houses in Norwich, where the most excellent dinners were served up, and the Port and Sherry flowed in torrents. The unhappy sufferers remained enjoying the luxury of grief till a late hour, and then finally parted for their respective homes, in the most moving condition of unallayed wretchedness.

Ah! but, say our readers, you said you were going to praise this meeting, and you have played us a shabby trick, MR. BULL, and have ridiculed it. So we have; and yet we praise it too; for we believe two or three more exhibitions, equally ridiculous, will do more to bring the quackery of State mountebanks into their just disrepute than anything else in the world.

Agricultural distress (as it is called, and as it temporarily is) is the precursor of a regular diminution of receipt and expenditure. The person who, in the first instance, suffers, is the landholder;—and why do landholders feel it so bitterly?—Because, when we were at war, and when they could, farmers extorted and ground from the poor the highest possible price for their corn; and, accustomed to the profits arising from such extortion, they broke out of their proper places in society, and educated their children as if they were people of condition.

We can suggest a mode of alleviating the agricultural distress not hit upon by the dumpling-eaters:—let young STUBBINS lean over his hatch and look at his landlord as he is going out with his hounds, and not ape him on the back of a thorough-bred horse;—let POLLY and JENNY, instead of swinging up to the church in a barouche, come over the common in their taxed cart, as their mothers did before them, or bump behind GILES JOLTER on a pillion;—(QUEEN ELIZABETH went to Tilbury so); let farmers, in short, be farmers; let farmer's daughters be farmer's daughters; and let us have a continued peace;—beer at fourpence the pot, mutton twopence a pound, and the quarter loaf for sixpence. These we shall have, and let us see where the distress will be then.

## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR SIR—As you profess to expose imposture in all its forms, I beg to call your attention to a superstitious traffic, which seems hitherto to have been carried on with impunity. Will your readers believe, that, on the walls of the Exchange of the first city in the world, the resort of the most intelligent merchants and traders of this great empire, bills, advertising for sale CHILDREN'S CAULS, as an infallible preservative from "drowning, &c." are still impudently exhibited? In the American Walk the good sense of the British public is now insulted by no less than five of these advertisements, which serve to defraud the uninformed, and to perpetuate among our gallant seamen a delusion as gross as it is cruel. Even our daily papers are often disgraced by offering a "Child's Caul" at a sum exceeding the cost of scientifically constructed Life Preservers, which might often prove the means of saving the shipwrecked sailor. The "child's caul" trade, on the other hand, not only robs the poor credulous mariner of his money, and leads him to ascribe his hair-breadth escapes to it, instead of a kind interposing Providence, but may tend directly to his destruction, if he places any faith in such an absurdity, by causing him to neglect the rational means of escape and self-preservation.

For the sake of genuine religion, and of common humanity, do not forget to lash as it deserves this relic of Romish imposture, which ought to be hooted out of every civilized community.—I am, dear Sir, your

BROTHER BRITON.

In inserting this, we cannot help noticing, that in the TIMES of Tuesday there are two advertisements of the nature alluded to, the former of which is in the ordinary cant of such things; but the latter runs thus:—

"A CHILD'S CAUL TO BE DISPOSED OF.—An invalid, or a lady with one child, who would wish at times to be eased of the trouble of nursing, will meet with comfortable accommodations with a widow, who has no family or other lodger; situation pleasant and airy, near Hyde-park; terms moderate, and references reciprocal. For cards of address apply to A. B., at Mr. Goddard's tea-warehouse, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square. Letters to be post-paid."

This advertisement, it will be seen, has as much to do with its heading, as Christmas-day has to do with Waterloo-bridge; and, instead of a child's caul, evidently relates to a call for a child—but, perhaps, the TIMES spells call with an u, and the mistake arises thence.



## THEATRE.

As was predicted by the bills, the novel of the **PIRATE** was publicly destroyed at Drury-Lane on **TUESDAY**.

To dramatize such works as we have said before, and as, indeed, every body says as well as we, is to reduce them from splendid visions to colourless shadows; and even in the process by which they are so happily divested of all their witchery and the greatest part of their interest, the artisans (retainers of the theatres) gradually get less skillful, or rather, if to destroy every effect be the desired end, we should say that their skill is rapidly rising to perfection.

**GUY MANSFELD** was the first, and decidedly the best done; the **PIRATE** is the last, and unquestionably the worst done. All the gently-varying intermediate shades of **TERVIS** and **POCOCKISM** by which we have been brought to this happy stage of the science, we cannot waste our time in recapitulating; but we confess, difficult as it would be for any man to transfer from the novel to the drama, the spirit, the magnificence of mind, the brilliancy of thought and imagery, which pervade the former, we think something better might be done in the way of *catch-pennies* (for such, after the first attempt, all the pieces of this class have been) than the thing produced last Tuesday.

The dialogue consists of mutilated extracts from the novel; but the sybil **NORNA** is robbed of all her supernatural powers, (because the audience of Drury-lane are much too genteel to believe in witches or ghosts,) and the piece drags on its tedious length after the fashion of most pieces which are now produced.

**POPE**, in a very ineffective dramatic character, as prepared for him, did his all, and **MRS. WEST** emulated **MRS. EGERTON'S** **MEG MERRILIES** with great warmth; **MISS CUBITT** was execrable, and **MADAM VESTRIS** more out of her element than we ever saw her. There was a redeeming excellence in **MUNDEN**, who should not be left at this house, where he has nobody to support him; **MR. COOPER** gave the Godsproof of the excellence of his lungs; we never heard a man roar as he did in all our lives; it was quite awful.

**MR. HARLEY**, in **LIEUTENANT BUNCE**, gave his usual imitations of several public performers extremely well, and the curtain fell amidst loud cries of "Off, off!" but we see by the bills that the drama was received with rapturous applause.

The music is dull and not new, and the Band nearly as bad as that of the Haymarket Theatre last season. We suppose the same influence which brought stinginess into fashion at the one place operates here in the other; but it is a mistaken principle to go upon, and so this worshipful company of "penny savers" will find out if they persist in it.

The audience were not of the most brilliant order, nor was the house, *quoad money*, by any means a good one. We were not at the Opera on Saturday, and therefore must delay our remarks upon the **CARADORI** till next week.

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The unanimous thanks of the Meeting were also voted to the Chairman, for his very able and impartial conduct in the Chair this day.

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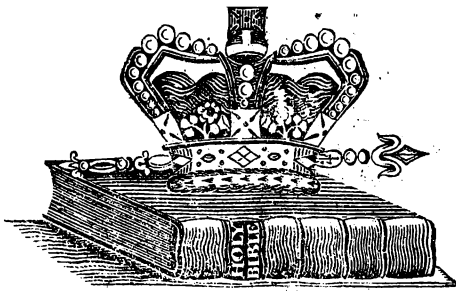
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Notice is given from the Chamberlain's Office that one ticket for a Lady, to see the opening of Parliament, will be delivered to every Peer applying on the 4th of Feb. before 12 o'clock; and that places for Peersesses will be reserved on giving notice before the same hour on the 4th Feb.—A Marrack, Esq. is appointed Consul at St. Ives for Hanover.—W. Erskine is appointed one of the Lords of Session in place of C. J. Boswell, Esq. resigned.—A. Macdonochie, Esq. to be Sheriff Depute of Orkney.—R. Hamilton, Esq. to be one of the six Clerks of Session in Ordinary.—H. M'Donald Buchanan, Esq. to be Clerk of Processes: all in Scotland.

WAR OFFICE, 25th Jan. 1822.

1st Regt. of Drag. Guards: J. M'Donnell, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Alcock, prom.—5th Ditto: Capt. N. D. Crichon, to be Capt. vice Enderby, who exchanges.—12th Regt. of Light Drags.: Cornet H. B. D. Sidley to be Adj. vice Micklethwaite, who resigns the Adj.—16th Ditto: Capt. S. Enderby to be Capt. vice Crichton, who exchanges.—Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards: G. Ben-thick, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Jenkinson, who resigns.—5th Regt. of Foot: Lieut. Lord S. Kerr to be Capt. by purchase, vice Armstrong.—6th Ditto: Lieut. Hon. H. R. Molyneux, to be Lieut. vice Pigot, app. to the 86th Foot.—10th Ditto: Major J. Payler, to be Major, vice J. G. Taylor, who exchanges; Ensign T. L. L. Galloway to be Adj. vice Shinkwin, who resigns the Adj.—13th Ditto: Lieut. G. Reed to be Capt. by purchase, vice Campbell, who resigns; Ensign Jordan to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Reed.—16th Ditto: Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Jordan.—16th Ditto: Major P. F. Thorne, from half-pay of the 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Hardy, who exchanges; Lieut. J. Brand, to be Lieut. vice Connor, who exchanges.—20th Ditto: To be Lieut.: Lieut. R. Sutherland, vice Goldfarb, prom.; Lieut. Lord E. Hay, vice R. Logan, who exchanges.—40th Ditto: Capt. C. F. Maclean, to be Capt. vice Ball, who exchanges.—57th Ditto: Lieut. J. Brown, to be Lieut. vice Candall, who exchanges.—59th Ditto: Ensign C. Coste, to be Ensign, vice Howe, deceased.—63d Ditto: Lieut. H. P. Foster, to be Lieut. vice Bolton, who exchanges.—73d Ditto: Lieutenant George C. Connor, to be Lieutenant, vice Brand, who exchanges.—86th Ditto: Lieutenant George Grenville Pigot, to be Lieut. vice Gould, who resigns.—89th Ditto: Hosp. Ass. H. Orr to be Ass. Surg. vice Gray, deceased.—1st Royal Vet. Bat. To be Capt.: Brev. Maj. M'Intyre; Capt. Strangways, to be Lieut.; Lieut. Lynch; Lieut. Carrington. To be Ens.: Ens. Doyle; Ens. Rennick. To be Quartermaster: Quartermaster Pegley, to be Surg.: Surg. Lamert. To be Ass. Surg.: Ass. Surg. Quill.—2d Royal Vet. Batt. Major Reynolds. To be Lieut.: Lieut. Shawe; Lieut. Armstrong; Lieut. O'Connell. To be Ens.: Ens. Lawrie. To be Adj. and Ens.: Adj. Hogan. To be Surg.: Surg. Leigh, M.D. To be Ass. Surg.: Ass. Surg. Cross.—3d Royal Vet. Batt. Capt. Young; Lieut. Janns; Ens. Biggs; Surg. Lear; Ass. Surg. Lewis.—Hosp. Staff Hosp. Ass. Walshe, to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Orr, prom.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of Carmarthen.

To be Deputy Lieuts.—The Hon. G. R. Rice; J. Howell, Esq.; E. Prothero, M.D.; W. R. H. Powell, Esq.; J. Johns, Esq.; G. Lloyd, Esq.; J. Thomas, Esq.; H. Lloyd, Esq.; J. W. G. Hughes, Esq.; S. Gwynne, jun. Esq.; W. Jones, Esq.; R. Davys, Esq.; R. T. Williams; J. G. H. G. Williams, Esq.; W. O. Brigstocke, jun. Esq.; J. R. L. Lloyd, Esq.; J. G. Phillips, Esq.; G. Phillips, Esq.; T. Lloyd, Esq.; G. Bowen, Esq.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of Berwick.

To be Deputy Lieuts.—Sir D. Milne, K. C. B.; Col. J. Home; D. Anderson, Esq.; G. Dickson, Esq.

Commissions signed by the Lieut. and High Sheriff of Kirkcubright.

To be Deputy Lieuts.—Sir J. Gordon, Bart.; Capt. J. M. Gordon, R.N.; E. C. Fletcher, jun. Esq.; R. Maitland, Esq.; D. M'Colloch, Esq.; W. Stothart, Esq.; T. M'Millan, Esq.; J. H. Maxwell, Esq.; W. Maitland, Esq.

Kirkcubright and Wigtonshire Regiment of Militia.

R. Fullarton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gordon, resigned.

Kirkcubright Corps of Gentlemen Yeomanry Cavalry.

W. B. I. Gordon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Herberston, promoted; W. Marshall, Gent. to be ditto, vice M'Millan, resigned.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the West Riding of the County of Yorkshire.

To be Deputy Lieuts.—W. Collins, Esq.; W. Prest, Esq.; J. Blayds, jun. Esq. 3d West York Militia.—Maj. F. Daere to be Lieut.-Col. vice Brooksbank, resigned.

BANKRUPTS.

R. B. H. RIDGWAY, Charles-street, St. James's, wine-merchant.—J. CAMPBELL, Broad-street, Wapping, victualler.—F. NIBLETT, St. Mary-Axe, milliner.—WILLIAMS, Langbourn-chambers, merchant.—A. SMITH, King-street, Chelsea, Scotch factor.—W. BOND, Houndsditch, wafer manufacturer.—J. W. Great Winchester-street, stationer.—J. PASSMORE, Farnham, tin-plate dealer.—J. BANTING, Cumberland-street, carpenter.—C. GREEN, Horse and Public-house, Leather-lane, Holborn, victualler.—S. WRETCHE, General Commercial-road, linen-draper.—C. ALLSUP, High Hol'orn, haberdashery.—KNIBBS, Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker.—N. LILLEY, Broad-street, Newport, draper.—W. POLLEY, Newington-Workhouse, rope and twine manufacturer.—D. W. SAMPSON, Giltspur-street, grocer.—M. WASBROUGH, Camberwell, stationer.—W. TANTON, Prince Edward's Island, merchant.—THOMPSON, Deane, Durham, cattle-jobber.—J. BURGIE, Mark-lane, candle-maker.—J. COLDMAN, Brighton-place, New Kent-road, carpenter.—R. DYE, Peckham, wheelwright.

## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bragg and Baldwin, Birmingham, jewellers.—Archer and Barratt, Great Wild-street, gold-refiners.—R. Diggon, jun. and D. Diggon, Brandon, saddlers.—O. and W. and R. Davey, Ashwater, drapers.—Brunton, Dods, Middleton, and Brunton, Limehouse, cable-manufacturers, so far as respects R. D. Middleton.—Corfield and Matthews, Manchester, iron-founders.—Knight and Garland, jun. Foote, timber-merchants.—Walton and Talley, Birmingham, joiners.—Byrne and Wyett, Battersea, woolley-manufacturers.—Fletcher and Kirkland, Newlands, common-brewers.—M. and E. Murray, Upper-mill, Yorkshire, woollen-printers.—Cooke and Cooper, New Brentford, surgeons.—Johnson and Edwards, Saddleworth, woollen-printers.

## BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. EDWARDS, Chatham, Kent, linen-draper.

## BANKRUPTS.

W. MANN, Thompson, Norfolk, farmer.—J. THURBON, March, Cambridge-shire, draper.—T. GALLON, Leeds, stuff-merchant.—C. LEA, Haywood, Shropshire, maltster.—A. MURCOTT, Warwick, draper.—J. BUCKLAND, Chard, Somersetshire, miller.—J. and T. R. PIGRAM, Maidstone, grocers.—C. TATNER, Horton Kirby, farmer.—W. FELL, Worthington, broker.—T. EDWARDS, Brighton, merchant.—R. VALENTINE, Hatfield, miller.—R. KING, Coventry-court, Haymarket, grocer.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 5, B. Hornby, Bernard-street, Foundling Hospital, plumber.—Feb. 16, J. Bryant, Liverpool, and Austin-friars, London, merchant.—Feb. 5, W. Cross, Worcester, banker.—Feb. 10, J. Jones, Mount-street, Lambeth, and J. H. Jones, Kent-road, linen-draper.—Feb. 19, S. Humphreys, Charlotte-street, Portland place, merchant.

Feb. 16, R. Dawson, Norwich, linen-draper.—Feb. 15, J. Lavender, Leominster, mercer.—Feb. 12, J. Nichols, Barnham, butcher.—Feb. 13, J. Coates, Worcester, woollen-draper.—Feb. 15, E. Baines, Leicester, tailor.—Feb. 14, J. Pitt, Cheltenham, upholsterer.

## CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 12.

H. Walker, Salford, machine-maker.—A. Rivolta, otherwise Domenico Antonio Rivolta, Brook-street, looking-glass-manufacturer.—A. W. Jones, New Brentford, corn and coal-merchant.—J. Davey, St. John's-street, carpenter.—T. Whatley, Batcombe, shopkeeper.—J. Fowler, Mark-lane, tea-dealer.—H. Court, Fish-street-hill, straw-hat-manufacturer.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 18.—In answer to a statement of the *Universal Gazette*, "that Sir Thomas Gordon had died of poison, administered by the hand of an enemy," the *Austrian Observer* says, "We can, on authentic authority, rectify this intelligence. Mr. (and not Sir) Thomas Gordon has voluntarily abandoned the Greeks and their cause, in horror of the unheard of cruelties committed by them under his eyes, after the taking of Tripolizza. He has arrived in good health at Zante."

The *Moniteur* of the 18th inst. announces the birth of another Prince of the House of Bourbon, the Duchess of Orleans having, on the 16th inst. been delivered of a son, who takes the title of Duc d'Aumale.

JAN. 21.—Our private correspondence from Augsburg supplies the following details:—"Very decisive movements have just been made by the Russian armies; every thing announces that war is inevitable. The army of the south, commanded by Gen. Wittgenstein, has suddenly quitted its cantonments, and is proceeding to enter Bessarabia. Another Corps d'Armée, composed of three divisions, passed the Dniester on the 26th December, destined to the same province, to join the strong division of General Sabanief. The divisions which form the Corps d'Armée of Count de Woronzoff, of the army of the west, have taken up their cantonments in Volhynia. The light cavalry belonging to the first division of the army, have commenced their march for Volhynia. The General in Chief, Count Wittgenstein, has established his head-quarters at Kischenow, in Bessarabia. On the other hand, the Turks are concentrating considerable forces, both on the Pruth and Danube. The head-quarters of the Seraskier Czanan-Oglou is at Silistria."

Subsequent advices announce, in a positive manner, that since the 23d December, the entire Russian army of the South is in full march towards the Pruth. The divisions have successively passed the Dniester; the troops even march by night, to make room for those which follow. Each soldier is supplied with biscuit for fifteen days.

Monday last being the anniversary of the 21st Jan. the offices of the journals were shut, and none were to be published on Tuesday. The Chambers, of course, did not meet on Monday.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th inst. the Report of the Committee upon the new law for regulating the Journals was presented by M. de Martignac, and after a noisy and desultory conversation, ordered to be printed. The regular debate was then opened upon the other law, and the farther discussion was postponed.

Letters from Rome state, that the Pope was so dangerously ill, that his death was expected every moment. The Archduke Rodolph of Austria, who was made a Cardinal two years ago, it is expected will succeed to the Chair.

According to letters from Odessa, the Emperor of Russia was gone to Warsaw, where a Congress was to be held on the 22d ult. on the subject of the war in the East.

TRIESTE, JAN. 2.—Letters from Corfu, down to the 18th December, contain accounts from the Morea. On the 2d, the Greeks entered Patras after a most obstinate attack. The Turks had previously pillaged and set it on fire. Jussuff Pacha retired into the forts of the Dardanelles, after the action. The Commandant of the Castle of Acro-Corinth has made a proposal to join them, if they will restore him his son, who was made prisoner at Tripolizza, leave him the command of his corps of 20,000 Albanians, and restore to him his treasures which they have taken. This proposal is left to be decided upon by the military chiefs.

BERLIN, JAN. 10.—Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, General in the service of Russia, has passed through Berlin for Petersburg from St. Petersburg.

LAUSANNE, JAN. 15.—The Greek Prince Cantacuzene, who has played a notable part in the insurrection of the Morea, arrived here on the 12th, on his way to Germany.

HANOVER, JAN. 12.—A proclamation has been published here, in which His Majesty signifies, that in commemoration of the proofs of attachment to his Majesty's person and family, given by the faithful Hanoverians during his late visit, His Majesty has resolved to decree the introduction of a national cockade: it is to be black, with a yellow and white border, to be considered as an emblem of attachment to the Royal House, and of true patriotism, and a mark of honour for all those who are entitled to wear it.

MADRID, JAN. 10.—The *Gazette* of to-day contains the official notice that the King has at length accepted the resignation of the Ministers of State, Barcaxi, of Foreign Affairs; Felici, of the Interior; Salvador, of War; and Vallejo, of Finance; "which resignation," says His Majesty, "I have hitherto declined to accept, but considering the present circumstances, I have now allowed them to retire, declaring that I am satisfied with their good services, their attachment to the Constitution, their loyalty to my person, and their zeal for the public good."—Another official notice, addressed to Messrs. Cano-Manuel, Escudero and Imaz, charges them *ad interim*, with the departments of the Interior, War, and Finance, and Mr. Pelegrin with the Foreign.

According to our journals, Andalusia, Mercia, Alicante, and Carthage, are about to send in their submissions; but private letters which we have received from these places, contradict the reports in the journals. It appears, on the contrary, that the Military Commandant of Seville, on the approach of General Campo-Verde, hastened to inform the insurgents of Cadiz of it, and demanded reinforcements, which were speedily sent him. It appears also, and this is the most deplorable part of the intelligence, that the enrolled militia of Cadiz, Malaga, Seville, &c. are likely to act in concert with the factious, and to second their designs.

A private letter from Madrid, dated 10th inst. says:—"A Cadiz Journal, which arrived to-day, states that General Velasco was about to put himself at the head of the troops, who are firmly resolved to commence hostilities.—On the first day of the year, the Political Chief, Dauregui, convoked the Chiefs of the garrison corps, and asked them if they were determined to second the inhabitants of Cadiz and Seville? All, with the exception of the Colonel of the Regiment of the Princess, declared that they would shed the last drop of blood in fighting against the Ministry. In consequence of this, a plan of campaign was traced, and the first operation decided upon was to take possession of the pass of Despenaperres, in the mountains Sierra-Morena, and there wait the enemy. A great majority of the inhabitants of Cadiz, however, were of opinion, that the army of Andalusia ought to proceed direct to Madrid, to re-construct the constitutional throne."

INDIA.—A lamentable accident has occurred at Chittledroog.—Capt. Nelthropp and Ensign T. M. Powell, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, were blown up by an explosion of damaged gunpowder, which it appears had been thrown incautiously into a deep dyke by the Lacars of the garrison, into which these two unfortunate officers were rolling large stones, by which the powder took fire, and exploding, blew these poor gentlemen to atoms. It is some consolation to know, that neither suffered any pain.

FRONTIERS OF MOLDAVIA, Dec. 28.—On the 23d inst. a Tartar

brought to Jassy, from Constantinople, a firman, which was published on the 24th. It ordered, that all the artillery, except two cannon, should be sent back to Braila. At the same time, the Janissaries should be commanded to remain in Moldavia. This order excited great dissatisfaction among the Janissaries. In Moldavia, there are not above 10 or 12,000 men, and these are in and about Jassy. The rest of the Ottoman force is behind the Danube. The head-quarters of the Seraskier Czaplan Oglou are at Silistria. It seems, therefore, that the Turks do not intend seriously to defend Moldavia and Wallachia, the Russians have assembled their main force near Reun (otherwise called Tomarow) at the mouth of the Pruth. The Pruth itself is strongly occupied by infantry. The day before yesterday, another detachment of 200 powder waggons passed through Chotym, besides a large supply of Congreve rockets. The Russian General in chief, Count Wittgenstein, is positively stated, will be transferred in a stein's head-quarters, it is positively stated, will be transferred in a few days to Kischenow. In general every thing seems to indicate that the commencement of hostilities is not far distant.—*Allgemeine Zeit.*

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 28.—Winter has not yet properly set in. On the 27th of December it is still autumn, a circumstance almost unparalleled in this climate. The communications are greatly impeded by this irregularity in the season.

MADRAS.—Sir Thomas Hislop, on resigning the command of the Madras Army, addressed the following letter, dated Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 1, 1821, in which he says:—"The Lieutenant-General avails himself of the experience which full seven years have afforded him, to form a just estimate of the high military virtues and qualities of this distinguished army, alike unsurpassed for the perfection of its discipline, as for the splendour of its achievements; and while it has been the fortunate lot of the Lieutenant-General never, in the course of the long period abovementioned, to have had to remark on the least deviation from the former, so has he enjoyed the highest degree of gratification in having been an eye-witness to the brilliancy of the latter."

From the *John Bull* in the East, a Bombay paper of the 14th of August.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Agra:—"A friend at Neemuchood writes to me, that some time back the Bheels in that neighbourhood became in their aggressions so daring, as to render necessary, for their restraint, the presence amongst them of a small infantry force.—This party, which was posted on the verge of the Bheel Jungle, was commanded by Lieut. Hepburne, of the 5th Regiment. Lieut. Hepburne concerted his plan for a surprise, which met with complete success. By a skilful arrangement the scouts, by whom his camp was closely watched, were deceived, and after a rapid night march, the detachment reached about day-break the rest of the Bheels, who at that time reposed in security. The avenues leading from that place were seized, before any alarm could be given; many prisoners fell into the hands of the detachment, with the sacrifice of very few lives. Amongst the prisoners the most notorious offenders have since been executed."

BARBADOS.—Extract of a letter from His Majesty's ship *Pyramus*, Capt. F. Newcombe, C.B. dated Barbados, Dec. 8, 1821:—"The yellow fever which lately raged with such violence on board this ship, has nearly exhausted itself, and the convalescents are doing well. Among those swept off by his baneful influence, were Mr. Graham, the third Lieutenant; Mr. Grant, Purser; Mr. Barnard, Assistant-Surgeon; the Captain's Clerk, and eighteen men. Five officers, besides many of the crew, are now in the hospital."

LOSS OF THE LADY LUSHINGTON INDIAMAN.—The Calcutta India Gazette gives the particulars of the loss of this ship on her passage from Madras on the 7th of August, off Coringa, within half a mile of land. The ship struck on a sand about four o'clock in the morning. In half an hour every mast was over the ship's side (to leeward); the ship had drifted into a tremendous surf, every boat was staved in the attempt to lower them. Three spars of wood were got over the side, on which seven persons reached the shore. At eleven the ship parted across the centre, and all the crew and passengers were obliged to get on the masts, from which many were washed away. Some catamarans kept at work until two o'clock, when the wind increased so that they could not get near the wreck. A Frenchman, his wife, and two daughters, with two of the crew, were seen on the wreck; the French lady, with her eldest daughter, reached the shore—the father, with the other daughter, perished, as did two sailors. The number lost was 22, amongst whom were Capt. Hampton, 7th Madras Native Infantry, Ensign Wright, Mr. Wilson, formerly purser in the country service, Mr. Rousseau and his daughter, and Mr. Lyster, second officer of the *Lady Lushington*. Mrs. Rousseau, Major Weatherall and his lady, and Mr. Carpenter, only son of Colonel Carpenter, have been saved.

A letter from a Portuguese Agent at Buenos Ayres, to the Envoy from Chili, at the same place, announces that his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal has determined to recognise the Independence of Chili.

ST. DOMINGO.—The accounts in the American Papers of the Declaration of Independence by the Spanish part of St. Domingo are fully confirmed. The Declaration is dated from the "City of St. Domingo in the Spanish part of Hayti, Dec. 1, 1821, first year of Independence."

## IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 19.—IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Sergeant Vandeleur is appointed to fill the vacancy in the Court of King's Bench, by the retirement of Mr. Justice Daly.—The Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunkett was sworn in his Majesty's Attorney-General of Ireland, at five o'clock this afternoon, before the Lord High Chancellor.—(*Dublin Paper*.)

REVENUE OF IRELAND.—A considerable improvement in the produce of the Revenue has taken place in the year 1821, over the preceding year (1820). The increase is on those branches which prove a return of commerce and prosperity. The produce in 1820 was 3,905,891. 19s. 4d. In 1821, 4,333,250. 19s. 0d. Increase this year 427,350. 19s. 8d.

At a Quarter General Assembly on Friday se'nnight, an Address was voted to Mr. Goulburn, on his appointment to be Chief Secretary of Ireland. A motion was also carried, requesting the Duke of Wellington to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Mansion-house.—Thanks was voted to Mr. Saurin, the late Attorney-General.

Addresses are in progress from several counties to the Marquis Wellesley, congratulating his Excellency upon being appointed Governor-General of Ireland.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

TRALEE, JAN. 16.—Captain Rock, of the barony of Corkaguiny, taken at the head of a detachment of White Boy cavalry, was escorted to this town yesterday by a party of the 38th Regiment. This deluded man, named Denis Cleavane, was brought forward *barefooted and barelegged*. He excused himself to the Magistrate, by saying that he was only proceeding with his *squadron* on Sunday night, with the intention of depriving a man who had served him with a process of the original!

A dreadful occurrence took place yesterday, seven miles east of Bandon, between the Clonakilly Yeomanry, under the command of Capt. Hungerford, and the peasantry. The Revenue Officers in Clonakilly seized an illicit distillery, and took the owner of the still, named Buckley, and another man, prisoners. The country people assembled to the number of at least 500, and immediately commenced throwing stones, and were about to rescue the prisoners and the still, when Capt. Hungerford cautioned them to desist, otherwise he would, if attacked, shoot the prisoner. The country people continued to shower stones on the party; on which the threat was put in execution, and Buckley was killed on the spot. A general attack then took place, when the yeomanry fired upwards of 60 rounds, and drove the country people in all directions. They then proceeded with their charge to Clonakilly, and lodged the still in the King's stores, and secured their prisoner without further molestation.—(*Cork Paper*, 19th inst.)

On the 17th inst. Arthur Beamish Bernard, Esq. commanding the East Carbery Yeomanry, proceeded through the intricate and mountainous country leading to Sleevowen, near Inchegeela, and there apprehended John Donovan, one of the men wounded on the morning of the 7th inst. in the affair which took place in the village of Newcestown. Capt. B. also made prisoner Edward Cotter, in whose house having received four bullets—one in the breast, one a little above the hips, one above and one below the knees.

Extract of a letter from Rathkeale, dated Jan. 16:—"On Sunday last, two proclamations, signed 'General Rock,' and written in the usual tone of law-making, about tithes, rents, and taxes, were posted down by the Rev. Mr. Shanahan, Roman Catholic Curate of the parish, who, the more effectually to prevent a repetition of such conduct, celebrated no mass on that day."

LIMERICK, JAN. 19.—A most barbarous murder was committed on a man named Foley, on the night of the 17th inst. on the lands of Moviddy, near Newcastle, and the body afterwards thrown into the river.—Wm.

and John Cagney (brothers) were brought into town yesterday morning, by a party of Major Wilcocks' police, charged with the murder.—The house of Mr. Daniel Nunan, of Baheen, near Killybeg, in this county, was attacked on the night of the 3d inst. by a party. They huzzied, and insisted that the door should be immediately opened. Mr. Nunan, living in a thatched house, was obliged to surrender his arms to another banditti some time previous to the necessity of opening the door, when four men entered with guns entered, and asked him if he had any arms; he told them he had not; they then demanded all the money he had in the house. One of them said, unless he instantly complied with their demand, should meet his brother's fate; and they at last departed, after a pound note from this gentleman, being all the money he had at that time in the house. A brother of this gentleman's was murdered in 1820, near the same place, for which a man of the name of Mulqueen was hanged soon after.—On Sunday evening, between six and seven o'clock, an armed party of men, consisting of about 16, went to the house of Patrick Mulqueen, of Kilmoreen; upon being charged by Mulqueen, they said they were Mr. Fitzgerald and the Police, came to search for arms. Mulqueen opening the door, the party rushed in and made a close search for arms, but finding none, went off; each was armed with a musket and fixed bayonet.

We understand that the vicinity of Garristown, on the borders of Dublin and Meath counties, is infested by an armed banditti of considerable number, who parade every night, and alarm the surrounding country by their volleys of musquetry. About eight days ago, they burned down twelve houses; which, in addition to the similar outrages, make up the number of 26 houses thus destroyed. On Thursday last, they shot two dray-horses belonging to Christopher Roony, publican, of Garristown, on their way from Drogheda to Dublin, as they had treated those of one Langan, a farmer, a few days ago. The man of the name of Carberry, in the parish of Palmerston, whom they shot through the neck when they attacked his house for arms, is recovering; but they lately murdered a man named Bisset, at Cocklebridge, near Baldwinstown, upon whose corpse, said, that, notwithstanding notice to an adjoining Magistrate, the coroner's Inquest sat!—All this within twelve miles of the metropolis.—(*Dublin Papers*.)

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

WEDNESDAY.—First day of Hilary Term, the Judges came to the coln's Inn Hall shortly after eleven o'clock, and had the usual view with the Lord Chancellor. They retired about half-past two, and his Lordship took his seat on the Bench, when Messrs. Abbot, Pullen, and Taunton took their seats within the Bar, His Majesty having been pleased to appoint them King's Council.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

WEDNESDAY.—In obedience to a Rule of Court, made the last Michaelmas Term, 1821, relating to the residence of the Marshals of the King's Bench Prison, Mr. Jones reported that he had taken measures for repairing his house adjoining the prison, and that he expected it would be quite ready for the reception of himself and his long before the next Term. During the time the repairs had been going on, he had reserved a sleeping room and other accommodation for the purpose of being able to attend to the duty of the prison, and had been absent during November, December, and the first week in January, only eleven nights.—The Lord Chief Justice directed a Rule to be drawn up, calling on the Marshal to make further report to the Court on the first day of next Term.

THURSDAY.—A Rule for a Criminal Information was moved against James Bennell, and several other persons, for disturbing the election of the Mayor and Corporation Officers of Colchester. The Corporation assembled on 3d September, for the election of Mr. Bennell. The election of headmen was warmly contested, and James Bennell's vote was opposed by several burgesses. The objection led to violence, and Bennell carried off the poll books. The other defendants, encouraging Bennell. In consequence of the disturbance, the Mayor was compelled to postpone the election. The Court held that it was of great importance to parties that peace at the election of corporation officers should be preserved, and granted the rule applied for.

FRIDAY.—*The King v. George Clark*, alias Jones.—The defendant Carlile's shopman, appeared to plead to an indictment charging him with publishing a blasphemous libel. The defendant had been committed to Newgate for want of bail, and he came up in custody. He pleaded Not Guilty he was admitted to bail.

*The King v. Susannah Wright*.—The defendant, the wife of a bookseller, was also brought up to plead to an indictment for a blasphemous publication sold on the 30th of November, in the parish of St. Dunstons in the West. The defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

*The King v. G. F. Dunn*.—The defendant was found guilty of perjury and corrupt perjury before a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the merits of two petitions against the return of Messrs. Evelyn and Graham, the successful candidates at the election for the Borough of Helstone.—Mr. Harrison now moved for a new trial, on the ground that the Committee before whom the perjury was committed, had not been properly described in the indictment, but the Court decided that the description was right, and refused the application.

The Rule for a new Trial, in the case of David Ridgeway, of Manchester, for selling Carlile's seditious pamphlet, entitled, "A Year's Address to the Reformers," was discharged, and he was ordered to be brought up for judgment on Wednesday.

## INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

MONDAY.—Richard Henry Whitley was opposed for concealment, having suppressed from his schedule an account of property which he had in a house where he had carried on business as a baker. It appeared that he had been offered above 100l. for the lease of the house and fixtures, while at the same time he entered no more property in his schedule than between 20l. and 30l. His debts amounted to about 600l.—The Court ordered that the insolvent should be further kept in prison, at the suit of his detaining creditor, for six months.

WEDNESDAY.—William Benson, publican and farmer in the county of Devon, was opposed on the ground of undue preference; and of contracts debts without the means of paying the same. About fifteen months ago he had given two warrants of attorney to certain parties; and did not appear he had given them for any consideration. After he got goods on credit, although he knew that these warrants of attorney were hanging over him. Twelve months afterwards he was arrested; the parties holding them became his bail, put them in force, and swept away all the goods he had.—The Court held that the conduct of the insolvent was altogether unjustifiable, and ordered that he should not be discharged until after the expiration of three months.

THURSDAY.—Wm. Vincent, discharged last February, was brought up by several opposing creditors, to give an account of his effects, and the mode in which they were disposed of previous to his discharge. The insolvent is a shopkeeper at Sudbury, and was examined at great length on the part of the opposing creditors. The principal defence against the insolvent was one Nellor, who had been employed by him, and had been in his confidence, as well as that of all his relations, who were concerned in the business. He detailed at great length the manner in which the frauds had been accomplished; and this evidence being corroborated by another witness, the Court revoked the abjudication and discharge which had been given, and directed that the insolvent should not be discharged out of custody until the expiration of three years.

Mr. Hamilton, Under Secretary of State, is stated to have been appointed our Ambassador at the Court of Naples.

COMMERCE.—The following is an extract of a private letter from Liverpool, dated Jan. 21:—"By letters received here this day, it appears that the ports of New Spain have been formally opened to the importation and exportation of manufactured goods and produce of every description. The duty on importation of manufactured goods in foreign ships 25 per cent.—Ditto, in Spanish vessels 15 ditto.—Ditto on the exportation of specie 2 ditto."

Similar information has also reached Glasgow, as appears by the following paragraph, dated from that city on the 19th:—"By letters from the Havannah, dated the 11th ult. received in Glasgow this morning, we learn, that a brig of war brings the important advice that the following ports of Mexico, viz. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvarado, on the East coast, Acapulco and St. Blas on the West coast, had been declared open to foreign commerce. The duties on imports by foreigners were fixed at 25 per cent. and by Spaniards (natives) 15 per cent. The produce of the country to be exported free of duties, except cochineal and vanilla, gold two per cent. and silver six per cent. export duties. The only prohibited articles for import, are flour and tobacco. We congratulate our merchants upon this intelligence. To the opening, Lima sinks into insignificance."



**POLICE.**

**LONDON SESSIONS.**

## SURREY SESSIONS.

ir Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, with a number of distinguished characters, have accepted the invitation of the Master and Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, to dinner at the hall, on the 29th inst. it being the anniversary of His Majesty's coronation to the throne.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The union between the Imperial Family of Russia and the Royal Family of Wirttemberg is about to become greater. The Russian Ambassador at Stuttgart, on the 10th inst. formally demanded the hand of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of Prince Paul, and niece to the King, for the Grand Duke Michael. The King gave his consent, and the marriage is expected to be soon celebrated.

**Advertisement.]**—An illiterate man asked the Parson of his parish what gnashing of teeth meant, which he heard him often speak of in the pulpit?—"My friend," said the forward, "it is the knocking of one against the other, sometimes called gnashing of the teeth."—"Why," replied Hodge, "the Squire's Lady uses a mighty thing which stops all that; it is a comical name." "I think the Alsana Ketract you mean," said the Parson—"I thank you; when you go to town, bring me a dozen bottles from Rowland, in Kirby-street."

**Advertisement.]**—*Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.*—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Wareooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Subscribers will observe, that in order to afford all possible space for original matter and intelligence, we have enlarged, for a second time, the dimensions of this paper, by which upwards of two columns more are given to the public, in addition to our last increase.

In consequence of the great press of original matter, our corresponding friends must unavoidably remain unnoticed till next week. We have to apologise to our readers for the errors which occur in the letter of "VANDYKE" in this number;—it was accidentally sent to press without being revised by the Editor.

Loyal Norfolk Lady . . . . . £1 0 0  
X.Y.Z. . . . . 1 0 0  
Gynecocracy . . . . . 1 0 0  
Pat Riot (Broseley) . . . . . 1 0 0  
ERRATUM.—In our last, for — Holmes, Esq. Albany, £1, read Henry Hughes, Esq. Albany, £1.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

In the early part of the week much heaviness governed the Funds, which had the effect of depressing Consols for Account to 75½. Subsequently they recovered, and at one period there were buyers at 76½. A panic seized the market this afternoon, (the assignable cause was not even known), which reduced the price to 76. They afterwards rather improved, and 76½ was the last quotations.—Foreign securities have improved.—Spanish 5½; Prussian 5½.  
3 per Cent. Red. . . . . 76½ India Bonds . . . . . 80 78 80  
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . . 76½ 6 5½ Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . . 4 6  
3d per Cent. ditto . . . . . 87½ Ditto . . . . . 500l. . . . . 4 6  
4 per Cent. . . . . 96½ 3 3 Small . . . . . 6  
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . . 107½ 8 7½ Con. for Acc. . . . . 76½ 4 3  
Long Annuities . . . . . 19½ 7-10 3 Omnitum . . . . .

## FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 24.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . . . . 86-65 Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . . . . . 1540  
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . . Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-25 3mo. 25-10

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, JANUARY 27.

THERE is in us, THANK GOD, that feeling of entire attachment to our gracious KING, that we have abstained from making our observations upon the public and political life of the DUKE of SUSSEX equally strong with those which we feel it our duty to bestow upon others of his party, merely because the same blood which animates the noble and kind heart of the MONARCH runs in His Royal Highness's veins; but as his ROYAL HIGHNESS, at the NORFOLK WHIG MEETING, must certainly have forgotten that circumstance himself, we feel relieved from all the restraint which we have hitherto imposed upon ourselves when speaking of his ROYAL HIGHNESS.

The volunteer-attack upon us, made at a tavern dinner in Norwich, by his ROYAL HIGHNESS, to please and tickle his Radical auditors, appears to us to have been injudicious, if not undignified. WE certainly did not deserve it from his ROYAL HANDS.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS should have recollected, when he talked of the retaliation of satire and ridicule upon the Government, that ours is the retaliation;—that we only took up the very weapons which our enemies, and the enemies of the KING and CONSTITUTION, had been using for the last ten years; and that with those weapons we have discomfited and routed the foes of our country.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS adopts, in his speech, the gentlemanly epithet of wretches, when speaking of us. Now, what is a wretch? We call such a person as the DUKE OF ORLEANS a wretch, who rebelled against his own Royal Family, and began the bloody work of revolution in his own person.

We call a man a wretch who debases himself by vulgar intrigues, low company, and low habits. We call a man a wretch who marries a woman under false pretences, begets children which are legally illegitimate, and then takes advantage of the law to cast her off and abandon her.

We call a man a wretch who wilfully deceives and betrays his own brother; who makes promises and fails to fulfil them; who apes philanthropy to gain popularity; who puts his name down for charitable donations which he never pays in; and who, loaded with debt and difficulty, toasts publicly, at a Masonic Meeting, an adulteress, who has dishonoured his own family.

We do not believe such a debased person exists; but if his ROYAL HIGHNESS should, in his promiscuous intercourse with society, find such a man, he may apply to him the word he has borrowed from the Morning Chronicle, without much fear of being wrong.

We literally have no space to notice the Norwich Meeting till next week; but if duty compel us to treat his ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of SUSSEX with candour, he must neither be offended nor surprised. Nothing, we think, could be more disagreeable to his ROYAL HIGHNESS—but he has identified himself with the RADICALS; and having thrown off the only character in which we felt any respect for him, *"Fiat justitia—ruat cælum."*

In our last we brought up the affairs of the GREEKS, according to the Morning Chronicle, to the end of September, we now, according to our promise, proceed to trace their conduct and operations up to the present period.

The Chronicle, then, on the 22d of October, 1821, tells us, in a letter from Zante, that, after the Turks had suffered the most dreadful privations at Monembasia, (situated at the extremity of the Gulph of Argos),

"The besiegers, (Greeks) unable to reduce the place, conducted, each day, some Mahometan prisoners to the ramparts, where they put them to a thousand tortures; this did not, however, make the besieged capitulate; and they must all have perished of want if the soi-disant PRINCE CANTACUZENE had not arrived before the town."  
"On the 15th July," says the Chronicle, "Monembasia was taken, and the unfortunate Turks, who remained after so obstinate a defence, were abandoned on one of the desert islands of the Cyclades," where they were subsequently relieved by the French Consul.

Nothing can be more evident than that the intention of the GREEKS was, that their captives should perish of want.—Humane, generous patriots!

In the Chronicle of the 3d of November there are some ob-

servations on the policy of England with respect to Greece, in which we are told that the fine high-spirited descendants of sages and heroes, for whom the Chronicle itself is begging, are little better than uncivilized savages; that the Greek Church is intolerant; its followers obstinate; that some Greeks indeed, who are brought up in European colleges, are rather more enlightened, but the number of enlightened Greeks is comparatively very small, and even of that small number, very few indeed ever return to their native country.

The same article tells us, that the construction of an independent Greek state is not only a thing improbable but impracticable, the natives of each petty state differing as much from each other as they do from the TURKS, whom we may be allowed, perhaps, to add, once more, are as much Greeks as any of them.

The scribe in the Chronicle talks of the courage and firmness of the GREEKS; which story, it is natural and reasonable that he should tell: the only object it is likely to effect with us is the production of a repetition of an assertion made by us before, founded on personal knowledge—acquired by a continued residence amongst them, that they are a COWARDLY, TREACHEROUS, and BARBAROUS race.

On the following day the Chronicle gives a letter from a young man who had returned from the Morea, where he had been to join the Greeks.

"What he there saw and observed in a short time destroyed all his hopes—all his ideas, and though he had come with the resolution to die, if necessary, for the deliverance of Greece; though he was, at that time, destitute of every resource, he chose quickly to leave the Greeks rather than remain among them. He wishes that all those who, with their overflowing hearts and valiant arms, think of going to the Morea, may defer the execution of their purpose, for a time. Perhaps the true picture of the present state of the Peninsula, as well as what he was there obliged to see, and to endure, may change the views of many persons, and save them from repenting when it will be too late."

In the same paper we have an account from VIENNA, dated Oct. 19, containing letters from Zante, of the 21st of Sept. which says,

"The inhabitants of the islands of HYDRA, SPEZZIA, and IPSARA, it is true, are also in the most deplorable situation."—"To this must be added, that these islands are in the utmost dissension among themselves, and that in their marines, as amongst the Insurgents on shore, none are disposed to obey, but every one wishes to command."

This we rather quote to shew the certainty of ultimate failure in the cause.

On the 8th of the same month, the Chronicle, in a long article, and extracts from a pamphlet on the subject, calls upon MR. WILBERFORCE to come to the aid of the Greeks, as if it imagined that the quiet people of England were to be charmed by the attractive qualities evinced by the Patriot CHRISTIANS in the cuttings and maimings, the hangings and roastings, which the same Chronicle had previously detailed.

There is a claim, which we have not noticed, which these GREEK miscreants have upon our purses and blood, founded on the avowed and particular affection which they have for our nation.

We mentioned the affair of LEUT. WRIGHT and the twelve English soldiers, who were dispatched to the beach at Zante, to save the shipwrecked Turks from murder and outrage. The Chronicle gives us, on the 10th of November, an account of the following outrage on a BRITISH SOLDIER:—

"About 2,000 Greeks assembled behind stone walls, and, Greek like, fired immediately among our poor fellows, who were on the beach; Wright was severely wounded in the thigh, but is now out of danger; several soldiers were wounded and one killed. Our men immediately retreated to a house, where they effectually defended themselves against these treacherous people; but the dead body of the British soldier became the object of their malignity; they broke both his arms and legs, and stamped on his breast-bone; they then ran his own bayonet completely through his head, and there left him."

We have given extracts from the Chronicle in our first paper on this subject, which renders it unnecessary to trace that paper regularly through November and December; but, on the 26th of December, it tells us, that the two Princes Callamachi were beheaded by the Turks, and their heads sent to CONSTANTINOPLE; and then we are treated with an account that the body of a Greek beheaded was found in the streets, &c. Now, it turns out that only one of the Callamachis was beheaded, and THAT for treason; of which his own brother was sensible, and which occasioned his death through excessive grief.

To trace the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Chronicle through the difficult task, which, by the aid and suggestions of two or three Greek mountebanks now in London, men of desperate fortune and violent politics—(the WILSONS and CARLILES of their country)—would be useless, and not entertaining, while we have GREEK testimony to GREEK character.

It needs not, we think, much argument, or much eloquence, to paint the Greeks in their true colours. YPSILANTI, their own leader in Moldavia, their own Chief, who knew them—who tried them, and who abandoned them, speaks language quite strong enough, we should imagine, to satisfy their warmest admirers.

The following is an extract from his Proclamation:—

"RIMNICK, June 20.—Soldiers!—says he—No! I shall sully that honourable and sacred name by applying it to beings like you—YE HEARD OF ME TO ABANDON YOU. In future every tie is broken between us; but I have trampled under foot your oaths—you have betrayed God and your country. You betrayed me at a time when I hoped to conquer, or to die gloriously at your head. We are now separated for ever. Go and join the TURKS, who are ALONE WORTHY OF YOUR FRIENDSHIP. Steal out of the woods, where you have concealed yourselves—descend from the mountains, which you have chosen as the retreat of your cowardice."

But this is not less strong than the Proclamation of his brother DEMETRIUS, their leader in the Morea, which, on the 12th of August last, he issued from CALAMATA, of which this is the first paragraph:—

"When I landed on the coast of that country in which my forefathers ruled, I hoped to find unity, obedience, and order—but I soon perceived how much I had deceived myself—HUNDREDS wished to command, and no one was willing to obey!"

He then goes on thus:—  
"We conquered! The Mussulmans, trusting to my word, surrendered themselves into my hands—but my soldiers revolted against me, and, what baseness! LIKE BARBARIANS, DESTITUTE OF HONOUR AND GOOD FAITH, MASSACRED UNARMED MEN; and those who did this deed disgraced in the eyes of the civilized people of Europe, who were preparing to assist you, I resign my rank, as I could not longer hold it without a sense of shame," &c.

Surely, when we have such a character of the virtuous, valorous, patriotic, suffering GREEKS from themselves, we need not seek much farther for testimonials of their merits.

It really appears to us, that a more worthless or undeserving race of people were never thrust forward to the notice of the ENGLISH nation. It is evident, from their own conduct, and the shewing of those papers which advocate their cause, that its holiness is a bubble.

Are murders, and massacres, and burnings, and roastings necessary in the nineteenth century to aid the Christian cause? Can those high minded and tolerant persons the WHIGS, who lost their places in a struggle against the vulgar English prejudice in favour of Protestantism, uphold the GREEKS in the sweeping destruction of ROMAN CATHOLICS, TURKS, and JEWS?

WE KNOW that almost all the lies which have appeared in the Augsburg Gazette, touching the cruelties of the Turks have been coined by the GREEKS in GERMANY, and in France for the purpose of exciting Christians to aid their cause. Parties of needy adventurers in our own country struggling for money, take the name of the sacred volume to their aid and pick pockets corporatively, as "BIBLE SOCIETIES," who, pursued individually, would send them to Botany Bay, and by which, if carried on in the way of solicitation without a mock religious pretext, would be as unprofitable business as publishing MR. HAZLITT'S Essays, or MR. TAYLOR'S political pamphlets.

The Turks have never recourse to the press, to refute exaggerated reports of the enormities, which are circulated against them; but in comparing the conduct of this people with the Greeks, no impartial person can hesitate to pronounce it decidedly in favour of the former. The execution of the Greek Patriarch is much dwelt on; but was he not a Roman Catholic Priest? Suppose that it were to be discovered, that MR. GRANT'S corps of Roman Catholic Priests were the instigators of the disturbances in Ireland, and that their Bishops and Archbishops added their influence to the same cause, would our Government be fully justified in punishing them capitally?

We have before observed, that at no time the Greeks were so well treated and protected as they were precisely at the time the rebellion broke out; (indeed, we are quite of the opinion of thinking, that nations are like children, spoiled by over-kind treatment.)—It should be observed, that there is no nation in Europe, whose subjects pay such small taxes as those of TURKEY. And we have no hesitation in saying, that to the leniency, and the interference of foreign influence, the Turks now owe their present critical situation.

This cannot be denied; for, had the Greeks been prohibited from building large ships, of five or six hundred tons, and arming them, they would not now have had a powerful navy to aid them in their insurrection. But they (the Hydriotes &c.) were literally FREE and INDEPENDENT; and have taken every advantage of too much indulgence to turn their arms against their Governments.

But now, as the Chronicle knows evidently very little about the subject at all, and gets the very little knowledge it possesses from some itinerant adventurers about London; perhaps, is not aware, oppressed and trampled upon as the unhappy race are by the overbearing Turks, that the Turkish Ministers at the Courts of LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA, at this moment, happened to be all Greeks; and continued avowedly so till the insurrection broke out.

(To be continued.)

## REDUCTION.

IN the present rage for reductions, we have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a few, which, we believe, none of the parties chiefly concerned, were quite prepared for, but which, if they produce nothing else, are likely to raise a hearty laugh.

The reduction we allude to is that of the IRISH KNIGHTS made since the UNION. The question has been agitated whether the Lord Lieutenant has it in him to create Knights, and the English Attorney and Solicitor Generals, it appears, have decided that he has not; and that, since the UNION, power is vested solely in the Sovereign, by which decision the Irish Knights, of less than two-and-twenty years' standing, are reduced to the rank whence the unauthentic distinction raised them.

The consternation which rages amongst these "Chevaliers sans tache et sans reproche," is said to be very great; but the which afflicts their ladies is reported to be unbearable.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN, the rosy-cheeked physician, who not only prescribes to make men well; but looks as he should look when cured, drops down to a simple doctor; he is no great fall; but even if it were, the relief which it will be to the wealthy and powerful House of TREDEGAR, to get rid of this name-sake's title, would amply compensate, in the scale of justice, for the mortification which the medical SIR CHARLES may feel on the occasion. LADY MORGAN we think still better off in losing her dignity, for though she sinks to plain MISTRESS M. still she clears herself from the confusion of sounds by which she has not unfrequently been mistaken, in conversation, for a little woman with double joints and no toes, shewn about at fairs, under the same appellation.

But then MRS. MORGAN, the authoress, has a sister married to another medical gentleman, SIR ARTHUR CHARLES, who benefits considerably by his fall; for, in allusion to his professional practice and pamphlets, no one ever heard of his honours without calling him a Knight of the Bath.

SIR JOHN CARR is relieved from that hackneyed joke which he was always talked of as "the traveller be-knighted." And SIR JOHN STEVENSON and SIR GEORGE SMART may console themselves, for losing their knightly dignity, by giving nightly concerts in their own proper characters.

We are by no means displeased (without any reference to the persons discomfited) at this decision; the KING should be the fountain and source of all honours, and we confess the general opinion of Irish Knighthoods was not likely to enhance the value of the distinction when legitimately conferred.

Custom has made many of our retail shopkeepers knights; but the compliment was paid to the office they happened to hold at the time, and not to themselves. Yet, even in this we would have had some mode of distinction adopted, if possible; for when one recollects that the names of SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, SIR JAMES BRANSCOMB, SIR JOHN MOORE, and SIR WILLIAM RAWLINS, were all graced in the same manner as to sound, it is clear such a similarity should (if it could) have been prevented. Yet there are shades of difference in every thing; and however indignant a hero or a statesman might be at being mistaken for a lottery-office keeper, or an undertaker, still the lottery-office keeper and the undertaker who had been titled by the King, would look fierce at being confounded with a knight made by the hand of such a person as DUKE JOHNNY OF BEDFORD.

## MISS LOVEDAY.

A LONG, and, we should say, most melancholy answer to MR. LOVEDAY's petition has been published in Paris by his daughter. It is said that all men (and women too) are blind to their own failings; and most assuredly the truth of this saying is exemplified in the answer we allude to:—for while the young lady is accusing her father of having signed a document, which, she says, he could not have written, she puts forth a reply, of which it is quite evident not one word is her own.

The substance of her declaration goes to exonerate MAD. REBOUL from the charge of having "converted," or, as SCRUB has it, "parverted" the young lady from Protestantism; and is couched in terms which falsify all her parent's assertions.

It is a most melancholy case; and if it be true that the girl has been led away from her religion, merely by an association with Catholics, her statement affords a most powerful illustration of the danger to which our young countrywomen are exposed by being sent to France for education.

When we warned our readers of the peril in which English girls are placed who are thus exported, we spoke seriously, and upon the best grounds. It is quite impossible, nay, it would be barbarous even now, to cite cases wherein much mischief has occurred; we therefore content ourselves (and we conscientiously believe we only fulfil our duty by doing so) by once more cautioning parents against risking the happiness and the character of their daughters, and endangering their own comfort, for the sake of giving the young ladies a foreign accent, foreign propensities, and foreign habits.

Our women are our pride, our boast, and our glory. Foreign masters and mistresses abound in England;—all that they can communicate may be attained here;—why then expatriate our children? We conclude it is done upon some mistaken principle of economy; but let it be done upon what principle it may, we are quite sure that a man of common sense, in taking a wife to his heart, who was to be the companion of his life—the sharer of his joys and his sorrows, would compound for the loss of a pure pronunciation of French (which the chances are she never would speak after her marriage) rather than give up the splendid modesty of our national character, and all that pure principle, and all those domestic habits with which the mass of Englishwomen are distinguished from all other women in the world.

In all serious things there creeps in generally something very ridiculous. MADEMOISELLE REBOUL, upon the subject in question, writes a letter full of offended dignity and outraged propriety, and tells us, that she has referred her case to two "learned Judges, of high reputation for integrity and rigour."

One is inclined, at this period of her letter, to feel distressed for her, but our tear is turned to a smile at the odd coincidence which follows. The names of these

"Potent, grave, and reverend signiors" happen to be—*Bille-coq* and *Hén-nequin*.

## LORD COCHRANE.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to one of the latest acts of this incomparable patriot:—

During the attack on the Spanish vessels in the harbour of Callao, by the boats of the Chilean squadron, CAPTAIN FAIRBAIRNE, master of the *St. Patrick*, an English vessel lying there in ballast to obtain freight, was wounded by a 24lb. shot from the batteries, which carried away a part of his thigh and hip bone, and the severity of the wound left but little hope of his recovery. This unfortunate affair is much talked of among the shipping interest, as the result of very intemperate conduct on the part of LORD COCHRANE. The Governor of Callao, it appears, was aware of the attack intended to be made on the vessels in the harbour, and sent a notice to the masters of the *St. Patrick* and the *Lord Lynedoch*, then lying there, and recommending them to weigh anchor, and place themselves under the protection of the *Conway*. Both commanders applied to LORD COCHRANE for permission to remove; but, as they state in the letters to their owners, WERE REFUSED, and threatened with capture if they attempted. They then waited on the Captain of the *Conway*, who refused to interfere. In the heat of the action two small vessels, close to the *St. Patrick* and the *Lord Lynedoch*, took fire, and being then in imminent danger, CAPT. FAIRBAIRNE came on deck, and IN THE ACT OF GIVING ORDERS, TO HOIST THE SAILS, received his wound.

We heard some months ago a great deal about two rioters of the names of FRANCIS and HONEY, who lost their lives in a tumultuous attempt to turn a Royal funeral procession, and in the act of pelting the soldiery. At the time much was said of their unfortunate fate, and they were held up as objects of compassion, and as victims of legitimate tyranny. Here we have an honest and respectable man, anxiously protecting the property of his owners, and doing his duty in his own ship, detained within the reach of danger by the tyranny of one of our purest radicals, and eventually killed. We shall hear nothing said by the mob-leaders about this. CAPTAIN FAIRBAIRNE and his family will excite no compassion in the benevolent hearts of the BENNETTS and the BEDFORDS; but we may learn one good lesson from the event—we may be taught that a Radical, invested with power, is uniformly a tyrant.

LORD COCHRANE, like MR. ROBERT WILSON, has been turned out of the British service; his Lordship's banner has been kicked out of Henry the Seventh's Chapel—his escutcheon defaced; and for these degradations he consoles himself by commanding the O'HIGGINS, and realising money. So, far, so good. But the spirit of domination over his countrymen is still strong in him, and his authoritative interference with an English ship, by which an English life is lost, seems to place him in a situation more seriously awkward than the Stock Exchange affair.

COCHRANE has one advantage certainly over WILSON—he was an able man in his profession; but for patriotism, sanity, and political principle, they are as nicely matched as one could expect to find any two persons, in different professions, on the face of the earth;—and we should add, for the benefit of those who have short memories, that the exiled Chilean Admiral WAS (and is, for all we know), as popular with the scum of the metropolis as WILSON was a few weeks ago.

These GREAT personages differ in one point—we mean the mode in which they get their bread—WILSON begs, and COCHRANE—but, perhaps, we are carrying the parallel of their characters too far.

## WHIG MEETING, EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY last was the day fixed, by private advertisement, for a select meeting of the Great Whig Leaders, to take into consideration the measures, expedient or necessary to be adopted during the approaching Session of Parliament; but the SECESSION of some of the most select members having reduced the numbers below even the official returns, it was resolved, that the meeting should be adjourned; that a dinner should be provided by EARL GREY at his own house, and at his own expence, on the following Thursday.

The known abilities of MR. CREEVEY were pressed into the service, and the very name of office seemed to awaken his activity in a degree that astonished even those who knew him best. As Secretary of the Treasury (a nominal office, the duties of which the Noble Lord entrusts to none but himself,) he issued the invitations, and although many might have been prepared to "add their consenting voice" to the measures about to be canvassed for opening the approaching campaign, "Dinner on table precisely at seven o'clock," is said to have made "assurance doubly sure," and there was no necessity to send out into the highways for guests to answer the bidding.

At a quarter before seven o'clock, precisely, LORD GREY entered the drawing-room (the carpet of which had been previously removed,) and opened, as the Minister of the Day, the levee preparatory to this first cabinet dinner. Nothing could be more affable and gracious than his Lordship's whole demeanor, which those who have the distinguishing honour of his Lordship's personal acquaintance, will, of course, have duly anticipated. His Lordship was surrounded by his colleagues, who appeared to act the several parts assigned them with admirable propriety. This pre-arrangement, his Lordship condescended to inform the honourable assembly, had been adopted upon the consistent plan of the Rockingham or old Whig principle. "He lamented that it had been so long neglected, to the injury, he was fully convinced, of the best interests of Whiggery and Patriotism."—"The scramble," he went on to observe, "which had taken place, when in conjunction with a Noble Lord not now present—[A general groan through the room.]—he had assumed the government of the country, had, he was well assured, created considerable scandal, and given ground for assertions, which his honourable guests were well convinced had no foundation in truth; namely, that it had been occasioned by a thirst for office, which he unequivocally, as he always had done, denied to be the case."

Some few voices at the lower end of the apartment, supposed to represent the City, somewhat coarsely exclaimed, "Three in a bed," upon which MR. TOWNSHEND (who with lawyers HARMER and COOPER were retained, but not invited to dinner,) accosted them with his usual urbanity, and reminded them of the presence in which they stood, adding, that if "they were gentlemen, they should behave as such." This interference seemed at first calculated to increase rather than subdue the disposition to tumult, when one of MR. ALDERMAN WOOD'S fascinating smiles, with the addition of a "nay, nay, my good friends, *ear in hout*," restored that respectful silence which the Noble Lord appeared to feel due to the explanations into which he was so condescendingly entering. Indeed, nothing could be more admirable than the tact displayed by his Lordship on the occasion—for he did not even look towards the disturbed quarter, but resting on the shoulder of his worthy relative, MR. LAMBTON, hummed the tune of "Go to the Devil and Shake yourself," beating exact time with his foot, until the oratory of MESSRS. TOWNSHEND and WOOD had produced the desired effect.

His Lordship then continued as if nothing had occurred to interrupt him:—"It is to avoid a repetition of such a disgraceful scene of confusion"—[Here MR. CREEVEY and his neighbour, MR. CALCRAFT, unfortunately seemed to dissent from the strength of the epithet.]—"I repeat," continued his Lordship, fixing his eyes mildly upon those gentlemen, which at once silenced them, "such disgraceful scenes have rendered necessary the measures of precaution now adopted, for assigning every gentleman a post."—"The company seemed to be somewhat affected by the mode of speech."—"It comes recommended on the soundest principles of policy. When we again resume our functions—[A universal murmur of pleasure, and rubbing of hands.]—we shall all feel at home; and be spared the invidious office of repelling unfounded claims, and rejecting pretensions which exist only in the intemperate dreams of self-love and vanity."

A very general feeling of disapprobation seemed to be again arising towards the lower end of the room at these latter observations, which his Lordship, in his usual facetious manner, dispelled, by adding, "of course, the present company is always excepted."—"Accepted," observed MR. SCARLETT, with a peculiar emphasis, "would sound better."

His Lordship then requested the attention of his auditory whilst he read, from a paper which he held in his hand, a list of the Cabinet, and principal officers included in the proposed arrangement.

"First catch your fish," whispered LORD A. HAMILTON. "I'll catch any on 'em," returned MR. TOWNSHEND, looking around him.

"Silence!" exclaimed the Peer; who then read as follows:—"First Lord of the Treasury."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I beg leave to preface this appointment with a few words of explanation. GOD knows (as I have always said, and I repeat again,) I have no inclination for office;—far, very far from it;—that is, for office, *quoad* office. But there is a paramount consideration which must ever influence the conduct of men whose hearts beat high, and feel deeply for the injuries of their country. No man can think more humbly of the ability and talents of the person I am about to name than myself;—"Name! name!" but when I see the empire impoverished—the glory of my country tarnished—our policy the laughing-stock of Europe—our rights invaded—[Bravo! bravo! loud cheering.]—our constitution undermined—our liberties opposed by the bayonets of hireling soldiers—"Hear! hear!" from ALDERMAN WATTHMAN.]—and the freedom of speech denied to us—"Hear! hear!" from MESSRS. DENMAN and BROUGHAM.]—every other consideration must yield to the duty of hurling our oppressors from their usurped elevation, and taking from them the power of perpetuating the evils under which we groan. We must purify the nation from the corruptions they have engendered—"Hear! hear!" from MESSRS. WILSON, WOOD, and PETER MOORE.]—Humbly, diffidently, therefore, as I may feel respecting the qualifications of your proposed leader; and—" [A clamour arose among the uninitiated—"Name another! choose a better!"—"Zounds! Gentlemen, whom should I mean but myself?" exclaimed the Noble Lord, (naturally thrown off his guard by so ignorant

and vulgar an interruption,) "I who have fought your battles—strained every nerve—and sacrificed my time, my fortune, and—every consideration, to promote your interests;—I, who—" [Here his Lordship's voice was drowned by an universal acclamation in favour of the appointment; but the noble President, evidently overpowered by contending feelings, gave the paper into the hands of MR. CREEVEY, who limping, or rather sidling, himself into the centre of the circle, read as follows:—]

"First Lord of the Treasury—EARL GREY, vice LORD GRENVILLE, who *retires*."—[A long continued expression of indignant feeling.]

"Lord High Chancellor—MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR; to be raised to the Peerage!"—[A very indecent appearance of mirth prevailed, which became the more offensive from a pretended attempt to check it.]

"Lord Privy Seal—The DUKE OF BEDFORD."—[Silence.]

"President of the Council—LORD ERSKINE."—[Silence.]

"Secretary of State for the Home Department—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT."—[Loud cheers.]

"Secretary for Foreign Affairs—MR. JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE."—[Cheers repeated.]

"Secretary for War and Colonies—MR. GREY BENNETT!"—[Much cheering and laughter.]

"Chancellor of the Exchequer—MR. JOSEPH HUME."—[Loud and continued applauses; and a "hear" from MR. TIERNEY.]

"First Lord of the Admiralty—LORD COCHRANE!"—[Much applause, but some murmurs from the City Bench.]

"Master of the Ordnance—ROBERT WILSON, Esq. (to be new Knighted!)"—[Great applause; which the gallant Ex-officer was about to acknowledge in a set speech, but was interrupted by the Noble First Lord, who suggested, that this was not the moment for speechifying, as the dinner was nearly ready. His Lordship's hint unfortunately was heard, conveyed beyond his own immediate circle, and a rude rush towards the door, called up the Noble Peer again, who coolly assured the Honourable Meeting—"By—, there should be no dinner, until the contents of the paper were fully read!"—[A general and impatient cry of—"Read—Read!"]

MR. CREEVEY, with his usual grace, laid his head upon his shoulder, and proceeded:—

"Master of the Mint—MR. LUCIUS CONCANNON!"—[Considerable marks of approbation.]

"Treasurer of the Navy—MR. PETER MOORE."—[Thunders of applause.]

"President of the Board of Trade—MR. ALDERMAN WAITHMAN; and President of the Board of Control—MR. GEORGE TIERNEY."—[Both appointments were received with equal marks of approbation.]

MR. LAMBTON was named as future "Speaker," and loudly cheered by his Noble relative; and when it was hinted to the less zealous portion of the Meeting, that the duty of the Speaker (*Lucus a non lucendo*) was not to speak at all, his Lordship's "Hear!" was echoed through the room.

The appointment of MR. DENMAN, as ATTORNEY-GENERAL—and MR. BROUGHAM, as SOLICITOR-GENERAL, were received, as might naturally be expected: and the *silk gown* seemed to be duly appreciated by both of these Most Learned Gentlemen.

"The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Officers of the Royal Household," the First Lord observed, "were not material to the business of the day; they had Noble Lords in their eye, whose qualifications would *duly entitle* them to such marks of distinction. His Noble Friend near him, LORD GROSVENOR, indeed, was anxious to be placed about the Royal Person, and he had no hesitation in fixing him in the elevated station he was so peculiarly qualified to fill, of Lord Chamberlain."—[Much cheering.]—They might rely upon his Noble Friend, although others could not boast of such consistency as he had exhibited. His Lordship, he was convinced, would never be drawn from his sense of public duty; he never would desert his party for *paltry honours*; he would never be made, like others; he would not now name, a Duke"—[Loud applauses]—"no, nor even a MARQUESS!"—[The room shook to its foundation, and the EARL OF GROSVENOR bowed in the conscious feeling of meriting this distinguished approbation of his political consistency, but did not attempt to speak.]

The Noble President then observed, that he had little further to obtrude upon the notice of his honourable friends; he would, however, name an appointment or two, which he felt were of too popular a nature to awaken any but the most lively feelings among those to whom he had the honour to address himself. He need only add, that, without meaning the slightest disrespect to those exalted Members of the Royal Family, who had hitherto distinguished themselves as the zealous friends of public feeling and public character, SIR RONALD FERGUSSON appeared to the Ex-Cabinet to be the fittest person in their own ranks to fill the important office of COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF!"—[Loud and repeated cheers.]—"I thank you, my Lords and Gentlemen," continued the Noble President; "I felt confident of your suffrages for my gallant friend, and—" [Here the Lord High Chancellor appeared to rise to enter into an explanation of the cause of the gallant General's absence, but was stopped by his Lordship, who lifted him carefully down from the chair on which he had mounted, counselling him to be silent.] His Lordship then continued:—"Another appointment, Gentlemen. When I advert to the 'Chancellorship of Ireland,' I feel confident you will have anticipated, before I point to the learned and eloquent Gentleman now standing before you, the flower of Hibernian literature, and the avenger of political and domestic prostitution, MR. COUNSELLOR PHILLIPS!"—[Some dissent appeared in parts of the room, to the great apparent surprise of the Noble Lord; but as it proved to have arisen from the ignorance of the parties, both of the name and pretensions of the Irish Chancellor, it was quickly overpowered by those more immediately about the Noble President.]

The new Chancellor insisted upon returning thanks in a speech. Words began to flow like liquid air—"Noble Lords and honourable Gentlemen"—The whole Cabinet were upon him; but the spirit of the forensic muse (Qu. Who may she be?) was stronger than "they all," until his friend, MR. MOORE whispered, "PHIL—this won't do here—sing it after dinner, can't ye?" when, howing with characteristic modesty, he followed the lead, which now drew him towards the expanded folding doors of the dining-room.

The dinner, in the phrase of the day, abounded with "every delicacy of the season," and the wines "were of the first quality." The civic members, indeed, less conversant in the



The explanation was admitted to be perfectly satisfactory, and his Lordship's offence being passed over by common consent, the company resumed their seats.

"My Lords and Gentlemen," his Lordship began, "I feel myself upon high ground—I feel this to be the proudest day of my life!—[MR. FINNERTY observed he had used those words on *his own elevation*.]—I do not speak vapouringly. I am aware of the Honourable Gentleman's allusion—the phrase may be hackneyed, and even I may have been compelled to resort to it upon other occasions, when engaged on duty before the veriest rable and scum of the earth."—[Some partial murmuring from below.]—"Gentlemen"—[The Lords were omitted, and his Lordship threw his eyes with a very peculiar expression towards the lower end of the table.]—"Gentlemen, I am surprised at this sort of interruption; and I will not suffer it. We have nothing to conceal here; we have no reserves; we are among friends alone, and why should we cajole each other, by keeping up a farce never intended to impose upon ourselves. I have, I confess it, too much pride to be proud of rabble contact, however necessary to the best interests of our party—I mean, my Lords and Gentlemen, of our country."—"No humbug!" was most audaciously uttered by a voice, which no one dared to acknowledge when sought out by his Lordship's was a leading and active member, though a stripling, like my patriotic relative on my left, of the 'Friends of the People'—that prolific parent of all the affiliated and corresponding societies, which have shaken the foundations of an arbitrary and intolerant Government to their very base."—"Hear! hear!"—"I followed indeed, at first, in the wake of that great and illustrious Statesman, now no more, who, hand in hand with the venerable HORNE TOOKE, *raised the people to the throne*, and proclaimed the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE MULTITUDE."—"His Lordship's pocket-handkerchief seemed to give the cue, and several Noble Lords sobbed aloud. "Gammion!" blustered out ALDERMAN WAITMAN. His Lordship did not hear the worthy patriot, but continued to shew why he was *not* an egotist."—"I take no credit for these efforts in the public cause—I only did my duty; but I trust I did it effectually; and should *then* have triumphed, but for the atrocious, arbitrary, and unconstitutional obstacles opposed to our march by a *heaven-born* Tory inquisitive eye."—His Lordship went on:—"I repeat, then, that this is indeed the proudest day of my life, when, unshackled by *restrictions and the demand of concessions*, no other ruler 'smells to the same nosegay' with myself." [Much laughter.]—"I am not of the opinion that 'two heads are better than one;' it is a mere old woman's saw; and I may well justify the conscious pride I experience in being the head of so august a body."—His Lordship looked around him, but were, of such an Alphabet!"—[The two Civic Double U's enquired of MR. CHANCELLOR HUME what was the title "his Lordship had bestowed upon himself?"—"Hoot, friends, dinna ye ken he wonna be *half* a leader!"—The Aldermen looked wise, and nodded; whilst his Lordship proceeded.]—"But, my Lords and Gentlemen, it is not my wish to occupy your time by speaking of myself or my feelings: egotism is a vice of which, thank Heaven, I cannot be suspected."—"Hear! hear!" from LORD ERSKINE.]—"I have from my boyhood been a friend to liberty. I was among the first of those who gave a tone to the public feeling by the institution of Patriotic Assemblies. I

ALDERMAN WATTHMAN, in reply, was rather successful in his fence of trade; and drew a comparison of his own political career with that of the Noble Lord, which called forth more than one "Hea from Mr. CHANCELLOR HUME. "I would ask any man," he went to say, "who is fair and candid, what this Lord here has done to cause which I ha'n't overdone?—[Heal, heal.]—Ha'n't I commanded majorities in every Hall and Livery for the last twenty ye whilst he ha'n't been able to count *teens*, much less *tens*, in his say who first collected them—who brought 'em to his hand? I has preached and talked against Kings, and Priests, and Ministers and all the rest on 'em, who got him hearers? Who signed his p tions and remonstrances? What would that unhappy, but blest sh—our late beloved and gracious Queen—[ALDERMAN WOOD and LUSHINGTON were observed to take out their handkerchiefs, and W B. BROUGHAM only blew his nose.]—our late beloved and gracious Queen, I say, who didn't disdain the society of a lin-en-drawer, who

ever the Noble Lord may do.—[“Hear, hear.”]—I say, what would she have done if she had only coquetting Lords, with their wives locked up at home; if linen-drappers, and lawyers, and bagmen, as you call us, hadn't come to her aid?—[Here Messrs. LUSHINGTON, HUME, and WOOD, bowed to the speaker; Messrs. Attorney and Solicitor General only drew themselves up in their seats.]—What has this Noble Lord done, let me ask?—He has talked and talked, but what has he done, or what could he have done without us? Mr. Attorney may look stiff and starch as he pleases—but we all know his game, and I don't care a fig for him or his silk gown, as is to be;—JOHN BULL has done for him.”—[“Order, order—down with him—Chair, chair.”]

The tumult was tremendous. The Noble President cracked the table by the strong and repeated strokes of his dictatorial emblem of office. The company was broken into several knots or cabals. The different shades and hues of the union were beginning to distinguish themselves more clearly as in a prison—and the object of the meeting appeared to be completely baffled. At length the Lord Chancellor of England, and he of Ireland, rose simultaneously, but the former appearing rather to sink when he left his chair, his Hibernian Lordship had the field to himself—but his flowers were scattered in vain—whilst the little Laureate whispered out in soft cadency a rallying song which no one attended to. The Noble President was about to leave the room, and had actually rung for the servants to clear away the patriots, when a pause, produced rather by the exhaustion than any disposition to concession among the contending parties, enabled his Lordship to slip in a few words, “He disclaimed all intention of personality—he detested the system of personal slander.”—[“Hear, hear,” from Mr. WAITMAN]—he might be provoked—the mildest dispositions might be soured by an impeachment of a man's motives.”

The LORDS GROSVENOR, ERSKINE, and SEFTON rallied round and whispered his Lordship. Mr. LAMBTON in a low tone said, “he'd be—if it would do.” His noble relative, always disposed to be directed by his kind and interested friends, was truly sorry for what he had said. The whole table, from the highest to the lowest, appeared thunderstruck, and forgot to cheer. “No man,” he continued, “entertained a higher or more exalted opinion of the talents, the usefulness and integrity of the worthy Alderman—[Loud cheers from all the Noble Peers]—he was the bulwark of civic liberty—and the oracle of patriotism, east of Temple Bar, (a Bathos sighed LORD CHANCELLOR PHILLIPS); what he had said in the heat of debate he was willing to recant—[Hear, hear, and cheers from the lower department]—he was never ashamed to recant. [Hear, from LORDS GROSVENOR and ERSKINE.] He had done so in power, and he was not ashamed to do so out of power!” Mr. ALDERMAN WAITMAN rose amidst loud cheers—“He said he did not know what had bewitched him” (looking towards ALDERMAN WOOD, who absorbed in some strange reminiscences was playing with his whiskers and crying “Mew!”)—but he had been so bothered and plagued by the tom foolery of his neighbours, that he scarcely knew whether he was at home or abroad. He never otherwise could have so far forgotten himself in such a place as to utter a word against the greatest Statesman of the day—at least one of the very greatest, especially at his own table.—[Hear, hear.]—The sweetness and placability of his Lordship's temper was only to be equalled by his political endowments, and he could assure the Noble Lord, that “give and take” was his motto. He measured with the same yard.—[A laugh.]—He meant to say he gave the same measure as was meted to him—and he was never ashamed, as the Noble Lord had magnanimously said, to correct his bill.—[“No, no,” from several voices]—he should have said, “eat his words.”—[Order, order.]—LORD GROSVENOR begged leave to assure the worthy Alderman, that the Noble Earl had never used the expression. “I beg pardon,” continued the Alderman—“I can't at this moment find a phrase;” and, indeed, from the rolling of the worthy Magistrate's eyes, it appeared that something more potent than even Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD's wit had now bewitched him. The company interferred—the civic orator sat down—and a bumper toast to the “Liberty of the Press,” received with tumults of applause, restored peace and harmony to the company. It is true, that my LORD ERSKINE, and Mr. Solicitor-General, both rose at the same moment to acknowledge the compliment conveyed in the fore-mentioned toast—but it being decided that the Noble Baron should confine himself to “Trial by Jury,” the Solicitor-General was decreed *pro tempore*, to be the official respondent for all offerings at the shrine of liberty in print!

The Learned Gentleman began by disclaiming all personal merit, and then incidentally alluded to his labours, and the success which had attended them in the support of liberty “in all its branches.” He adverted to the important fact of a Noble Lord, whose steps he had been proud to follow, having supported the press in former times, by the supply of THIRTY-SEVEN EDITIONS of one single work!—a fact marvellous and almost incredible!—[“Hear, hear, LORD ERSKINE rose and bowed profoundly.”]—“He wished, however, to be understood, and as there could be no Reporters in the room, he would be explicit. The liberty of the press was the palladium of our freedom—without it we were a nation of slaves—no man—he defied the country to produce a man who had more manfully supported this glorious right—this birth-right of Britons.—[Loud cheers.]—But even our rights were subject to abuse—even liberty might be made mischievous—and the press itself be made an engine against itself.”—[Some murmurs.]—Mr. HONE begged pardon for interrupting the Learned Solicitor, but he could not forbear asking, if these reflections were intended to apply to him. My LORDS GROSVENOR and SEFTON rose at the same moment, and directed their eyes towards the Learned Solicitor, who hesitated not to dispel their doubts by assuring the patriotic writer, that nothing could be further from his intention than to reflect upon a man, to whose honourable exertions, they all felt themselves most deeply indebted. The two Noble Lords bowed and sat down. Mr. HONE stretched his hand across the table, which was most emphatically squeezed by the Honourable Gentleman in the (supposed silk gown).—He continued—“No, my Lords and Gentlemen, it is not against the ardent expression of feelings which glow in the breast of true patriotism—it is not against the proud ebullitions of a soul struggling in the glorious cause for which Hampden bled in the field, and Sidney on the scaffold, that I would have barriers opposed: it is only against the recoil of these animating sentiments, in the cause of tyranny, oppression, Kingcraft, and Priestcraft, that I would guard the avenues which lead to the corruption and degradation of society. The press, I repeat, is the palladium of liberty. We, my Noble Lords and Gentlemen, are the Ministers and champions of liberty. Can, therefore, a press, directed against ourselves, be any longer considered a free press—or the suppression of it be considered as affecting the question of its inherent liberty?”—[“No, no!”]—“I only put it to this patriotic assembly—whether the case is not completely altered, when the press is employed for the promotion of liberty—and when engaged against it. I only ask—can a man only three removes from an idiot, deny this?—The name of an obnoxious publication has already calied forth, in a peculiar manner, the indignant feelings of this patriotic assembly; but we are not to be frightened by a name—though I will not insult you by repeating it. This is no phantom, Gentlemen—it comes home to every man's bosom—and every man's business—we have all felt it—we have all experienced its inconvenience.”—[“Hear, hear,” from several Noble Lords.]—“The nuisance exists and must be abated. No man detests and execrates more than myself the persecuting spirit which seems inherent in the Crown Lawyers.—[Mr. ATTORNEY touched the learned speaker's sleeve.]—I know—I know—I will not make professions in behalf of myself or of my Learned Friend, but of this you all may rest assured, that we shall disdain to resort to *ex-officio* prosecutions against the sons of liberty; at least until they prove themselves renegades and deserters from the cause. Why, my Lords and Gentlemen, no man is safe—the very springs of our policy are daringly invaded and invalidated—deranged and put out of order by a weekly incendiary. I, yes—even I—who, dauntless and indefatigable in the public cause—I, who have never slumbered at my post since I catered for the Edinburgh Editors, down to my inauguration as the champion of female rights—I, even I, have been the object of calumny and detraction with this daring libeller—this John Bull!”

The company started from their chairs—“No more! no more!”—“Question! question!” resounded like thunder through the apartment.—“A vile incendiary!” roared Mr. GREY BENNETT.—“So immoral!” exclaimed my LORD ERSKINE.—“Blasphemous, I believe,” cried LORD GROSVENOR, “for I never read paper.”—“Beastly,” hiccuped ALDERMAN WAITMAN.—“A very foolish paper,” sighed ALDERMAN WOOD.—“A most impertinent one,” cried Dr. LUSHINGTON, looking at his watch.—“Baugh!” bolted CROUPIER CREEVEY, emptying his glass.—“Treasonable,” smiled Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—“D—ble!” said somebody. Whilst Mr. SOLICITOR BROUGHAM continued, “Is such a Paper to be tolerated?”—is such an abuse of liberty to be borne?”—“No!” cried Mr. HONE, “consider its sale.”—“It must be put down—it must be quenched, or farwell to our rights and liberties.”

(To be continued in our next.)

## THEATRE.

On Thursday an opera, called “*Il Barone de Dolsheim*,” was produced at the KING'S THEATRE, founded on an anecdote of Frederick the Third.

A young man and his friend having violated some rule of military discipline, (a sort of petty treason in those days) are sent into confinement at a castle, of which BLUMENTAL is Governor. The hero of the piece is called CARLO, BARON OF DOLSHHEIM, and his friend is named THEODORE.

It luckily happens, that there never is, or was, a castle in which there was not to be found a fair damsel; it more luckily happens that in the castle in question there are two; and the BARON OF DOLSHHEIM and THEODORE excite in the hearts of these, the Governor's daughters, a warm and lively interest; which, we are sorry to say, with all their efforts, they fail of imparting to the drama.

The young ladies are of very different characters. AMALIA (performed admirably well by MADAME CAMPORESE) is a romantic sentimentalist, and pours forth her sorrows in all sorts of airs, duets, trios, &c. BATILDE is a sprightly creature, flying about and twisting round the stage, as if she was determined not to be caught. We doubt whether this was quite suited to CARADORI: her singing is full of sweetness, full of melody, but her performance of the arch, thoughtless girl was not equally satisfactory.

SIGNOR CARTONI made a very good FREDERICK; but with all our admiration of his quick conception of the military peculiarities of the monarch, we would refer him to Mr. FARREN, of Covent-Garden, for a few hints as to the air, dress, and manner of the Prussian King.—The supplications of AMALIA were the best feature of the Opera, and did great credit to the actress. AMBROGETTI, in rather a new style of character for him, was very good.

The music, though professedly new, we could have sworn we had heard often before; the scenery was abominable; the dresses slovenly, the attention to stage-business woeful. But all that was wanting was there; for there was good singing; excellent dancing; and above all, plenty of conversation, and a fashionable audience; and as long as men can get invitations, and girls get a little flirting, by crowding this theatre—so as they are satisfied that the performers have been favourites somewhere else, and are engaged here at high salaries, it matters very little what is done on the stage.

THE PRATE, at DRURY LANE, is nearly dead. We think we need add very little to that, which we said of its merit last week, when we inform our Theatrical readers, that it has been indignantly disowned by Mr. DIMOND, of Bath.

MISS F. BRUNTON made her appearance on Thursday, in JULIET, of which, for her sake, we will say nothing.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Your exposure of the Norfolk Meeting, and such like congregations of egregious fools, does infinite good. Many worthy well-meaning persons attend, and more read the proceedings of, such meetings, under a delusion as to their real object, character, and weight, which delusions your strictures cannot fail to dissipate.

But while you delineate the assembled groups, permit an humbler artist to sketch an individual. Persons who are such blockheads as to be attracted to such meetings by the honey and treacle of Radical applause, will soon be disgusted, if they find that they must also swallow the bitter truths of JOHN BULL!

The foremost patriot at the Norfolk Meeting was that pride of old English honour and *Whig nobility*—the EARL OF ALBEMARLE. The tree, says the Scripture, is known by its fruits; but it is not less true, that the fruits may be guessed from the tree: and if one could not expect peaches from a bramble, or pine apples from a Dutch onion, so I should not be induced to expect any very genuine British sentiments from the descendant of MYNHEER JOOST VON KEEPEL, created about a century ago, EARL OF ALBEMARLE!

The first rise of this worthy was not very honourable—he was a mere favourite—a foreign minion, who crept into high station and unmerited honours by the back stairs, and was enriched by *grants from the Crown*, which, if they were to be attempted now-a-days, would be called *disgraceful, profligate, and infamous jobs*.

Hear what BISHOP BURNET says of the founder of this patriotic family:—“About this time the King (WILLIAM) set up a new favourite—VON KEEPEL, who was raised from a PAGE to the highest degree of favour any one ever attained—he was made EARL OF ALBEMARLE and Knight of the Garter; and by a quick and UNACCOUNTABLE progress, he seemed to have engrossed the Royal favour so entirely, that he disposed of every thing which was in the King's power.”

The Bishop proceeds to give more odious details of the advancement of this Dutch minion, with which I need not trouble you nor your readers; I will only add, that all other historians give a similar account of this upstart; nor have I room to enumerate the extraordinary and most suspicious favours which his Master lavished on him. I do not know whether the estate in Norfolk, about which LORD ALBEMARLE talked so big the other day, was a direct prodigality to his ancestor, or whether it has been since purchased by the savings made from other prodigalities of the infatuated King.

This first LORD ALBEMARLE never ceased to be a Dutchman. After his Master's death he never resided in England. He married a Dutch woman, and his son, the second Earl, was born and educated in Holland. This Lord killed himself, it was said, by gluttony, and had so dissipated his father's ill-gotten riches, and the enormous favours he himself had received from the Crown, that, at his death, his whole family became pensioners and burdens on the public. The following account of this part of the family history was given the other day, in the *Literary Gazette*, on the authority of the late LADY HERVEY:—“The King, when he was solicited for LADY ALBEMARLE and her family, readily granted the request, but said it was hard that a man, who for thirty years past had every thing he asked for—which was EVERY THING THAT WAS TO BE HAD—should, at his death, leave him his whole family to keep; adding, what he had often said of him when alive, that he was *un vaurien aimable*.”

I am told that one half of this paternal character suits the present Lord—but whether it be the *vaurien* or the *aimable* I must leave to the judgment of those who know his Lordship better than I do.

The family of this vaurien was, in spite of the King's just reluctance, prodigally provided for out of the public purse—the widow had, as the *Literary Gazette* informs us, a pension of 2000*l.* a-year, equal to about 4000*l.* now-a-days, and all his sons were loaded with Royal favours and the most lucrative public offices.

The grand son of the VAURIEN is the present Lord; he held an office under all the Talents; but, except in this glorious administration, and at certain county meetings, I have heard nothing of the public services of this Lord. “*Civita fronde honore*”—He seems to be as good in his disposition, and as deserving a citizen as his illustrious ancestors; and, by this short statement, the public will be able to judge of the consistency and propriety with which this great grandson of a *minion*—this grandson of a *vaurien Dutchman*—this son of a perpetual placeman, sets himself up for a British patriot! VANDYKE.

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers, down to Thursday, arrived yesterday. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied with debating upon the law for regulating the liberty of the press. The debate, which has occupied several days, was further adjourned. A petition was presented by a Mr. Leumont, suggesting measures for recovering to France the possession of the Island of Hayti. Two officers, named Tellier and Wallebled, implicated in the Belfort conspiracy, have been arrested. M. Latour Maubourg has arrived in Constantinople. The differences between Persia and the Porte have been adjusted.

An alarming fire broke out yesterday morning about one o'clock, on the extensive premises of Messrs. Rhode and Co. sugar-refiners, in Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, which entirely consumed the back warehouse and stables in which it originated, the fire raged until near six o'clock, soon after which it was entirely extinguished without injuring their adjoining buildings, a plentiful supply of water being obtained from the well upon the premises, by means of their steam-engine, and the ready assistance afforded by the firemen of the various Insurance Companies, and other individuals. The loss is estimated under four thousand pounds, and it is said the premises are insured.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived	Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1	Dublin	—	—	Malta	—
1	Waterford	—	—	France	—
1	Guernsey & Jersey	1	—	Hamburg	1
1	Holland	—	—	Flanders	—
—	Gottenburg	3	—	Jamaica	—
—	Lisbon	—	—	Brazil	—

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 24.—Wind S.W. Arrived, the Two Brothers, Tinchin, from Figueira; Charlotte, Neuf, from Messina, with loss of boat and bulwarks; Patience, Best, from Messina, and Sally, Stevens, from St. Michael's. The Charlotte spoke, on the 22 inst. the Jane, of Bideford, beating up in Malaga Bay, having been blown out from thence, with loss of anchors, cables, and boats.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Arrived, the Three Friends, Cole, from Lisbon, in lat. 40: 41, long. 15; saw a brig, about 200 tons, dismasted, and no person on board; she had yellow sides.

On the 31st will be published, BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LX. January, 1822.

CONTENTS:—I. Historie and Gests of Maxilian, by Mr. Coleridge. Flight 1.—II. Sonnet.—III. The Night-Blowing Stock.—IV. The Man of War's Man. Chap. 3. Chap. 4.—V. The Lament of Ella.—VI. The Last Lament.—VII. Voyages and Travels of Columbus Secundus. Chap. 19. Hogmanay and New Year's Day.—VIII. Horæ Germanicæ. No. 13. Schlenker's Rudolph of Habsburg.—IX. The Ring and the Stream: A Drama, by David Lyndsay.—X. Moore's Irish Melodies.—XI. Letter from Hamburg.—XII. Sir Tristram, in Greek and German.—XIII. Mr. T. F. Kennedy and the Edinburgh Review.—XIV. Ancient National Melodies. Song 3, When this Old Book was New.—XV. The Wine-bibber's Glory, a New Song.—XVI. Lord Byron's Three New Tragedies.—XVII. Mr. Southey's Reply to Lord Byron.—XVIII. Valerius. A Roman Story. XIX. New Year's Day Congratulations. The Benison, Effusion of Friendship, &c. &c.—XX. Works preparing for Publication.—XXI. Monthly List of New Publications.—Printed for T. Cadell, Strand, London; and William Blackwood, No. 17, Prince's street, Edinburgh.

BRIGHTON MAGAZINE, No. II. will be published on Friday, Feb. 1st.—Contents: 1. Home Manufacture.—2. Political Prophecies, No. 2.—3. The Reflector, Nos. 1 and 2.—4. Decline of Nations.—5. Song.—6. On Female Bible Societies.—7. Song.—8. Agricultural Distresses, No. 2.—9. The Resignation.—10. The Dion.—11. On Literary Affectation.—12. Topography.—13. Song, from the "Son of Dion," an unpublished tragedy.—14. Stoicism.—15. Fem, the Persian.—16. Imitation of Horace.—17. False Appearances.—18. Remorse.—19. A Country Curate.—20. Sonnets.—21. The Wandering Jew.—22. Misfortunes of a Bashful Man.—23. Modern Manners.—24. The Bonaparte Enigma.—25. The Millstone.—26. The Pirate.—27. Sardanapalus and the Two Foscari.—28. Talents and Character of Buonaparte.—29. Theatrical Intelligence: King's Theatre, Covent Garden, Drury Lane.—30. University and Ecclesiastical Intelligence, containing Promotions, &c., with the value of every Living in the King's Books, and the Names of the Patrons.—31. Brighton Intelligence: List of New Publications; London and Country Bankrupts; Agricultural Report; London Markets.—London: W. Sans, Pall-mall; Wetton and Jarvis, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

On the 31st of January, price 6s. No. III. of THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane, London: and Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh.

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Fine.....	56s. 58s.	Hog Pease.....	22s. 23s.

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GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS INFORMATION.

Wheat, 49s 3d—Barley, 20s 2d—Oats, 16s 10d—Rye, 20s 6d—Beans, 2s 2d—Pease, 25s 4d.

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Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 p. oz.	New Dollars	£ s. d.
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10	Silver in Bars Stand 0 5 1	
New Doubloons 0 0 0	New Louis, each 0 0 1	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, Jan. 25.				
Amsterdam.....	12 7	C.F.	Trieste.....	10 14
Ditto at Sight.....	12 4		Madrid.....	36 1
Rotterdam.....	12 8		Bilbao.....	36 1
Antwerp.....	12 6		Seville.....	35 1
Hamburg.....	37 4		Leghorn.....	47
Altona.....	— 0		Venice.....	27 60
Paris, 3 days Sight.....	25 40		Naples.....	40
Ditto.....	25 70		Lisbon.....	50 1
Bordeaux.....	25 70		Rio Janeiro.....	44
Frankfort on Main.....	155		Bahia.....	50
Petersburg.....	— 3 U		Dublin.....	9 pence
Vienna.....	10 14	Bas. flo.	Cork.....	9 1

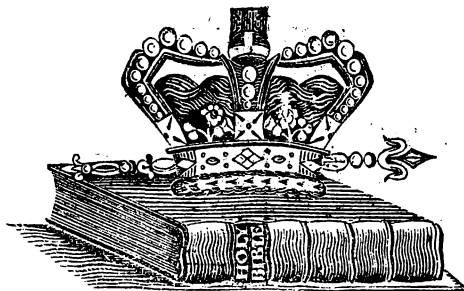
COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM THE 21ST TO THE 26TH OF JAN. 1822.

With the exception of Coffee, which has advanced from 3s. 6d. per Cwt., scarcely any alteration has taken place in the value of duce; there is, however, an increasing demand—the strong and of a good trade.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.					
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	236½	237	237½	237½	237½
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
3 per Cent. Consols.....	75½	75½	76	76	76
3½ per Cent. Consols.....	—	75½	76½	76½	76½
Consols for Account.....	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
4 per Cent. Consols.....	96	96½	96½	96½	96½
5 per Cent. Navy.....	108½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Bank Long Annuities.....	19½	19½	19½	19	19
India Bonds.....	80 p	80 p	81 p	81 p	81 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	7 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p
Ditto, 2½d.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ottoman.....	—	—	—	—	—

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Just published.

**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE**, No. LX. January, 1822.

CONTENTS:—I. Historie and Gestis of Maximilian, by Mr. Coleridge. Flight I.—II. Sonnet.—III. The Night-Blowing Thistle.—IV. The Man-of-War's Man. Chap. 3. Chap. 4.—V. The Lament of Ella.—VI. The Last Lament.—VII. Voyages and Travels of Columbus Secundus. Chap. 19. Hogmanay and New Year's Day.—VIII. Horæ Germanicæ. No. 13. Schlenker's Rudolph of Habsburg.—IX. The Ring and the Stream: A Drama, by David Lyndsay.—X. Moore's Irish Melodies.—XI. Letter from Hamburg.—XII. Sir Tristram, in Greek and German.—XIII. Mr. T. F. Kennedy and the Edinburgh Review.—XIV. Ancient National Melodies. Song 3, When this Old Book was New.—XV. The Wine-hibber's Glory, a New Song.—XVI. Lord Byron's Three New Tragedies.—XVII. Mr. Southey's Reply to Lord Byron.—XVIII. Valerius, A Roman Story. XIX. New-Year's Day Congratulations. The Benison, Effusion of Friendship, &c. &c.—XX. Works preparing for Publication.—XXI. Monthly List of New Publications.—Printed for T. Cadell, Strand, London; and William Blackwood, No. 17, Prince's street, Edinburgh.

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**LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.**

Carlton House, Jan. 30, 1822.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Chas. Paget to be Groom of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to His Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, resign.

**WAR-OFFICE.** 1st Feb. 1822.

1st Reg. Life Guards: Lieut. Hon. A. C. Legge, to be Capt. vice Martin, prom.; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. C. Gore, to be Lieut. vice Legge; Lord F. L. Gower to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Gore.—4th Reg. Drag. Guards: R. Bolton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Hunter, prom.—9th Reg. Light Drag.: Surg. A. Colclough, to be Surg. vice O'Connor, who retires.—1st Reg. Foot: Ens. C. Campbell to be Lieut. vice Wetherall, dec.; Ens. W. H. Church, to be Ens. vice Campbell.—2d Ditto: Capt. J. R. Kell, to be Capt. vice Boyd, who exc.—4th Ditto: Brev. Lieut. Col. A. D. Faunce to be Lieut. Col. vice Piper, dec.; Brev. Lieut. Col. G. D. Willson to be Major, vice Faunce; Serj. Maj. R. Mullaly to be Quarter-master, vice Doran.—10th Ditto: Lieut. S. Broom to be Lieut. vice M'Nair, who exc.—21st Ditto: Sec. Lieut. H. Havelock to be First Lieut. vice Bridgeman, prom.—30th Ditto: Ensign J. Berridge to be Lieut. vice M'Dougall, dec.; W. O. Gunning, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Berridge.—40th Ditto: W. Senhouse, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dawson, prom.—53d Ditto: Brev. Maj. J. Wheatstone to be Major, vice Giles, dec.; Lieut. W. Booth to be Capt. vice Wheatstone; J. Wheatstone, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gray, prom.—59th Ditto: Ensign C. S. Jones, to be Ens. vice Barlow, prom.—Serj. Maj. W. Ellary to be Quarter-master, vice Franklin, dec.—65th Ditto: Lieut. I. Hart, to be Capt. vice Moorehouse, to be Lieut. Ens. J. Mulhern, vice Strangeways, dec.; Ensign A. O'Donnell, vice Hart, prom. To be Ensigs: Ensign W. Amsinck, vice Mulhern; Ensign W. Foley, vice O'Donnell.—67th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. R. M'Nair to be Lieut. vice Broom.—69th Ditto: Gent. Cadet Hon. R. Hare to be Ensign, vice Wetherall, prom.—84th Ditto: Lieut. H. W. S. Stewart to be Lieut. vice Smith, who exchanges.—87th Ditto: To be Lieuts.: Ensign J. Shipp, vice Bowes, app. Adj.; Ensign H. Spaight, vice Dunlevie, dec.—To be Ensigs: Ensign R. Mends, vice Spaight.—89th Ditto: Ensign C. G. King to be Lieut. vice Chambers, dec.; T. Prendergast, Gent. to be Ensign, vice King.—Rifle Brigade, H. C. Daniel, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice Havelock, prom.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.—To be Capt.: Capt. T. Carter; Capt. R. Mackrell.—To be Ensigs: Ensign J. Mackay; Ensign W. Buchanan.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.: Capt. T. M'Neill to be Capt.—3d Royal Vet. Batt.: Ensign G. Boreham to be Ensign; Quartermaster W. H. Yellon to be Adjutant.—Hospital Staff: Purveyor's Clerk T. E. Pierce to be Dep. Purveyor to the Forces.

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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 29.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Richard Hamilton, Esq. one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

CROWN OFFICE, Jan. 29.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Borough of King's Lynn.—The Most Honourable William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called the Marquis of Titchfield, in the room of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart. deceased.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cooper and Harris, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers.—Birke, Ogden, and Simpson, Rochdale, rope-makers.—Bailey and Myatt, Manchester, merchants.—Beebe and Dale, Manchester, school-masters.—Franklin and Fenton, Dartford, chemists.—Moore and Farrer, Castle-court, Budge-row, coal-merchants.—Bennett and Richardson, Chorley, wholesale beer-brewers.—Burton and Stevens, Church-stairs, Rotherhithe, boat-builders.—W. and J. Eccles, and Cole, Glasgow, merchants.—Demerara, —Poore and Sharp, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, milliners.—Tillett and Tower, Norwich, whitsters.—Aldridge and Garland, jun. Poole, corn-merchants.

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At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 5, J. R. Brown, New-road, dealer.—Feb. 19, J. Peck, Blackheath-hill, carpenter.—March 2, T. Bowditch, Lime-street, factor.—Feb. 19, H. W. Smith, Bird's-buildings, Islington, tea-dealer.—Feb. 5, G. Hardisty, and J. Cowing, Bedford-court, woollen-draper.—Feb. 16, T. Cobbe, Westhouse, W. Ellis, Castlefield, J. Wilks, jun. Burley, W. Holdsworth, Bradford, and J. Holdsworth, Morley, Yorkshire, flax-spinners.—Feb. 19, J. Burn, Lothbury, merchant.—Feb. 19, F. Eybe and A. Schmaeck, Bury-court, merchants.—Feb. 19, W. Grundon, New Malton, merchant.—Feb. 21, J. Richardby, Durham, joiner.—Feb. 4, J. Clay, Kingston-upon-Hull, mercant.—Feb. 20, W. Almond, jun. New-bridge, Cornwall, beer-brewer.—Feb. 21, T. Reynolds, Highworth, draper.—Feb. 23, W. Gatrix, Manchester, calico-printer.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 19.

R. S. Latham, Bath, woollen-drauer.—J. Knowles, Salford, machine-maker.—H. Nash, Oxford-street, chemist.—J. Flinn, Liverpool, merchant.—J. W. Cole, Peterborough, banker.—H. Smith, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer.—F. Penn, jun. Walthamstow, plumber.—J. Crump, Coventry, ribbon-dresser.—W. Poole, Smith-street, Clerkenwell, coal merchant.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 26th ult. states, that insidious reports were circulated in that capital of an insurrectionary movement having manifested itself at Brest; and, it was added, that two régiments of marines, and one of infantry of the line, had hoisted the standard of revolt. It was not believed that the affair, whatever it might turn out to be, was so serious as thus represented, but the Government immediately adopted the necessary measures for repressing any factious enterprise.

The Chamber of Deputies have been engaged, during the last week, in debating the law respecting the freedom of the press. A new clause, professing to be for the protection of religion, excited a considerable sensation. In point of fact, religion was already expressly, but generally, (without specification of any particular form of Christian worship) protected by the law. The new article expressly renders inviolable the religion of the State, or Catholic religion.

The adjourned debate on Monday was on the 4th Article, which enacts a penalty and imprisonment against those "who endeavour to excite hostility against the King's Government, or to bring it into contempt," and to which the Commission added an amendment, that "the said enactment should not infringe upon the right of discussing and censuring the acts of Ministers." M. Darrieux proposed to substitute the phrase, "the Representative Government, such as it is constituted by the Charter," for the words "King's Government." Personalities were uttered on all sides. The President, after much exertion, restored order. The amendment of the Commission was finally adopted.

Letters from France contain accounts of movements in several parts of that country: the last letters received represent these disturbances as of a serious nature. Simultaneous attempts had been made by the garrisons of Brest and Rochefort: a detachment from the latter place proceeded to Soubise, where the tri-coloured flag was displayed, and whence emissaries were sent to Bordeaux and other places.

By an estimate made in 1821, it appears that the population of France amounts to 30,465,261 souls.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 22.—The Court of Assizes yesterday passed sentence, after seven hours deliberation, in the affair of the *Frasi Libérale*. Messrs. Maubach and Collette were acquitted, and the Count Despeire de la Ferté and Mr. Oils condemned to a year's imprisonment, and to payment of the costs.

VIENNA, JAN. 14.—The *Austrian Observer* of to-day contains the following article:—"The latest accounts from Constantinople, (received by express) are to the 25th of December.—On the 26th, in the afternoon, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, the French Ambassador, arrived here on board one of the King's ships. The next day he was visited by the Diplomatic Body. Yesterday he announced his arrival to the Porte. To-day he received the formal visit of the Interpreter of the Porte, and the presents usual from the Porte on this occasion.—The Porte has received the following intelligence from Bagdad:—"The Persians have entirely ceased hostilities; and peace may be considered as concluded between the two Powers. This notice was brought by a Tartar, who left Bagdad on the 10th of November."

According to the same accounts the cholera morbus has raged dreadfully in those countries, and especially in Schiraz. More than 700 persons have fallen victims in a few days to this pestilential disorder.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 30th Dec. says, that the Pacha of Janina still holds out; and that a part of the Janissaries have obstinately refused to march to the Morea.

Accounts from Ceuta say, that Tetuan was hard pressed by the Emperor Muley Suliman, but that the citizens held out, having received notice from Muley Zeid that he was coming to their relief. The troops of Suliman had beheaded a spy taken with dispatches from Zeid to Tetuan.

Madrid papers to the 18th ult. state that some disturbances had broken out at Valencia on the 7th Jan. which continued two days. There had been some discord between the artillery and the cuirassiers of the garrison, which was adjusted. However, a quarrel took place between the troops and the populace.—Private letters state that the affair is not likely to end; the militia having vowed vengeance against the artillery of the garrison for firing on a group of citizens, by which several persons were killed and wounded.

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 4th of January (N.S.) Great confidence continued to be entertained in that capital that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. No stronger proof of this can be adduced, than that the Exchange continued to improve gradually.

The latest intelligence from the Morea states, that the Greeks had fallen out with each other, a part of them had proposed to declare Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti King of Peloponnesus. This project, however, found many opponents, who supported the establishment of a Republic. It was supposed that this difference might lead to serious consequences.—A large number of armed vessels were cruising in the neighbourhood of Argos. An English vessel, near Napoli had been fired upon by them, but on the unexpected appearance of the Cambrian British frigate in the offing, the Greeks abandoned the attack, and were detained by the Cambrian.—At Napoli di Romana, the inhabitants were in total ignorance of the state of the war between the Greeks and the Turks; they had had no communication with Constantinople for some months.

Letters from Barcelona of the 12th inst. state, that the weather had become very cold, and that the fever had almost instantly ceased. No deaths had since occurred, and very few sick remained.

Letters and papers have arrived from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of October. The fall of Lima had produced a very animating effect upon trade there, and a great number of vessels had been dispatched thither with cargoes, in the full expectation of large profits.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 14th of November, state, that the Caffres have commenced a new war, and that Gaika, the Caffre Chief, with whom a treaty of peace and amity (which it was hoped would be lasting) had been made, has again taken up arms, and is actively employed in raising and equipping a force, which is to be directed against the infant colony. The pretence for this proceeding is stated in the same advices to be, that the British have been guilty of a breach of good faith, by entering and settling in the terri-

tory of the Caffres, beyond the Great Fish River. Gaika contends that, by the treaty, this ground was to remain untouched by colonists. We learn, by recent advices from Malta, that the Authorities of the Island were adopting measures, and had given orders, for the observance of the strictest neutrality between the Turks and the Greeks. One order had made its appearance in the beginning of January, prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder from the island. The stock there amounted to about 3000 barrels.

## IRELAND.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE, JAN. 26.—The celebration of the anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, is necessarily postponed. Due notice will be given of the day on which the celebration will take place at the Castle.

IRISH KNIGHTS.—The following are the names of some of the gentlemen who have been knighted by the different Lord Lieutenants who have governed here since the Union, and whose honours are now declared to be null and void:—Sir James Riddall, Sir Arthur Clarke, Sir Edward Stanley, Sir John Ferns, Sir Wm. Smith, Sir Thomas Whelan, Sir Wm. Betham, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Charles Vernon, Sir John Phillimore, (R.N.) Sir John Burgoyne, Sir John Stevenson, and Sir Thomas Moriarty.—Lord! what will *Mistress Grundy* say?

Mrs. Morgan's work of "*Italy*" is upon sale at all the booksellers. Mrs. Morgan's attack upon Mr. Croker is contained in that Lady's—no; that female's novel, called "*Florence McCarthy*." Mrs. Morgan is writing a new work against the Ministry and *The Quarterly Reviewers*; and Mr. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Morgan's spouse, has a forthcoming production, likely, it is said, to attract the attention of practitioners in midwifery! Mr. Arthur Clarke's Vapour and Shower Baths are esteemed the best in Dublin. Mr. Jas. Riddall at present holds his office at the Corn Exchange, Burgh-quay!—*Dublin Patriot*.

The Mayor and Corporation of Cork have presented the freedom of that city in a gold box to the Marquis Wellesley, and in a silver box to W. Goulburn, Esq.

In the course of the present month the Special Commission again commences its operations in Limerick. It will then sit in Kerry, Cork, and perhaps Tipperary. There has been, unfortunately, a large increase of crime since its adjournment.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Letters received in town, in substance, state, that the coach which left this city on Thursday se'nnight for Tralee was stopped, four miles to the west of Macroom, by a large party of Whiteboys, who had collected in great force on the mountains in that neighbourhood. R. Hedges Eyre, Esq. accompanied by other Magistrates, with a party of Carbineers, the 11th Regiment, and the Rifle Brigade, under the command of a Field Officer, proceeded to the place, and after a smart engagement the insurgents were completely routed, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and twenty-one prisoners, who have been lodged in the Castle of Macroom. None of Mr. Hedges Eyre's party were injured. Two of the insurgents' bodies were taken into the town of Macroom, but were not recognized.—*Cork Paper*.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.—The mail due from Kerry last evening did not arrive, nor had it come to hand at one o'clock this day. We are, therefore, without any direct intelligence from the scene of disturbance. In the middle of the night, however, an express arrived at the Post-office, dated from Macroom, and directed for Dublin Castle, whence it was forwarded this morning, announcing that another conflict took place yesterday between the military, commanded by Col. Mitchell, and accompanied by Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart. and a party of the Whiteboys, who had left the neighbourhood of Dunmanway, for the purpose of joining the main body in the hilly country about Macroom. The result was the complete dispersion of the band, after having had two killed, several wounded, and a great many taken prisoners, who were brought into Macroom, and lodged in the Castle. We learn, further, that another engagement occurred between a party of the Rifle Brigade, who had charge of some cars laden with ammunition, which they were accompanying from Macroom to Bandon, and a party of the same deluded people, at a place called Clara Mountain, near Kilmurry, in which some of the latter were killed and wounded.—*Cork Paper*, 26th ult.

The White Boys of the South are carrying their lawless measures to an alarming extent. They have attacked the mail-coach, and murdered several persons. They have resisted small parties of the military for a moment, and, exclusively of prisoners, many of them have been killed and wounded. Through a private channel we are enabled to give the following authentic particulars of the attack on the mail-coach. The coach left Cork at five o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and was attacked by a large body of the insurgents at Carriganama, about five miles beyond Macroom. The coachman was severely wounded with a pike, and the guard also in the head by a musket shot. Three of the horses were piked, and the fourth was carried off by the assailants; the coach was thrown into a boghole. The bags missing are those of Mill-street, Killarney, and Tralee bye, with Mill-street and Killarney, Dublin. By letters received this morning, we learn that the road was dug up in many parts between Mill-street and Killarney, and the coach could not proceed in that direction further than the former place.—(*Dublin Paper*, 26th ult.)

THE OUTRAGES AT BANTRY.—The following letter, written by Earl Bantry to a gentleman of this city, gives authentic particulars of the late daring infraction of the peace:

"BANTRY, JAN. 22.—On being informed that the pass of the glen was in possession of the Whiteboys, I called on Major Carthew to give me a party to aid the civil power; he at once complied, and with 14 of the 39th, the Major, Captain O'Sullivan, Captain White, my eldest son (Lord Beershaven), constables and tenantry in all, including the military, 65, on horseback, proceeded at five yesterday morning. The Major took a commanding position over the Glen, and we had scarcely gone through it, when they fired on my party on the road, but I considered it too distant to return their fire; a man came from where the firing commenced with a pike in his hand; and expected we were of Captain Rock's party—this man is a prisoner. The Whiteboys on our return back kept firing, and Major Carthew received them in the very best manner. I detached Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten others, on foot, to his assistance, as the nature of the country would not permit the cavalry to act. It is with great regret I am obliged to state that one soldier, too far in advance, was killed by spades, sticks, &c. Two of the persons who killed him were instantly shot dead. We have taken six prisoners, and report says, one Lynch, of Ballyvoorney, was shot dead; another man, named Cronin, and one Leary, shot badly; and numbers wounded. The Major says twelve were killed. All the country was in motion—Clonacreena, Ballyvoorney, &c. last night, and the dead and wounded were supposed to be taken off to distant places.—(*Cork Paper*, 26th ult.)

The Dublin Paper of the 26th ult. says:—An official statement of the circumstance noticed above, has been transmitted to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Goulburn.—Several atrocious outrages are committing in the City of Cork, by miscreants who style themselves "the Union of Trades."—Yesterday a Privy Council was held at the Castle, at which the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, the parish of Garristown, county of Dublin, and the parishes of Archath, Clonalvey, and Piercestown Landy, and Bellewstown Hill, in the county of Meath, were proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance, and to require an extraordinary establishment of Police.

CARLOW, JAN. 28.—On Thursday night last, as the Rev. Mr. Trench, Rector of Kellsstown, in this county, with Mrs. Trench, their two sons, and the Rev. Mr. Gore, were returning in Mr. Trench's own coach, with post horses, from Castlestown, they were attacked by a number of armed ruffians, near the Old Steeple of Kellsstown. Three shots were fired at the postillion, one of which passed close to Mr. Trench's head, the other entered the body of one of the horses, near the postillion's left knee, who, notwithstanding, whipped on, and proceeded with all possible speed, to the top of the hill, near the church, of which Mr. Trench is Rector, where the poor horse that was best of their way to the house of the parish clerk, and immediately barricaded the door, three shots were now fired into the house, through the door, after which the assaulting party came to a parley, and delivered of himself and family! On assuring the ruffians he had no money about him, they lessened their demand to 40 guineas, which was repaid upon the same principle as before. The party now thought proper to retire from the house.

LIMERICK, JAN. 23.—On Monday night, a party of villains went to a house on the lands of Summerhill, county Tipperary, the property of John Green, Esq. of Greenmount, and after giving notice that if they cut to pieces three ploughs which Mr. Green had sent there, intending to have the land cultivated at his own expense, as it was an unlet farm.—Last night, an armed party attacked the house of Thos. Slattery, of Faba, near Kildimo, a farmer. They gave Slattery some desperate wounds with a pistol about the head, and otherwise severely

ill-treated him. They afterwards attacked a house on a farm lately taken, and after severely beating John Coleman, a resident thereon, with a pistol on the head, gave orders to him instantly to quit, and for Fitzgerald to give up the farm.—They also attacked other houses in the same neighbourhood, the owners having been guilty of a breach of Captain Rock's orders, by taking farms, of which the above-named Slattery was charged, he having taken a farm about four years ago.—On Tuesday evening, upwards of twenty men, all armed with muskets, entered Curragh House, the seat of Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, Bart. They called for the gardener, about ten of the gang took him by the neck, and dragged him into the yard, where others of the party had previously secured the steward. The Captain ordered them both to prepare for death; to take off their neck-kerchiefs, and place them over their eyes. The gardener begged for mercy, and swore to leave Curragh by the 1st of February, or he should certainly suffer death. The steward was only reprimanded, and cautioned not to be so attentive in future. They were all disguised, some wearing white handkerchiefs tied round their heads, and others with green and black veils tied close on their faces.—On the night of Tuesday last, a gang of ruffians, consisting of about sixteen, well armed with muskets, fixed bayonets, and swords, attacked several houses between Slough hall and Askeaton, beat one man severely, and cut him on the head with a sword, tendered an oath to another, and threatened all the owners of these houses if they did not give up lands which they had recently taken.—Several houses in Kilkullane and Ragamans were entered and plundered on the night of Tuesday last, by an armed banditti, who demanded arms and ammunition. The day following, Carew O'Grady, Esq. attended by the Police division quartered at Herbertstown, made an active search for arms, which continued from seven o'clock in the evening to eleven the next morning, and succeeded in taking a blunderbuss, two muskets, a carbine, a pistol, three bayonets, and two powder-horns, together with a quantity of flint, slugs, and bullets.—The house of Mr. Ferdinand Leyne, of Ballyhenesy, was attacked on Tuesday night by a numerous banditti. Lieut. Kerry Supple, and his brother, Mr. James Supple, were in the house with Mr. Leyne. The ruffians demanded arms, and received an immediate refusal from Lieut. Supple. A shot was fired at him, which grazed his lip; a volley was fired in return from Mr. Leyne's party into the midst of the banditti, and a continued fire kept up for some time on both sides. Two of the ruffians were seen to fall, and a retreat speedily ensued. A blunderbuss, a great coat with blood on it, a pair of shoes, &c. were left behind by those misguided men.—This morning, in broad-day light, at eleven o'clock, the house of Mr. Henry Oliver (within half a mile of the town of Castleisland, where a military detachment is now stationed) was attacked by upwards of 200 ruffians, who robbed it of 14 or 15 stand of arms, which they carried off in triumph.—In the neighbourhood of Listowel, constant outrages are committed. A few nights since, Ballyhorgan-house, the seat of W. R. Hillard, Esq. was attacked and arms demanded. Different other houses in that district were also visited, and arms taken within that week back. The neighbourhood of Killarney is also much disturbed; on Monday night last, about two hundred ruffians went through Lord Kenmare's demesne, and deprived his Lordship's park-keeper of some arms, and about nine pounds of gunpowder.—(*Tralee Paper*.)

In consequence of the non-arrival, on Thursday evening, in Tralee, of the mail-coach from Cork, it was determined to send the mail from Tralee to Cork, on Friday morning, by a special messenger. Accordingly, a Mr. Brereton, head clerk to the proprietor of the mail-coach, set out from Tralee, on last Friday morning, at six o'clock, on horseback, with the mail-bags, and attended by one of the assistants belonging to the office. On their arrival at a place called Tuckley, which is situate about twelve miles beyond Killarney, on the road to Cork, they were surrounded by a numerous party of the insurgents, who commenced their horrible outrages, by mortally wounding the horse on which Mr. Brereton rode. They then dragged the unfortunate man to the ground, and after having wounded him in several places with bayonets and pikes, finished the atrocious crime by severing his head from his body with a blow of a scythe affixed to a pole, or billet of wood. The person who had accompanied him was taken prisoner; but, in the confusion of the moment, he was so fortunate as to make his escape. He brought the first account of this horrible act to Tralee.—(*Correspondent*.)

NEWMARKET.—It appears from a letter of Lieutenant Green, dated the 26th ult. that the insurgents, to the amount of about one thousand, had approached that town, about four o'clock on Friday last, for the purpose of, as it was supposed, making an attack upon it, when Captain Kapprock and Lieutenant Green, with about 30 men of the 26th regiment, went out to meet them. On the first fire of the military they fled in all directions, but several were killed and wounded, and three prisoners were taken and brought into the town.

CORK.—Several houses in the lands of Lehanahmore, were attacked and robbed. The arms of which they have been robbed, are as follows:—John Baker, a blunderbuss and pistol; two persons named Cottrell, two guns; Nicholas White, one gun. The insurgents came in great numbers, and were armed with guns, bayonets on poles, scythes, &c. On Thursday night last, a party proceeded to Mr. Beale's manufactory, at Monard, where they stripped and carried off about 2 cwt. of lead from the roof of the iron works. William P. White, Esq. having received information that Roger Heffernan, a shopkeeper, in the South Main-street, was in the habit of selling powder at night to the insurgents, he went to his house at ten o'clock, on Saturday night last, and saw a countryman go in, and the door shut and bolted. Mr. W. instantly went up to the door, and heard the conversation; saw the powder and ball weighed and made up in papers, then tied up in the countryman's great coat. Mr. White drew his sword, seized Heffernan, and forced his way over the half-door, and was followed by other gentlemen. They found 14 pounds of powder, and a quantity of small balls in the man's great coat; and on searching, they found two barrels of powder hid on a joist. They committed Heffernan and the countryman, named McCarthy, to the bridewell, where they deposited the powder, &c. Forty-nine prisoners were brought in yesterday evening, from Macroom, by a detachment of Horse and Foot, and lodged in the gaol. Two more were afterwards brought in on the Kerry coach; one from Macroom, and another from Mill-street, both of whom were sent to the county gaol. This morning a strong detachment of the Rifle Brigade marched from this city for Bandon. They are to be followed by other troops, to the amount of some thousands. On Saturday night last, the haggard of Captain Thomas Herriek, Cuilcirke, containing nearly 70 tons of hay, 10 stacks of wheat, two stacks of oats, and one of barley, in the parish of Ballymartle, and within four miles of Kinsale, was maliciously set on fire, and the whole totally consumed. There has been a most serious affair between the military and insurgents, near Kanturk. The troops were commanded by General Sir John Lambert. It is stated that the insurgents had thirteen men killed, and that the army also suffered, but not so considerably. The country between Mill-street and Macroom may be said to be in possession of the insurgents. We have just learned that an affair has occurred in the neighbourhood of Mill-street, between the peasantry and a part of the Rifle Brigade, probably that referred to in the preceding report. The peasantry attacked the house of one Armit. While the attack was going on, a party of the Rifle Brigade came up, and the peasantry retreated. But, on a signal given, they rushed down the hill. The military fired, killed six, and the remainder fled in disorder; thirty are stated to have been made prisoners.—(*Dublin Paper*.)

On Sunday evening, the house of Mr. Max, of Garreencreen, was entered by a number of armed men, who forced their way into the parlour, where the family were at tea. One of the miscreants discharged a pistol; the contents of which, lodged in the arm of Mr. Max, jun. The fellows obtained two fowling pieces, with which they departed.—(*Kilkenny Paper*.)

TRALEE, JAN. 26.—As the communication between this town and Cork is completely interrupted, we are indebted to the accounts through Limerick this morning, for whatever information we possess. As soon as it was known yesterday in Killarney, that the arrival of the coach had been prevented by a body of insurgents, the detachment of the 39th regiment, under the command of Major D'Arcy, and a small party of Dragoons, with a body of forty or fifty Gentlemen, well armed, proceeded towards Mill-street for the purpose of encountering them.

CORK, JAN. 28.—The same party, after committing the murder of Mr. Brereton, made a desperate attack on Friday last, upon this town. They assailed the Bridewell, probably for the purpose of rescuing some prisoners, and broke the windows, before the military could act; but were finally beat off by about 14 of the 39th regiment, who followed their number.

KILLARNEY.—Great alarm prevailed in this town on Friday se'nnight, in consequence of Mr. McCarthy, of Headfort, a Magistrate, entering the town and informing the inhabitants that the Whiteboys were in great force on the hills between Inch and Killarney. This

gentleman took out a party consisting of two detachments of the 39th and Carabineers, and accompanied by a number of gentlemen. The Whiteboys fled ere the party could come up with them, but they succeeded in making eight prisoners, who were all sent off to Tralee gaol. Information has just reached us from most unquestionable authority, and which must afford gratification to every person who sets any value on the peace and character of the country, that the inhabitants of the parishes of Clondrohid and Kilmichael, near Macroom, where the late melancholy conflict took place between them and the military, have voluntarily come forward to surrender their arms, and take the oath of allegiance. The only parish holding out is Iveleary. The arms are to be surrendered at Clondrohid.—(*Dublin Paper.*)

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

TUESDAY.—An application was made to the Lord Chancellor to bring the parties before him for contempt in carrying off Miss Drewe, an infant ward of this Court, eighteen years old, who resided with a Mrs. Byfield. It was stated by the applicant, that on Wednesday, the 23d ult. a Mrs. Turner called on Mrs. Byfield, and informed her that the infant was married to her son, Wm. Turner, on the Sunday she eloped. She did not deny that she and her family knew that the infant was a ward of Court, and acknowledged that her son, John Turner, and her grand-daughter, Elizabeth Turner, were privy and assisted in the marriage of the infant with Wm. Turner.—The Lord Chancellor ordered them to attend him on a future day.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—Arthur and James Foster were brought up for judgment, for smuggling. It appeared from the affidavits that two horses, laden with smuggled whiskey, were seized, near Newcastle, and removed to Longtown. The defendants went to a public-house, where the liquor was placed for safety, and prevailed on the officers to give them a portion to drink. The consequence was intoxication and a rescue. In the struggle a pistol went off and wounded Hall, but no further personal injury was sustained.—The defendants were sentenced to be imprisoned four months in the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields.

A rule was granted, in the nature of *quo warranto*, against the Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, the Mayor of Petersfield, on the grounds, first, that he had been elected by a Jury selected and nominated by the Steward, who is the Judge of the Court; and secondly, that the Steward, Mr. C. J. Hector, after nominating the Jury, had remained with them during the time they were retired to consider their presentment, for the purpose of influencing them in the election of the several officers.

A Rule for a Criminal Information was granted against a Magistrate in the county of Carmarthen. The affidavits stated no less than ten distinct charges of misconduct. After mentioning two of them, the Court stopped the Learned Counsel.

An application made some time ago, was renewed on behalf of Dr. Battine, who claims to be discharged out of the custody of the Marshal of this Court, on the ground of being one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, or one of the King's domestic servants, entitled to privilege from arrest; but the Court observed, that no person is entitled to privilege unless he is a servant with fee. With respect to servants without fee, the King may assert his own dignity by requiring their attendance. He is entitled to ask for no relief of the King, otherwise he would issue his writ of privilege.—Application refused.

FRIDAY.—*The King v. Lewis*.—The defendant was brought up to receive judgment for obstructing Revenue Officers. It appeared from the affidavits, that the boat of the Greyhound cutter went to examine a vessel constructed for smuggling, and some opposition was made by the men on board. The defendant was not the most active. Sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Dorchester Gaol.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

TUESDAY.—*Groom and Others v. Sir T. Champneys*.—A rule had been obtained last Term, to shew cause why a deed of annuity granted by Sir T. Champneys to Messrs. Howard and Gibbs, as partners in the Star Life Annuity Office, should not be set aside. In the year 1818, Sir T. (then Mr.) Champneys wanted to raise the sum of 20,000l. by way of annuity—it was raised at the Star Annuity Office, at the rate of 12 per cent. and 1800l. deducted for their agency and procurator of the advance. It was contended that this deduction vitiated the deed, inasmuch as it was a retention of part of the consideration, and as such was contrary to the provisions of the 53d Geo. III. It was also stated that Howard and Gibbs were not registered partners of the Star Life Annuity Office at the time the deed was drawn.—The case was argued for several days, when

The Chief Justice said.—The question here is simply this—Was any part of the sum agreed for kept back from Sir T. Champneys or not? A most extortionate sum of nine per cent. was agreed to be paid for the procurator of the advance, for which there was also an annuity interest at 12 per cent., and even the small balance of 1132l. was not paid to the defendant, but carried to the credit of his account. Sir T. Champneys' affidavit conveys a positive denial that any money was ever paid into his hands. What I complain of is, that Gibbs has not met the point of the charge—this charge is infected with fraud, and nothing will meet it but a simple, plain, and positive denial. Where then do I find the denial of an agreement for the nine per cent.—or a subsequent abandonment of such a contract? It is no where denied. The pressure of this case is against him, and I think the rule should be made absolute.—The rest of the Court were of the same opinion, and the rule was made absolute, with the understanding that it should be ascertained by the proper officer, what sum, if any, was advanced for the use of Sir T. Champneys; and that he should be accountable for such sum, together with the legal interest of five per cent. from the date of the grant of the annuity.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Captain James Williams, R.N. was opposed. The Captain had been discharged under the Act in 1816. In his examination he stated, that he is on half-pay, holding a pension of 250l. per annum for wounds received at Copenhagen; that his income arising from his services altogether is 441l.; that he had eight children, seven under ten years of age, and the eighth an apprentice to a surgeon.—He was opposed by Mr. Andrews the Barrister, who made use of observations as affecting the character of Captain Williams, which the Court reprehended, and ordered that 130l. per annum should be set apart towards the liquidation of Capt. Williams's debts.—Discharged.

## SOUTHWARK SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Thomas Higgins, a waterman, was tried for stealing four ounces of silver plate, the property of Mr. Digby Powell. The prosecutor and his wife had been to Margate in October, and on their return by one of the steam packets, a crowd of boats, as is usual, surrounded the vessel under pretence of assisting the passengers to reach the shore. In the bustle which they occasioned, the trunk of the prosecutor, containing plate and wearing apparel, value £200, was stolen. In a day or two after the prisoner offered a silver tea-pot and a pepper-caster for sale, to a Mr. Roberts, in the Borough, these articles were beaten up in a mass, which induced suspicion in the mind of Mr. R. and he was taken into custody.—The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

An immense quantity of sovereigns has been lately sent from this country to Ireland. One house has exported about 50,000 per week for the last four or five weeks.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.—It is a very remarkable circumstance, that the Composer of the universally-admired music of "God save the King" should have remained a matter of doubt, which is now completely set at rest in a publication issued by Mr. Clark, of the King's Chapel Royal; his name is most appropriate, as it is no other than the national character *John Bull*. Mr. Clark has traced from the records of the Merchant Tailors' Company, that it was composed on the wonderful escape of King James I. from the Powder Plot, and sung in their Hall by the gentlemen and children of His Majesty's Chapel Royal on the day when King James dined there, to celebrate his escape from the Gunpowder Plot. The Dean and Sub-Dean were present, and an organ was erected in the Hall upon the occasion, which was on the 16th of July, 1607. Dr. JOHN BULL was first Professor of Music to Gresham College in 1596, and was chosen Organist to King James I. in 1607, and played before the King at the above entertainment. It appears by the Merchant Tailors' records that the Master of the Company conferred with Ben Jonson, who was then Poet Laureate, to write some verses for an Anthem, which he accordingly did, beginning with "God save Great James our King," and Dr. John Bull set them to music, which is the same so universally admired now George is substituted. In Dr. John Bull's MS. Catalogue of Music, No. 56, is "God save the King."

## FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The KING, attended by the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, SIR BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD, and the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, attended divine service on Sunday in the Palace Chapel at Brighton.

The decorations of His Majesty's state-coach are now completed, by placing on the back panel of the body the Royal arms, beautifully executed, and tastefully ornamented with the several orders of the Garter, Bath, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew.

On Monday night His Majesty had sacred music at his Palace, in a room which was opened for the first time. The party was quite private—the BISHOP OF LINCOLN, the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, and COUNT and COUNTESS LIEVEN.

On Tuesday His Majesty was graciously pleased to open the new road leading from Middle-street to West-street, Brighton. The reception his Majesty met with from upwards of twenty thousand of his subjects must convince him how dear he is to his people. The new road is called the "King's Road."

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct five hundred pounds to be paid from his privy purse, towards the structure of the new Church at EGHAM.

The KING has been pleased to contribute ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to the subscription for the relief of the unfortunate family of a Clergyman in Buckinghamshire.

LORD RAVENSWORTH (father-in-law to LORD NORMANBY) and family are arrived in town from the PAVILION.

The British Institution is opened for the season. We shall give some remarks upon the pictures exhibited (if we have room) in our next.

LORD RODEN is to move the Address in the Lords upon his Majesty's Speech.

MR. W. HAMILTON, Under Secretary of State, is appointed Ambassador to Naples, and sails in the EURYALUS, CAPT. CLIFFORD.

There has been a rumour afloat that LORD LIVERPOOL is about to retire from office, to be succeeded by the MARQUESS WELLESLEY, who is to be replaced as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

MR. STAPLETON, from the Navy Office is appointed First Commissioner of Victualling, and Mr. CLIFFORD of the Admiralty Secretary to that Board. It is said that Mr. WINTER, Secretary of Taxes, is to be the Chairman of the Tax Commissioners, and MR. BATES, of the Treasury, to be Secretary.

On Tuesday night Mr. SILVESTER left town with dispatches for Holland.

Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, Mr. KAYE, the King's Messenger, arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches from St. Petersburg. He left St. Petersburg on the 11th of January.

The TIMES, in noticing that MR. R. CLIVE, Member for LUDLOW, will be the mover, and MR. DUNCOMBE, Member for NEWPORT, will be the seconder, of the Address, adds—"The immense importance of the towns which these two gentlemen represent must make their support invaluable; Ministers may well augur from it the complete overthrow of all economical projects, and the successful defiance of the loudest complaints of the agricultural interest." This style of irony is very silly;—the simpleton firing a gun is almost sure to be hurt by the recoil;—if the abilities, or integrity, or importance of the two gentlemen alluded to are to be meted by the number of their constituents, in what very low estimation must we hold that independent patriot, that upright man, LAWYER BROUGHAM, who divides with MR. LUCIUS CANCONAN the honour of representing the forty voters of Winchelsea; how indifferently must we listen to the oddities of "CREEVEY dear," who shares with a political opponent the gratification of speaking the sentiments of ALL APPLEBY; and how dull must the luminous calculations of RICARDO himself fall upon the mind when we remember that PORTLANDINGTON selects him for her Member; GEORGE TIERNEY, the sly, will lose all his weight by sitting for KNARESBOROUGH; and WILBERFORCE preach in vain because he represents the twenty free and independent men of BRAIMBER.—The TIMES had better take care how it tries to be jocose.

There seems to be a great outcry against MURRAY, the bookseller, for having published any thing so blasphemous as LORD BYRON'S "CAIN." We are surprised that he could print any thing so very stupid.

It will be seen, by a curious coincidence, that the national anthem of "GOD SAVE THE KING" was composed, in the reign of JAMES, by DR. JOHN BULL.—According to the doctrine held by a certain illustrious and wrong-headed personage, at a late tavern-dinner, we should not be surprised to hear this called "an atrocity which wretches were found to commit under the cloak of JOHN BULL'S honest name."—We glory in our acts as much as the Doctor would glory in his song were he alive; and the modern JOHN BULL, in spite of all the vulgarities with which he is bespattered, will die repeating the chorus of the "ancient JOHN BULL." The prayer of his heart and the cry of his voice is, "GOD SAVE THE KING."

## MISCELLANEOUS

Tuesday being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, it was observed with the usual public demonstrations of joy. The Royal standard was hoisted upon the spires of the churches in the metropolis, the bells alternately rung a merry peal, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a Royal salute. A butt of strong beer was distributed amongst the populace at Whitehall, to drink the King's health; and the Public Offices observed the day as a holiday.

His Majesty's accession to the Throne was celebrated at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday; Sir William Curtis in the Chair, who proposed the health of His Majesty. He considered it the greatest blessing that the country could enjoy to have for its Sovereign a Monarch who inherited all the splendid virtues of his father—a Monarch endued with every qualification to rule over a great and enlightened people. It had been falsely said, that the present was a political meeting, nothing was further from the fact; they had only assembled to render their respect and homage to one so great and so illustrious as their beloved Sovereign; and with this object still before them, he hoped they would now join him heart and hand in drinking the health of His Majesty with four times four. (The toast was drunk amidst loud and reiterated cheers.)—Among the toasts given were the following:—"The Royal Family"—"The Duke of York and the Army"—"The Earl of Liverpool and His Majesty's Ministers"—"The Duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo"—"The Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; may that country, under his administration, fully realise the parting wishes of an affectionate Sovereign for its concord and happiness."—These toasts were received with the greatest applause, and were accompanied by appropriate airs.—The day was likewise celebrated by the Goldsmith's Company dining together in a splendid style. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Stowell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other persons of eminence, were present.

The new Crown, which, we understand, is of the most splendid description, and which is to be worn by His Majesty for the first time on the opening of the ensuing Parliamentary Session, has been deposited in the Jewel House at the Tower.

On Wednesday and Thursday Cabinet Councils were held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, which were attended by all the Cabinet Ministers; the Duke of Wellington was not present on Thursday; after the breaking up of which, a messenger was sent off with the result to the King, at Brighton.

The following paragraph is worthy of attention; it is from the *Newcastle Courant* of Dec. 15, 1821:—"The receipts of three Concerts at Glasgow Theatre, last week, were upwards of 2000l. Madame Catalani received about 760l. Braham, 260l. Mrs. Salmon, 200l. Signor Spagnoletti, 120l. Signor Placchi, 80l. Alterations, &c. in the house, 300l. leaving about 200l. for the poor!"

—There is enough of HUMBUG in this, to attract our notice; we do not mean the HUMBUG of giving CATALANI 760l. or BRAHAM 260l. or MRS. SALMON 200l.; because talent in the market is worth what it will fetch; but the HUMBUG lies in making these concerts so very fine.—It will be observed, that they are given (as it is called) for the benefit of the poor. The receipts were upwards of two thousand pounds, of which CATALANI and BRAHAM only sack one clear half. The other performers being paid, there remains only a tenth-part of the proceeds for the purposes of charity.—We should think that if the charitable part of the affair were not as hollow as WHIG PATRIOTISM, or RADICAL honesty, MRS. SALMON and MR. BRAHAM would have filled the rooms, without PLACCHI, CATALANI, or any other leading performers. If, on the contrary, CATALANI and the other performers are the attraction, let the nosecenti of Glasgow engage them, and make up their concerts accordingly, but without the false pretence of benevolence, used only as a means of getting a treat.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, to consider the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the disturbances at Knightsbridge, on the occasion of the funeral of the Queen; when Mr. Favell, the City Orator, declaimed most pathetically on the indignities offered to the Queen, in which he said, "Could the late

Queen, removed to another state of being, have seen what happened on the occasion of her funeral—could her spirit have hovered on the bier bespattered and besmeared with dirt as it passed, she might have been expected to exclaim with mighty Caesar, 'This is the unkindest cut of all!' since it was not enough that she had been persecuted through life, but her poor remains, when she was no more, must be subjected to such indignities in death."

Mr. Crocker called the gentleman to order, and wished him to cut his matter short; but the Orator wandered on, and at length concluded with moving, that the Court agree with the report, which they did.

The Orator next proposed a resolution in substance, stating—"That this Court has seen with concern and alarm the attempts made by His Majesty's Government to supersede the civil for the military power. On occasion of the late disturbances at Knightsbridge Barracks, a gross outrage was committed, and an attempt was made by one of the military to assassinate the Sheriff of Middlesex while engaged in the discharge of his public duty; such conduct being a violation of the rights of Englishmen."

Mr. Dixon observed, that there were some strange expressions in the report, which appeared to mix up the Sheriff with the disturbances. At the commencement of the evidence of the witness Woods, were these words—"You are requested to state to the Committee all the circumstances within your knowledge relative to the riot at Knightsbridge between the soldiers and Mr. Alderman Waitman." Then, in the Index to the Report, under the head "Riot," it was said, "See Alderman Waitman." He was desirous that matter should be fairly investigated by the House of Commons; and for that purpose alone did he consent to the Resolution; which was carried.

It was stated by Mr. Ald. Brown, that Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, would be competent to perform the duties of his office, and he was re-elected City Marshal.

## POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—A few days since, a great number of loaves of bread were seized on the premises of Mrs. Hoades, a retailer of bread in Southampton-buildings; these the woman stated she procured from one White, a baker in Holborn-hill. The informer agreed to forego prosecution against the woman, if she would swear that she bought them of White; she did so. White was summoned to appear, but he treated the summons with contempt, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.—The loaves were then produced, and the necessary evidence gone into; and it was proved that in four quarters and five half-quarters loaves, there was an aggregate deficiency of 42 ounces. He was convicted in the penalty of 10s. per oz. making 21l. against which he appealed.

On Tuesday, three "unfortunate girls," as they are called, were charged by the watch with disorderly conduct in the streets at two o'clock the same morning. Two of them had all that disgusting assurance which vice inevitably produces, but the third endeavoured to conceal herself behind her wretched associates, and wept incessantly. She was an innocent-looking healthy country girl, apparently not more than 16 or 17. She gave her name Amelia Murray, and stated that she had lived as a servant in a family at East Sheen. She left that service about a week ago, and came to town to visit a former fellow-servant; and was going along Piccadilly to return to East Sheen, when she was met by an elderly lady, who asked her if she wanted to get into service. She replied in the affirmative; and the elderly lady said she would put her into a very comfortable one. The poor girl followed her to Lisle-street, Leicester-square, where she was introduced to a Mrs. Conway as her future mistress.—"And there," said the poor girl, burying her face in her handkerchief, "I was led away and deceived."—This Mrs. Conway is the keeper, or proprietor, of several notorious brothels in that part of the town. An officer present said the "elderly lady" was an old procuress, employed by the brothel-keepers to decoy young women to their houses under pretence of getting them services. Her name was Ross, and she resided in St. Martin's-lane. The Magistrate desired him to bring Mrs. Ross before him. In about quarter of an hour he returned, with an old woman tawdriy tricked out in flounces and furbelows, mode cloak, and flowing veil—a *fac-simile* of her prototype in Hogarth's "Harlot's Progress." The girl instantly recognized her as her quondam patroness, and the old woman did not deny the fact. When the Magistrate threatened her with an indictment, the hoary sibyl clasped her hands, begged him to be merciful to her on account of her great age, and screwed her face into a hundred ugly shapes all while, though she was unable to squeeze even one solitary tear from her eyes. Eventually, she was suffered to depart; and the girl was sent to the overseers of St. Ann's, Soho, with an instruction that they should proceed against the parties, by indictment, and retain the girl as a witness.

On Thursday, Mrs. Wilton, the widow of an officer in the army, applied for a warrant against a woman who, she said, had duped her at various times out of no less than 100 sovereigns, under pretence of telling her fortune! The Magistrate granted the warrant, but the crafty sibyl has hitherto escaped detection.

Mary Harris was charged with having stolen several trunks, and other packages, containing a great quantity of wearing apparel, together with a bedstead, several leather beds, &c. the property of Mrs. Stolworthy. On Saturday se'nnight, Mrs. Stolworthy went out to dine with a friend at the Barracks in the Regent's-park, leaving the prisoner in the care of the property; and she took the opportunity thus afforded her of carrying off almost every moveable in the house. She procured a caravan, and telling the neighbours that she was acting by her mistress's orders, they assisted her in loading it. She ordered the carman to drive to the Southampton Cottages, Lisson-grove, she accompanying him along the road; but before she got half-way there, she called three hackney coaches, to which she transferred the property, and drove off with it. After a long search, she was accidentally met with in Chiswell-street, in a wretched garret in Liquorpond-street, Gray's Inn-lane, the greater part of the property was found. She was fully committed for trial.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Wednesday a baker, near Gray's-Inn-lane, was charged with having a quantity of alum on his premises, for adulterating bread.—A person who attended on behalf of the defendant, pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that the defendant threw himself on the mercy of the Magistrates, and was willing to pay any penalty they were pleased to inflict.—The Magistrate convicted him in the penalty of £5.

A baker in Somers-town appeared to answer to a charge of having filthy salt on his premises, for the purpose of mixing in bread.—The officer produced a bag of salt found in the defendant's shop. It was stated to be salt as comes to this country in salted hides, or beef, or pork.—He was convicted in the penalty of £5.

We are requested to state, that the last Number of the New Monthly Magazine, published the 1st of February, contains, among various other Original Papers, "A Letter from Thomas Campbell, Esq. on the Subject of Gertrude of Wyoming."

The increasing demand for the new and elegant article of French Stripes, so peculiarly adapted for the Drawing-Room, Library, and Boudoir Furniture, has induced the Manufacturers, Miles and Edwards, to submit for the approbation of the Nobility and Gentry, a still greater Assortment; and it is presumed the permanency of the colouring and the astonishing low prices affixed to them, cannot fail securing to the Proprietors a continuance of the high patronage experienced since they opened the New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square), which they think it necessary to observe is not connected with any other establishment.

Hamburgh Damask Table Linen and India Long Cloths.—T. Kenning and Co. begs to solicit an early inspection of the Nobility and Gentry to the above articles, as they have had a large quantity lately consigned to them, being part of the Stock of a Foreign Merchant; also, in addition to their usual large Stock, they have just received several boxes of Scotch Damask, comprising some of the most beautiful specimens ever before produced.—Diaper Breakfast Cloths, 2s.; 1½ long, 3s.; 2 yards, Damask, 6s. 6d.; 2½ yards, 10s. 6d.; 3 yards, 12s.; 4 yards, Double Damask, 32s. 6d.; Breakfast Napkins, 9s. 6d.; Dinner ditto, 18s.; Blankets for Charities, 7s. 9d. per pair; real Witney, 2½ yds. square, 11s. 6d.; 2½ ditto, 14s.; 3 yards, 21s.; Sheetings, 8d. per yard; Russia, 1s. 2½ and 3 yards wide, which require no seam; 3 and 4 Irish Sheetings; Counterpanes, 2½ yards long, 6s. 6d.; 2½ ditto, 8s. 6d.; 3 ditto, 10s.; Marseilles Quilt, 2½ long, 15s.; 2½ ditto, 17s. 6d.; 3 yards, 20s. 6d. Also a large Stock of rich Shawls, and several bales of Welch Flannels, &c. &c. for ready money. A discount allowed on all purchases above £20, at T. Kenning and Co.'s, 59, Oxford-street.

Advertisement.—Advantageous opportunity for purchasing Bedding at the oldest established Feather Warehouse in London, 40, Drury-lane, opposite Great Queen-street, and corner of Long Acre. Walker and Co. having succeeded Mr. John Barrowcliffe, (retired from business), take this method of acquainting the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they continue to sell on the very lowest terms; and having imported and laid in a large and extensive New Stock of prime Dantzic and Irish Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, Palliasses, Blankets, Fourposts, Tent, Waterloo, and Half Tent Mahogany or stained Bedsteads, with or without Furnitures. The Proprietors are persuaded the Public will find it their interest in purchasing Bedding, &c. &c. at the above Warehouse. The under-named will denote the cheapness of their Feathers:—Best White Goose, warranted well stoved, sweet, and free from dust, 5d. to 3s. per lb.; Common do. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; Best Grey Goose, warranted well dressed, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common do. 1s. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; Best Poultry, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Common do. 10d.—Ticks sold at Prime Cost to Purchasers of Feathers.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The public are informed, that, in compliance with the increasing demands for the earlier Numbers of this Paper, No. 1. II. and III. having been reprinted EIGHT TIMES, will be re-published on Monday the 11th February.

PAUL POTTER's Letter to the DUKE of SUSSEX in our next, as also the SCOTCH FOX DINNER.

We should like to see the papers MERCATOR alludes to.

From the continued press of matter, we can only acknowledge generally the receipt of favours from GYNECOCRACY, JOHN FERRETT, DETECTOR, P., A.B.C. (Oxford), SCOTUS (on Sir Walter Scott's Toast), A Norfolk Friend, ANTI RADICAL, AN OLD FRIEND (British Museum), SIR HARCOURT LEES, A.A.S. (to whom our warmest thanks are due, and whose continued communications will much oblige us), MR. ROGERS (whose case in its present shape is inadmissible), AN OLD INHABITANT of H., W.G. (Woolwich), A KING's John Man (Lynn), THE RECTOR, A Constant Reader (BRIGHTON), ALFRED (Liverpool), Letter on Agricultural Distress (W. COFFEE H.), DR. LEXITIVE, J.H. (London), Case in the Court of Requests, J.J., WELL-WISHER, MARCUS, VERBUM SAT (on COKE's Light-house), A Real Lover of JOHN BULL, HUMBUG, LOYAL AND TRUE, Anecdotes of LORD DARNLEY, AN OLD SOLDIER, OLD BOOTS (with many thanks), CANDIDUS (who is a twaddler), H.H., A BORDERER (with its enclosure), HORNLESS JOHN, BIG DUKE, A FRIEND (Haverhill), AN ADMIRER (Hertford), Note from the Glebe House, Bambergh, THE SATANIC STATUE, A SUFFOLK MILLER, W.F., Several letters from Inhabitants of Westminster, on the subject of the Canal Bridge in St. James's Park, FRAXINUS, BLUE PETER, (Portsmouth), ARCHITECT ON IMPROVEMENTS, BOB, MR. EVANS, YORKSHIRE JUSTICE, ALPHA. Many others must, for the present, remain unnoticed.

The continuation of the "GREEKS," and the subject of the "IONIAN ISLANDS," and SIR THOMAS MANTLAND's Government, as soon as possible.

RIVINGTON'S ANNUAL REGISTER, commencing with his present Majesty's Reign.—Just published, in 1 large vol. 8vo. price 18s. in boards, THE ANNUAL REGISTER; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1820. Including a Sketch of the Character of his late Majesty.—Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

The arrangement of the miscellaneous part of this volume, differs in some degree from that of former volumes. The extracts from books have been abridged, and a new department introduced, entitled, "Literary and Philosophical Miscellany," consisting principally of facts connected with the History of Science and Letters for the year. A List of Books and Pamphlets, published in 1820, classed under the different Heads, is also added.

Just published, in 2 very large vols. 8vo. price 11. 16s. in boards, inscribed, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of London,

THE OLD TESTAMENT, arranged on the Basis of Lightfoot's Chronicle, in Historical and Chronological Order, in such manner, that the Books, Chapters, Psalms, Prophecies, &c. may be read as one connected History, in the very words of the authorized Translation. To the above are added Six Indexes.—By the Rev. GEO. TOWNSEND, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.—London: Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, No. 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and No. 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; sold also by Rivingtons and Cochran, No. 145, Strand.

Extract from Mr. Horne's new Edition of his Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures, vol. 2, page 302, and Supplement to the first Edition, page 139:—

"The writer of these pages, on the completion of the present work, proposed to himself to attempt a harmony of the entire Bible. This laborious undertaking has been happily rendered unnecessary, as it respects the Old Testament, by Mr. Townsend's arrangement. This beautifully printed, and carefully executed work is indispensably necessary to those who are preparing for the sacred office. The Notes are very appropriate, and possess the rare merit of compressing a great variety of valuable information into a small compass."

In the Press, and will speedily be published, a new Edition, carefully corrected throughout,

THE CLERICAL GUIDE, OR ECCLESIASTICAL DIRECTORY; containing a complete Register of the Prelates and other Dignitaries of the Church; a List of all the Benefices in England and Wales, arranged alphabetically in their several Counties, Dioceses, Archdeaconries, &c.; the Names of their respective Incumbents, the Year wherein they were instituted, the Population of the Parishes, Value of the Livings, Names of the Patrons, &c. &c.; and an Appendix, containing Alphabetical Lists of those Benefices which are in the Patronage of the Crown, the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other Public Bodies.—Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, No. 62, St. Paul's Church-yard; and No. 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

Just published, handsomely printed in 1 vol. 8vo. price 4s. in boards, the Second Edition, of

PRACTICAL LECTURES upon the GOSPEL of ST. JOHN. Part I. comprising the six first Chapters.—By the Rev. JOHN ROGERS PITMAN, M.A. alternate Morning Preacher at Belgrave and Berkeley Chapels; and alternate Evening Preacher at the Foundling and Magdalen Hospitals.—Sold by F. C. and J. Rivington, 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; Cadell, Strand; Hatchard, Piccadilly; Ogle, Duncan, and Co. Holborn; and Rice, Mount-street, Berkeley-square; of whom may be had, by the same Author, price 7s. bound, the Second Edition, of EXERCPTA ex variis ROMANIS POETIS quæ in Scholis rariis leguntur.

Just published, price in boards, 21. 2s. the seventh 4to. vol of THE WORKS of the late Right Hon. EDM. BURKE, containing Speeches in Westminster Hall on the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings; with an Introduction addressed to Lord Viscount Milton, by the BISHOP of ROCHESTER.—Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, No. 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and No. 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

N.B. An Octavo Edition is in the Press, forming the 13th and 14th volumes of Mr. Burke's Works. The 4th, 5th, and 6th Quarto Volumes may be had to complete that Edition, and the Works in 12 Octavo Volumes, price, in boards, 61. A few Copies of Vols. IX. to XII. of the Octavo Edition, on Royal Paper, may be had to complete that Edition.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Notwithstanding the heavy sales which one of the leading Brokers has continued to make, there has, throughout the week, been a strong tendency to improvement; and Consols for Account left off this afternoon at 76½.

French 5 per Cents. have risen to 86½. 95c. Other Foreign Securities are without alteration.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . . 77½	India Bonds . . . . . 76
3 per Cent. Consols. . . 76½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. 5 7
3d per Cent. ditto . . . 88	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent. . . . . 96½	Small . . . . . 7
5 per Cent. Navy . . . 107½	Con. for Acc. . . . 76½
Long Annuities . . . . .	Omnium . . . . .

## FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 29.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sep. . . 86-95	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . 1540
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . .	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-25 3mo. 25-15

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, FEBRUARY 3.

THE sayings of great men are recorded; are handed down to posterity; read with avidity, and treasured with care. Words, even of mean import, coming from the lips of the mighty, acquire a consequence—an immortality! But when, we would ask, have men read a more beautiful, a more affecting, expression, than that of our gracious MONARCH, on the morning of the anniversary of his accession to the Crown? Not all the annals of antiquity can furnish us with a passage more striking.

When solicited to mix in the joyous throng of his subjects, assembled to greet the return of the day which placed him on the Throne—

"However gratifying," said the KING to his attendants, "these marks of gaiety and festivity, I cannot but remember, that the anniversary of MY accession is also the anniversary of my FATHER's death!"

Comment is unnecessary.—But let the country remember, that this pious—amiable—noble sentiment, came from the

lips of HIM whose character and conduct it is the unceasing effort of the WHIGS and RADICALS to misrepresent and distort. Who that reads this in after times (for to posterity will it go) but will thence estimate the kind heart, and the excellent feelings of GEORGE THE FOURTH!—GOD BLESS HIM!

FOLLY is so rife, and stupidity so flourishing, that, enlarged as our Paper has been from its original to its present size, we really have not room to notice all the absurdities which occur in the six days preceding our publication.

The symptoms in which the deplorable diseases of ignorance, impudence, quackery, ambition, vanity, and black-heartedness develop themselves at present, are PUBLIC MEETINGS. But ridiculous and contemptible as they are, it is impossible that we should analyze or shew up in detail ALL the trash which is vended at all these convocations of dunces and mountebanks; we must, therefore, give our readers a summary view of their proceedings—the persons who figured away at them, their principles, views, and motives; reserving for our next number a review of the EDINBURGH FOX DINNER, which we can assure our friends is well worthy of notice.

One of the assemblies we allude to was held at HUNTINGDON, at which MR. COBBETT, who pledged himself to be broiled alive whenever cash payments were resumed, made his appearance and a speech. It must be confessed that this meeting was below even the ordinary run of such things; the Chair was filled by a very respectable gentleman (without a nose) of the name of WELLS, addicted to Radicals and roasted mutton suppers. It would be quite needless to say any thing upon this subject; for except to us, who do that which Mr. Lawyer WELLS cannot do, poke our noses into every hole and corner of Whig concealment, we conclude every body present utterly unknown, if we except Sir Oracle COBBETT, who, from being perfectly well known, requires as little comment.

The STOW-MARKET assemblies (for this was a double barrelled meeting) afford more food for remark, and are distinguished by more baseness and ingratitude, impudence and charlatanerie than any one we have yet heard of.

We have not room for all we wish to say; but we must inform our readers, that the first person who spoke was SIR HENRY BUNBURY, who, aided by copious quotations from JOE MILLER and some "play books," harangued the mob for a great length of time upon agricultural distress, and moved a string of resolutions, expressive of the most violent discontent at the conduct of Government, of Ministers, and the deplorable state of the country.

Our readers must be told again and again who this extraordinary patriot is. SIR HENRY BUNBURY made himself, when in office, a Commander of the Bath, in defiance of a statute of qualification, by which he never could have obtained the order.

SIR HENRY BUNBURY's father was a pensioner; SIR HENRY was page to QUEEN CHARLOTTE; he received his commission in the Guards without purchase; he owed his situation of Under Secretary of State to his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK; he procured for his brother-in-law the unique office of attaché (WITH SALARY) to a legation already fully appointed, with Secretary, &c.—a JOB which nothing prevented the WHIGS from inquiring into, but the fact that the individual provided for was the nephew of MR. FOX.

When peace rendered necessary the reduction of the department of War and Colonies, this generous-hearted Knight (affecting to rejoice in his release from office) endeavoured to procure the removal of the regular Clerks of the office, and to induce Government to retain the two Secretaries.

The Knight, in addition to these claims to independence, actually receives a pension of SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS per annum.

MYNHER JOSHUA VANNECK, VISCOUNT HUNTINGFIELD, spoke next, and, as became the lineal descendant of a Dutch Jew merchant, deprecated the expenditure of any money to afford security to foreign ships. The sincerity of this nobleman may be fully appreciated by a knowledge of what he said to a friend at LEISTON about the late QUEEN, after having supported her innocence. His notions of reform in Parliament may be also pretty well ascertained by any body who knows the Constitution of the Borough of DUNWICH, or the real value of a lease for twenty years at six hundred pounds per annum. We are sorry to add, that MYNHER VANNECK was not treated so civilly as might be.

MR. MEREST, whose name provokes one to call him the merest blockhead of Suffolk, spoke after the Dutchman, and did nothing out of the common, but call LORD LONDONDERBY a Leviathan. "Oh, flesh, how art thou fishified!" He trusted, in conclusion, that he should live to see the day on which Ministers would meet with just condemnation from the people for the miseries of cheap bread, cheap meat, cheap drink, and a brisk trade in all the manufacturing towns, which they had entailed upon them.

The DUKE of GRAFTON afterwards made an ass of himself in the same strain—"The resumption of cash payments was the cause of the distress of the country." His Grace then proceeded to interfere in the election of Members of Parliament, by pointing out whom his auditors should elect, and was decidedly hostile to any attempt to remove the burthens of difficulty from the shoulders of the poor to put it upon those of the rich; he called loudly for retrenchment of expenditure. His Grace receives for a sinecure office £9,756 PER ANNUM.

SIR WILLIAM ROWLEY commenced an oration, but which soon subsided into a whisper. SIR HENRY BUNBURY, K.C.B. assertion was corroborated by a sigh from the Baronet, and his abortive effort at eloquence ended,

"Heigho," says ROWLEY,

and ceased speaking, by which unfortunate event, the remainder of the song, i.e. the gammon and spinnage, of the Hon. Baronet, were lost to the mob.

The DUKE of NORFOLK harangued also.—He believed the country was in danger if there was not a Reform in Parliament—this disinterested observation caused a smile, and some cried "No Popery." What they did subsequently is involved

in confusion; but they got up another meeting, legally as they say, upon the old airy waggou system, and moved a resolution about Parliamentary Reform, during which the Radicals made the best of their time, and several pockets were dexterously picked; amongst others, those of a gentleman from London, the REV. MR. CULLUM, and several more.

There is no place better adapted for the light-fingered gentry than one of these meetings; for while men, who are their superiors, are holding forth the necessity of retrenchment and the bitterness of distress, they certainly cannot be angry at the practical application of their own system, nor punish a POOR MAN who feels the justice of taking from a rich one, that which, even though it be his own, is a superfluity which he can contrive to do without.

Amongst the most respectable FOX dinners, we notice that in Gloucestershire; a person calling himself COL. BERKELEY, whom our readers will remember was defendant in a Criminal case, where the letters of the Lady were put in in mitigation, was in the chair. SIR WILLIAM GUISE, MR. BARNEY, and COLONEL WEBB (whoever they may be) were present. This is about the calibre of such meetings.

The Loyalists have had their meetings too, upon the accession of His present Majesty to the THRONE. Those in the City were convivial in a high degree—that of the Goldsmith Company (of which the KING is Master), was particularly elegant, and attended by the LORD CHANCELLOR, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, &c. SIR WILLIAM CURTIS presided over that at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN:—there is an anecdote related of SIR WILLIAM, which ought not to be lost—some person told him at dinner, that the Eau d'Henri was a radical cure for the gout; "Radical," said Sir William, "then I'll ha' none on't;" another friend, however, assuring him it was a sovereign remedy, Sir William immediately decided upon trying its effect in his next fit.

There was a dinner also at BRIGHTON; MR. WALTER BURRELL, the county Member in the Chair. SIR JOHN DOYLE made a very good speech; but wits have short memories—and however delicately and prettily turned the conclusion of his oration appears, and is, we are sorry to recollect that the lively Baronet used the very same words in the conclusion of his complimentary address to the MARQUESS of HASTINGS, at Free-mason's Hall, previous to his departure for INDIA.

## DUKE OF LEINSTER.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER, it is said, has declined to preside at a public dinner in Ireland, to celebrate the KING's Accession to the Throne. To those who know that his Grace and his Duchess were visitors at Brandenburgh House, and that his Grace's uncle, LORD HENRY FITZGERALD, was one of the QUEEN's own particular cronies, this may not be so surprising; but that his Grace should have thus conducted himself (and as is reported) now, will, we think, move those with wonder, and perhaps indignation, who, till now, did not know that His present gracious MAJESTY, upon whom this pointed slight is attempted to be cast, reversed, of his own motion, the Bill of Attainder passed against the family of his Grace's uncle, LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD; thus restoring to Society his Grace's cousins, the cutest children of an IRISH REBEL, in which capacity and character his Grace's said uncle was SHOT!

It must be known that this Irish Duke, like all Radicals, is proud beyond measure—and of all distinctions of which he is proud, piques himself upon being the only IRISH DUKE. Nay, so gracious and kind-hearted is the MONARCH, that we believe he has even respected this feeling. We trust, that if the report we have noticed be true, HIS MAJESTY will no longer allow his scruples of delicacy to interfere with the elevation of certain Noblemen to that rank, who have proved themselves worthy of so marked a distinction.

## THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

IN canvassing the opinions of public men, and in considering their public conduct, we should always look at the private motives by which they are actuated. It certainly is very strange to hear MYNHER VON KEPPEL VON ALBEMARLE, whose family from the moment they sprouted from their native dunghill have been placemen and pensioners, railing at all pensioners and placemen; but it should be considered in his behalf, that although the bounties of the crown have been lavished on his family, they have, with equal profusion been wasted by his ancestors; and that LORD ALBEMARLE is a poor man, in possession of a very small landed property in England, upon which a difference in rent of twenty shillings an acre is a very serious affair; and that it is no matter of surprise to those who know him, that he should take the line he has chosen upon the agricultural question, even if it had not been got up regularly by the Whigs en masse. But we must be allowed to observe, that we never saw the difficulty of squaring a man's actions by his words more glaring than in his Lordship's case; he talks of retrenchment in every branch of expenditure; considers that nothing else can possibly save the State. And what is his Lordship about to do, to shew us a good example? His Lordship having nine children living, is about to lead to the Hymeneal Altar the lovely Miss HAWLOKE; having, in order to do the thing properly, taken a house in Saint James's-square, and ordered new equipage, &c.

Now, certainly, there is no sin in marrying with nine children; nor any imprudence in his Lordship's choice, for the Lady is but little his Lordship's Junior. But, considering the state of his Lordship's affairs, and considering that he has contrived to manage without the luxury of a wife for four or five years, it seems strange that he should have chosen the time to set up one, when his property is suffering, and when he has taken upon himself to preach up retrenchment. It assuredly evinces an inconsistency of conduct, which we notice, to shew, what professions at tavern dinners mean; and what a wide difference there is between the theory and practice of modern Whig-Radical reformers and economists.

## CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

A MOST shameful and vile book, attributed to the Duc de Lauzun, has been published in Paris, and, we are sorry to say, translated into English; we trust, however, that it will remain unnoticed here, and sink into the oblivion to which decency demands it should be consigned by our countrymen. It is a curious fact that only two English families are libelled in that work; and that the representatives of those two families, SIR HENRY BUNBURY and SIR ROBERT HALL, moved and seconded the resolutions at the Suffolk meeting. This is a curious coincidence, and the French, who know nothing of English manners, will make something out of it.

## THE NORWICH DINNER.

WE have so recently had the Norfolk fools under our eye, and those of our readers, that we must decline noticing in detail the proceedings, at what was called a FOX dinner in Norwich, on Thursday se'nnight.

The stuff and ribaldry of such men as MYNHEER VON ALBEMARLE grows stale by repetition—the garrulous senility of Old COKE demands our compassion—the eloquence of PUG BATHURST calls forth a laugh; and the nonsense of GOOSEBERRY HONEYWOOD excites no feeling whatever but of contempt. As for the rest of the people present, they are quite beneath notice. But there is something connected with the subject, the consideration of which, presses itself upon us—there is something to which we must allude, the very recollection of which fills us with horror and grief—we mean the speech of his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX.

To originality of thought, or diction, it has little claim, for the ideas may be found in every Radical pamphlet which has disgraced the press for years past, and much of the language may be discovered in the writings of PAINE, HONE, and CARLILE.

The only part of his Royal Highness's speech in which any thing like reason or good feeling appears, is the commencement; where he says, that any praise of LORD ALBEMARLE would be idle; and having made this remark, adds—that "acts speak better than verbal appearances." The idea is by no means new—RAY has a proverb which runs thus—

"A man of words and not of deeds,  
Is like a garden full of weeds.

The construction of his ROYAL HIGHNESS's apothegm unfortunately renders it nonsense; yet, as his ROYAL HIGHNESS adds, that he "wishes to be judged by his acts alone," we conclude, that "verbal appearances," means something; and if it do, it means "words apparent;" which words seldom are, unless put upon paper. If the DUKE meant this, we wonder at his courage in alluding to what he had written, and what he had done, on a recent memorable occasion, desiring at the same time, too, "to be judged by his acts alone." There may, to be sure, be a quibble in the phrase; for, silly people are very full of low cunning, and it may be meant to run thus:—"I desire to be judged by my acts alone"—that is, without any reference to pledges previously given, or promises previously made.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS told his audience that "he knew how difficult it was to dilate upon politics at a convivial meeting." This could only have been said as a young physician declares his patient's case desperate, a day or two before he entirely cures him, to make his skill and tact the more apparent; for, as his Royal Highness (who had much better have been in his bed) went to this vastly convivial party for no earthly purpose but to get a dinner, and talk politics after it, the puff of himself was silly. But his Royal Highness reminded his audience that, on that day two years he had the pleasure of being with them on a similar occasion. This was sillier still.

If his ROYAL HIGHNESS ever felt a natural affection for any part of his Royal Family, it certainly was for the late DUKE OF KENT. To canvass the public conduct of those who are gone, their principles, and motives to action, is not our intention; suffice it to say, that in many respects, and in one or two in particular, the dispositions of the two PRINCES were congenial; and though, upon the score of respectability and intellect, his late ROYAL HIGHNESS had decidedly the advantage, the difference between them was not sufficient to excite any mean feeling of jealousy, on the part of the DUKE OF SUSSEX.

It will be remembered, that this dear relative lay on his death-bed anxious to see his brother—watching his coming, and waiting his arrival, at the very moment in which he was wheezing out Radicalism, and tearing his lungs to pieces in chorussing songs about slavery, and chains, and fiddle-de-dee, in the city of NORWICH.

Why his ROYAL HIGHNESS should have thought it necessary to recal this fact to the notice of his audience, we do not know; unless it were to enhance the value of his attentions to them, and prove, that even in the greatest extremities, he would abandon his nearest and dearest relations to gain their smiles and cheers.

Passing over, however, "his ACTS," we will come to a few of the Duke's "verbal appearances;" and we really must say, painful as is the task, that to hear the following words uttered by an Englishman, the son of an English KING, and the brother of an English KING is what we never expected.

"To pass over later events," says his Royal Highness (by which, we presume, he means earlier ones), "and come down to those which concluded more recent hostilities, where were the indications that Ministers felt any solicitude for the rights of the people?—The Allies entered Paris, and of their own act replaced the Bourbon Family upon the throne of France, without any conditions in behalf of the people over whom they were to rule; there was no compact for the rights or liberties of those for whose good it was said so many sacrifices had been made. The fact was, that the war was carried on by the fiat of Sovereigns for their own purposes; and it was a warfare of bayonets to put down the liberties of the people.—(Hear! hear!)" "But the blood which had been spilt would not be shed in vain; a SPIRIT WOULD ARISE AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, which would deter their oppressors, and the voice of the PEOPLE would not be raised without effect.—(Hear!)" "What an appearance of identity with the French nation was presented by the Constitution conjured for that people, when a single individual, by a sudden irruption, put it down without firing a shot, and made legitimacy march out, more rapidly even than it had marched in among the people. These proceedings on the Continent were closed with the battle of Waterloo. Glorious as was that battle for the British arms, he would call it more glorious still for the parties engaged in it, if he saw any steps taken to fix the peace which had ensued upon a firm basis. But he could fix his eye on no such arrangement for the welfare of the PEOPLE, and victory left them in as humiliating a situation as defeat. "After the waste of blood and treasure which had marked these wars, to see the Continent more enslaved than emancipated by their results, was a humiliating reflection.—(Hear! hear!)" "He was ashamed to see the actors in those scenes, the persons who might have averted the frightful consequences of such misdoings. In former times, when England interfered in Continental politics, it was to save the people of one state from the oppression of another—such was the interference of Queen Elizabeth; but now there was a community of effort to crush, not to save, the oppressed."

In every thing but talent this equals HUNT, WADDINGTON, WILSON, WATSON, or HOBHOUSE. The attack upon SOVEREIGNS is most consistent—most British—most loyal—most fraternal, no doubt—and vastly patriotic. The cant about bayonets—about those bayonets which have been carrying victory for England on their points through the field of glory, while his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX has been whiffing, and singing, and shaking his sides at the pleasantries of MR. SILVESTER, the copper-plate printer in the Strand, the *Jeux d'esprit* of little BRAHAM, the elegant vivaciousness of HAYWOOD, the house-breaker, or the truisms of MAJOR PERKINS MAGRA, of the half-pay—was equally judicious;—the sneer at legitimacy rather more so—had his Royal Highness's children treated the subject as their father did, we should not have been so much surprised; but we confess, as it was, our astonishment was only exceeded by our disgust.

To crown all, his Royal Highness was pleased to draw a parallel between these times and the "golden days of good Queen Bess." We are dreadfully afraid of the BENNETTS, and apprehensive that they may file criminal informations against us for speaking of that illustrious Lady, inasmuch as she is dead, and her character spotless: we are also somewhat in dread of BROUGHAM and DENMAN, who may fall foul of us for whispering a word against her, because she was a QUEEN; but the truth must be spoken. Any Englishman, who knows the history of his own country, and the state of its government under this Queen—the venality of Judges—the timidity of Juries—the existence of the Star-chamber—the Court of High Commission, and the common use of martial law, would feel that none but a fool or a knave would attempt to make the subjects of GEORGE THE FOURTH dissatisfied, by drawing a comparison of their state with that of the people in the reign of ELIZABETH.

Were HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS now placed in the situation of our countrymen during the GOLDEN days of GOOD QUEEN BESS, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS would never have had an opportunity of making such a speech as that which we are now noticing.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS made some allusion to the Constitutional Association, which he was pleased to call the BRIDGE-STREET concern.—(At which the fools laughed.) If His ROYAL HIGHNESS would have had the goodness to have read the list of that association—to have considered the assemblage of HONOUR, TALENT, VIRTUE, and RESPECTABILITY of which it is formed, we think he would have abstained from his silly remark. It is true that His ROYAL HIGHNESS is not in the habit of associating with the persons whose names grace that society;—why, we cannot pretend to say; but we must observe, that in His ROYAL HIGHNESS's foolish notice of MR. MURRAY, the secretary; whatever might have been his intention, he bore testimony to his character, by mentioning that he was also secretary to a charitable society of great utility and respectability, of which His ROYAL HIGHNESS is not the Patron.

What His ROYAL HIGHNESS said of us, is coarse, dirty, and scurrilous; but we forgive him on our own account, because his virulence has no claim to originality. The Radical papers, which we never notice, have used the same words and the same expressions: but perhaps we do His ROYAL HIGHNESS an injustice;—His ROYAL HIGHNESS may have been the original contributor of the abuse to the papers we allude to, and only have repeated his in a language, which previously had appeared in print.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS told his audience that the country was mis-governed, and that he was not a Jacobin.—How far their credulity was operated upon the report does not say, but he sat down, thanking the yeomanry for the kindness they had shewn him.

After which, "The cause for which HAMPDEN bled in the field, and SIDNEY on the scaffold," was drank with three times three. One gentleman proposed the substitution of THISTLEWOOD's name for SIDNEY's, but it was over-ruled, as savouring of personality.

By and bye the illustrious Duke rose again, and jocosely observed, that "when he heard arbitrary power even talked of, he generally felt a disposition to REBEL." His ROYAL HIGHNESS also alluded to the assertion made falsely against the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, the idol of the nation—the saviour of his country, that he had called "County Meetings" farces; and His ROYAL HIGHNESS said, "If they were called Farces, the expression might eventually prove a serious Tragedy to the author of it." And having said this, speaking of our WELLINGTON, His ROYAL HIGHNESS gave the health of—Lord Albemarle!!!

The DUKE afterwards talked of TALENT, warmth of heart, sincerity of feeling, and urbanity of manners, and proposed the health of the son of—Lord Albemarle!

But will it be believed, that later in the evening this same DUKE OF SUSSEX raked up as a topic, the exploded humbug of the MANCHESTER RIOTS?—Will it be believed, that this same DUKE OF SUSSEX called the acts necessarily passed, and by which the peace of the country has been preserved, "infamous?"—Will it be believed, that he told the people that "their liberties were destroyed?"—Will it be believed, that the DUKE OF SUSSEX told them, that, if Ministers proposed a Property Tax, HE would resist it inch by inch, and foot by foot?—Will it be believed, that this silly man talked radicalism, pure, and unqualified, till midnight?—And will it be believed, (the TIMES tells us so) that in a song, the chorus of which, is, "Down Tyrants fall," "the voice of the DUKE OF SUSSEX was particularly audible?"

What comment is necessary upon all this?—We should think, very little. What has all this to do with Whiggery?—We should think, nothing—the sentiments, the words, the meaning of his ROYAL HIGHNESS's orations may be very honourable, very pure, and very patriotic; but they have been used, literally, by HUNT, by HOBHOUSE, and by half-a-dozen others, who have expiated their patriotism in the different prisons in the kingdom.

When we recollect who the DUKE OF SUSSEX is, and how connected, we cannot trust ourselves to express our feelings.

The *Courier*, speaking of the conduct of his ROYAL HIGHNESS, says:—

"We are not the enemies of his ROYAL HIGHNESS, because we tell him plain truths."

We differ with the *COURIER*.—WE ARE THE ENEMIES OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, and of every man, high or low, who holds the same doctrines and uses the same language.

We are happy, however, to add, that at a meeting held at Freemason's Hall, since the publication of our last number, His Royal Highness was considerably calmer in his conduct, and begged that there might be no politics.

## POETRY.

## THE YOUNG MAY MOON.

The young May moon is beaming love,  
The glow-worm's lamp is gleaming love,  
How sweet to rove,  
Through Morna's grove,  
While the drowsy world is dreaming, love!  
Then awake!—the heavens look bright, my dear!  
'Tis never too late for delight, my dear!  
And the best of all ways  
To lengthen our days  
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my dear!  
Now all the world is sleeping, love,  
But the Sage, his star-watch keeping, love,  
And I, whose star,  
More glorious far,  
Is the eye from that casement peeping, love.  
Then awake, till rise of sun, my dear!  
The sage's glass we'll shun, my dear!  
Or, in watching the flight  
Of bodies of flight,  
He might happen to take thee for one, my dear!

## PARODY.

The Old Whig Club is meeting, DUKE,  
'Tis now the time for eating, DUKE,  
How sweet to Joke,  
To sing and smoke,  
While these foolish men stand treating, DUKE!  
Then harangue, and not in vain, my DUKE,  
At them again, and again, my DUKE!  
The best of all ways  
To speak in these days,  
Is to steal a few thoughts from TOM PAINE, my DUKE!  
Now all the WHIGS are sleeping, DUKE,  
But the mob, thro' the casement peeping, DUKE,  
At you, and your star,  
Which we really are  
Surpriz'd at your meanness in keeping, DUKE!  
Go home, your task is done, my DUKE,  
The watchmen's boxes shun, my DUKE,  
Or, in watching the flight,  
Of traitors by night,  
They may happen to take you for ONE my DUKE!

## ON MR. SHELLY'S POEM, "PROMETHEUS UNBOUND."

SHELLY styles his new poem "*Prometheus Unbound*,"  
And 'tis like to remain so while time circles round;  
For surely an age would be spent in the finding  
A reader so weak as to pay for the binding.

## WHIG MEETING, EXTRAORDINARY.

(Continued from our last.)

AT the conclusion of our last report we left MR. SOLICITOR-GENERAL BROUGHAM upon his legs, having been called to order for the disorderly mention of the JOHN BULL. Silence having been obtained, the learned gentleman proceeded:—

"We have never wanted funds to aid the glorious cause—upwards of seventy thousand pounds were devoted to the press, for one branch alone, in the course of last year.—[Loud cheers; MR. HONE rose and bowed.]—More has been misapplied; but he trusted their affairs would be managed better in future. The press had been usurped.—[Hear! hear!—The sceptre had been wrested from their hands.—[Hear, hear.]—Their best artillery had been spiked.—[A laugh; and some rash voice added 'GORED!']—or turned against themselves.—[A groan.]—Let us bleed freely.—[Looking towards the upper end; much cheering at the lower end.]—Let Ministers economize, because they can't help themselves.—[Considerable laughter]—but let not the odious policy be found within our own walls whilst we have to wage war against corruption.—[Hear, hear, in the lower regions; 'Silence' from above, broken only by my LORD ERSKINE jingling some loose silver in his small-clothes pocket.]—Never, never could Noble Lords or Hon. Gentlemen exhaust their funds to better purpose than in persecuting—prosecuting, he meant to say.—[Hear, hear, from MR. GREY BENNETT and his neighbours]—that vile, pestilent, odious, horned beast—"

[Here the learned gentleman seemed exhausted, and at a loss for epithets sufficiently strong to express his abhorrence of that awful journal, which it was treason to name.]

The Croupier availed himself of the pause to explain, that as one of the honourable Committee appointed to superintend the disbursement of certain funds, he begged leave indignantly to rebut the charge of misapplication. He appealed to several of his learned friends as to the manner in which they had been applied, in part; and he did so with perfect confidence. He appealed also to the establishment of no less than SEVEN JOURNALS, within the last few months, of precisely the same form, types, and arrangement with that of the obnoxious unnameable paper in question, aided by the talents and ablest exertions of several noble Lords and Gentlemen now present.—[Loud applause.]—He appealed to the columns of the patriotic *Chronicle*, which, day after day, had laboured to pin down the devil of a beast.—[Hear, hear, and much laughter.]—Was he to blame because the people were such fickle and muddy brutes as to read any trash or balderdash set before them;—[Hear, hear, from MR. HONE]—and were as content to laugh at their best friends, as if they were wallowing in the filthy sty of Court favour.—[Some dissent.]—But the honourable Gentleman would appeal also to the activity of their agents in other departments of their duty. He need only direct the attention of the honourable assembly to the WALLS of the metropolis, from Puddle-Dock to Hyde-Park-Corner!! The expense in chalk had swelled to an unheard-of amount;—[Hear, hear, from MR. HUME and ALDERMAN WOOD]—and some of the most active and enterprising of their auxiliaries had worn their finger-ends to the stumps in these literary vocations.—[Loud and general applauses.]—He trusted their good effects would be still visible during the approaching campaign. The honourable Gentleman sunk down in his chair amidst thunders of applause.

The noble President now rose, and having commanded silence, (which he did with a peculiar turn of countenance,) could not but observe, that noble Lords and honourable Gentlemen had wandered considerably from the main business which had this day brought them together; and (looking towards certain of the number who were circulating the bottle contrary to orders) which, if things went on as they had been doing for some time past, might eventually be discussed in a manner wholly unbefitting a subject of such grave importance. He adverted to the measures proposed to be taken for ensuring the success of the approaching campaign in another



place. The want of union and pre-arrangement, he begged leave to repeat, had been the fatal cause of all their past misadventures, and nothing but "a pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" could ensure to them those results which their long services and acknowledged talents so fully entitled them. He was sure he spoke the sentiments of all who heard him.—[Loud and reiterated cheers.]—"We all," his Lordship continued, "profess to despise place,—[All! all!]-but the power which may bring our talents to bear upon the salvation of our country, is to be sought by all and by any means.—[Hear, hear, hear, and much cheering.]—To this end it is necessary to sacrifice all minor considerations. Consistency is the cant of placemen and pensioners. We must have people of all sorts, whose opinions may vary indeed like the tints of the rainbow, but, like those tints, be made to blend through almost imperceptible gradations, and present to the eye a colourless purity, to dazzle and charm the vision of the multitude.—[Exquisite! inimitable!] exclaimed the Irish Chancellor.—"We must exhibit a clear and beautifully arrayed group on this political tapestry, whilst the 'shreds and ends' are concealed behind from all eyes but our own.—[A gentle expression of disapprobation from below.]—I mean no reflections, Gentlemen, upon those present. I trust we shall prove that we have but one heart and one hand.—[Loud applause.]—It is time enough, when we have taken the Government by storm.—[The citadel," whispered LORD ERSKINE, with his usual archness.]—"The Government, I repeat," retorted the Noble President, with his usual urbanity,—"it is time enough then to settle our differences, and resume our several hues.—[And turn us to the right about," murmured ALDERMAN WATTHMAN.]—We have now, thank God, no reserves—we have no wheel within wheel to check our progress—we may talk of Parliamentary Reform and popular rights without control—we may act upon our principles, and drive the nail home.—[Loud shouts, and hammering upon the table.]—Our virtuous and enlightened Vice-President will have the goodness to read to you, my Lords and Gentlemen, the bill of fare proposed for the public entertainment, during the ensuing sessions.—[Much laughter]—and, I trust, for our own benefit!—[Great cheering.] To adopt the theatrical tone, (which, in former times, I learnt from some lamented friends, who could, at one flourish, strike down a Minister, and cashier a scene-shifter,) we find it expedient to new cast our characters; and allot to noble Lords and honourable Gentlemen the several parts fitted to each before we draw up the curtain!—[A laugh.]—I cannot but again advert to the very serious and evil consequences that have arisen from a want of this sort of management, as I may technically call it—"sum cuique"—let every man have his cue, his entrances, and his exits; and let none trench on the province of another!"

MR. GEORGE TIERNEY here took the liberty of interrupting his Lordship, by asking whether "MR. CHANCELLOR HUME or himself were to be considered as first Buffo in the finance line? for he'd be d—d if he played second fiddle to any man."—"More especially a Scotch fiddle!" whispered the witty GEORGE BYNG.

His Lordship appeared to be rather at a loss how to answer so broad a question. The Croupier pulled the Hon. Gentleman by the coat, and appeared desirous of conveying some information by a wink; but he would take no hint—knitting his brows the closer, he again demanded a direct answer to his query. The Noble President begged leave to refer to the document about to be read, in which the Hon. Gentleman would, he had no doubt, find the part allotted to him highly satisfactory; it was desirable to avoid all discussion of claims, as an opposite line of conduct would break the very spirit of the union—no man ought to be judge in his own cause. This called up the Hon. MR. CHANCELLOR HUME, who asserted his capacity to perform "all parts," and protested against being shackled by any limitation. He would pledge himself to divide the House seven and twenty times on any given night, and chuse his own questions for the purpose. Here Mr. Croupier called the Hon. Gentleman to order, and whispering MR. TIERNEY that "to him would be apportioned all that was solid in the way of finance," the President was enabled to proceed.—His Lordship, however, unused to contradiction, except within certain walls, and being withal more at home in asking than answering questions, appeared to be so much ruffled by the rude appeals of the two rival financiers, that he merely repeated his commands, that the plan of the campaign should be read, which he enforced by three tremendous raps on the table with the hammer of office!—Mr. Croupier squeezed himself out of his chair, with the aid of MR. CALCRAFT, and producing a bundle of papers, neatly docketed and tied up with red tape, selected one, which he opened and proceeded to read.

General Plan of the Campaign:—"Resolved, That a general muster of the party be made on the evening preceding the opening of the Sessions, to which every Nobleman and Gentleman be invited to come prepared with such information as he may be able to collect, touching the probable topics of the Speech. That a speech then be formed out of the materials thus brought together, and the best mode of again taking it to pieces considered, together with the possibility or expediency of an amendment. The parts to be cast according to circumstances. Mr. Croupier to count noses in both Houses as a preliminary.—[Hear! hear!]

"Resolved secondly, To ascertain, through certain Clerks still left in the Public Offices—[Name! name!—Order! order!]-what part Ministers have decided to take in the affairs of Turkey, in order to range our troops in line against them. The Morning Chronicle to be instructed to write both ways, in order to betray the Courier into indiscreet admissions."

Mr. Croupier begged here to observe, that these instructions had been anticipated. He took the responsibility upon himself; and he begged leave to refer Noble Lords and Gentlemen to the pages of their official Paper, where they would see with how much dexterity, under the appearance of simple misinformation, the excesses and crimes of the Turks and of the Greeks had been balanced against each other. He had no hesitation in saying, that either alternative was open to Noble Lords and Gentlemen, according to the policy Ministers might hereafter adopt. In the event of the Government opposing the Autocrat of Russia, it was proposed to re-appoint MR. ROBERT ADAIR as Minister Plenipotentiary to that august Monarch. If, on the contrary, a disposition should be evinced to coincide with that Power, for the professed purpose of liberating the Greeks, there will be a justifiable ground for disputing the policy of such a measure, by denying the right of any foreign Power to intermeddle in the internal government of a country.—[Hear! hear!]-The Noble Earl in the Chair will take upon him to decide upon the line to be adopted; and MESSRS.

HUME, BENNETT, and WILSON will have the goodness to be in utrumque parati to follow the lead in the direction pointed out. The Ex-General was only requested not to write a book upon the subject. The Committee of ways and means will supply publications, and the Morning Chronicle will be instructed to open all its sources of "authentic information" to Hon. Members.—[Hear! hear!]-"It is expected, under any circumstances, that MR. GREY BENNETT will undertake to arraign the policy of SIR THOMAS MATTLAND.—[The Hon. Member bowed his willing assent.]—"It may be possible," continued Mr. Croupier, "to trace, by means of documents from the official department in the Strand, all the evils now existing in the Greek Peninsula, to his misgovernment—a misgovernment sanctioned by misgovernment at home, and forming incidentally one of the efficient causes of our own agricultural distresses.—[Hear! hear!]-MR. COKE and my LORD ALBEMARLE, it was proposed, should undertake, in their several places to prove this, by the same mode of inference so successfully adopted upon a late brilliant occasion.—[Loud applause.]

The Noble Earl and venerable Senator each pledged himself "to do his best"—and thanked the Noble Earl for their appointments. His Lordship returned a nod of patronage.

The Croupier went on to read the heads of the paper: "WILSON, HONEY, and FRANCIS." "It was not necessary," he observed, "to go over in detail, the measures to be pursued in the conduct of this great question. It had been fully discussed and digested in every corner of the empire, and those patriotic members who had been instructed to carry the gallant survivor of this triumvirate, the Ex-General, about the country, had amply fulfilled their duty. The worthy individual himself had, indeed, acted his part to admiration, and the manner in which he had been received on the provincial boards, (except where hireling mobs had been collected to insult him,) was a sure precursor of his success in the metropolis.—[A laugh.]

The Ex-Gallant Officer "thought the Honourable Gentleman placed him rather too much on a par with a mountebank;" but before the Honourable Croupier could explain himself, the punster WATTHMAN declared, "he thought the allusion an honourable distinction, and he himself would mount a-bank with the Honourable Ex. himself."—[This occasioned considerable laughter, in which, MR. WILSON himself could not help joining,] and MR. CROUPIER proceeded: "He agreed with the Gallant Alderman—no honourable man need be ashamed of shewing himself off."

A certain Duke, whom it thought the Honourable Gentleman placed him rather too much on a par with a mountebank; but before the Honourable Croupier could explain himself, the punster WATTHMAN declared, "he thought the allusion an honourable distinction, and he himself would mount a-bank with the Honourable Ex. himself."—[This occasioned considerable laughter, in which, MR. WILSON himself could not help joining,] and MR. CROUPIER proceeded: "He agreed with the Gallant Alderman—no honourable man need be ashamed of shewing himself off."

The Noble President sincerely regretted, that there were many most active partisans, who were necessarily excluded, from the paucity of seats of that description. Mr. Solicitor-General now begged leave for a moment to observe, that a question on the royal obsequies might easily be made to emanate from this discussion, and he destined the full energies of his mind to the revival of a subject, which had, alas, been prematurely cut short, or might have led to a consummation of their brightest hopes. He saw no reason why it might not be revived even from its ashes. MR. ALDERMAN WOOD, with the appearance of considerable agitation, pledged his best energies in union with those of his Learned Friend to the same end; but DR. LUSHINGTON, across the table, having intimated that his services would be dispensed with on this occasion, the Croupier suggested, that the worthy Alderman had better apply those energies (which no man appreciated more justly than himself,) to the discovery of frauds in prison allowances, tradesmen's bills, &c. and pin himself to the sleeve of that able Philanthropist—that HOWARD of the day, MR. GREY BENNETT.—[Cheers.] The worthy Alderman began something about "merry mourners," but he was effectually silenced by the Noble President's hammer, and MR. GREY BENNETT bowed to the Croupier's eulogium.

It was finally agreed that the question should be divided and subdivided, so as to embrace all the several heads in the most effectual manner. The revival of her Majesty's claims, and the consequences of their refusal, were entrusted to the legal authorities, at whose disposal, funds for the prosecution of her late Majesty's "base calumniators," had been placed. The Solicitor-General suggested something about arrears, but the Croupier casting a significant glance towards the upper part of the table, the Learned Gentleman appeared to sit down satisfied. The shameful abuse of the prerogative, in degrading the Ex-Gallant General, was placed in the hands of MESSRS. CREEVEY, PETER MOORE, JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, LAMPTON, and HUME, who were, however, instructed to transfer the strongest of their personalities from the Monarch to his Ministers. There was a viper who would bite if Royalty were attacked. The Ex-General undertook to maintain, single-handed, his claims and services; and ALDERMAN WATTHMAN needed only his own evidence with that of a City Reporter, to prove the gallantry of his proceedings at the barracks, and his leap at the cause-way.—[Bravo, and a laugh.]—MR. HUME offered his services generally. He never was so happy as when employed, and begged it might be understood that his forbears or ancestors had from time immemorial—that is, as long as his mother could recollect, borne upon their arms the Scottish Badge of "What wants me?"—"Not I, by G—," whispered MR. TIERNEY to the Croupier—"as he was upon his legs."—[Hear, hear, hear.]—MR. CHANCELLOR HUME observed, "he would take the liberty of joost insinuating that embarrassed as he had been in clearing up a wee bit mistake in notting the blunders of the Meenester, he had still found leisure to devote his mind to aither and mair important measures of feenance.—[Hear! hear!]-It was his intention to reforme the Kirk—he should say Church of England.—[Loud cheering.]—and mak it laart o' the futur ways and means fore the benefete o' the country.—[Much applause.]—He did not fule ken'd weel, that gin ye tak a meellion or a meellion and a bittock fra ain foond, and place it in aither, it wad be joost so much gained to the ain as is lost to the ither.—[Hear!]-and for the soul o' him he could na see a seengle objection to the present transfer.—[Much applause.]—He had speerd his way a bit, though he had fund a sacrtombling block in the auld monkish trickery of heeding their secret malefactions under what they were pleased to ca' the 'learned languages.' The child JOHNSON, much as he had reason to despise the mon, explained pluralities to mean holding mair places than ain—the which, HE had observed in Lijee to be a great source o' puculation.—[Hear! hear!]-And he fund also, on the same authority, that non residence implied, not being in the place where it behooved a mon to be, ore, which is ain and the same thing preceesely, being where he ought not to be; and this he held to be a vary grat nuisance, of which avery Member who hard him, he was sure, maun be fully aware.—[A very general assent.]—Noo, it was vary weel kened that the things thus defined exasted in what was ca'd the Charch of England; and if we were joost to tak aw the second place from each of the present baird and twenty-two thousand pounds saventeen shillings, a groat, tythes of this grut Leviathan!—[Hear! hear! hear!]-It joost ocurred to me, the Right Hon. Gentleman continued, "in conversing with Sandie Mac Fungus, a laarned countryman fra the North, wha tells us, that they ha' left off thae Bishops, and a' them thae good for gait as weel without 'em—it might be a gude job to try the experiment clear saving of eighty thousand sax hundred and three pounds, sax shalposetion wud amount to 420,530l. 17s. 6d.—Having gone so far, he sarily be broken up, and the Charch itself could na be expected to stand by itself, like a noon adjacter!"—"Substantive," whispered DR. LUSHINGTON.—"Hoot moon," retorted the Chancellor of the

Exchequer, "what signifies what the noon is—I speak of the fact shuld proponnd that the remaining surplus o' the Revenue be applyed to the pooblic saarvice, and tak the burthen from our ain shuldies.—[Cheers.]

A Noble Lord, remarkable for the respect he uniformly paid to the institutions of the country—and who, on a late occasion, at the Prayer-Book at his "fingers' ends," begged leave to enter a decided protest against so sweeping a measure.—[Loud murmurs.]—He was the last man in the world to uphold Archbishops and Bishops.—[Hear, hear!]-but he considered them necessary in the present state of things; they were the nails which held all together; and he could never consent to abolishing them in such a mode of proceeding. He had a great veneration for the Church, as he had also for his King.—[Hear, hear, and much confusion.]—His Lordship meant to say, as long as the King and the King acted as he considered them bound to act towards him.—[Cheers.]—He admitted that this veneration depended upon contingencies; but as long as he was permitted to remain the undisturbed patron of twelve Rectories, and seventeen Vicarages, he declared God he would oppose any sweeping innovation in the shape proposed by the Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer.—[Loud murmurs.]

Several Noble Lords rose in support of his Lordship's opinion; the DUKE OF BEDFORD was heard to cry "Hear!"—and attempted to put into a form of words, a general assent to any measure of confiscation. The question, however, was finally left to the discretion of MR. CHANCELLOR HUME, as one wholly of a financial nature, and modifications were proposed in favour of the Universities, and education. But MR. SOLICITOR-GENERAL, together with his Right Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deemed the Universities themselves a wasteful incumbrance to the country; and exemplified their own persons, and their present exalted stations, the little necessity of such institutions.

MESSRS. WOOD, WATTHMAN, MOORE the greater, MOORE the lesser, CREEVEY, WILSON, and HONE, were of the same opinion; and question was carried—"to be carried" elsewhere—if possible!

MR. ALDERMAN WATTHMAN having been for some time employed with his pencil, and a leaf out of an old ledger, which he had chance found in his pocket, begged leave to call the attention of Honourable Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a small matter as he conceived, in his calculation upon the Church Revenues.—Chancellor expressed himself highly indignant at the insinuation, that he had been occupied during the whole of the recess in making his calculations; and he defied the Alderman, and all his City Council to get out an error.—The worthy Alderman very calmly, for ("albeit not to such a mood," he felt himself for once supported by facts) continued to address MR. Chancellor, and begged to refer to his figure where, he assured him, he would find, that the two sums returned from the Church Revenues, amounted only to 32,603l. 19s. 11d., whereas, he had made it 420,530l. 17s. 6d. an error of no less magnitude than 117,926l. 17s. 6d.; or, nearly one-third of the whole amount. The Hon. Chancellor at first denied the imputation most stoutly, but figures in arithmetic are not to be mistaken, like figures in rhetoric, and MR. TIERNEY, and MR. PASCOE GREXFELL, who had made themselves some time ago, masters of the three first rules of the scale, declared the Alderman was right to a fraction.—MR. HUME stood ground firmly, however, for some time, against the formidable array, but perceiving that MR. ALDERMAN WOOD was "dotting and carrying one," with great assiduity, he appealed to the Honourable Asses upon the general question; and demanded, in a tone of agonizing which rendered his peculiar mode of enunciation rather difficult to understand, whether, "if thae cantraps were to be played off by a callant wha cud haundle a keelyvine pen, the affairs of the party be carried on wi' ony probability o' success?"—[Hear, hear.]—A calculator is to be fashed by ony feckless loon, who cud mak twa four—ore by siccan a black-neb Bailie, whase hede is ne'er gar than his awn doited ledger, where wad the parrie," he begged to ask, "find Honourable Gentlemen to undertake their Exchequer?" [Loud cheers.]—"Our affairs are at dead-throw, an' we are to quash the doup o' a candle! The calculation was made by a counsman o' my ain; and his laird, if Maister Kettlepow, o' the Auld Toun dinna ken thae matters better than a niffy-naffy vender o' nappery, siclike, tho' he were a Provost outright."

It is impossible to describe the scene of tumult and confusion which now presented itself to the astonished ears of the Noble President, who had taken no part in the late discussion, carried on with so little attention to that calm decency of deportment, always recommended by Noble Lord. His Lordship indeed, had been fully occupied for some time with MR. LAMPTON and MR. HONE, in consulting a large sheet map of Durham!!! He was enabled, at length, to restore order, and a decision was ultimately made, by a very considerable majority, in favour of MR. CHANCELLOR HUME; which MR. ALDERMAN WATTHMAN attended, rather indecorously, was, "in substance, to resolve, that and two did not make four, in party arithmetic."

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD now rose, and addressing himself to the Noble President, begged to know, from his Lordship, whether it was the intention of the Ex-Government to espouse the succession of OLIVE PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND, vice THE QUEEN DEFEASED? The Noble Lord observed to the worthy Alderman, that it would be in order, and consequently more advisable, to discuss the different motions, as they were introduced to the notice of the Meeting by Honourable Croupier. The Alderman did not wish to discuss a question at present, if "it was any ways irregular." "All he wished to know"—[turning to the Honourable Croupier, who was carefully wiping, with a doiley, the sacred paper, which had been deluged of Port wine in the late scuffle, and was rendered somewhat bazy]—"whether her Royal Highness, for so he declared his determination call her, was included in the list of motions?" The Croupier, labouring with his doiley, looked up to the head of the table for a cue; when, turning towards the worthy Alderman, with a countenance of unusual intelligence, he said, in a low voice, that "consideration of so important a question had better be postponed to more favourable moment."—"The worthy Alderman, who did not deprecate the intelligence of the Honourable Croupier's face, replied, "that there was no time like the present."—MR. SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought "it worth consideration—something might come of it, if proper management" they must take care, however, not to lose themselves in a Wood!"—[glancing an insignificant look toward his neighbours.]—"MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL was fully satisfied of the justice of her Royal Highness's claims." [Much surprise expressed at the upper end of the board.]—"MR. ROBERT WILSON would not go so far as to the question in general."—MR. CHANCELLOR HUME was prepared "to do any thing; and to go as far as any Honourable Gentleman."—DR. LUSHINGTON observed, that it was a very different thing adopting a client in the Fleet—and one at the head of 500,000l. annum.—MR. GREY BENNETT did not think that consideration of much consequence; "and the advantages of coupling the abuses of the Royal Highness's prison-house with the cause of the captive Princess might produce a considerable stage effect."—The Noble President begged to observe, that this conversation was disorderly—the question not being in a shape to be discussed in the present moment. It was one of great moment.—[Hear! hear!]-but which depended much upon the suffrages of the ladies, as of the Honourable Members present.—[Hear,] from LORD ERSKINE.—"They must not stand upon the rock on which they had been lost before."—"Hear, hear," from LORD HOON, the Lord High Chancellor, MR. BARBER BEAUMONT, and DR. LUSHINGTON; to which, when the point was made intelligible, was added, the "Ear, ear," of MR. ALDERMAN WOOD.—His Lordship "entertained no doubt of the virtue of the august Princess ages now alluded to. Indeed, he confessed he knew nothing about her—he rather wished to say nothing, therefore, at present, upon the subject. It had been prematurely introduced; and it would be wise for Gentlemen not to pledge themselves upon the question, until they saw what others meant to do. It might, or it might not, be expected to adopt the question.—[Hear.]—It depended upon circumstances and contingencies; and perhaps, whilst they held the question in suspense among themselves, it might be held up in terrorum against others.—[Cheers and laughter.]—His Lordship went on to say—"it would be imprudent to commit ourselves rashly. A Learned Parriester, who had made good other high claims, was now employed upon the subject. The result might open a door to future discussion. At present, he must insist upon putting an end to it, by calling upon the Honourable Croupier, to proceed with his notices."

MR. SOLICITOR-GENERAL "always bowed to the Chair; but with the submission, he did not conceive that the law of the question had anything to do with the policy of entertaining it."—The Noble President must "insist upon his orders being complied with, or he would leave the chair."—[Looks were interchanged between the Learned Lawyer and the Noble Lord, but nothing further was said.]

The Hon. Croupier attempted to rise, in pursuance of an order from the Chair; but finding it somewhat inconvenient, permission was granted to read the heads of notices in his seat.





## 1772 TO 1822

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green, cabinet-maker—R. SMITH, Humbleton, Yorkshire, dealer.—S. POMPON, London, stationer.—J. BULLOCK, Leadonhall-street, dealer.—J. PARKER, G. PARKER, J. L. PARKER, and T. ROBERTS, Green-lane, merchants.—JOSEPH STEVENS, Stafford, wine and spirit merchant.—S. HAY, Upper Lisson-street, carpenter.—T. SWANN, Wardour-street, eating-house-keeper.—W. MAXWELL, Lancaster, draper.—R. HODGES, Tottenham-courtd-road, linen-draper.—C. GRAY, Oxford-street, horse-dealer.—J. H. POWNALL, Little Chelsea, music-scriver.—W. CURLING, Shaftesbury-street, tailor.—B. BILSBOROUGH, Lower Merton, cow-keeper.—J. JOSEPH the moulder, Smith's-buildings, rope and mat-manufacturer.



...ulation of Select Vestries was read

The usual Bill for the better Regulation of the Poor was read a first time.

The EARL of RODEN moved the Address. He felt considerable satisfaction that the Speech was not calculated to excite opposition; and it must be gratifying to learn, that Foreign nations still continued to possess the most friendly disposition toward this Empire. With respect to the differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte; he could never look at the Turkish Government acting against a Christian Power, without feeling an earnest anxiety for the result, nor could he view a Christian Government engaged with a Power acting on Christian principles, without feeling an equal anxiety. He hoped, whatever might be the result, England would be content with anxiously and silently looking on. He congratulated the House on the improved state of our manufactures and commerce, and the consequent increase of the Revenue. The Noble Earl noticed the reception which His Majesty had experienced in Ireland—never, he observed, was there any reception so ardently loyal, so truly affectionate. The scene was cheering to every man who wished well to the best interests of the Empire. His Majesty's visit tended greatly to remove the long-standing difficulties that existed in Ireland; and the parting advice of His Majesty, conveyed in a letter written by Lord Sidmouth, had produced an effect which no time would be able to do away. He next adverted to the outrages which unhappily prevailed in that country. The primary cause was in a non-resident gentleman in absentee landlords. He would conjure any Noble Lord who possessed property in Ireland, not to turn his back upon a country from which he derived such advantages, nor to shew himself indifferent to its present convulsed state. The general state of Ireland would soon come under their Lordships' consideration, and he doubted not but that they would find it necessary to arm the Executive in that country with stronger powers; yet, the only effectual remedy was a resident governor, aided by education and that powerful organ the Bible Societies. The Noble Earl concluded by proposing an humble Address to His Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious Speech, and expressing the concurrence of their Lordships in the spirit and tenour of it.

LORD WALSHINGHAM seconded the Address, and coincided in the sentiments which it contained.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE made a few observations on the speech, which, he contended, reluctantly admitted some facts. Twenty years had elapsed since the Union, yet no amelioration of the situation of the people of Ireland had taken place. The peasantry of that country

were much worse off than the same class in England. With reference to agricultural distress, much as he rejoiced in the prosperity of the commerce and manufactures of the country, he should not indulge in any gratification at such an event, if it had not a tendency to revive and promote that which was the mainstay of commerce and manufactures—the agricultural interest. He hoped, as a means of lessening the burdens on the country, that retrenchment, so much talked of, would be carried to the utmost extent. As to the proposed relief for the labouring agriculturists, the Noble Earl held, that the evil arose from a superabundant produce, which must be checked. Now, it would surely be madness to increase that superabundant produce, which must be the necessary consequence of five millions of money in the pockets of the farmers. A diminished expenditure was, in

being employed in agriculture. A unanimous opinion, the only relief. Recurring again to the state of Ireland, he admitted, that Ministers, in selecting as a Chief Governor for Ireland, the Noble Marquis, had acted wisely. That distinguished person was not to be surpassed for a vigour and reach of mind capable of applying a remedy to all the evils both legislative and political. The anomalous state of society in Ireland, was the cause of the distresses, and was entirely to be traced to the English Statute Book. He entirely agreed with the Noble Earl, that in a contest between Christians and Infidels—between the Greeks and their oppressors, no Englishman of feeling could be indifferent to the result. He would say, that no active exertions on our part were called for, and it was perfectly compatible with the strictest neutrality that Greece should once more be what he was sure their Lordships wished her to be—free and independent.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, in reply to the observation of the Noble Marquis, stated, that reductions had taken place within the last year to the amount of nearly two millions. He fully agreed with the Noble Marquis, that the agricultural and commercial interests were one. The agricultural interest must always be the first; but if the commercial and manufacturing interests prospered, they must necessarily serve the agricultural interest; and those who would strike a blow at the two former, would inevitably injure the latter. The Noble Earl then alluded to what the Noble Marquis had said respecting the proposed relief to agriculturists; he could assure their Lordships that his Majesty's Government had never proposed a loan of 5,000,000*l.* as a means of affording relief to the agriculturists. It was true that they had had a communication with some persons on the subject of agricultural distress, and a proposition had been made respecting the issue of Exchequer-bills, which proposition would yet probably be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. The vast importation of foreign corn which took place in the years 1816 and 1817, was the great cause of the agricultural distress which afterwards was so sensibly felt. Within four years not less than seven millions and a half of quarters of corn had been imported from Ireland, while five million and a half of quarters had been imported last year. This was the real source of the

evil. No man was more ready than he to appreciate fully the high tribute which the Noble Marquis had paid to the distinguished individual now at the head of the Executive in Ireland; and he was convinced that that individual was at the present moment exerting all the force of his great talents and powerful mind, not only to correct the evil, but to eradicate the cause of it. The insurrection in that country had begun before ever the King landed upon its shores: and notwithstanding their prevalence, no Sovereign was ever greeted with more joyous satisfaction than His Majesty was by the whole of his Irish subjects. Not long ago a person of the highest character in Ireland declared that, if His Majesty were again to visit that country, he would be received with the same satisfaction. Their Lordships would not find that there was any thing like a systematic spirit of opposition or disaffection against the Government, nor that the present discontent arose out of any differences with respect to religion.

The EARL OF BLESSINGTON made a few observations, and then the address was agreed to *rem. dis.*—Adjourned.

*HOUSE OF LORDS.*

**TUESDAY.**

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The EARL OF BLESSINGTON made a few observations, and then the address was agreed to *rem. dis.*—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.  
Their Lordships went up with the Address.

**THURSDAY.**

Some conversation arose, on notice of a motion of the EARL of LIVERPOOL, for suspending the Standing Orders of the House, in consequence of his motion respecting the state of Ireland, which stood so the following day. The MARQUIS of LANDSDOWN saw nothing in the documents on the table, to prove the insufficiency of the existing laws he wished better evidence before he agreed to so violent an act as suspending the Orders, for the purpose of introducing violent legislative measures. In answer to these objections, the EARL of LIVERPOOL observed, that it was imperiously necessary to remove immediate danger, but it could not be expected that Government would state the precise grounds upon which they formed their opinions.

In this conversation, Lords King, Ellenborough, and Holland joined. At length, the order for summoning their Lordships for to-morrow, was agreed to, and then the House adjourned.

**FRIDAY.**  
**LORD DACRE** asked whether the Noble Earl (Liverpool) intended to give any notice on the subject of the agricultural distress of the country. If not, he should bring the subject forward.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL replied in the negative, but said, a noble friend of his in the other House would submit certain propositions of the subject to be embodied in a measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**TUESDAY.**  
A variety of new Writs were moved for, and the Clandestine Out

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT gave notice that the first time the word "Supply" was mentioned, he should bring under the consideration of

SIR ROBERT WILSON gave notice, that, on Tuesday next, he should move for the correspondence which had taken place on the subject of

V—**LORD EBRINGTON** (for Lord J. Russell): gave notice that he should

The King's Speech having been read by the Speaker, Mr. St. John, M.P., said that he should

MR. R. CLIVE rose to propose the Address. The Hon. Gentleman in an eloquent speech, went over the same grounds as taken by Noble Lords in the other House viz the

disposition from foreign Powers; the reasonable prospect of the ad

justment of the differences between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, the visit of His Majesty to Ireland, and the loyal enthusiasm which followed that visit; the unhappy disturbances which agitated the country—the immediate cause was distress; in endeavouring to find some remedy for the evil, the House would have a consolation in reflecting that the disturbances were distinguishable from all political and religious feeling. He then noticed the disposition on the part of Government to economise. He lamented the agricultural distress, but, in looking at this subject, it might not be improper to remark that the gradual improvement of the Revenue, arising, in a certain degree, from the Customs and Excise. These were inseparably connected with the commercial and manufacturing interests; and it was observed that these had gradually recovered from their depression, as it appeared from the advancing state of the Revenue, he would not be thought too sanguine in believing that improvement would reach the agricultural branch before the end of the present year. Other, a most important point, remained, upon which he should say a few words, on account of its importance. It was by an address to our public credit that we had reached our proud eminence as a nation, and it was essential to our character that we should honourably and conscientiously preserve that credit inviolate; and he hoped that in no difficulty, no distress, or inconvenience whatever, would the House in that house even propose to question its inviolability.—The Gentleman then moved the Address, which, as usual, was moved in the echo of the Speech.

Mr. DUNCOMBE seconded the Address, and re-urged the same, and, in conclusion, said, it was gratifying to him to have an opportunity of congratulating the House upon the almost entire absence of that spirit of disaffection which had prevailed in the manufacturing districts. Yet it required but a very superficial observation to see that there were those in the country whose aim was to destroy the Constitution, against which they were carrying on the most systematic attacks. Many were the theoretical plans which were disseminated among the humbler classes. Some of those who circulated such notions might err from ignorance, but too many were guilty from malice. Yet he was persuaded that the Constitution would resist these attacks for it was a Constitution firm in its base and beautiful in its structure. It was adapted for the convenience of all who lived under it, and it therefore deserved and obtained the approbation of all the free world. It might be attacked, but attack gave it new vigour, and increased reason for admiration.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT alluded to the conclusion of the speech. Hon. secondor, who spoke of persons having a design to dissolve the Constitution. This was rather an unfortunate remark at the time, as the speech so descriptive of national prosperity. He should say that upon foreign topics; for he conceived they were comparatively unimportant in the present state of the country. He would, however, express his wish that the territory now in contest might be taken from Turkey; and that the gallant and oppressed Greeks might be able to obtain their independence. The Hon. Baronet then adverted to the custom; in former times, when the House deliberated for a day, before they returned thanks to the King for his speech. He moved as an amendment, that the House, on Thursday next, should take His Majesty's most gracious Speech into consideration, for the opinion, as at present formed, the Speech was not a fair and true exposition of the state of the country. There were grievances that amount consideration to all the points touched upon by the Speech. The Constitution had been grossly violated in many instances. The agricultural distress which now prevailed had been met by a profession of economy. The late King's first, and all his successors, promised economy; but it was never practised. Not the least hint at a reduction of the Civil List Expenditure was manifested in the Speech. He wondered Ministers were not ashamed to bring in a Bill as that which restored the currency, and put so much money into their own pockets, without making some reduction of the salaries. That that Bill had occasioned great distress no one could doubt; and there were not wanting some who attributed all the distresses of the country to it. That Bill had caused a revolution in family settlements and contracts of every description. He alluded to the state of Ireland, and observed, we were at this time carrying on a civil war against the distillation of whiskey. It was possible for any one to read Mr. Chichester's pamphlet on this subject, and not be convinced that to this circumstance alone was to be attributed much of that heart-burning and ill blood with which the country was afflicted. The Excise Laws of Ireland also deserved the serious consideration, for they answered no end whatever but to excite the people to desperation. The grievances of the Kingdom might indeed be all summed up in one sentence—the influence of Ministers in the House of Commons. With respect to reform, he thought all moderate reforms were visionary; and that Reformers ought to know that that House, as at present constituted, could and would afford them no relief. There were many party distinctions; but he thought there were two broad distinctions, which were indeed the only sensible ones. The two real parties were, those who were for Reform, and those who were for corruption. He descended at some length on these topics, he disclaimed any intention to shew a disrespect to the Throne. It was his respect for the Throne as well as for the people, which induced him to move, as an amendment, “That the House would, on Thursday next, take into consideration His Majesty's most gracious Speech.”

Mr. HOBHOUSE seconded the amendment. Mr. GRAITAN, in allusion to the notice respecting Ireland, Majesty's Speech, feared, that country would ever be the same, the laws by which it was ruled, and the condition of the people, as they were. There was great distress he knew, but there was no disaffection. The distressed sallied forth in banditti, and on a warfare against the police and against the military. The history of Ireland shewed that the evils which at present oppress the country are the growth of time, and inherent in the elements of it is composed. The people, he observed, were divided by religion and still more unfortunately by laws. On the one hand was the clergy and the people at war about property, and on the other the clergy and the people in open dissension upon religion. It was not a land that would correct the evils of an absentee gentry, and he entertained the most favourable expectations that, in the promised consideration of the distresses of Ireland, it would be discovered, and means to apply a more kindly remedy.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY was rather surprised at the pursued by the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) for, in the course of his Parliamentary experience, he did not recollect the stance of any Address in answer to a Speech from the Throne calculated to meet with the approbation of all parties, than proposed by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Clive). The Hon. Baronet would give him for thinking that, though his speech embraced a vast observations upon various and important subjects, it seemed to have been made principally for the purpose of announcing the Government to pursue in the present Session, with respect to the course of Reform, and of declaring that it was not his intention to restrict to the extent of Universal Suffrage, in order to promote the success of the Noble Lord's (Ebrington) project, of which notice had thus been given. He would not be doing that duty he owed to the House and to the public, if he did not take this opportunity of mentioning the course which His Majesty's Ministers meant to pursue with respect to the other topics of the Speech. He could assure the House that there was not the most distant intention of blinking any one of the points, but a determination to bring the most important forward at the earliest possible period. His Majesty's Ministers were most anxious to do every thing affecting the agricultural interests should be fully considered, with a view to the best measures that could be devised in the existing circumstances. He would, before the end of the week, say something for bringing the subject forward—at latest, Friday next week. The distress of the agriculturists occupied the serious attention that Ministers could give to a subject of so much moment importance. He could assure the House that, for some considerable time, it had received the most laboured and attentive consideration it was in the power of Government to give it. He would intend to say that the remedy would be completely effectual. He hoped something might be done to alleviate the great difficulties which existed. His Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would not delay longer than the following week after the subject of the agricultural distress had been considered. He would be prepared to submit to the House, in moving the reparation Bill, a statement of the reductions that had been made in the various public offices, and the retrenchments in the other departments of the State in the army and navy.

SIR J. NEWPORT did not conceive the Address pledged the  
to any new laws in the case of Ireland. It was matter for con-

Mr. SPANGLER then considered inquiry into the state of Ireland necessary, before the Acts now called for expired. He was told that the Insurrection Act and the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act were necessary. A reference to our Statute Book would, however, shew, that Insurrection Act after Insurrection Act had been tried, and sad experience had proved to what very little purpose. He had lived in the county of Limerick for three months from the close of the last Session, and from his knowledge of the state of that district, he was surprised that the Insurrection Act was thought necessary to quell the disturb-

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDEERY replied, and the House divided.—  
Ayes, 195.—Nos. 68.—Majority 67. The Bill was then brought in, read  
a first and second time, and committed for to-morrow.  
(For continuation of Debates, see page 486.)

(For continuation of Debates, see page 486.)



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to MERCATOR, we say—No.  
Our numerous correspondents must remain again unacknowledged till next week, as also several sums received.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The speculative views, occasioned by the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to his intention of paying off the Navy 5 per Cents. have been of a very conflicting character; many holders of this Stock immediately took the alarm, and the sales being extensive, prices have fallen from 107½ to 106½; many of the purchases having been made in the 4 per Cents. they have advanced to 97½. On Monday, Consols for Account rose to 77½, since which they have been done at 77½, and left off this afternoon at 77½ buyers.

Foreign Securities have been in great request: Colombian Bonds are now at 87, being an advance of nearly 20 per cent. within the last few days. Spanish Bonds (old) 58½, (new) 59. French Rentes, on Wednesday, 88 90.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	77½	India Bonds . . . . .	79 78 79
5 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	77½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	5 7
3½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	88½	Ditto . . . . .	500l. 5 7
4 per Cent. . . . .	98½	Small . . . . .	7 10
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .	106½	Con. for Acc. . . . .	77½
Long Annuities . . . . .	19½ 20	Omnium . . . . .	

## FRENCH FUNDS, Feb. 1.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . . . .	89-40	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . . . . .	1555
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-25 3mo. 25-15	

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, FEBRUARY 10.

HIS MAJESTY opened the Session of Parliament in person on Tuesday last. We need only refer our readers to the intelligence of the week, to shew how his MAJESTY was received by his people.

TO-MORROW a subject of vital importance is to be discussed in the HOUSE OF COMMONS. It is not a question between a STUART and a NASSAU—it is not a question between a WALPOLE and a PULTENEY—it is not a question between a LIVERPOOL and a GREY—but it is a question whether the faith of the country is to be kept or broken with the public creditor.

It is to be proposed by the Opposition to appropriate the Sinking Fund to the exigencies of the present moment, and to annihilate, not only that Fund, but the system and principle upon which it was created.

It is true that Ministers have, from time to time, diverted part of that fund from its professed use, but the principle remained the same; and even though the fund was reduced to FIVE MILLIONS, it left the principle clear, and the fact certain, that till the Revenue fell short by a sum equal to that, the public credit was safe.

It is to be proposed, by abandoning this principle, to pare down the resources, so as exactly to meet the current demand upon them, leaving the fundholder, who has lent his money, open to the effect of any contingency—of any sudden call upon the State—or of any violent fluctuation.

If, as the Opposition may say, the peculiar situation of the country demands a measure so extraordinary as the abolition of that, upon the faith of which, the fundholder has lent his money—with equal justice might they avow, the policy and necessity of taking fifteen or twenty per cent. of every fundholder's property, without his consent. It was on the faith and security of a Sinking Fund, that the money was borrowed—it has been on the faith of a Sinking Fund that public credit has been maintained; and none but the shortest sighted, or the most unprincipled politician, would venture to meddle with the principle, by which the bond between the country and its creditors is cemented.

Upon an equally narrow and unworthy view of the subject is it maintained, that any one class of the community can be efficiently relieved, at the expense of another. Nothing can be more blind or Whig-like, than to set the landholders and fundholders in array against each other. It is utterly impossible to separate their interests; they are vitally connected; and the prosperity and depression of one sort of property must naturally be felt by the other; to attempt to divide them, and by violating the public faith, force the stockholder, by breaking the compact, (into which he has voluntarily entered, and in which he has implicitly trusted) to *risque his all*—to subject himself to the perils of a national bankruptcy, (against which, the Sinking Fund, as existing, is a certain guard) and to give up his security to ameliorate the condition of the landholder—is not only an attempt unjust, unfair, and unworthy; but, as far as its political effects go utterly impracticable.

A BREACH of privilege is now regularly committed, which, it appears, the House of Commons permits; to which, upon the occasion of the debate to-morrow, we would call the attention of our readers;—we mean, the publication of the names of Members who vote on particular questions.

There can be but two motives to such a publication—the flattering of the vanity of the people so published, or the intimidation of those who do not uniformly take the popular side of a question. We shall beg our readers who have property to lose, and who are the public creditors, to learn by heart the list of those who support BROUGHAM's motion of to-morrow.

While on the subject of breach of privilege, we cannot but say a few words about ourselves, and MR. COKE, the Member for Norfolk.

It will be recollected that we were sent to Newgate, upon the suggestion of that small and amiable philanthropist, MR. GRAY BENNETT, for having used the word *apology* instead of the word *explanation*. Our crime, at all events, was a mistaken view of the subject, and a misunderstanding of terms. We suffered like the martyrs of old, and never winced; but

we now feel a pang when we observe that the Editors of every newspaper, Ministerial, or Whig, or Radical, in London and the country, have put into the mouth of MR. COKE, the "aunciente" Member for Norfolk, words which, we imagine, he never could have used.

These misconstruing reporters have made MR. COKE call the Honourable House of Commons (in his place) "CORRUPT and PROFLIGATE," and affirm, upon being (as it is represented in the newspapers) called to "Order," that "IT WAS KNOWN TO BE SO."

Now, surely, if these editors and reporters have put these words into the mouth of that Gentleman, they have committed a much more gross and violent breach of privilege than we ever did in calling MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT'S EXPLANATION AN APOLOGY; and we are ill-used if they are not made to answer for their misconduct.

We cannot believe (for, of course, we know nothing of the House of Commons but from the newspapers, to which and their reports we only allude,) that MR. COKE could have used these words. Our reason for doubting the possibility of the fact is, that Members full of the most delicate sensibility, as to the dignity of the House, are said to have been present, who certainly would have felt themselves called upon, on this occasion to vindicate it from the attack said to have been made upon its honour and integrity by MR. COKE.

It is with no wish to recal public notice to past events that we mention the case of SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, who was some years since committed to the TOWER, for using words in his place, which were mere child's-play compared with those reported in the name of MR. COKE, in Friday's newspapers. We differ *toto calo* with SIR FRANCIS BURDETT in politics, but SIR FRANCIS is consistent and straight-forward; and, we believe, in all the attacks made upon him during his political life, he has never once had recourse either to the Courts of Law, or to the Speaker's Warrant, to vindicate his honour or character. We, therefore, disclaim every intention in alluding to his case, other than that of avowing our disbelief, that the same House which could commit SIR FRANCIS BURDETT for intemperate language, would fail to visit another of its members with an equal punishment, who had far exceeded in grossness and violence any of the attacks of that Honourable Baronet.

THE TIMES of Wednesday has an article upon the reduction of the ADMIRALTY Board, of which the following is an extract:—

"At length Ministers have done that, the doing of which they have often declared would be most injurious to the public service—they have withdrawn one of the Lords of the Admiralty. We perceive 'by the Gazette' of last night, that two of these gentlemen have gone out, and only one new member, MR. KERR DOUGLAS, comes in. Ministers did well to inflict this national calamity upon us in an ostentatious way as possible, both for the sake of their own credit and our comfort."

"The friends of retrenchment will, we trust, derive energy from even this trifling and imperfect success."

There are two things highly satisfactory in this paragraph—one is, that we see in what a contented, satisfied manner the reduction of the Board of ADMIRALTY would have been received by the Radicals, if it had taken place; and the other, that by the assumption of the fact (founded on the Government printer's mistake) we discover that the political information of the TIMES newspaper is gleaned from the LONDON GAZETTE!

The truth is, that no reduction has taken place in the Board of ADMIRALTY; but that the name of one of the Lords was accidentally omitted in the publication of the new commission.

As the name left out was that of SIR GEORGE CLERK, this may fairly be called a CLERICAL ERROR!

THE state of Ireland has occupied already the attention of the House of Commons, and we believe there can be no difference of opinion as to the immediate necessity of strong measures in that part of the empire.

It is curious to see, that whenever the WHIGS speak of power, their views are always for absolute power—surely not the views of the Old and genuine WHIGS. Nobody, seeing the necessity for the enactment of special laws to meet the circumstances of Ireland, (as every body does), can be blind to their being in some measure *ex-constitutional*; called for, doubtlessly by the extremity of the case—but still extreme in themselves. But the reporters tell us that MR. BROUGHAM, upon this occasion, outran the necessity, the Bills, and the Ministers themselves; and would have had LORD WELLESLEY invested with the power, as LORD LONDONDERRY afterwards is said to have explained it, of a DICTATOR.

"They talked of balancing Constitutional principles in the Cabinet, and yet these Modern WHIGS were ready to create a DICTATOR; but he (LORD LONDONDERRY) though he had the utmost deference and respect for LORD WELLESLEY, was not prepared to erect him, or any other human being into a DICTATOR, which the Whigs of the modern school were so ready to create."

The ground upon which LORD WELLESLEY was to be invested with this DICTATORIAL power, appears to have been the "corruptness of the Irish MAGISTRACY."

This particular point was urged by MR. SPRING RICE, who spoke, it appears, of the venality of Irish justice from his "local knowledge." The Honourable Gentleman's local knowledge could only have been applied to the county of LIMERICK; and we must say, that we never yet heard a charge so grave—made so boldly or so lightly; declaring, in a sweeping manner, that the justice of a country is to be bought and sold! Surely this is not a matter for speechifying; the allegation goes not only to the destruction of private character, but to the choking up of the very fountain of justice itself. Such charges should not be made merely subjects of insinuation and assertion—they should be proved and proved.

Where MR. SPRING RICE's local knowledge was acquired upon the late occasion we are at a loss to find out; because, our readers will remember, that while the thatched houses of the Irish peasantry were burning in all their radiance, MR. SPRING RICE was haranguing in the THATCHED-HOUSE Tavern, St. James's-street, London, at that memorable meeting where my LORD DARNLEY was in the Chair *per se*.

One extraordinary feature appears in the report of the Debate upon IRISH affairs—we mean the perpetual recurrence of the word "Cheers," whenever any allusion to the alteration of the Tythe-system in Ireland was made.

This is new, and we think the reporters must have blundered in the laces where they inserted this word. No man

can be so blind, surely, as not to feel and understand that an attack upon Tythes is nothing more nor less than an attack upon property generally. Nobody can be so ignorant of the state of society as not to know that the great proportion of TYTHES have nothing to do with the Clergy. Nay, we would say, that the Clergy have much less interest in Tythes than the hereditary land-holder. The Clergyman has but a temporary interest in his Tythes, but the Layman has an eternal interest in his.

TYTHES is a term under which PROPERTY generally is meant to be attacked, for the TYTHES and RENT are equally objectionable to the Irish malcontents. Woe be to the landlords when TYTHES are touched, and woe be to ENGLAND if such a measure were carried exclusively in IRELAND!

The English and Irish Church are one, one in Faith, one by Act of Parliament, one by the CONSTITUTION; and we think it will require no great depth of wisdom to find out how long after tythes had been abolished in IRELAND, they would continue to be paid in England.

The word TYTHES, we again repeat, is deceptive and illusory; and we warn such of our readers as have not given the subject their consideration, to look at it rather in a political than an ecclesiastical light, and enquire of themselves, if Tythes are touched (if they have any thing to lose)—"What turn will come next?"

MR. HUME, if we may trust the reporters, seems to have made a bungling start of it this Session, and, at all events, to have been somewhat scurvily treated, after all his battling with Mr. Common Council-man CROCKER.

In the first place, SIR FRANCIS BURDETT approves of his industry—but votes it *useless*.—MR. BROUGHAM says—"adopting the amendment, the House had nothing to do with MR. HUME's calculations. They were his Hon. Friend's calculations alone, and he was alone responsible for their accuracy."—MR. RICARDO, less civil still, said, "That the Hon. Member's idea that excessive taxation produced cheapness, was so absurd that it could not be maintained by any body who knew any thing of political economy."

And then the reports tell us, that amongst others of his calculations, MR. HUME calculated, that the space of time between the 8th and the 22d of February would be too short "for receiving private petitions, considering the House was so late." This reminds one of the silly question put to children of which is heavier—a pound of feathers, or a pound of lead? for if the Hon. Member had calculated a little longer he would have discovered that fourteen days (always granted for the purpose) occupy as much space between the 8th and the 22d of February, as they do between the 2d and 16th of January.

The Hon. Gentleman then begged to see the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Act—of which he said all "Hon. Members were ignorant." Perhaps this slur does not amount to a breach of privilege; but, considering that the act in question is to be found in the Statute Book, the insinuation, however general, was unkind.

One exception is to be made to the ill-luck of MR. HUME, at the outset—MR. GYPPS praised him. To be praised, is soothing, no doubt; but in the present instance, we are sorry we cannot be loud in our congratulations, because we, as we dare say every one of our readers is, are wholly ignorant who MR. GYPPS may be. Had HUME praised him, we might in time have found him out, and it might have been a feather to MR. GYPPS; but as the case is, we give it up in despair.

It will be seen in the newspapers that the LORD VISCOUNT FOLKSTONE attacked the conduct of the MARQUESS OF WELLESLEY while Governor-General of India, and argued, from his own view of that conduct, that he ought not to be trusted with so much power as the Bills now passing are to give him.—How doctors differ.—While BROUGHAM, we are told, is anxious to invest the Noble Marquess with dictatorial authority, my LORD FOLKSTONE will not confide even the limited domination to be afforded him by an Act of Parliament.

What a disjointed, incongruous mass the opposition of this year seem to be. BROUGHAM's opinion of LORD FOLKSTONE's intellect is pretty well known, and LORD FOLKSTONE's notions about BROUGHAM little less notorious; but why the Noble Viscount should rake up the stories set about by that miserable animal PAUL, we are at a loss to imagine.

The charges of that poor little creature, bolstered up as he was by some few followers, amongst whom the Noble Viscount was one, were decided by the House of Commons, the Tribunal before which they were brought, to be contemptible and groundless.

Some men like to be singular; and it must have been (if notoriety and singularity be pleasing to his Lordship) as agreeable to LORD FOLKSTONE as it cannot fail to be to the Noble MARQUESS, to find, that the opinion broached, of his qualifications for the high office he holds, by the Noble Viscount, was as unique as we believe it to be in the country at large.

## MR. LUTTRELL.

THE Morning Chronicle of Monday, mentioned that a Sunday Paper affirmed MR. LUTTRELL to be the conductor of this Paper. The Morning Chronicle of Tuesday has the following paragraph upon the subject:—

"In our paper of yesterday, we inadvertently admitted a paragraph mentioning that it had been stated by a Sunday Paper, that MR. LUTTRELL was the conductor of the John Bull. We heartily apologise to MR. LUTTRELL for having given circulation to such a calumny. MR. LUTTRELL is, in every sense of the word, a gentleman, and of himself is sufficient to disprove the possibility of such a charge as that brought against him by the Sunday Paper."

As far as the assertion that MR. LUTTRELL is the conductor of this paper goes, we do not feel ourselves bound to make any reply to it—we neither mean to declare that he is, or is not; but of this we are sure, that the CHRONICLE, in its woeful ignorance of every thing doing in this town, had never heard of MR. LUTTRELL till Sunday last; and seeing his name coupled with BULL, (anxious as they are to bolster up their paper by a little *skirmishing*) set him down for some sinecure placeman, or pensioner, a fit object for observation, and certainly about as much connected with BULL, as any other of the thousand and one persons they have been so very cunning as to name for our coadjutors.

The CHRONICLE on Tuesday having discovered that MR. LUTTRELL is a Whig, having the *entré* of the Blue Devil Club of HOLLAND HOUSE, author of the "Letter to Julia," and a crony of that prince of all jokers, MR. SAMUEL ROGER, announce that he "is, in every respect, a gentleman," and, ergo, is not connected with us.

To find the CHRONICLE sneer about *gentility* is nearly as ridiculous as it would be to hear a scoundrel who had stood in the pillory vindicate his honour and respectability; and when the CHRONICLE affects to be fine or angry we cannot choose but laugh. The CHRONICLE is wretchedly ignorant of who and what MR. LUTTRELL, our *Whig* friend is; for, wishing to exalt him far above us, had they even on Tuesday been acquainted with him, they would have carried their flourish about him much farther than they did: They stop by saying that "he is, in every respect, a gentleman." They might have continued their eulogy to the extent of declaring, "that he is, in every respect (BUT ONE) a NOBLEMAN."

#### JUSTICE.

JUSTICE is blind—the Radicals will tell you not; but we think no proof can be greater either of the even-handedness of English justice, or the forgiving disposition of the Monarch, than the fact, that we, for repeating published assertions against a private individual, have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS; that for having LIBELLED the late QUEEN, the REV. MR. BLACOW has been fined, and imprisoned SIX MONTHS; and that the following proceeding took place, on Monday, in the Court whence emanated MR. BLACOW'S and our sentence:—

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 4.

The King v. Dr. Highmore.—The Solicitor-General prayed the judgment of the Court upon the defendant, Dr. Highmore, who was found guilty, at the sittings for Middlesex after last term, of a LIBEL ON THE KING.

Dr. Highmore immediately tendered affidavits, and said he wished to move in arrest of judgment.

The Lord Chief Justice—You cannot move on affidavits in arrest of judgment; you may move on affidavits for a new trial, or may use them in mitigation of punishment, but you can only move in arrest of judgment for some error apparent on the face of the record.

Dr. Highmore said he wished to contradict the statements made in the prosecutor's reply.

The Lord Chief Justice—If you will attend to the suggestion I am about to make to you, and to the Solicitor-General, you may perhaps find it needless. I would suggest that you enter into your own recognition to appear and receive judgment, if called upon. You may, if you please, refuse it, but it is for your own benefit; if you conduct yourself properly, you will never be called on to receive sentence. You had better confer with some gentleman at the bar, who will advise you.

The Solicitor-General said, that he willingly accepted the suggestion of his Lordship.

Mr. Pollock rose and said, that he had conferred with Dr. Highmore, and would, with the leave of the Court, retire with him for a short time. The Learned Counsel accordingly retired with the defendant, and shortly after signified to the Court, that Dr. Highmore gratefully accepted the terms offered him.

The Lord Chief Justice expressed his satisfaction at the result; the Doctor bowed respectfully to the Court, entered into his recognizances, and was discharged.

#### WHIG HOSPITALITY.

The following is an extract from "FOSSELL'S Journey round the Coast of Kent":—

"The following inscription appears in artificial stone, on the wall of 'DUNGEON Light House':—

"For the direction and comfort of mariners, for the benefit and security of Commerce, and for a lasting memorial of British hospitality, this Light House was erected, by T. W. COKE, Esq. of HOLKHAM House, in the county of Norfolk; instead of the Old Light House, which originally stood 540 yards to the northward, and which, by reason of the land increasing, from the violence of the sea, became useless to navigators.—A.D. 1792."

"It has been inferred, from the above inscription, that the country was indebted to the generosity and munificence of Mr. COKE, for this 'same Lasting Memorial of British hospitality.' But the fact is, that every ship which passes the Light House, pays a certain sum for the benefit of it; which it is understood that Mr. COKE receives, and the total amount is so considerable, that, during the continuance of the Property Tax, this Light House was rated to the assessment at 500l. per annum."

This is a curious trait. It is something like CATALANI'S giving a concert, for admission to which, one pays a guinea. Even the materials, in which the humbug is recorded, are truly Whiggish—artificial.

Had Old COKE been filled with the desire of being recorded in after days, his humbug would better have succeeded, had he followed the example of SOSTRATUS, and written the truth upon the artificial stone of the Pharos, which, when time had worn it away, would have discovered to posterity the inscription, as it now stands. But Whigs have no ambition for hereafter—they are the dirty creatures of the day, and present popularity, however obtained, is all they thirst after.

#### EDINBURGH WHIGGERY.

THOSE pert dapper political haberdashers, the EDINBURGH Whigs, are quite surprised, it appears, that we have not noticed them. The truth is, that though they are vastly important people upon their own ground, very few (if we except those who get their bread by writing in the blue and yellow review) are known in London; they are the LEIGH HUNTS, the JOHNNY KEATES and the BILLY HAZLITTS of the Scots metropolis, and only those who are foolish enough to write, and get any body foolish enough to publish for them, are ever heard of here even by name.

The occasion which we shall avail ourselves of to shew these great creatures that they are not entirely forgotten, is the dinner to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of MR. CHARLES FOX, which was appropriately held at the Waterloo Tavern, on Thursday se'nnight, SIR RONALD FERGUSSON, K.C.B. in the Chair.

"FERGUSSON his place MAY CHOOSE

"In the bevy—in the bevy;

"He's your real TAYLOR'S goose,

"Hot and heavy—hot and heavy."

And, accordingly, we are told, in an account most carefully concocted and put forth in a Radical paper called the *Scotchman*, that at a quarter past five SIR RONALD entered the room, accompanied by the EARL OF ROSSLYN, JAMES STUART, Esq. of Dunearn, (a writer to the signet) and a long train of noblemen and gentlemen.

The cool, sweeping, deliberate way in which this lie is told, shews that Scotch Whigs, if innocuous from their obscurity, are blest with all the qualifications of our London Radicals—

"MR. JAMES STUART, a writer to the Signet!!! and a long train of noblemen and gentlemen following him!"—that MR. JAMES STUART, whose conduct last year made his name to be known in every coffee-house in the modern ATHENS. This is a vastly likely story, that noblemen and gentlemen would be "following the heels of MR. JAMES STUART." But, Reader, will you believe it?—There was NO STUART whatever in the room except LORD ROSSLYN;—that there were plenty of gentlemen who shall doubt, when MR. JAMES STUART, who never forfeited the character of one, was present—when the Croupier was "FRANCIS JEFFERY, Esq."—

and when one of the stewards was a MR. SAWERS, a baker in the old town, and another, JAMIE MACDONALD, the spirit-dealer—[THOMPSON, the late QUEEN'S friend, who keeps a gin-shop opposite the dead wall on Holborn-hill, is a HODGES by comparison.]—besides these, were present, we may safely say, twenty or thirty people, who have some little property. Proceed we, however, to judge them by their "verbal appearances," as the DUKE OF SUSSEX has it, and let us see what sort of a turn out they make.

RONALD (he of the legs) gave the KING—the ROYAL FAMILY—and then, in a speech, the memory of that great and good man MR. CHARLES FOX, in which he drew a forcible comparison between the deceased and the living, and introduced a smart but succinct account of the Manchester riots; he appeared to fail in that part, however, where he attempted to describe the military movements of that affair. RONALD then glanced at Ireland; gave MR. SECRETARY GOULBURN a slight rap on the knuckles, and, whisking out of the Castle-yard of DUBLIN to the Tavern in Edinburgh, concluded by giving the toast with which all he had previously spouted, had (as our readers may perceive) nothing on earth to do.

SIR RONALD then gave "a FREE, FULL, and FAIR representation in the Commons House of Parliament." This coming from the representative of the four voters, of DYSART, KINGHORN, KIRKALDIE, and BRUNESLAND, (ONE voter to each place) had an effect—his toast was drank with three times three.

And then arose the blue and yellow JEFFERY himself, and gave the "liberty of the press." The reporters have done this reviewer great kindness, in making his oration appear short—it was dull, long, and tiresome. He seemed to think the applause he was to gain, was to be measured out, as CONSTABLE'S shillings are, by the length of the article. He talked of the "index, and measure of the value of Governments," and proved himself to the satisfaction of every body present, wholly incapable of the art of oratory as "now practised."

The healths of the DUKE OF SUSSEX, the DUKE OF LEINSTER, and EARL GREY, were then drank.

After which, JEFFERY proposed the health of SIR RONALD, whom he "congratulated on the fact, that his brightest laurels were won in fighting the battles of national independence."

What a pretty, well-judged compliment, to a General, and a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the BATH!

That FERGUSSON felt its appropriate neatness we cannot doubt; for, in reply, he said, "JEFFERY'S flattery was in some places insidious, and that he really could not help swallowing it; but that some was so very gross, that he could not gulp it down." Elegant General—what a sweet figure—what a nice idea. The truth is, that JEFFERY'S flattery had a sort of sympathy in it; for his services to the country, as well as those of the gallant Senator, and eloquent officer, have been entirely confined to prosing and REVIEWS.

MR. JEFFERY was then drunk—(his health we mean), as a person who had distinguished himself in the cause of freedom.

In a speech of one hour and a quarter, during which time not a drop of wine could be got, did JEFFERY tell the company of his moderation in politics; and more than that, he told them a few Whig secrets, which were not meant to be known.

It so happens, that the Whiggamores had quarrelled amongst themselves; CRANSTOUN, CLERK, and many others, would not attend the dinner. Nor would JEFFERY, except upon the condition of being Croupier; in this high office he gave the health of "those who were voluntarily absent." The company concluded he meant the PITT club, and the room was in consternation. But it meant those of their own party who had seceded; and in the confusion of his attempt at explanation, he let fall an opinion, that the FOX dinner would never be held again.

This insinuation cast a gloom over the party,—to most of whom a good dinner, procured under any pretext, is no bad thing; but the damp was cleared up by MR. FERGUSSON of RAITH, who enlivened the company by reading a pamphlet which praises HUME. He concluded by giving that person's health.

MR. CAMPBELL, a writer in the *Scotchman*, (we do not know why), gave LORD ERSKINE'S health; and then MR. MONCRIEFF prosed for some time, and concluded by drinking the memory of SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

A Lad, a brother of COAL LAMBTON, then rose, and with a great share of assurance made a speech about Greece. He apologised for any excesses the Greeks may have been betrayed into, and sat down.

But the best of the joke is, that the *Star*, another liberal Edinburgh paper, gives an account of this speech, as spoken by CRANSTOUN; whereas it was only written by him (who was not present), and acted by the *Yellow Dandy's* brother.

LORD ROSSLYN'S health followed. MR. COCKBURN talked indiscreetly of the representation of Scotland in Parliament; and STUART, the Writer to the Signet, proposed the health of MR. MAULE, "who had proved himself in Parliament the 'steady supporter of the civil and religious liberties of the PEOPLE.'" To our readers who never heard of MR. MAULE this will be a new light—those who do know HIM, and "his constant custom in the afternoon," will put as much faith in his "steady support" as they please. The real secret came out at the end of MR. STUART'S speech:—"Whatever 'his other claims upon the gratitude of this great nation may be, let us never forget what we owe him for loading our 'table with the delicacies of which the meeting have this day partaken.'"

How disinterested, and how flattering!

DR. MACLAGEN gave SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF; and the EARL OF ROSSLYN (the holder of the SINECURE office of Director of the Scotch Chancery) gave the independent Bar of Scotland. His Lordship alluded to the possibility that the Ministers hereafter might tamper with Scotch Judges—evidently forgetting, at the moment, that the single instance of such conduct was to be found in the proceedings of the TALENTS, who went out of office in 1807, leaving a warrant for a pension (drawn, but not signed) for a Scotch Whig Judge.

After his Lordship sat down, BLACK, a bookseller, called WOODEN BLACK, to distinguish him from BLACKWOOD, proposed LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON'S health—(LORD ARCHIBALD has his newspapers of him).

An old body (and

"When first he came to town

"They called him JESS MACFARLANE,"

gave the company an erroneous account of the last two years of the life of the EARL FITZWILLIAM, whose health he drank, and MR. COCKBURN lavished much vulgar abuse upon the Town Council, of which his own family are members.

SAWERS, the baker, made a speech, and said, however accustomed he might be to bread, he certainly was not prepared for a toast, (they had drank his health!) and talked of its being the happiest day of his life. After having hoaxed this poor fellow, JEFFERY carried on the JOKE, and gave "MR. STUART," the writer to the Signet before mentioned—and talked of his peculiar claims to their attention. STUART returned thanks; and some estimate may be formed of the horrid trash these besotted people spouted, from the following character of JEFFERY as given by STUART:—

"He must content himself with assuring the meeting, in the fewest possible words, that this testimony of approbation of his public conduct, in the very limited sphere in which his lot was cast, proposed as it had been by that eminent person, the ornament, not of this city, nor of his country alone, but of the AGE in which he lived, and bestowed on him, on such an occasion, by such an assemblage of his fellow-citizens, in the city where alone he was known, in which he was born and had passed his life, was prized by him as the most distinguished honour he could receive, and could not fail to afford him the most powerful incitement to continue steadily to pursue the same line of conduct, which, and which alone, had procured him this most inestimable proof of their esteem."

FERGUSSON, very wisely, said very little; but we must most seriously reprehend MR. GOW for his selection of AIRS for this melo-dramatic Meeting. We copy them literally from the Scots papers, and if they are not intended as quizzes, why "then I'm a soused gurnet."

"REFORM IN PARLIAMENT," air—"Tullochgorum?"

"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS," air—"Hooty and fairly."

"THE DUKE OF SUSSEX," air—"Of noble race was SHENKIN?"

"THE DUKES OF HAMILTON, ARGYLE AND ROTHSAY (HIS MAJESTY)," air—"Three good fellows!"

"EARL GREY," air—"Charlie is my darling."

"SIR RONALD FERGUSSON," air—"See the CONQUERING HERO!!!"

"MR. HUME," air—"Jenny's Bawbee!"

"LORD ERSKINE," air—"My boy TAMMY,—Courtin' of the young thing just cam frae her mammy."

Really, MR. GOW, should be warned that such satire as this is not to be borne.

SIR RONALD left the chair about twelve, and the assembly separated, never, as we believe, to meet again.

#### TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"Alieni appetens" non "sui profusus."

"He was a man

"Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking

"Himself with princes: one that by suggestion

"Ty'd half the kingdom."—SHAK.

THERE are unfortunately some unguarded moments, when, in the affectation of the fashionable phantom, popularity,

"We venture,

"Like little wanton boys who swim on bladders,

"Far beyond our depth."

Your Lordship has ostentatiously entered on the stage, and courted notice. With all respect I owe Nobility, as an attribute emanating from Royal grace, you shall have it; yet I wish your future prudence may lead you to select a more sheltered and modest station. I have read, it is true, only a part of your dissertation on agricultural depression, nor am I disposed to read more; for what human being is there, who, with the least ordinary discernment of nature, but must see that a diminution of rental alone can give it elevation. But far from the generous feeling of ancient patriotism, your Lordship's real object is to attribute it to causes that do not exist; that his Grace of BEDFORD, the COKES, and others of incalculable property, should enjoy it undiminished; while the great body of the public are to linger on in poverty, to enable the renter to appear with a grace at HOLKHAM or at WOBURN.

Now, my Lord, since you have entered the political list—for such alone I have discernment to see it is—let us see what your ancestors have done for their country, and what that country has done for them. As to the first, it may be perhaps my ignorance, but I have read of NOTHING. As to the second, it is an historical fact that no family profited so much by the plunder of the Church as that of Bedford.

To the grant of Woburn, in 1347, it owes much of its property in the county of Bedford and in Buckingham. To that of the rich Abbey of Tavistock vast fortune and interest in Devonshire; and, to render them more extensive, that of Dankeswell was added. The donations of Thorney Abbey gave LORD RUSSELL an amazing tract of Fens in Cambridgeshire, with a vast revenue. Melchburn Abbey increased his property in Bedfordshire. The Priory of Castle-Hymel gave him footing in Northampton; and he came in for parcels of the appurtenances of St. Albans and Mount Grace in Yorkshire; not to mention the House of Friars Preachers, in Exeter, with the revenues of that foundation. Finally, the estate about Covent-Garden, a field adjoining, called Seven Acres on which Long Acre is built.

Now, my Lord, let me implore you—pause over recording pages of historic facts, and picture to your imagination these heart-rending scenes of plunder and desolation, which, to enrich, if not moralize your family, left thousands of both sexes, bending with age or beautified with youth, naked, defenceless, and without a home!

Never expect me or the people, whose friend in words you profess to be, to mistake political professions for the sincerity of moral character. Let me not be suspected, my Lord, of impeaching your own; but till I see a great and noble private sacrifice to the public from rank and affluence, I shall look with jealousy on empty speeches, and estimate their value only by the actions of the man. PUBLIUS.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In many of the public offices (and more particularly under the Treasury) are employed gentlemen of the Roman Catholic faith, generally foreigners, holding situations, the emoluments of which are from two to eight hundred pounds per annum, some of whom conduct themselves with the greatest propriety, while others (and which I am sorry to say, has come under my own observation,) with the utmost impropriety as regards the Established religion of this favoured country. I have, since the publication of that unfortunate gentleman, MR. LOVEDAY'S case, heard comparisons of the Protestant with the Romish faith made, which were truly odious. If gratitude will not shut the mouths of those persons who are thus daily railing at and impugning the faith of their employers, and of the country from which they draw their sustenance, surely prudence, or what is generally the more predominant feeling of persons of this stamp, self-interest, should.

I sincerely hope that this hint may save me the unpleasant task, and you, honest Sir, the trouble, of making public their names, country, situation, and emoluments, which, if such conduct is persisted in, shall certainly be done by a

SINCERE PROTESTANT.

Westminster, Feb. 6, 1822.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
(Continued from page 483.)

## FRIDAY.

The House met at half-past twelve o'clock, and went up with the Address to the Throne. On their return the Speaker stated that His Majesty had returned the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address.—The affection you have constantly shewn to my person and family, and the zeal with which you have consulted the interests of my people, satisfy me that you will extend to them every practicable relief which, consistently with their permanent welfare, can be afforded to them, and you may rely, on all occasions, on my cordial co-operation."

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD presented a petition from the son of Henry Hunt, confined in Ilchester Gaol, complaining of the close confinement of his father in the prison, being only allowed to see his family but once within the twenty-four hours.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL informed the House that Mr. Hunt had applied to one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and the Court had made an order that his Solicitor and medical attendants should have free access to the prisoner.

MR. DICKENSON said these Gentlemen were admitted by order of the Magistrates.

SIR F. BURDETT was of opinion, that the sentence on Hunt was a scandalous one, tending more to bring the Judicial Charter into disrepute than any that had been delivered since the infamous time of the Stuarts.

MR. C. BATHURST complained of the terms used by the Hon. Bart. in regard of the sentence.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT was an enemy to the oppressive judgment upon Mr. Hunt, and wished to know if there was any law which sanctioned such conduct as had been shewn toward him, and if there were any orders, according to which a man, whose sentence was not for solitary confinement, should be excluded from his family?—Who made that law, and framed those orders?—He should wish to hear the men that had dared to do such things named.

MR. DICKENSON believed, that with respect to the exclusion of the prisoner's family, it had chiefly been directed to Mrs. Vince, a lady who resided with the prisoner.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE considered the complaint to have originated in the concessions which had been granted to the prisoner. The most serious part of the matter was the refusal to grant permission to a woman, who had formed an illegal connection with Hunt, to see him.

After some further observations from Mr. Hobhouse and the Attorney-General, the petition was laid on the table.

The SHERIFFS OF LONDON presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, complaining of the unconstitutional employment of the military, and of an attempt to assassinate the head of the Civil Power, while discharging his duties.

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD intended to move, that this petition be received and printed; and then to move that the Report of the Committee for General Purposes, sent to the Secretary of State, be laid before that House.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY observed, that the evidence taken before the Common Council, could not, as a matter of course, be laid before the House. The House must first judge of the question; besides with all deference to the Common Council, this was a portion of their functions, which he was not prepared to delegate to that body.

MR. HUME saw nothing in the conduct of the Hon. Alderman to justify such a sarcasm.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY denied that he had treated the Hon. Alderman with any disrespect.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT thought, every facility should be given to put the House in possession of the case. The Petition was then ordered to be printed, and Mr. Alderman Wood gave notice of a motion for Monday for the production of the evidence.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY moved, that that part of His Majesty's Speech relating to agricultural distresses, should be taken into consideration on Friday evening. The Noble Lord then moved the House to go into a Committee on the Irish Insurrection Act.

SIR J. NEWPORT thought, the Act ought to be modified.

LORD FOLKSTONE entered his protest most strongly against the measures. He could not consent to invest any individual with such authority as they gave. Minds constituted like those of Lord Wellesley, were naturally anxious for the possession of despotic power, and that was a strong reason with him for refusing the despotic power with which it was proposed by these measures to invest Lord Wellesley. He had had occasion to examine the disposition and conduct of this Noble Lord, and the result of that examination was, a thorough conviction that he was one of the last persons to whom despotic power ought to be granted. His conviction was principally founded upon the proceedings of the Noble Marquis in India, where he used the arbitrary power with which he was invested in the most arbitrary manner towards every Prince and State which he could contrive to bring under his subjection.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, in reference to the language of the Noble Lord, observed, that he still retained that singular distinctive ambition which usually urged him to present a contrast with all the Gentlemen around him. The Noble Lord had therefore risen to prevent the adoption of the measures before the House. In reply to the Noble Lord's attack, he need only refer to the almost unanimous decision of that House upon the subject of the charges preferred against the Noble Marquis. He did not immediately remember whether the Noble Lord was the prosecutor upon that occasion, or whether he was only the associate of a gentleman of the name of Paul; but the decision of that House was recorded in its Journals, and that decision was in the teeth of all the prosecutions and the accusations advanced against the Noble Marquis.

DR. LUSHINGTON did not believe the Bill was calculated to answer the expected end, nor indeed had the Noble Marquis satisfied the House of the necessity for the measure. He had referred it to the papers on the Table, and to a justifiable confidence in the character and administration of the Marquis Wellesley. With respect to the papers, he would admit that they imported information of outrages in different counties of Ireland, violating the law as grossly as the law can be violated. To check such acts of insubordination and outrage some remedial measures were necessary; but he never could believe that either prevention or remedy could be found in an Insurrection Bill, or any Bill of a similar character and tendency. He coincided in opinion with his Noble Friend (Folkstone) as to the character of the Lord Lieutenant. Giving him the fullest credit for vigour, talent, and energy, he still was disposed to contend, that the Noble Marquis overlooked those obligations of public faith in the brilliant prospects of extended dominion; and therefore it was that now he would not consent, on the personal credit of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to invest him with those extraordinary and despotic powers.

MR. LOCKHART supported the Bill.

MR. CALCRAFT supported the Bill.

MR. LAMB was inclined to support the proposed measures upon the ground of confidence, which he reposed in the open statement of Ministers.

After some observations from Mr. Hutchinson and Colonel Davies, the Bill went into a Committee, and on the Report being brought up, MR. SPRING RICE moved an amendment, that the words "authorizing the proceedings to be without a Grand Jury, and without Bill found" be left out.—His amendment was negatived; as was another of the same Hon. Gentleman, respecting the validity of convictions without a petty Jury. On moving another amendment, taking from the local Magistrates the power of dispensing with Juries, and of vesting the same in the King's Serjeant; and also to facilitate the taking of bail.—The House divided; Ayes, 36—Noes, 139. The Bill was then passed.—The House divided, for going into a Committee on the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill; Ayes, 127—Noes, 36.

On the question for the third reading.—SIR F. BURDETT observed, that it would be well if Ministers were to give a pledge that those measures should be followed up by conciliatory proceedings; and he also expressed a hope that no Bill of Indemnity should be allowed.

MR. DENHAM, the Attorney-General, Mr. Brougham, &c. made some observations, and the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SPRING RICE proposed some more clauses, one empowering the Lord Lieutenant to appoint an additional Local Magistracy in the Cities and Towns, where the Act would be in force.—The House divided, Ayes, 31—Noes, 110. Another division took place on a proposition of MR. DENHAM's, to omit the Magistrates' Indemnity Clause, Ayes, 32—Noes, 109.—On the question, "that this Bill do now pass." The House again divided, Ayes, 109—Noes, 29—Majority, 81.

The House again divided on the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, Ayes, 169—Noes, 27—Majority, 82. The Bill was then passed.—Adjourned to Monday.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, FEB. 2.—On Thursday, Lieut.-General Grouchy was admitted to a private audience with the King. The *Austrian Observer* of the 21st ult. announces that the Turkish troops are daily evacuating Wallachia and Moldavia. They proceed to the Danube.

The *Journal de Paris* contains a letter from Mans (Department of the Sarthe) which states—"M. Delabaye, a pensioned officer, who has been a resident of our town about a month, and who termed himself inspector of a fire insurance company, was arrested on the 27th inst. by order of the King's Attorney."

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, the 12th and 13th articles of the Law on the Liberty of the Press, which are applicable to offences against the Chambers, were adopted, according to their original tenor; against the Chambers, were adopted, according to their original tenor; an amendment proposed by M. Chauvelin, that "the accused should be allowed Counsel, and only be condemned by a majority formed of the right votes," having been rejected by a large majority formed of the Press, and centre.—The discussion of the project of law relative to the Press, continues with the utmost tediousness and dullness. The Censorship ceased in France on Monday last; so that the absolute portion of literary liberty to be allowed, will soon be ascertained.

Private letters state that a disturbance has occurred at Orleans, respecting which they give the following details:—"The garrison at Orleans consists partly of French and partly of Swiss soldiers. A small party of French soldiers happening to cross a bridge where some Swiss were on guard, taunts and insulting observations passed between them, and from words they proceeded to blows. Numbers of each regiment coming up, took part respectively with their countrymen, and the conflict at last becoming serious, the civil and military authorities were called in, and they soon appeared, supported by a body of cavalry. Orders were now given for the rioters to disperse, with which most of them prudently complied. Some, however, contumaciously refusing to withdraw, the cavalry (by order of authorities) fired a few shots, which sufficed to put an end to the tumult. No lives were lost on this unhappy occasion, but a few soldiers were wounded, and the individuals who began the affray were all taken into custody."

The *Ruche d'Aquitaine* says—"The marriage of the Duke de Bourbon to a rich English heiress of a great family is talked of." The Lisbon mail, with papers to the 21st ult. communicates the following intelligence relative to the Brazils:—"The Prince Royal, for whom a Portuguese vessel of war had been dispatched to Rio Janeiro, had not reached Portugal, nor was he expected until the middle or end of the present month. One of the private communications, under date of the 18th ult. says, that it is extremely probable his Royal Highness would not take his departure from the Brazils for some time to come, at least until he should have made some further attempt to restore tranquillity."

Advices from Madrid, dated Jan 28, have been received by an extraordinary channel, which announce, that the Cortes have recognized the independence of the Spanish Colonies. M. Osorio is nominated Minister of Marine, (he filled this post in 1814); and M. Ballesteros, Ex-Director-General of the Public Revenues, is appointed Minister of Finance. The Ex-Minister of War, M. Sanchez Salvador, has resumed the functions of Chief of the General Staff of the Army. The Ex-Minister of Finance, M. Valjejo, proceeds to Catalonia, in the quality of Political Chief.—Accounts have also been received by an extraordinary conveyance, that tumults have taken place in Cadiz, the result of which has been, that the new superior Civil and Military Authorities have been compelled to abandon their post to individuals nominated by the populace.—*Gazette de France*.

A letter from Palermo, dated the 27th December, states:—"The Duke de Montemaggiore, who, on the 17th July, headed a band of brigands to pillage the Royal Castle of Palermo, has been arrested at Malta by the English Authorities, and given up to the Sicilian Government."

The Pacha of Widdien has received the alarming intelligence of a general insurrection in Servia. The Servian Chiefs have announced, by energetic proclamations, that they were all about to march in concert, to the conquest of the liberty of their country. In the first popular movement several Turks were killed."

VIENNA, JAN. 20.—We are told, but we cannot warrant the truth of the statement, that the last Note (already known) delivered by the Reis-Effendi on the 2d of December, was sent from Constantinople to Vienna, on the 9th, by Count Lutzwitz, and that it arrived here on the 23d. On the 28th it was forwarded to St. Petersburg, accompanied with a Note from our Cabinet.—As the Porte is stated to have consented to the evacuation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, only leaving 3 or 4,000 men to preserve internal tranquillity, many persons confidently hope that peace will be maintained.

The Jamaica papers confirm the surrender of Cumana to the South-American Patriots. This important event, it appears, took place only two days before the arrival of the Royal squadron with troops and provisions destined for the relief of the garrison.

The Dutch papers state that a loan of twenty millions, secured upon the national domains, for the public service, has been proposed to the Second Chamber of the States-General, and ordered to be submitted to the consideration of the Sections.

American papers to the 1st ult. inform us that Resolutions have been passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada for encouraging the raising of hemp, flax, and tobacco, in that province. The sugar crop at New Orleans has fallen short one half of its crop last year, in comparison with the year preceding.

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

It is with great pleasure we have to state, that the news from Munster is rather of a consolatory character. The last Journals of the South supply, it is true, some instances of outrage, but the spirit is, manifestly, abating. In the vicinity of Macroom, Mill-street, Newmarket, and Kanturk, the peasantry, who had formed a sort of flying camp, had broken up, and were returning to the duties of husbandry, so indispensable at this season of the year. Gen. Sir J. Lambert was at Macroom, and his conduct is the theme of universal approbation with all classes in this country. Even with the peasantry Sir J. Lambert is most popular. He has saved the effusion of much blood, and his humanity appears to have communicated itself to the brave men under his orders. The forbearance and moderation of the troops are beyond all praise. We particularly allude to the conduct of a dragoon who was openly attacked by some miserable maniac. Instead of shooting the wretched man, he took him prisoner. The object is, universally, to take prisoners, and not to kill. This is proved by the number lodged in Cork gaol, compared with the comparatively small numbers killed in the field.—We are sorry to learn that some robberies for arms have taken place near this city. Several houses in the neighbourhood of Ballinascorney were, according to our informant, attacked, and two persons of the names of Doyle and Stanton were deprived of their arms.—We have received the particulars of the inquest at Clonakilty, on the body of Patrick Buckley, which has been disinterred for the purpose, and which terminated on Thursday night. The following is the result:—"Verdict.—We find that the deceased, Patrick Buckley, came by his death on the morning of the 18th of January, on the lands of Ballinard, in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted on him by some unknown person, who was one of a party of yeomanry commanded by Lieut. Hungerford, accompanied by a constable; and that at the said Patrick Buckley came by his death, he and one Richard Barrett were prisoners, and peaceably in custody of said party. We also find that said party of yeomanry was at the time attacked by a mob, who attempted to rescue said prisoners; and a private still which had been detected at work, and seized a short time before by Richard B. Norcott, Esq., and a party of the Revenue."—(*Dub. Paper*, Feb. 2.)

Letters from Cork, written on Saturday, communicate a new atrocity of a very desperate and daring character. There has been a post party of Police were stationed—the house they occupied was thatched. Whiteboys, and set on fire. The stable adjoining the house, where the horses of the party were kept, was also set on fire. The Police from within kept up a constant firing; but the fire increased until at the fire; the insurgents returned the fire, but they were at length compelled to give way, and leave the Police in possession of the house; but the victory was dearly bought. The whole party, except one, of sixteen men, were either killed or wounded. We have not learned that the insurgents succeeded in taking their arms. The Chief Constable was among the wounded—both of his arms were broken, and he was otherwise badly injured. All the horses, with their accoutrements, were burned in the stable. On their retreat the insurgents carried off their killed and wounded; among them was the body

of one of the Policemen, which they took away by mistake—it was found next morning in a ditch, at some distance from the scene of action.

DUBLIN, FEB. 4.—Saturday morning, about three o'clock, the house of Michael Hany, at Balgaddy, was entered by eight men, who, after breaking and destroying every article in the premises, set the whole on fire; all was burned to the ground. They also stabbed a cow and calf in pieces a valuable jaunting cart, and a quantity of oats, it is believed, less than 20 barrels.—Daniel Meenan has been completely identified as one of the incendiaries. While the flames were at their height this man was heard to exclaim, "Here I am, Captain Rock." He was sent to Kilmainham, under a strong guard of the police. Five others suspected are in now in custody; two apprehended by the City of Dublin Militia Staff, and two by the officers of Usher's Quarters.

During the violent storm on Saturday last, the wall of a house in Frederick-lane, upon a small house occupied by a poor man named Civil. Mrs. Civil, who was sitting at the fire, was driven into the grate, by which she is greatly burned in the head and neck, and her leg has been broken. A woman servant had her leg broken.

RATHKELLY, FEB. 1.—Last night, about the hour of twelve o'clock, the house of Major Hare, of Mount Henry, was entered by an armed party, who proceeded up stairs to the Major's bed-room, and murdered him. He was shot through the body across the chest, the ball entering at the right side, and passing out at the left. They took three excellent guns from the house, with some ammunition.

About six o'clock on Thursday evening, as George Massy, Esq., of Glenwilliam, was on his return from Newcastle, in this county, (where he presided as Chairman at a Special Sessions under the Road Act) accompanied by a police constable, he was fired at from near a house at Odellville, by an assassin, who could not be more than four or five yards distant. Mr. Massy happily escaped unhurt, though the bullet passed so near his forehead as to stun him at the moment.—A soldier of the 42d regiment was shot dead by a sentinel of the same regiment last night, at Rathkelleigh; the unfortunate man was forcing his way by the sentinel's post, contrary to orders—the survivor is in custody.—*Limerick Paper*.

TRALEE, FEB. 2.—We have great pleasure in stating, that we received an account last night, by the Mail Coach, that nine persons charged with being implicated in the base and cowardly murder of Brereton, have been brought into Killarney, and are to be this day sent forward to the County Gaol.—William Twiss, Esq., of Tullaree, having received information that a banditti had determined to attack and burn his house on Thursday night last, prepared himself for defence. As his house was thatched, he thought it advisable to take post outside it, behind a wall, attended by his son and a third person, shortly after he saw two hundred approach. He dared them to come on, when a shot was fired at him, which was instantly returned, and a smart fire kept up. The terrified ruffians began to fly, at which moment, Mr. Twiss's small party closed on them, and taking deliberate aim at the nearest of his assailants, he killed him on the spot. All the rest of the party fled, but Mr. Twiss's son pursued them, and succeeded in taking two prisoners. The person who was killed proved to be a fellow of the name of Casey, the son of a farmer in that neighbourhood, above the ordinary class: a bayonet was found on his person. The two prisoners were brought into town last night. Collector Twiss and a party of dragoons.—Nearly 1,000 persons came yesterday to Mr. Twiss's house to see the body of the deceased. Mr. Christie, commanding the Water Guard in that neighbourhood, promptly reinforced Mr. Twiss's small party, and the multitude were cautioned against manifesting the smallest symptom of violence; at which the dead body of Casey was given up to them.—A party of the Kerry Staff was ordered yesterday to Tullaree, where they are stationed.—(*Cork Paper*.)

There have been some threatening notices posted at different places in the country: one, of which the following is a copy, was posted on barn-gate, belonging to a man named Patrick Toole; it was written down by the Rev. Mr. Keenan, Parish Priest:—"Notice to John Rourke. 'That if he does not, against the 1st of February, 1822, pay his men at fourteen pence a pay, employ them, as is usual, for six in the morning until six in the night, and also turn that monster Nalty, out of his employment, that his concerns will be burned. I request that Mr. Pat. Toole shall not tear this notice down, he did before, or any other person; if he do, let them abide the consequence. (Signed by Order) CAPTAIN ROCK.'"

"January 19th, 1822." We regret to state, that some serious affrays have occurred in the Barony of Innishowen, County of Donegal, between the Revenue Police and the country people. Innishowen is famous for illicit distillation. The officer commanding the Revenue Police, having received information concerning certain stills, went with his party to seize them. The peasantry offered a fierce resistance, and, we regret to state, appear to have been too successful. The officer had his arm fractured, and six of the Police are said to have been killed. The particulars have not yet reached us, but we believe, the reader may rely on the foregoing statement.—*Dublin Paper*.

CAPTAIN ROCK'S CATECHISM.—An Evening Paper gives the following as a copy of Captain Rock's Catechism:—

Q. What do you think it is o'clock?—It is one, two, three, four, and so on, according to the number present.  
Q. How do you write your name in figures?—9, 1, 2; that is, I, A, B I being the ninth, A the first, and B the second letters in the alphabet or otherwise, I am a brother.  
Q. Good morrow, gay fellow?—Good morrow kindly, square fellow.  
Q. What do you think of the times?—I think they'll mend.  
Q. How will they mend?—By keeping the union in the country.  
Q. How is that to be kept?—By supporting the three L's.  
Q. What do you mean by the three L's?—Love, Loyalty, and Liberty.  
Q. What is the distance between the sun and moon?—A square foot—an Irishman's heart in full bloom.  
Q. Where do you stand?—I stand straight, in a crooked line, at four road cross.

The grip then follows—which is, join right hands, and press in the thumb the middle joint of the fore-finger, the same of the middle finger, and the same of the third finger, and like backwards, pause on the first.

Q. Good morrow, good man?—Good morrow kindly, brother.  
Q. I think you have sore eyes?—No.  
Q. Why so?—Because they are purified.  
Q. How long are they purified?—Since Christianity was read in countenance.  
Q. Who made you?—God and my brothers.

## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LAI'D BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

This Correspondence consists of five dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley, three of which are addressed to Viscount Sidmouth, and the two last to Mr. Peel. They are dated the 3d, the 11th, the 19th, 27th, and 29th of January. The four first contain details nearly similar to those which have reached us through the medium of the *Irish Papers*, but are free from all exaggerated colouring. The last is a once more new and important, we therefore give it entire.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM MARQUESS WELLESLEY TO THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT PEEL.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 29, 1822. SIR—Since the date of my last dispatch I have received intelligence stating, that the disturbances in the county of Cork had assumed a still more decided appearance of insurrection, and that the population had proceeded to assemble in more numerous bodies in the day-time to resist, and even to attack the civil power, and his Majesty's troops. His Majesty's Government is already apprised of the affair which took place on the 21st, between a detachment of the 39th regiment, and the inhabitants of the mountainous district between Bantry and Macroom. That affair has been succeeded by others of a similar description: they are detailed in the communications from the Commander of the Forces, and I think it may be convenient to furnish you with an abridged summary of these transactions according to the plan observed in this series of dispatches.—On the 24th inst. a large body of persons attacked a mail-coach passing from Tralee to Cork; and after having killed some of the horses, and wounded the guard, coachman, and a passenger, overturned the coach and obtained possession of the mail. On receipt of this intelligence, Col. Mitchell, who commanded at Macroom, proceeded from thence with a detachment of troops in the direction of the place where the coach had been attacked. He found a large body of men partly armed; they made a show of resistance, but upon being attacked by the troops, they fled with precipitation and 23 prisoners were secured.—On the same day, two dragoons dispatched with orders to the Officer at Mill-street, were attacked and wounded on their road. The Officer, under the direction of a Magistrate, proceeded with some troops in the direction of Macroom, and met a large force of the insurgents, probably the same which had been encountered by Col. Mitchell. He reports the number opposed to him to have been nearly 500, armed with weapons of various description.

tions, of which muskets formed but an inconsiderable proportion.—On the same day, in the neighbourhood of Charleville, a body of 300 persons, of whom the leader and several others were armed with muskets, effected the rescue of a man (who had been apprehended, and was in charge of a party of police), and compelled the police to retire.—On the 25th, intelligence was conveyed to Sir J. Lambert, that the whole male population, to the North of Bandon, was proceeding to the mountains, and it was ascertained, that the previous night had been employed in assembling the people; and that large bodies had been observed in the morning, on their march in that direction. Col. Mitchell again marched from Macroom in the direction of Mill-street, where the man conveying the mail, had been that morning attacked and murdered. He found there a body, stated to amount to 2000 men, posted on the heights near the road; of these, about 1000 descended to attack his detachment, and fired three shots, but on the advance of the troops they immediately fled, leaving 30 prisoners in the hands of the military.—At the same time a very large body of people assembled in the neighbourhood of Newmarket and Kanturk, imagining, as is supposed, from the departure of some dragoons who had been stationed there, that the force of infantry remaining would be unequal to resistance.—The rioters approached the town of Newmarket, and occupied the road. A detachment of the 22d regiment rapidly dislodged them, and secured three prisoners.—On the evening of the same day, a detachment of the 11th regiment was attacked; on its march from Macroom to Bandon, by a party of 60 men, who followed it for three miles, and took advantage of the inclosures to fire, and to retard the march of the King's troops.—It further appears, from the various communications, that the greater part of the population of the northern part of the county of Cork had assembled in the mountains, and that they have in some places made demonstrations of attack, and in others, have committed outrages by day, with increased forces and boldness.—I am, &c.

Right Hon. Robert Peel, &c.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF CHANCERY.

MONDAY.—The Court was crowded in expectation of the parties, who were ordered to attend to answer a contempt of Court in conspiring to induce Miss Drewe, a ward of Court, to elope from the house of her aunt, Mrs. Byfield, on the 20th of January last, for the purpose of marrying Wm. Turner, a plasterer, would be brought up. The parties attended, Wm. Turner, the husband of the ward, John Turner, her brother, Eliza Turner, their mother, and Eliza Turner, her grand-daughter. The young lady has a fortune of 5000l.; the marriage took place on the day she eloped, at a church near the Tower.—The Lord Chancellor directed that William Turner and Eliza Turner, his mother, should be committed forthwith to the custody of the Fleet Prison, and dismissed the charge against John Turner and his niece Eliza Turner.

THURSDAY.—Lord Byron's "*Cain*."—*Murray v. Benbow*.—Mr. Shadwell this morning moved the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from publishing a certain work entitled "*Cain*," the production of Lord Byron.—The Lord Chancellor observed, that though he had not read the work, he had reason to believe from what he had heard, that it was of a nature to preclude his interference in protecting the plaintiff's property.—Mr. Shadwell suggested to his Lordship the necessity of having the injunction granted, as the case could then be argued; to which his Lordship assented.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY.—*Furnival's Inn*.—Mr. Scarlett moved for a *mandamus*, to compel the Magistrates of the City of London to issue their warrant for levying certain rates, which the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, claims in Furnival's Inn.

The Court were of opinion that they could not say the Magistrates had done wrong in refusing to enforce the said rates, and they refused to grant the *mandamus*.

WEDNESDAY.—*Ex parte Hunt*.—On the sitting of the Court, the Lord Chief Justice said one of the Judges had received this morning a letter from a person in confinement, upon which the Court had made an order.—The order was made in consequence of a letter from Henry Hunt, a prisoner in Ilchester gaol, stating that he had a complaint to exhibit to this Court, and that he was desirous of stating facts. For the purpose of making an affidavit, he sent for an attorney of the town; and when the attorney attended, he was denied all access to the complainant. The letter went on to state that H. Hunt was afflicted with illness in the stomach and heart, and that having determined upon taking medical advice, he sent for a medical gentleman of the town, who was also denied access.—Upon the above statement, the Court ordered that any attorney, nominated by Hunt, should be admitted by the Gaoler. Their Lordships further ordered, that any medical man the complainant Hunt might desire to see, shall be admitted to him.

THURSDAY.—*The King v. Shackell, Arrowsmith, and Weaver*.—Mr. Denman said, he had intended to pray the judgment of the Court against the proprietors and printer of the *John Bull* newspaper, who had been found guilty of publishing a libel upon her late Majesty; but he understood that their Lordships had intimated an opinion that it would be more convenient to postpone that application until next Term.—Chief Justice Abbott—Yes, such an opinion has been expressed; the Court being so busy this Term, would wish you not to pray judgment until next Term.—Mr. Deaman had no objection.

FRIDAY.—David Ridgway, found guilty at the Lancaster Assizes for selling a seditious libel called *Carillie's Address to the Reformers*, was brought up for judgment, and remanded till Monday.

## MISCELLANEOUS

THE KING'S COURTS.—On Tuesday His Majesty held a Court at his Palace in Pall Mall, which was attended by the Great Officers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. Among the presentations were, Mr. Thornton, His Majesty's Minister at the Court of the King of Portugal, on his return from the Brazils, and Lord Clanwilliam, upon his being appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Two new official seals for Scotland were agreed upon. Sir George Warrender was introduced, and sworn in a Privy Councillor.

His Majesty held another Court on Wednesday. A detachment of the Life Guards, and the King's Guard, composed of the Grenadier Company, under the command of Colonel Wood, attended. There were present, in attendance, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Treasurer of the Household, Lord Petersham, in waiting; Sir William Keppel, Groom in waiting; Earl Cathcart, Gold Stick in waiting; Colonel Hill, Silver Stick in waiting; Sir William Congreve, Equerry in waiting; Sir G. Wood, Aide-du-Camp, in waiting; the Page of Honour, in waiting; the Captain of the Yeomen Guard; the Vice-Chamberlain. A few minutes before half past two o'clock, the procession of the House of Lords arrived with the Address. Among the Peers accompanying his Majesty were:—The Earl of Roden and Lord Walsingham, the mover and seconder of the Address; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Landaff, Exeter, and Salisbury, Lord Ravensworth, Lord St. Helens, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Bolton, Viscount Sydney, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Salisbury. Their Lordships were conducted to His Majesty, who was seated on the Throne, surrounded by his Cabinet Ministers, his Great Officers of State, and other attendants.—The Lord Chancellor then read the Address voted by the House of Lords, to which the King was pleased to return a most gracious answer.—His Majesty afterwards held a Council, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Control, the Master of the Mint, the Lord Chamberlain, the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Horse, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

On Friday His Majesty held another Court. A few minutes before one o'clock the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived in his state carriage, accompanied by a number of the Members, among whom were Mr. Clive and Mr. Duncombe, the mover and seconder of the Address; Sir George Hill, Mr. Holford, Col. Townsend, Sir W. Curtis, Sir R. Gifford, Sir J. Conley, Mr. Wallace, &c. His Majesty, surrounded by his Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers, &c. took his seat on the Throne. The Speaker read the Address of the House of Commons, to which His Majesty was pleased to return an appropriate answer.—Soon after the King retired to his closet, where the Tripolitan Minister was introduced to His Majesty by the Earl Bathurst, to deliver his credentials. His Excellency was dressed in the full costume of his country. His Majesty then received the compliments of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, among whom were the Austrian, the Netherlands, the Sardinian, Danish, Portuguese, American, Neapolitan, Prussian, Swedish, Russian, Spanish, Baden, and Hesse.

His Majesty held a Levee, at which were present the Dukes of York and Clarence, most of the Cabinet Ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Landaff, Chester, and Exeter, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor, &c.

After the Levee, Sir E. Berry, K.C.B. was introduced to his Majesty, on his promotion to be Rear Admiral, to be invested with the Star of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

His Majesty having announced his intention of opening the ensuing Session of Parliament in person, crowds of spectators assembled in the morning of Tuesday in every part of the line, from Carlton Palace to the House of Lords. The windows and balconies of the houses were filled with elegantly dressed females, and every spot that commanded even the remotest view of the procession was filled. At two o'clock, his Majesty, in his state carriage, which had been fitted up for the occasion, preceded by about 20 of the Yeomen of the Guards, and several footmen of the household surrounding the carriage on foot, and escorted by a body of the Oxford Blues, entered Pall-mall. Throughout the whole line of procession he was loudly applauded, and the populace manifested the greatest possible respect and warmest loyalty. His Majesty with the most condescending affability, noticed by graceful inclinations of his head the reception he experienced. His Majesty was greeted with huzzas, the Gentlemen waving their hats and the Ladies their handkerchiefs, as the procession passed along Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street. His Majesty was conducted with the same ceremonies back to Carlton Palace, attended with the acclamations of the spectators. On the whole, we never saw more unequivocal displays of unaffected loyalty and devotion.

The only peculiarities which distinguished the Surry Meeting from the ordinary run of such affairs, were, GREY BENNETT holding up one of his little *flus*, and saying that he had "*an arm*" to defend his property—as if any body were going to touch the poor little fellow or his property either.—The other oddity was the fine speech of Lord King, who told us that the cause of all our evils was the resumption of *cash payments*. Who of our readers does not remember, that his Lordship was so violently anxious some few years back upon this point, that when guineas were worth *twenty-six shillings*, he would not receive his rents in any thing but gold—(of course) at the rate of *twenty-one shillings the guinea*!—Consistent, liberal, Philanthropist!

It has been said in several of the newspapers that Mr. (SIR GEORGE, HIBERNICE) SMART, has been appointed organist of the Chapel Royal; this same Mr. SMART (who is a toady of the Duke of Sussex) solicited and obtained the honour of conducting the concert at which her late Majesty exhibited herself in the *Mansion House*—we should think the report of his promotion must be unfounded.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night announces changes in the Admiralty and the Board of Control. Mr. W. R. Keith Douglas has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and the names of Sir G. Warrender and Sir G. Clark are omitted. This reduces the number of the Lords to six. In the Board of Control the new appointments are those of the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, W. H. Freemantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. J. Phillimore. The names omitted are those of Lords Binning and Walpole, and Mr. Sturges Bourne.

THE ARMY.—*Division Orders by Major General Hardyman, C.B. &c.*—Major General Hardyman has seldom derived greater satisfaction from any inspection of European troops, than he has received in the course of his inspection of his Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, under the temporary command of Major Smith, and that of the 14th Foot, under Lieut. Colonel Tidy; it appearing that only two corporal punishments had been inflicted in the former, and three in the latter, during the last seven months, and without the existence of one single complaint or grievance in either of them, both maintaining the highest state of discipline and regularity in quarters. Such regiments are beyond common praise, and far above that of the Major General; for behaviour so exemplary in soldiers, is more rare than perfection in field movements, and when both are conspicuous as in the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot, they may both be fairly traced to the system of laudable forbearance in officers like Colonels Watson and Sleigh, and Lieut. Colonel Tidy, long accustomed to command, and who know the just value of British Troops when employed on real service.—Major Munroe's company of the 8th battalion of the Royal Artillery have embarked at Deal, on board the Pilot transport in the Downs for the Isle of France.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination of the ship *Canning*, Capt. W. Patterson, was altered from China direct, to Bencoolen and China.—The ship *Marquis of Camden* put into Penang on the 13th of August, and proceeded on her voyage to China on the 25th of the same month.—The ship *General Harris* sailed from Madras on her voyage to China the 18th of August.—The ship *Farquharson* arrived at Penang, on her voyage from Bombay to China, the 2d of August.—The ship *Marquis of Wellington* and *Thomas Grenville* arrived at Madras on the 5th of Sept. and sailed for Calcutta; the former on the 21st, the latter on the 22d of the same month.

LOSS OF THE THAMES EAST INDIAN.—It is our painful duty to record the loss of the Hon. Company's ship, the *Thames*, Captain Haviside, bound to Bencoolen and China, with a general cargo of great value. She was nearly a new ship of 1350 tons burthen: had been only one voyage before. At length, about twelve o'clock, the ship struck on a rock very near the Head, but she floated from thence, and drifted round near to the town of Eastbourne, between the Roundhouse and the Martello Tower, where she again struck, and got quite ashore.

Her late Majesty's Will, with three Codicils, was proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctor's Commons, on the 4th inst. by Stephen Lushington, LL.D., one of the Executors; power being reserved of making like grant to Thomas Wilde, Esq. the other Executor. The effects are sworn under 20,000l.

Carillie's shop in Fleet-street has been shut up since Tuesday. The penalties which he was sentenced to pay by the King's Bench, having been estreated, an extent was issued on Tuesday afternoon, directed to the Sheriffs of London, and commanding them to levy for one of those penalties to the amount of 500l. At half past three the Sheriff, accompanied by a large body of his officers, proceeded to the premises; and after seizing every thing that bore the appearance of property, shut up the shop.

No old establishment, with a large stock, manufactured when every Article was worth nearly double its present value, can pretend to offer Goods in competition with Miles and Edwards's entirely new Stock of London printed Chintz Furnitures and Linings, Moreens and Damasks.—This Concern has been recently opened at No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square), for the express purpose of supplying the Nobility and Gentry at the present extraordinary reduced prices; and it may be further necessary to state, is in no way connected with any other Establishment in London.

Advertisement.—The Literary Gazette of Saturday, the 9th, contains a Review and copious Extracts from Campbell, the Missionary's Second Journey into the South Africa—Account of a New Nation, of their Capital, &c.—Review of the South Africa—A Poem—Dr. Hilbert, Shetland Isles, the curious popular Superstitions respecting Mermen and Mervyns; and Tales of their Interference with Human Beings.—Tsitshing's Japan: Particulars of the great Festivals.—Under the Second Head of Original Intelligence, will be found a remarkable Correspondence of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Siddons, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Green, the Engraver, on the Subject of the Picture of the Tragic Muse.—A genuine Narrative of the early Lives and Loves of the Laplanders now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall.—Etymological Extracts, with learned and humorous Illustrations.—Notice of the Unicorn.—Lectures on Botany, by Mr. Rennie.—In Science, a Critique on the Local Landscapes in the British Gallery, and on the Fine Arts.—Critique on the Local Landscapes in the British Gallery, by the distinguished and anonymous Poets.—The Shows of London, No. 14, View of the House of Lords, on Tuesday; the Contrast between the British Parliament and a House of Peers, or Meeting of the great Captains at Karrechemane, in the heart of Africa, whose speeches, dances, &c. are fully reported.—Drama—Penny Criticism.—Varieties—Literary Notices—and, if the page permits, an interesting cism—Description of a Sunday in England, by an eminent German Traveller.—Subscribers, who desire to begin with the New Year, will please to give their orders early to any news-vendor or bookseller, to prevent disappointment, as only a limited addition will be made to supply such demand, unless a larger amount is previously ascertained.—Literary Gazette Office, 362, Strand.

Advertisement.—Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warehouses of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate-street, within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

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## LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday arrived yesterday. In the Chamber of Deputies considerable vehemence arose on the discussion respecting the Law for regulating the Liberty of the Press. According to private letters, dated late on Wednesday evening, the Law was carried, Ayes, 234—Noes, 95—Majority, 141. To this minority there should be added 35 Members, and among them, B. Constant, Chauvelin, Etienne, Foy, Keratry, Lafayette, Lafitte, Manuel, &c. who did not vote at all, so that the actual number against the law, amounted to 128.

The *Gazette de France* contains accounts from Vienna, which state, that on the 23d ult. the Governor and Directors of the Imperial Bank went to thank the Emperor for the favours which he had granted to that establishment, during the past year, on which occasion his Majesty observed to them, that "he calculated upon the preservation of peace in the East."

A letter from Santa Cruz, Tenerife, states that a small squadron of French ships of war, consisting of the Amazon, 58 guns; the Esperance, 28 guns; the Curieux, 18 guns; and the Leon, of 8 guns, arrived there from Brest, on the 21st of November last, and sailed on the 4th of December for Rio Janeiro.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and several persons of distinction honour H. Johnston with their presence at the English Opera House to-morrow evening, to see him in the character of Sir Pertinax Maccyphorant.

Although the partnership between Mr. Angelo and his Sons has been dissolved, the Amateurs of the *Art of Fencing* will not lose the benefit of their mode of instruction, for Messrs. H. Angelo, jun. and his brother will continue their *Ecole d'Armes* in Pall Mall, at both Universities, the Public Schools, East India College, &c. as heretofore.

ORATORIOS.—Mr. Bochsa will resume his musical performances for the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, on the 22d inst. with some splendid additions to the great talent brought forward on a recent occasion. A new grand Oratorio, on the subject of the Deluge, will appear, for the first time, that evening; and reports have already reached us of the novel and magnificent manner in which this awful event has been treated.

The finest picture of Buonaparte that has ever been produced comes to the hammer, at Robiz's, on Wednesday next. It is that by Robert Lefevre, which was exhibited about four years since, in the Adelphi; afterwards in most of the great cities of the kingdoms; and it has been stated that above 10,000l. was realized from it. It was painted at the express command of the Empress Maria Louisa, before his departure for Elba; and is not only admirable for the fidelity of the likeness, but as being the finest performance of that great master of the modern French school. Report has consigned it to the galleries of three or four of our leading noblemen, patrons of the Arts, as well as to those engaged in the various campaigns terminated by the glorious battle of Waterloo.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—SATURDAY.

STATE OF IRELAND.—The Irish Insurrection Bill and the Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Bill were brought from the Commons.—LORD LIVERPOOL moved the suspension of the Standing Order which prevents a Bill passing more than one stage in a day.—The Standing Orders were then suspended, and the Bill read a first time.—LORD LIVERPOOL urged the necessity of passing the Bill without delay, and moved the second reading.—The Bill was supported by Lord Althorpe, Darnley, the Marquis of Camden, Lord Ellenborough, Redesdale, &c. and opposed by Lord Holland, &c.. After a division the Bill passed.

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FIVE of £20,000 MONEY.—J. and J. SIVWRIGHT are highly pleased at the public approbation of the New Lottery, to begin on the 26th of this MONTH, possessing not only 5 of £20,000, 5 of £2,000, but 65 of £1,000 £500, &c. &c. being more than double the number of Capitals in the last Lottery, which entitles it to a greater estimation. There are not Two Blanks to a Prize; and as the First-drawn Prize will have £20,000 Money more, they request their Friends to be early in their purchases at 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, London; where they sold in Shares, in their last Contract, 4,421, a Prize of £25,000! &c. &c. &c. and on the last Day of Drawing last Lottery, 18,051, £25,200; 18,070, £500; 6,740, £200; 17,822, £200.

Tickets and Shares may also be had of their Agents in the Country.

ADDELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—TO-MORROW, and during the Week, will be presented an entirely new Extravaganza Burlesque, called TOM and JERRY; or, LIFE in LONDON. After which, an entirely new Grand Comic Panfomime, called BEAUTY and the BEAST; or, HARLEQUIN and the MAGIC ROSE. Gambado Bellowshead, (afterwards Clown) Signor Paulo; Alfred, (afterwards Harlequin) Mr. W. Kirby.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—This desideratum has never yet been discovered, but there is in London, at present, an instance of Perpetual Attraction. The BONASSUS has now been Fourteen Months at 287, Strand, solely dependent on himself, and his patronage daily increases—a circumstance unparalleled. Barker's Panorama, the British Gallery, and even the Exhibition of the Royal Society, at Somerset House, require a change of subjects; but, like the sun in the firmament, Bonassus never varies, but continues the focus of attraction and the admiration of the world.

LADY OF DISTINCTION, above fifty, has often been remarked in the fashionable circles for her beautiful crop of her own hair, without being the least grey; and assures her friends it is in consequence of having, of late, constantly used Prince's Russia Oil. Also Cl—, a gentleman, No. 40, Bedford-square, has declared to the Proprietor, that through the use of his Russia Oil, it has twice restored his hair, and is sure it prevented him from getting bald; and there are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen have declared to the Proprietor that they derive the same benefit from his valuable Russia Oil; and it is a pity that it is not generally given a fair trial.—Although there are articles for the hair daily published in the newspapers, but there are thousands of Ladies and Gentlemen who had a good head of hair, without being grey, by using Prince's Improved Russia Oil, but some have been persuaded to use other Oils, and soon found their hair fall off or getting grey; in short, the original Proprietor has now so improved the Russia Oil, with an extra-valuable ingredient, as it will always keep pleasant, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that it will always preserve and restore the hair, and as that extra-valuable ingredient is very expensive, therefore the Proprietor cannot sell the ounce bottle for less than 5s. and the large bottle, which contains five ounces, for one sovereign, which is a saving. Hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen, who have used the Russia Oil with the extra ingredient, have found it so pleasant, and such a nourisher and preserver to the hair, that they do not regret paying the extra trade; for it is proved that one bottle of Prince's Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, will sooner restore and preserve the hair than a hundred bottles of other oils.—Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, removed to No. 9, Strand, Oxford-street, near the Post-office, and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to His Majesty, New Bond street, and by Mr. W. P. Principal Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.—Caution.—There are petty Hairsellers, and others in town and country, who not only sell counterfeit Russia Oil, but recommend other Oils to their customers, as they merely get a trifle more by it.

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There has been a good supply of Wheat this week; fine sorts, however, fully support Monday's prices: but a considerable portion of the ordinary sorts remain on hand, though offered on lower terms. Fine Barley is steady in value; but the ordinary sorts meet a peculiarly dull sale, and are about 1s. per quarter cheaper.—The market is dull, and, except for the finer descriptions, must be considered 1s. per quarter cheaper.—In Beans and Pease no alteration.

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Malt.....	50s. 54s.	Potatoes ditto.....	40s.
Fine.....	56s. 58s.	Fine.....	40s.
Hog Pease.....	22s. 33s.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as reported weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 9th of February, calculated as follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS INFORMATION.

Wheat, 49s. 9d.—Barley, 19s. 10d.—Oats, 15s. 11d.—Rye, 22s. 2d.—Beans, 4s. 6d.—Pease, 4s. 4d.

## PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. oz.	New Dollars.....	£ s. d.
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10½	Silver in Bars Stand 0 4 1½	
New Doubloons.....	New Louis, each.....	0 0 0

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

Amsterdam.....	12 9 C.F.	Trieste.....	10 14 1/2
Ditto at Sight.....	12 6	Madrid.....	36 1/2
Rotterdam.....	12 10	Bilbao.....	36 1/2
Antwerp.....	12 7	Seville.....	35 1/2
Hamburg.....	37 5	Lisbon.....	47 1/2
Altona.....	0	Venice.....	27 60 1/2
Paris, 3 days Sight.....	25 40	Naples.....	40 1/2
Ditto.....	25 70	Lisbon.....	51 1/2
Bordeaux.....	25 70	Rio Janeiro.....	44 1/2
Frankfort on Main.....	155	Bahia.....	44 1/2
Petersburg.....	3 U	Dublin.....	91 pence
Vienna.....	10 14 Ex. do.	Cork.....	9 1/2

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM THE 4TH TO THE 9TH OF FEB. 1822.

The greatest interest has for the last three months governed business in the Tallow Market; about the commencement of period purchases of immense magnitude were entered into for the delivery of Yellow Candle Tallow, at a prospectively stipulated price then ranging from 42s. to 44s. per cwt. As the fulfilment of these contracts have taken place the sellers have found the great difficulty in tendering the quantity, and the natural consequence been an advance this week from 50s. to 58s. per cwt. The speculators are so well fortified with money, that prices, for some time, are altogether capricious; our stock is considerable, and which is augmented by supplies from most of the outports: it may be necessary to remark that this speculation is directed exclusively to the quality of new St. Petersburg Yellow Candle Tallow.—Some have been but little affected, the price being, for Archangel 46s. and Petersburgs 44s. 6d.—Plantation Coffees have again been much affected, and an augmented value of from 5s. to 7s. per cwt. has resulted, such is the very scanty supply that sellers obtain their prices! Foreign descriptions are not in such request, though 30 mingsos have realized 108s.—Yesterday 19,000 bales of East India cotton were presented to public sale; the Bengals went off firmly in currency of the last October sale; and, with the subsequent opening are all disposed of; Ordinary 54; Fair 53 to 54; Good Fair 52 to 53; the Surats went 4 to 4 lower, they were principally Fair to Good Quality at from 62 to 74; Fair clean but weak 52 to 64; upon the whole, there is a speculative disposition which presented itself towards India Cotton, which may be the probable higher prices.—Of other commodities, but little alteration in the demand has taken place.

## PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	242 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Consols for Account.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
5 per Cent. Navy.....	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Bank Long Annuities.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
India Bonds.....	79 p	77 p	79 p	76 p	75 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	8 p	7 p	7 p	6 p	7 p
Ditto, 2d.....	—	—	—	—	—
Omnia.....	—	—	—	—	—

## BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the Lady of Major the Hon. Edw. Cust, M.P. of a daughter. At their house in Montague-square, the Lady of Major G. Becker, of the son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst. at St. Michael's Church, College-hill, by the

# BULL.

**Price 7d.**

**NOBLE ESTATE.**—£300,000—in a Ring fence, 100 miles from London: handsome MANSION, Stables, Gardens, Park, Water, Timber, driving Plantations, Church Patronage, Farming Buildings. The Land principally occupied in Husbandry, abounding in Game for the Chase and Gun.—Apply by letter, free of postage, directed to X. Z. at Messrs. Stevens and Sloane's, Law Stationers, Milner-court, Fleet-street, London.

Work as published, that his Subscribers may not be subject to the usual inconvenience in getting them. By this arrangement, it is not his intention to exclude any wish. Catalogues, Persian, and other papers, he has been addressed during the last year, that he conducted the business in Old Bond-street. His Business, every respect the same as Mr. P. P. - Opera Agent, Bookseller, Stationer, Bookbinding, Copper-plate Printing, and Private Dealer, for the Theatre.

ane, wine and spirit-merchants. — J. J. WATKINS, New Crane, Shadwell.  
Butcher. — T. W. ANDREWS, Stamford, cabinet-maker. — T. SMALL, Ashford.  
Common-brewer. — W. DANSEY, Bristol, brewer. — J. TAYLOR, Frinton.  
Bookkeeper. — J. MORTON, Parsons street, Ratcliffe-Highway, victualler.  
Bob-took. — Earl Shilton, bleacher. — W. SMITH, Blyth, dealer. — R. TUN-  
bridge street, chess-monger. — J. PRICE, Little Malvern, dealer.



advice, on *ex-parte* statements, preferred by, he knew not whom. was not usual to question the right of the Crown to dismiss its servants. But he would shew this arbitrary exertion of it to be a violation of Constitution of the country and of the military laws, as it disqualified officers of the army from discharging those duties which they owe that House, the public, and themselves. It was a power too dangerous for all good purposes, and too liable to be perverted to bad on. Before entering on the proof, it would be necessary for them to have description of the person who was the object of this unjust and criminal. He was an officer of nine-and-twenty years standing, who could shew the testimonials of the Commander-in-Chief of this country as well as testimonials from foreign Generals to the merit of his exertions. He was also a Member of Parliament, who felt it his duty to fore God to oppose the policy of His Majesty's Ministers, because was in his conscience persuaded that they were enemies to the representative system of Government. Having made some observations upon the conduct of Ministers, he entered upon a narrative of his conduct, as connected with his dismissal from the army, which was connected with some imputed act at the funeral of the late Queen, at some time immediately before it. On the 9th of August, being Paris, he was informed by the English Ambassador, Sir Charles Stewart, of the death of the Queen of England, and in company with Mr. Ellice (Member for Coventry) he returned to England to join the general. He and his Hon. Friend arrived in London on the 13th. went over to her late Majesty's house, in South Audley-street, where Mr. Lushington and Mr. Wyld, he was informed, were sitting, was too late. He then crossed over to his friend Alderman Wood and they all three proceeded to Brandenburg House. The Hon. Member then detailed his perambulations from the Freemason's Tavern to Brooks's, and Alderman Wood's, and thence onward to Brandenburg House. On his way thither he overtook the Alderman mounted on a little chestnut, handsome horse, and not on a tall, griffin one, as was stated in the information which he had reason to believe was laid before Government. On the way he had no conversation with anyone, except the Alderman; at Brandenburg House they had no conversation with anyone except the persons immediately employed about the funeral; He (Sir Robert) said to Sir George Naylor, that he and some of his friends wished to testify their respect for the memory of her Majesty, to ride by the side of the hearse. answer was, that their proper station was behind the last mourning coach. Accordingly they posted themselves behind the last mourning coach. They went as far as the head of the procession, and there he posted himself near the Blues and got into conversation with an officer, whose name (which he afterwards found to be Capt. Bouverie) he did not then know. He asked this officer if the procession were pass through the City. The officer replied, that he did not know that he was commanding a guard of honour, and must be guided entirely by instructions; he observed, at the same time, that people were doing very wrong in obstructing a baggage-wagon, which that morning came from Windsor. He (Sir Robert) saw the people were acting wrong, and accordingly, accompanied by Hon. Friend, Mr. Hume, went up to the place, and, after a little monstrosity, the horses were yoked, and the wagon proceeded. The funeral then passed on. At Cumberland-gate some confusion ensued; there was a rush of people, and he (Sir R. Wilson) saw at the same time the Guards cutting at the people; but was certain that there was no more than the flourishing of their swords. A second rush took place. He then proceeded to the place, and by the time he arrived there the leading horses of the first coach had passed the gate, and the hearse surrounded with the Blues. The Guards were all in disorder and confusion, such as he was in the habit of the cavalry bodies in which suddenly repulsed in the field. He at once that the conduct of the Guards, and their continued finally tended to break the peace. He addressed himself to one of the party, and asked if they had orders to fire? They said they had no orders, but they were exceedingly ill-treated by the populace. He rode up to another party, who made him the same answer. He both parties. Now, that the attacks of the populace are over now, they have ceased to do wrong, and God's angels have done. On the men, said that the Guards were firing only blank cartridges. At the moment, that he was speaking to the man, a shot was fired behind him, which grazed his cheek so nearly that he put up his hand to feel if any part of his face was injured. He immediately turned round and saw three men in the act of re-loading their pistols. He addressed them, observing that this was most disgraceful, that



were soldiers of Waterloo, and should not disgrace themselves, that they had had cannon shots at their heads, and should not mind these party stories. This was all that passed. He was as cool as the time as he was at that moment—not an oath had escaped from his lips during the time, so help him God!—The Hon. Member then related a conversation with Sir R. Baker. At that moment he saw an Officer come up, who he believed was the Commanding Officer (whose name he afterwards discovered was Major Oakes), to whom he (Sir R. W.) communicated what took place. This gentleman said he gave no orders to fire, and distinctly declared that he was sorry the firing had taken place. He then represented to Major Oakes that the Guards had made themselves so obnoxious to the people, that so long as they accompanied the procession, there could be no expectation of tranquillity. He (Major Oakes) observed, that he and his men had now done the duty appointed for them, and that it would be no longer necessary for them to stay, and he would go to the Commanding Officer for further orders. On turning the corner one of the soldiers was violently struck with a stone, and he (Sir Robert) must say, that he never saw a man behave with more temper and forbearance than the soldier. In fact, up to this time, there was nothing like that alarming throwing of stones which could justify the Guards in having recourse to their loaded pistols. He then returned to his station in the procession, and never left that station until the procession arrived at Ilford. He then returned to town. He went next day to Colchester, and there he attended the remains in the capacity of a mourner. He then proceeded to Harwich and returned to town. Some short time after one of his friends met him, and said that he was to be ruined, as it was given out that he was at the head of a plan for the obstruction of the funeral. On the 27th August he went to the office of the Commander-in-Chief, and saw Sir Herbert Taylor, the Secretary, and explained to him that he was ready at a moment's warning to meet any accusation which might be made against him. He added, that he was about to return to Paris, and that if he received no official communication from his Royal Highness, he should consider that there was no foundation for the report. He waited until the 5th of September, and, receiving no answer, he returned to Paris. On the 19th of that month he received a note from Sir C. Stewart, the Ambassador there, requesting him to call upon him, as he had a communication for him from his Majesty's Ministers. In the meantime he happened to go into a coffee-room, and there saw, in one of the French Papers, an extract from the *Courier* newspaper, announcing his removal from the army. He waited on Sir Charles Stewart on the 20th, who gave him the sealed letter, declaring that he was ignorant of its contents. The letter was couched in these words:—"Sir, I have it in command from His Majesty to inform you that His Majesty has no further occasion for your services." The letter was signed by the Commander-in-Chief. Thus, in two lines and a half, did he find himself deprived, absolutely, of his rank and emoluments; and a stain endeavoured to be affixed to his character which the lowest and basest degradation of duty only deserved. To the illustrious Commander-in-Chief he should ever feel grateful for the acts of kindness bestowed on him. The Hon. Member then stated the applications he had made, since his return to England, to the Duke of York, to Lord Sidmouth, to Major Oakes, to Mr. White, to Sir Richard Birnie, the Magistrates, &c., in order to vindicate his conduct on the day of the funeral. He referred to his conversation with Major Oakes and the Magistrates, to prove that his object was to spare the military themselves the lamentable consequences of persevering in that line of proceeding. He called upon the House to extend to him its shelter and protection—to show a true attachment to the Crown, not by a subservience to power, but by maintaining justice, and throwing itself between the oppressors and oppressed. He had an approving conscience, which told him that on the 14th of August he had done his duty to his King and country, and he came there with confidence to claim redress at the hands of Parliament. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That there be laid before this House, copies of all the correspondence which took place between his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Sidmouth, and Sir Robert Wilson, relating to the dismissal of the latter from the Army."

LORD PALMERSTON protested against the motion, as tending to affect all those principles upon which the balance of the Constitution rested, and the existence of which were closely interwoven with the liberties of Englishmen. He should content himself with one precedent, which was the transaction that took place in this House in 1734. At that time Bills were brought down to both Houses in order to restrain the prerogative of the Crown, and in the debates which arose, it was repeatedly stated, and as distinctly admitted, by those who opposed them, that this prerogative had always been in the Crown. He contended, therefore, that any exercise of the King's prerogative, as connected with the army, should not be made a subject for discussion in this House, but upon the strongest presumption of its abuse. Without going into any of the details through which the Hon. Member had travelled, there was ample ground to justify the exercise of the King's prerogative in what the Honourable Member had himself admitted. He would say, that where they found a person holding the King's commission, and wearing orders which he could only hold by the King's consent, remaining with a mob of persons who had committed acts of disturbance and resistance to the lawful authorities, that was enough—that was a direct insult to the King. But what should he say, when, according to that person's own statement, he came and found the King's troops in a state which his military experience enabled him to know was that of being repulsed and broken, and reduced to the necessity of defending their lives. After having risked their lives in the discharge of their duty, he did that which he knew to be the greatest act of military insubordination—he interfered and told them they had disgraced themselves.

SIR R. WILSON—"No, no; I said they disgraced themselves by firing."

LORD PALMERSTON continued. The Honourable Member must have known that he was guilty of a breach of discipline by interfering at all with troops on duty, who were not under his command. He therefore contended that the dismissal of the Hon. Member was a just and proper exercise of an inherent prerogative of the Crown; and he called upon the House to reject the motion.

MR. LAMBTON supported the motion. He really thought it was most degrading for the House to be compelled to enter upon this discussion, arising, as it did, out of a transaction in which the soldiers had murdered some of their fellow-subjects. He had a right to call it murder, for such had been the character given to that transaction by one of the constitutional tribunals. As to the antiquity of the prerogative upon which the Noble Lord dwelt, he was prepared to deny it; for it was not the misfortune of our ancestors to be acquainted with standing armies. The real offence of his Gallant Friend was that of having attended the funeral of her Majesty at all.

MR. N. CALVERT admitted the prerogative, but thought it should be exercised under the control of Parliament.

SIR ISAAC COFFIN had served his Sovereign fifty years, and had always understood that an Officer on half-pay might be dismissed without any reason being assigned. This had been completely decided in the case of Lord George Sackville. In the present instance he could not bring himself to believe that the prerogative had been harshly exercised.

SIR R. FENWICK did not deny the prerogative of the Crown, but he contended that it must be exercised under the responsibility of Ministers. Their conduct on the occasion now before the House was, in his opinion, a miserable, base assassination of private character, for the purposes of political intrigue. They might shelter themselves under the prerogative, as they did on the Manchester occasion, but they had profaned the King's name.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT assured the House that he could bear testimony to the accuracy of the statement of his Gallant Friend. He (Mr. Bennett) accompanied the funeral procession of her late Majesty, to do honour to the character of that illustrious deceased, and to mark his hatred of her persecutors. His Gallant Friend stood before the country with 20 years of service in his favour; and he (Mr. B.) believed one of his offences was the having attended the funeral. On his conscience he believed another of his offences was the having prevented the shedding of human blood. He believed that His Majesty's Ministers wished for a military execution on that day. His Hon. and Gallant Friend had sustained a robbery of his property; and as it to be endured that a Minister was to stand at the elbow of the King, blacken the character of a valuable military Officer, and advise his dismissal without conviction, nay, without accusation?

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDESBURY assured the House he did not rise to refute the charges of the Hon. Member who spoke last. It was not improbable that private friendship, aided by the natural warmth of his disposition, had induced him to bring forward charges which of themselves required no serious attention. The subject, however, was immediately before the House was of a nature too grave for it to be trifled with; and in addressing himself to that subject, he would say at once, that he knew of no other barrier to the power of Parliament than its own discretion. He thought, however, that when the

House came to sift the present question to the bottom, they would find it was, whether confidence could be reposed, and not whether any crime had been committed. The Civil Government could not exist an hour if the principle of confidence were withdrawn. He pledged himself to show that it was not necessary for an Officer to be tried before he was dismissed. The Noble Marquis here read an extract from the Articles of War, which declared, in the language of the Sovereign, "No officer shall be cashiered without an order from us, or a Court Martial." (Sir Robert Wilson here enquired across the table, what was the authority from which the Noble Marquis was quoting.) The Marquis answered, "from the Articles of War, which were regularly legalized by the Mutiny Act."—He read a paper, shewing 212 instances of dismissal without Court Martial, within the last five years. The Noble Marquis contended, that the prerogative of dismissal without inquiry was vested in the Crown. It was the opinion of the present Lord Erskine, when a similar case was dated from Serjeants' Inn in the year 1801, and was in the following words:—"I am bound to add, that the parties are wholly without remedy. The will of the Sovereign is the law, with respect to the commissions of military officers." When a military officer is dismissed, his military character is gone; and even if he has purchased his commission, he is without a remedy. He enters the army knowing this; or at least he ought to know it." The Hon. Member, on the occasion in question, though not in uniform, had the marks of service in his bosom. He wore a star, and he was generally known to be Sir Robert Wilson, an Officer of rank in the Army. What could be more likely to encourage the infamous and disgraceful conduct of the people—to encourage those factious spirits who degraded the Queen while living, and could not be satisfied without attempting to promote their views by her death? The plan for obstructing the procession was perfectly systematic; for entrenchments had been cut in the road-way which it was to pass; and, under these circumstances it was that the Hon. Member, arrayed in the distinctive marks of his profession, appeared among the crowd, and held a language which was calculated to call down upon the troops the indignation of the populace. The Hon. Member had said, that he saw no stones thrown at the soldiers; where, then, were his eyes? Forty of the soldiers who left the barracks in perfect health, went to the hospital in the evening, in consequence of the hurts they received. He did not blame the Hon. Member for attending the funeral, as he had thought proper to do so. Had he left the procession when he understood that the people had been committing outrage, no one could have taken exception to his conduct; but when on such an occasion an officer put himself forward as the Hon. Member had done, all subordination was at an end; and if he (the Marquis) were a soldier, he would not continue in the service of that State which did not protect him against such interlopers. These were the grounds upon which he should oppose the motion, after again disclaiming all personal feelings towards the Hon. Member.

SIR J. NEWPORT said, the House had but one choice in a thing of this nature, which was between the prerogative in question being left in the hands of the Executive or the Crown, without any control, or being liable to appeal to the House of Commons, in order to review the decisions of the Crown in the exercise of it. The latter he thought to be full of extreme dangers, especially as regarded its consequences upon military discipline.

MR. HUMPHREY should not do his Gallant Friend justice if he did not state, that, with the exception of ten minutes, he was, by his side the whole of that day, and witnessed every part of his conduct. He could, therefore, testify as to the correctness and fairness of every part of the statement which his Gallant Friend (Sir Robert Wilson) had made. The Noble Marquis's speech altogether was an insult upon the House and the Nation. He (Mr. Humphrey) was well aware of the use that would be made of the conduct of his Noble and Gallant Friend. "When we were told," continued the Hon. Member, "that the troops were firing upon the people, and that there was bloodshed and murder amongst the King's subjects, I said for God's sake, Sir Robert, don't let us go." He saw from the cheers what conclusion the House would come to on the business of that night. He foresaw the construction that would be placed on the conduct of his gallant friend, whose humanity led him to do that which other cowards dared not venture upon.

MR. TWISS opposed the motion.

SIR F. BURNETT thought, that unless the House meant to abandon all control over the exercise of the powers of the Crown, or to shut their doors to the grievances of his Majesty's subjects, they could not negative the question before them. A standing army, unconstitutional as it was, according to the wisest and best men, would be dangerous indeed if its members were to depend on the breath of a Minister.

SIR R. WILSON replied.

MR. BROUGHAM, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Ellice confirmed the Hon. Member's account of his conduct on the day in question.

COR. CALVERT said, that the Hon. Member for Durham (Mr. Lambton) having, in this course of the debate, called the regiment which he had the honour to command by the name of murderers, he rose to express his surprise that any Hon. Member could be found to make use of such language on such an occasion. From the way in which he was connected with the matter, he should not vote on the question.

MR. LAMBTON explained that he had made the assertion alluded to upon the foundation of a Coroner's verdict, and the fact that two men had been killed; and unless the mob fired at themselves, the soldiers must have killed them.

LORD UXBIDGE begged to corroborate the statement of the Hon. and Gallant Member opposite (Colonel Cavendish), as to the evidence at the Coroner's inquest. That evidence was not to be believed. The reason why he stated that was, because he knew that there were a number of persons ready to go up in a body and swear that he (Lord Uxbridge) was the individual that shot one of the men, he being at the time in question 250 miles from the City of London. After a few words from Mr. Calvert, the House divided—For the motion, 97—Against it, 199—Majority, 102.

#### THURSDAY.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER proceeded to count the House, and finding only 38 Members present, adjourned accordingly.

#### FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, Sussex, and other places, complaining of agricultural distress. MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT gave notice of a motion for the 28th inst. on the subject of the late Queen's funeral.

LORD J. RUSSELL gave notice of a motion for the 25th of April, for Parliamentary Reform.

SIR F. BURNETT presented the petition of several inhabitants of Westminster, complaining of excessive taxation, violation of the Constitution and the Laws. It was laid on the table.

ON the motion of the MARQUIS OF LONDONDESBURY, the Clerk read that part of the King's Speech relating to agricultural distress. The Noble Marquis then rose to bring under consideration his proposition respecting the present distressed state of the country. It was gratifying to premise that he and the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen who entered lately so largely into the subject, were agreed upon the fundamental question of fact, that such was the condition of the country at this moment, that there was no measure of economy which could be put in practice to reduce the expenditure, which it was not the bounden duty of Parliament to apply with a diligent and scrutinizing hand. On the subject then of the general state of the country the Hon. and Learned Gent. could not be more anxiously alive than he was. But he must say he differed with him on the question of relief. If the House would compare the state of the country in 1816, with that state represented even by the most gloomy persons at present, they would find that an infinite improvement had taken place. The first question which he should consider would be that of the manufacturing and commercial interest—the House had the consolation of knowing, that the great pressure of distress which was represented to exist in 1816 had been withdrawn, and that, by the natural course of events, infinitely more active and effectual than the hands of Parliament. The operative manufacturer was at this moment in the enjoyment of great comfort; and was in a state of progressive improvement. The labourer received 12d. for that for which formerly he received but 8d. So that, by this increase of wages, and with the increased value of money, the labourer can now purchase as much for 8d. as he could at the time alluded to for 12d.—It would be found also that his means of living and of comfort were increased 100 per cent. The Hon. and Learned Gent. had said, that the country consumed, on an average, one-seventh less quantity of malt now than it did 30 years ago. This he attributed to the increase of taxation on that article. Now, had the Honourable Gentlemen clearly shown to the House that the consumption of malt did not keep pace with the growth of population, still it would be easy to account for the falling off, by showing that it was the result of a change of habits in the people. Now, the fact was, that last year the consumption of malt was as great as that of any preceding year, notwithstanding the increase of taxes. It would be found, from the document on the table, that the average

consumption of malt for the three years beginning in 1799, was 27,000,000 quarters; for the next three years, 26,000,000; for the next, 25,000,000; the next, 21,000,000; the next, 25,000,000; the next, 24,000,000; the next, 22,000,000; the next, 23,000,000; the next, 24,000,000; and the last year's consumption would be 25,000,000; and if founded in the current year would advance so far as 30,000,000 quarters. He said that the diminished consumption of a particular article might be accounted for by the change of habits in the people. The fact was, in the present case, that the increase in the consumption of the article of tea was nearly in proportion to the diminution in that of malt—showing that those who before took beer were now in the habit of consuming tea. He would state the average consumption of tea for the last thirty years. For the three first years it was 17,000,000 pounds, the duty being at a rate of only 13 per cent. including customs and excise. For the next three years it amounted to 19,000,000 lb.; the next 20,000,000 lb.; the next, 24,000,000 lb.; the next, 20,000,000 lb.; the next, 30,000,000 lb.; the next, 20,000,000 lb.; the next, 23,000,000 lb.; the next 21,000,000 lb.; and for the last three years the average was 22,461,000 lb. liable to a duty of no less than 100 per cent. Here was a fact, showing that the people had chosen to substitute the consumption of tea for that of beer—they consumed a full sixth more of that article in which the duty increased from thirteen to one hundred per cent. In other words, they voluntarily contributed 3,000,000l. of a duty on tea, which they might have avoided if they pleased, by confining themselves to the consumption of beer. The Noble Marquis then referred to the Revenue Returns, particularly the Excise. This account dealt with an amount of about 16,000,000l. annually, and it would be found that in the last year there was an increase of between 9 and 10 per cent. on the collection of Excise of the kingdom. The Revenue of the country was in a rising and improving condition. The Excise Revenue exceeded by 1,000,000l. that of last year; and, in addition to this, they saw that the commerce of the country was largely on the increase, as would be seen by a reference to the documents. In the year ending October 1819, the gross exports from the United Kingdom amounted to 37,540,000l. In the year ending October, 1820, they amounted to 38,000,000l. In Oct. 1821, they amounted to 42,747,000l. being an increase of 4,200,000l. over the former year, and about 6,000,000l. over the year 1819. The commercial interest was making great progress; and the general consumption of the great articles of produce was going on with a rapidity and universality which clearly shewed that the revivifying principle was to be found in every part of the country. The Noble Marquis then proceeded to the practical consideration of the question. He differed with the Hon. and Learned Gent. and those who supported him, in this, that whilst they looked for relief to agriculture, to an immediate and comprehensive reduction of taxes, they looked for relief in vain. The proposition of the Hon. and Learned Gent. was not defensible for a moment. Let the House look at the state of the case either way. They were called upon on the one hand to reduce the pressure on the farmer of 5 per cent. in his rent, which would be giving up some such sum as about 16,000,000l. a year; or they were asked on the other hand to take away the burden of 24 per cent. in his rent—a sum so trifling, that as it could not be possibly be the cause of distress, so the removal of it could not tend to give any relief to him. It was not in the reduction of taxation that the farming body were to expect relief; they ought rather to look to Mark-lane and Smithfield for the remedy. Gentlemen might ask, where then was the relief to come from? Why, from the quarter where it always came eventually, but with effect. They knew that the nature of the markets furnished the best prospect of relief to the farmer—and to the markets did the soundest principles of political economy recommend the farmer to turn as the only source of remedy for the temporary distress under which he laboured. The Noble Marquis then recapitulated the financial state of the country, its income and expenditure, and the relief proposed to be given to ameliorate the distress. The amount of the items of expenditure for the present year was 17,498,000l.—a clear reduction, compared with the former year, of 1,988,000l. He then entered into a variety of calculations and statements of figures, to make out the conclusion that the actual income for the year ending 1821, after making various deductions, was 55,228,000l. The expenditure bearing on that income was in round numbers 49,960,000l. which, deducted from the former sum, left a clear surplus of 5,268,000l. It was a matter of exultation to his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, thus to keep his word with the House—of having a clear Sinking Fund of 5,000,000l. This sum was now at the disposal of Parliament. It was a substantial resource, immediately applicable to the distresses of the country. At this moment the capital of the debt invested in the 5 per cents. amounted to 155,000,000l.—that in the 4 per cents. to 75,000,000l. The public were paying upon these capitals an interest extravagantly high, as compared with the present state of the market, the amount of which upon the two capitals yearly was 10,700,000l. It was the object of Ministers to reduce this interest of the 5 per cents. immediately, and of the 4 per cents. eventually. The profits arising from their reduction would be another means of relief in the hands of Parliament. This reduction was to be effected by the operation of the Sinking Fund. A reduction now of the 5 per cents. with the operation of the Sinking Fund, if it did not reduce the interest upon the whole of the public debt to 3 per cent. would at least, in a little time, by the credit which Government would be acquiring in the market, bring that interest so low, that it would be less burdensome than at present. The funds saving to be made upon the reduction of interest upon these Funds would be 3,500,000l. to be disposed of by Parliament. The House might expect, that without loss of time, His Majesty's Ministers would negotiate for a reduction of the higher rates of interest of the debt. This measure put an extinguisher upon those dark misdeeds of an obscure necessity which the Hon. and Learned Gent. hinted His Majesty's Ministers would be under of breaking faith with the public creditor. The immediate saving of a reduction upon the 5 per cents. would be 1,400,000l. and there was therefore so much to be saved. But the question was in what way this saving was to be made. Looking at all the taxes, he was inclined to think, that the reduction of the Malt Tax would give the greatest relief, and it was therefore proposed to give up the additional Malt Tax, this Session, of 1s. a bushel. This tax was independent of the permanent Malt Duty. The saving to be made by the remission of the tax, exclusive of Ireland would be from 1,400,000l. to 1,500,000l. In the next Session, a further reduction of taxes of one million might be calculated upon. This sum would be realized by a saving from Greenwich Hospital—a less sum being required for the service of Ireland, and from the growth of that fund which the Hon. Member would take away. The savings in future years would be increasing in a compound degree by the operation of an increased Sinking Fund. Ministers did not see the necessity of not interfering with the Bank Restriction Act, but they felt the relief which would be given to all the money operations of the country by increasing its floating debt—fact, by increasing the unfunded debt. With this view, negotiations had been opened with the Bank for an advance upon Exchequer Bills, and they had agreed to make the advances at 3 per cent. repayable by instalments at a limited notice. The Bank, however, would not make advances beyond 4,000,000l. Government were disposed to place a large portion of this 4,000,000l. or the whole of it, in the hands of Commissioners, to lend it at 44 per cent. upon the credit of an assignment of their poor-rates to repay it. The Commissioners for applying money to forward public works would be intrusted with its distribution, and it would be for purposes to make such further distribution to individuals as they thought proper. The money might be repaid to Government by instalments of four or five years; but in no case was the sum advanced to exceed the amount of one year's assessment. It would be the duty of his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on a future night, to lay this measure more in detail before the House. Adverting to the appointment of the Committee on the Corn Laws last year, he would propose to revive that Committee, with a view of reconsidering their report. But it was not to be supposed that he was bringing in a Corn Bill, or that he had any views approaching the effect of that measure. Though he was convinced of the necessity of immediate relief, yet he felt that such relief could not be extended just now, and that all that could be expected was to relieve the country from the storm which the markets might experience from the mischief of the existing laws. Without challenging a discussion upon all the principles of the Corn Laws, he would only say now, that a modification in the existing laws would be in some degree beneficial, and was indeed necessary. The great evil of these laws was, that in a small space of time a measure was determined upon, or so decided a nature as to leave no medium between an unlimited supply and an absolute monopoly. The smallest rise in the price—say, even a single penny over 80s. would open the ports to the whole world for three months, except the ports between the Oder and the Bidasoa. But it was just to ourselves to suppose that we were alone distressed. The difficulties under which the agricultural interest laboured were certainly great, but they were not so great as those felt in America, the sea-ports of the Continent, and in Germany. He (Lord L.) was told this day, that in Sicily the farmers did not think the corn worth taking off the field, and the finest wheat in Europe was left there to rot. In Sicily the corn did not bring



one-eighth of the price of last year. At the present time all Europe was in a disordered state with regard to the prices of corn. On this question it would be useless to go into any thing like a theoretical detail; but he must at once say, that he protested against all those delusions which led men to think that relief could be afforded by laying additional duties on foreign corn. Yet he thought some concessions ought to be made with regard to certain rates of duties; and he thought the agricultural interest might derive some protection from double averages, instead of single ones; and that there should be some mode by which foreign supply might be placed under a greater degree of restraint. With respect to the warehousing of foreign corn, that was a subject which should undergo a very particular examination, so that frauds might be evaded. The warehousing system, at present, was not strict enough; and he should propose that a notice should be published in every Gazette of the quantity of foreign corn brought into, and sent out of the country. He would recommend a plan for warehousing British corn, as highly advantageous to our own farmer, by always causing a steady market. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving, that there be laid before the House an account of the net income and expenditure of the country to the end of the year 1821, and the balance remaining in the Exchequer; also an account of the funded and unfunded debt, and the sums applied to the redemption of the same.

MR. BROUGHAM could not exactly comprehend the plan of the Noble Marquis. But so far as he was able to see it, the plan appeared to be somewhat of this nature:—first, that the great power on which the country must depend was the power of nature; and in the next place, that relief was only to be obtained by trifling reductions. One part of it was to afford the trivial relief of taking off a shilling of the duty of every bushel of malt. He (Mr. Brougham) had asserted that there was no increase of consumption; but the Noble Lord now stated that, although there had not been an increased consumption of malt, there was an increase in the consumption of substitutes. Now, tea was the very substitute which he had most to complain of; for instead of the good old custom once practiced in England of drinking the wholesome and nutritive beverage called beer, the people were getting into the practice of using one not near so wholesome; a beverage which was not a British product, and the extended use of which gave no relief to the British agriculturist, however beneficial it might be to the agriculturists of China. With respect to reductions, he considered every thing like a trifling reduction as an insult to the country. He looked for a large reduction of taxes: the more they reduced the burdens the more they would act in the strict line of their duty. It did not appear from the Noble Lord's plan, whether any of the Civil List, or any of the offices or sinecures were to be touched. What, then, became of his retrenchments? If he understood the Noble Lord correctly, the lending of the four millions would apply to a twofold purpose. In the first place, a portion of the sum was to be applied to the purchase of Stock, for the purpose of keeping up the price of Stock—to support the market; secondly, what was not so applied, was to go in aid of the poor's rates. How the application of money to such an object could afford any relief to the country, or even to the parties themselves, he was unable to comprehend. The first part of the plan was nugatory; the latter portion of it was worse still—it was mischievous. It was neither more nor less than to lend money to every parish that chose to apply, and thus, in fact, encourage extravagance. Who was there that did not see that it was calculated to create parochial extravagance, and was that desirable, when the country had so long suffered under public profusion? Would it relieve the country, thus to create in every parish that spirit of profusion, of which the Government had so long been guilty? He called upon the House not to support the Noble Marquis's propositions. In his estimation the vote of that night would be equal in importance to all the interests of the country—to any decision that had taken place within the last 30 years; and he therefore hoped that his prayer to them would not be vain, in imploring them, if they desired to rescue the country from its difficulties, to compel the Ministers to adopt measures of reduction. MR. HUSKISSON supported the proposition of his noble friend, as calculated to afford relief.—COL. DAVIES and MR. HUME made some observations, and the motion was agreed to.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous Correspondents must remain unanswered. We have to acknowledge the receipt of two sums, of 10l. each, left at the office; as also the receipt of the following sums:—  
Subscriptions of a Loyal Meeting at Dudley £20 0 0  
From a few Members of the Loyal Stockport Wellington Club, as testimonies of approbation for the resolute and fearless opposition to Revolutionary and Radical principles 13 0 0  
Lieut.-General Thomas Scott, of Mallory 10 0 0  
S.G. 2 0 0  
D.M.W. 5 0 0  
Two Blues, from Wolverhampton 2 0 0  
Anti-Quack 1 0 0

#### PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The greatest interest has been excited throughout the week, and the fluctuations have been proportionate. 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities have fallen from 106 to 104½, whilst the 3 per Cent. Consols have risen from 87½ to 88½; the 4 per Cent. from 97½ to 98½; and Consols for Account from 77½ to 78½; and for the Account terminating the 11th of April, 78½.  
3 per Cent. Red. 78½ 9 8½ India Bonds 75 76 74  
3 per Cent. Consols 78½ 100 Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. 5 6  
3 per Cent. ditto 89½ 500l. 4 5  
4 per Cent. 99½ 8½ Small 6 8  
5 per Cent. Navy 105 34 ½ Con. for Acc. 78½ 78½  
Long Annuities 20 1 10 Omnium .....

#### FRENCH FUNDS, Feb. 12.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. 89-50 Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1550  
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. Ex. Lond. Imo. 25-25 3mo. 25-15  
Danish Bonds 82½ Prussian ditto 88½ Spanish ditto 58½ ½ Ditto New 59½ Russian 5 per Cents. 77½ Austrian ditto 74½

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, FEBRUARY 17.

OUR readers will perceive, by the speech of the MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, on Friday, that the anticipations of relief have not been vainly cherished. It is impossible for us to follow the noble Marquess through the development of the plans about to be adopted for the relief of the agricultural interest, but it is most satisfactory to find that the agriculturist alone is suffering; that our trade and manufactures are flourishing, that the revenue is improving, and that the whole position of the empire is such as its real friends must most ardently wish it to be.

WE spoke in our last of the published list of the minority on BROUGHAM's intended motion, and had it been that which it was to have been, we should have given the list a place in BULL. As it is, we keep it by us, and we believe we shall be able to produce it, nearly unaltered, as the minority in favour of the GREEKS against the TURKS, if Ministers espouse the latter—against the GREEKS in favour of the TURKS, if Ministers espouse the former; and, in short, as a standing dish, ready for all subjects and all questions for the rest of the season.

FALSE modesty amounts to affectation. We think, however, little enough of ourselves, and are unwilling to presume upon any thing which we effect in the political world; but it is something very curious, that after the general understanding upon the subject; nay, after something like a specific pledge upon the subject, MR. BROUGHAM should have produced a motion on Monday last, which, after great noise of preparation, in point of fact, meant nothing—positively milk and water.

We are very far from supposing that the rousing alarm we gave last Sunday made this alteration. Though base as the metal whereof the trumpet is made, still, as a trumpet, the

metal sounds loudly, and sounds the charge or retreat as things may fall out.

Certain it is that BROUGHAM's motion was not what it was originally intended to be, and if any body will take the trouble (which, we dare say, they will not,) to compare the reports of (which, we dare say, they will not,) to compare the reports of HUME's speech on the first night of the session. (from which BROUGHAM dissented) and BROUGHAM's speech on the sixth, they will find BROUGHAM merely following the Honourable Member for ABERDEEN in things wherein he had opposed him. In short, BROUGHAM's motion was a mystery from the moment he saw last Sunday's BULL up to the moment at which it was made; and we ourselves, in St. James's-street, on Sunday evening late, heard TIERNEY himself say, that he did not know what it was to be.

That when he did know what it was, it is rather clear that he was disappointed; for, while we were standing on the lobby stairs of the House of Commons, we saw MR. TIERNEY, just before the division was called, making all the sail he could carry, out of the House.

FEW of our readers have forgotten LAMBTON's division last Session, or "MICHAEL'S DINNER," concomitant therewith: the question to be discussed upon that memorable occasion was REFORM, without which the country could not exist another six months; and as every body knows, during the debate, and (which is of more consequence) at the time of the division, the yellow DANDY, and all the protectors of his scheme, were absent; and where in the name of all wonders were they, but at dinner, at little COCKY TAYLOR's, in Privy Gardens.

"Thus the social round they form,  
"In Privy Gardens—Privy Gardens,  
"And they car'd about Reform,  
"Not three-farthings—not three-farthings;  
"To yawn and vote let others stay,  
"Who can hear it—who can bear it?  
"They much wiser, drink away,  
"MICHAEL'S claret—MICHAEL'S claret!"

So said our song—and so, for aught we know, said the gentlemen in question; but fond as some people are of good eating, and liberal as COCKY TAYLOR and his Lady are in their house-keeping, we were not prepared for a second edition of the affair of last Session, so early in this.

On Monday, the VITAL question of Agricultural Distress came on the tapis, and eagerly did the House (as it should appear by the papers) listen to that "long, able, and eloquent" (as LORD LONDONDERRY called it) speech of HARRY BROUGHAM's, and attentively did they follow the Noble Marquis in his admirable reply. After this MR. CALCRAFT got up, to follow his Lordship, and the newspapers (WE quote the OLD TIMES upon this particular occasion) mentions, that event in these words:—

"Mr. Calcraft rose, but, from the confusion created by numbers of members who were just then quitting the House, the Honourable Member was not for some time audible in the gallery."

What the OLD TIMES means to insinuate, by stating that numbers of members were just trying to get off, as that Hon. Gentleman got up, we do not venture to surmise. We remember in the latter days of poor MR. WINDHAM, Members used to inquire the cause of similar rushes, and ask—"is the House up?"—to which the invariable answer was "No; but WINDHAM is." Not that we mean to mention that as a case in point. There is in all MR. CALCRAFT's sayings and doings, something gentlemanly; and we believe it is only because he does not pepper enough, that he is voted dull.

The truth we believe to be, that MICHAEL's artist had just completed his preparations for the feast, and that MRS. TAYLOR having sent down a hint to COCKY, the pre-concerted signal was given, and the gastronomes flew to their posts.

Some, indeed, stood their ground. SIR RONALD FERGUSON had dined so often at COCKY's expense, that the very sameness of the thing, "tousjours perdrix," took off the zest. BROUGHAM, with that kindness of feeling for which he is so celebrated, would not desert his bantling scheme, even though it had arrived somewhat prematurely. HUME too, withstood the smell of the shop; but others, alas, had not the same philosophy.

The mention of the names of COKE, BARRETT, and nine or ten others, who, upon the QUESTION of AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS, did not vote, is only worth the notice of those people who have attended county meetings latterly; but to know that upon the first POPULAR QUESTION started, little GREY BENNETT, J. G. LAMBTON, and COCKY TAYLOR HIMSELF were again absent from the division, is greater fun than we really were prepared to hope for.

We remember that SIR GEORGE SAVILLE, who was known in his own times, and used to make an annual motion about the Bill of Rights, was in the habit of attending public meetings on the subject, during the course of each year, and every meeting ended, as those of the agricultural sufferers in these days do—with a dinner! SIR GEORGE carried on this humbug for some time, till at last perceiving that the eating and drinking alone drew the people together, and that the business of the meetings, like the labours of Free-masons, was little more than an excuse for "refreshment;" he, at last, gave up the quackery with this observation—

"Gentlemen—Your affection for the pleasures of the table seems to have superseded that for the good of the country, and I must decline again meeting you upon similar occasions—the purport of our assembling has been changed since I first presided over you, and instead of supporters of the BILL of RIGHTS, I find you are neither more nor less than supporters of the BILL of FARE!"

What SIR GEORGE would have said to COCKY TAYLOR's cook in these days—we know not.

WE have been charged over and over again with misrepresenting the nature and authenticity of the late QUEEN'S Addresses—we have been taunted with our unauthenticated attacks upon WOOD; we now lay before our readers a letter from MR. SHERIFF PARKINS, on the subject of a man of the name of FLANAGAN, in whose behalf WOOD presented a petition to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, a few nights since, to which we call their particular attention. We extract it from the MORNING POST, of Friday, to which paper it is addressed:

#### "DUPLICITY OF MR. ALDERMAN WOOD."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.  
"SIR—On reading your paper this day, I was at a loss to express my feelings at seeing an account of a Petition from one THOMAS FLANAGAN, being presented by ALDERMAN WOOD. A more gross instance of the abuse or misuse of the privilege of petitioning the Imperial Parliament, has never occurred.  
"It is not the obscurity of the individual that I allude to; it is his character at which I feel indignant, and regret that one moment of the precious time of the grand Legislative Body of the British Empire, could be occupied in such a worthless business, or that there could be any possibility of finding a man amongst the Members of the House of

Commons so profoundly destitute of all wisdom, as to be prevailed upon to present a Petition from such a person as this notorious FLANAGAN, who soon after the arrival of the unfortunate QUEEN, in England, introduced himself to me as the late High Sheriff of the County of Sligo, in Ireland. MR. O'FLANAGAN professing to be a partizan of the QUEEN, produced an Address to her MAJESTY, said to have been signed by 6,000 people in the town of Sligo, and requested me, as the Sheriff of London, to accompany him. But having no reason to suspect the authenticity of this voluminous and bulky address, I inquired how he had obtained it? He informed me that it had been forwarded to him by the mail. On inquiry I found that it was FALSE, AND THE ADDRESS A FABRICATION OF FLANAGAN, assisted by a worthy Solicitor. However her MAJESTY, through LADY HAMILTON, had given orders for the Address to be received next day (Sunday). But to prevent the QUEEN from being imposed upon by this man and his confederates, I considered it my duty to write to her MAJESTY that evening; and the next morning, on my way down to my residence in Berkshire, I called at Brandenburgh House, where I found MR. ALDERMAN WOOD himself reading my letter to the QUEEN, at which I expressed my surprise, and asked him if he was her MAJESTY's Private Secretary, cautioning him, at the same time, against receiving through FLANAGAN, the PRETENDED Address from the inhabitants of Sligo. The worthy Alderman stated that he had received a letter from FLANAGAN, stating that he had such an Address to present from Sligo; that he had requested the bells at Hummersmith might be rung, and all the Charity Children brought out; and that about two o'clock a great cavalcade would attend to present it.

"Against the receiving of this I particularly cautioned the Alderman, and desired him to inform the QUEEN of it, that she might not be imposed upon; and, at the same time, I shewed him official information that FLANAGAN had been convicted in Ireland, but the sentence was mitigated to imprisonment instead of transportation, and that he was a most worthless character.

"At this moment, the unfortunate QUEEN, without any previous notice, came, with great good humour and hilarity, into the room where we were. As it appeared afterwards, it was arranged, in compliment to the Ladies and Gentlemen that accompanied FLANAGAN (in sixteen carriages with four horses each,) that they should be received with civility, which they were, by the good-natured QUEEN, LADY HAMILTON, and my Brother Citi, the Alderman, and were afterwards dismissed without being acquainted with the deception he had practised upon them.

"FLANAGAN, adventurer-like, made the most of every thing, and ingratiated himself into the good graces of a widow Lady, who had a daughter, with a snug little fortune, to whom he got married, and whose peace of mind he has totally destroyed, and spent a great part of her fortune. Had this Sligo hero been detected and exposed, which ALDERMAN WOOD ought to have done at the time he brought up the SHAM Address to the QUEEN, the unfortunate young woman would not have had to deplore her alliance with such a man; neither would he have had the opportunity of pursuing the course he has so shamefully run. However, I do not blame ALDERMAN WOOD, who, no doubt, does every thing to the best of his judgment, but I do blame the Citizens of London, who elect such a man for their representative, &c.—I am, &c.

"J. W. PARKINS."

New Bridge-street, 14th Feb. 1822.

In our song of "Hunting the Hare," which appeared in the memorable Number 5, of our paper, we stated ALL the particulars of such processions, and such addresses, as those now exposed to the credulous PEOPLE who were fools enough to fancy them genuine. Indeed, we were under the mark, for we said that the drabs and mob

"Made their approaches  
"In ten hackney coaches."

Whereas, we have now the authority of the then Sheriff of London and Middlesex, that sixteen were hired to attend MR. O'FLANAGAN, with his SHAM ADDRESS. We say nothing; for the QUEEN is dead, and all decently disposed people are undeceived; but to the vulgar, who were at one time humbugged into the belief that the hired animals who, with hired gowns and feathers, went six times a-week to BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, were the decent inhabitants of different parts of the country, it must be highly mortifying to find, that while they thought they were doing wonders in the cause of injured virtue, they were the stupid dupes of such stupid fools as ALDERMAN WOOD.

Oh, dirty-faced cocknies, what asses you are!

The Public Meeting MANIA, which has of late shewn itself in commemorating MR. FOX, thanking DR. HUME, and complaining of agricultural distress, appeared on Wednesday, in Covent-garden, where a rout of mechanics and artisans assembled, to be persuaded that they were oppressed and unhappy; which, however, considering that their wages are high, and regularly paid, and that provisions are cheaper than they have been for thirty or forty years, did not appear quite so easy a task as might have been imagined.

The fineness of the day attracted a numerous auditory, and the business was opened a few minutes after one, by the High Bailiff.—STURCH, a nail-maker, in some street near Clare-market, then proposed a petition, which has a merit few such things can boast—Brevity; and contains, as might naturally be expected, not one syllable about agricultural distress, or any remedy for it, except a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. During the reading of this production, part of the scaffolding which had been put up—tumbled down.

BURDETT followed the reading of the petition with a speech which we shall not quote, and which, considering he has now lived more than half a century, it would have been full as well if he had never made. We need only say, that the heads were—BOURBONS—SPAIN—ITALY—MANCHESTER. HAMPDEN, and SYDNEY.—FIELD—SCAFFOLD.—TAXATION—REPRESENTATION—MISREPRESENTATION—FOLLY—EXTRAVAGANCE, and REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE spoke next—praised HUME—quoted FOOTE—looked excessively ugly, and—that's all.

A MR. NICHOLSON wished to repeal all the taxes; and read extracts from a publication called the Extraordinary RED BOOK; a HUMBUG containing whole columns of pensions said to be paid now; whereas, half the people named in the work have been dead these ten years, and more than half the pensions abolished.

DR. HUME, the independent Representative of the five independent electors of the five independent boroughs of ABERDEEN, MONTROSE, BRECHIN, ABERROTHOCK, and INVERBIE, then presented himself to the canaille. He told them a great many things, which, since speechifying and mountebanking have been in fashion, they have been regularly told two or three times in every year in the same place, amongst others he assured them, that, if they did but know it, they were all utterly ruined. But from the terrible and barbarous accent in which these wholesome truths were couched, their effect was greatly deteriorated.

An observation or two made by this extraordinarily dull person, we quote, to shew the excess of absurdity into which the merest plunders run, when talking to such persons as the scum of Westminster:—

"In the present state of things," said he, "the only men who lay down on their pillows with a certainty, that when they awake they would rise possessed of the incomes or property they lay down with, were those who drew those incomes from Grovers and the pockets of the public."

Now, how can a man, who (though he blunders in figures and calculations, we suppose knows his right hand from his

be such an errant fool as to talk such stuff as this, or that even the dustmen and chimney-sweepers, who were owing to him could be made to believe it.

Those property is touched, or meddled with?—HUMPHREY, indeed, who got all the money he has by marriage, talk of the property he lays down with at night; and, are not surprised, when we look at him, at his uncertainty of finding it again in the morning. But, if the Doctor tells us of any body who has suffered unconstitutionally in sex or person, in these days, we shall be satisfied; if not, must set Doctor JOSEPH down in our book of fools.

The Honourable GREY BENNETT appeared to greater advantage in Covent-garden, even than he did at Epsom—he, as we said in our last number, held up one of his little arms, and said “he had an arm to defend his property”—his property! On Wednesday, he announced his determination “to resist payment”—of what he did not say; whether generally as resisting the supplies, or particularly, in his own little way, as opposing the tax-gatherer.

He abused the Irish Magistracy, one of whom he particularly satirized, because he had been a waiter—(luckily for MOORE’S feelings he was not on the hustings).—But BENNETT “neither I, nor any of my family are sharers in the feast of corruption, and therefore, I won’t pay any part of the Bill.”

By this we are led to infer, that if MR. BENNETT and his family were sharers, in what he calls the feast of corruption, should hear no complaints. Indeed, we know that when a political giant, the VISCOUNT OSSULSTON had the opportunity, he gladly enough took the office of Treasurer of the household, the white staff of which he held, till his late JESTY was pleased to call for it, and put it upon a high money-piece, out of his reach.

Oh, they are nice fellows, all of them!—And then young HIBBREAD spoke, whose merit lies in his name; and MR. VILL, and SIR J. HONEYWOOD, one of the Kentish seberry-grinders; they all had a finger in the pie. And affair ended by the nail-maker’s proposing thanks to “DR. ME,” to “MR. MORRIS,” the High Bailiff, and (we believe) the carpenter who put up the scaffold: and then—the fools at home again.

MR. ROBERT WILSON, it will be seen by the newspaper reports, has been able to make out a case in the House of Commons infinitely stronger than we had anticipated; and the temper and moderation with which he stated the facts of the case really pleased us.

Any man, (except LORD ERSKINE), talking of one’s self is unpleasant task; and we must say that we are surprised that DERMAN WOOD, or LAMBERTON, or that excellent man, who always stood forward in the cause of freedom, (according to Edinburgh Whig report), MAULE, or some equally distinguished person, had not taken up WILSON’S case—because, a man, who once hoped to be a cavalry General, to be reduced to be his own trumpeter, is really extremely embarrassed; and considering the “affectionate support” he is represented to have met with when he had done his best, it seems strange that only one man in the House could be found to bring forward MR. WILSON’S grievance, and that that one man MR. WILSON himself.

WILSON, however, (judging from the report of the debate the *Old Times*) most clearly shewed, that he had nothing to do with pre-concerted arrangements made at an alchouse KENSINGTON—he proved an *alibi*. But that was not necessary; for nobody who knew any thing about the matter supposed he ever was there—nay, the Magistrate himself told HIM (WILSON) that no such thing was charged against him, therefore the particular stress laid upon that particular point might have been spared.

However, we find him at the Queen’s funeral; and we find, by his own shewing, that he rode quietly along till he came to North-lane, Kensington—there he found obstructions opposed to the procession. He there spoke to COL. BOUVERIE, who said he considered himself only as in command of a guard of honour, and would not interfere; but, said he, the mob are setting themselves into the wrong, for they have seized upon the baggage-wagon of a regiment gone down the road, which belongs to the KING, and, if they persist in detaining that, they must look to the consequence.

Of rescuing this KING’S baggage-wagon, MR. WILSON brags, as he does—What did he do?—He persuaded the mob to remove this wagon, which they had placed across the street at KENSINGTON—AND THEY REMOVED IT ACCORDINGLY, and loved it to proceed upon its journey.

Did they move another wagon?—Did they move any one of the other twenty waggons which were there?—No.

Will any body believe that a mob, such as was assembled at that moment, would have listened to the suggestions of an individual, unknown to them, to remove any of the waggons they had placed there?—No.

Will any body believe that telling a mob so assembled, that poor soldiers, to whom the baggage in that wagon belonged, would be inconvenienced by its delay, would have induced them to part with it?—No.

Would, upon such an occasion, MR. THOMPSON, or MR. ENKINS, or MR. ANYBODY else, who had not a previous influence over the mob, have been attended, to when he suggested such a thing?—No.

Well, then, WILSON HAD an influence over that mob—no matter how obtained; and if he had influence to induce them to remove any one specified wagon, he had the influence to have induced them to have removed all the others which blocked up the road.

Did he do so?—No.

NO!—the TRUTH is, that COLONEL BOUVERIE pointed out to WILSON that the mob, being in possession of the KING’S wagon on service, rendered themselves liable to strong measures. To relieve the MOB, WILSON used his influence to remove the only objectionable object; but for the rest, rich, at the holding up of his finger, would have opened a path for the procession, not a word did he say—not a sign did he give.

Well;—on he goes quietly to Hyde Park, and there he sees a party of cavalry advancing at a good round trot; and (says he *Times*, in reporting WILSON’S speech.)

“The people took offence at the quick movement of the cavalry, and used irritating language towards them.”

So, that if the Life Guards had walked their horses, no offence would have been committed. The Lusitanian legion were not so nice in their distinctions.

Then MR. WILSON volunteered what he called “keeping the peace,” and there he saw what “any experienced eye would discover to be a party of cavalry repulsed.”

To an eye experienced as MR. WILSON’S has been ever since he was a cornet, a broken and repulsed body of cavalry could not be deceptive. But what does he say? We mean, what does the *Times* say in the report?

Having seen (with a glance of his eye) the KING’S troops repulsed, he finds the KING’S troops fring. What does he do?—He goes up to them, and says—(according to the *Times*)—

“This is disgraceful; recollect the people are your fellow-subjects; you are the soldiers of WATERLOO; don’t mind a few stones.”

This is vastly amiable, and very nice; but since we saw, at KENSINGTON, that he had the power over the mob to induce them to remove a wagon, as dear to them at the moment as their lives, we are rather surprised that, instead of interfering with the soldiers, who could not (as he ought to have known) have cared one straw about him, furnished out as he was with his black coat and Prussian star, he had not AGAIN used his PROVED, TRIED influence upon the mob, over whom he had a command; and when he saw them pelting the military, (which he did see, by saying to the troops “Never mind a few stones,”) address them in the same words which he applied to the Life Guards.

“People, this is disgraceful; remember these soldiers are your fellow-subjects; THEY are the SOLDIERS OF WATERLOO; do not degrade yourselves by pelting them.”

Did he do so?—NO!!!

NO!—so pleased was MR. WILSON with the novelty of commanding HIS MAJESTY’S troops for the first time in his life, that instead of marching and counter-marching the mob, he orders MAJOR OAKES to “bring off his men without exposing them through the defile of King-street.”

After this, it appears that he joined the procession in his proper place, and continued in it till it reached Ilford, when he got into LUSHINGTON’S carriage with the bride and bridegroom, and went to Harwich; and that subsequently he went to France, and then returned to England; and hence he argues that he has been ill-used in being dismissed the service without a trial.

Of the principle we shall say little, because we believe no doubt to exist in the minds of the country as to the prerogative of the Crown in such cases; nay, it is upon record, that upwards of two hundred officers have been so dismissed—publicly—avowedly—their dismissal announced in the London Gazette, and not a murmur of complaint has been heard—not only not from themselves, but from any individual in the country.

We say less of the principle, too, because it seems that WILSON himself confined his observations to his own particular case. And here we must notice the delicate minuteness with which he details his proceedings.

“He was dining, (we quote the *Times*) on the 9th of August, at the “house of Count ORLOFF.”—“SIR CHARLES STEWART, the British Ambassador, informed him that he had received a telegraphic despatch, announcing her Majesty’s death.” Then the report goes on to state, how NED ELLICE agreed to wait for him till Saturday to go to London—this was on Thursday night. Three miles from Boulogne, they met a courier, who stated that her Majesty wished to be buried at Brunswick; and then he goes on to tell, that on the 13th of August he called at the Queen’s house in South Audley-street; but being too late to get a seat in the coach which was going to Brandenburg, he stepped over to Woon, who took him and ELLICE there.

At Brandenburg House, it should seem, WOOD had no business. The executors never appeared! (LUSHINGTON was “married and could not come.”) They waited till five o’clock, when they returned to South Audley-street.

Nothing can be more clear than that WILSON could not, therefore, have had any personal share, at Hammersmith, in the arrangement of difficulties and obstructions to the funeral procession; but this minuteness of detail is wasted—absolutely thrown away upon this part of the case; for, as we said before, nobody believed that he had.

But we find, that at nine o’clock in the evening, the then MAJOR-GENERAL went to the meeting of the Dirty-shirt Committee, at Free Mason’s Tavern. “He made so much haste,” says the *Times* report, “that MAJOR-GENERAL BAILEY BURROUGHS expressed a doubt whether he had been there, observing, that he thought it scarcely possible for any person to have gone there and returned in so short a time.”

This was a wise saying of MAJOR-GENERAL BAILEY BURROUGHS, and seems to have remained very firmly fixed in WILSON’S mind. “He was not more than five minutes in the Free Mason’s Tavern.” What does all this mean?—Why was he in such a violent hurry to run down to Queen-street and run back again?—It will be seen that WILSON refused to dine with ALDERMAN WOOD, but begged HUMZ to call upon him in his way to this Tavern; and yet, when he got to the Tavern, he had no sooner popped in, than, hey, presto! he popped out again, and was only five minutes in this place, which he shunned as if it had been a mine already fused.

But what good does all this do? We are sincere in saying that we do not mean to infer that WILSON either said or did any thing more in this tavern than the reporters make him say he did, (nor for the justification of his dismissal, is any thing out of the public streets at all necessary to be quoted)—but five minutes by calculation is a vague and indefinite space of time; besides, in such pleasant company the minutes fly quickly. However, taking it for granted, that by his own stop-watch, and that of MAJOR-GENERAL BAILEY BURROUGHS, set together expressly on purpose to time this visit, the whole period of his stay in the tavern was but five minutes—what good does all that do to the case?

Suppose—(and we do not suppose WILSON did so)—suppose a man chose to say—“Gentlemen, if you mean to do the business properly, to-morrow, block up the streets, and pull up the pavements; I can’t appear in the thing, so I will not go up stairs to the large room. I know a little of military tactics; you understand what I mean; get that well done, and the affair is settled. Good night.”

Now, supposing any man wished to say these words—(and quite enough they would be, by way of instruction)—we will stake our existence that they might be said clearly and distinctly, in fifteen seconds and a half, by MAJOR-GENERAL BAILEY BURROUGHS’S stop-watch, or the stop-watch of any other General in Christendom.

But, as we said before, far be it from us to infer, that any such thing was said upon the occasion in question; we only notice it to shew the absurdity of the minuteness of detail.

We have already remarked the perfect success with which WILSON moved the wagon at Kensington, and the positive influence he had over the mob then. Now we come to another of the minutiae, upon which he loves to dwell.

“He went,” says the *Times* reporter, “to ALDERMAN WOOD’S house “between five and six o’clock, and there he mounted a little handsome “chestnut horse, belonging to the Hon. Alderman!”—Pretty little creature; and why is this mentioned?—to shew that he did not ride a “tall bay horse,”—as if the horse were a party to the transaction, or as if the KENSINGTON mob did not know who WILSON was, when they moved the one wagon, the detention of which was likely to have got them into a scrape.

Why, WILSON was dressed so as to be known, even if he had ridden no horse at all—“He wore a PRUSSIAN STAR, in compliment to her late MAJESTY, whose father and brother had worn the same order.”

Some people have an odd notion of complimenting others. We should have thought that the best compliment WILSON could have paid the QUEEN OF ENGLAND, would have been to have appeared at her funeral in a British General’s uniform;—to be sure, as he had no English Order he could not wear one; but the notion of complimenting an English QUEEN, and pleasing an English mob, by sticking a foreign Order on his coat, seems strange.

Where, how, or why he got this order, we do not know. We do not think that he was ever a companion in arms of either of the DUKES

of BRUNSWICK, or ever in the service of the KING of PRUSSIA; as far as the distinction goes, or the consequence it gave him, if he had pinned a passion flower to his button hole, it would have answered the same purpose. And here we pause for one moment to observe, that the omission of MR. WILSON from the Order of the Bath at its enlargement, had nothing to do with politics. SIR RONALD FERGUSON (whose services, obscure as they are, are tenfold greater than WILSON’S,) received the order, while a red-hot (no allusion to the tailors’ goose) oppositionist, and LORD COCHRANE, under similar circumstances, received the Grand Cross. The truth is, WILSON’S services were not of sufficient importance, and his name not sufficiently mentioned in dispatches to entitle him to the commandery. The only exception to the rule which excluded him, was made in favour of SIR HENRY BUNBURY (the radical pensioner) — by himself!

We are the more surprised that WILSON did not wear his General’s uniform, for the Reporters of the *Times* make him say, “He had been proud of that uniform” for a vast many reasons. How attached must he then have been to LAVALETTE, upon whose shoulders, while flying the outraged laws of his country, and under sentence of death as a rebel, he put this very honoured uniform, on purpose to deceive an English officer, the Aid-du-Camp of an English General.

Let us not be censured for alluding to that disgraceful affair, for which WILSON suffered the ignominy of imprisonment, as irrelevant to the present case—it is in point—it shews the character—the predisposition—the propensity of the man.

At the Old Bailey, are first offences visited as severely as the repeated crimes of old offenders? Nay, have we not punishments legally, and by statute graduated and proportioned to the frequency of conviction; that, which as a first offence subjects the criminal to a month’s imprisonment, for a second renders him liable to transportation, and for a third to DEATH.

Surely, then, we and everybody else are justified in bringing forward WILSON’S conduct on a former occasion, when canvassing his merits upon this. It will be recollected that, upon that occasion the severest reprimand which could be given to a feeling mind was published and read at the head of every regiment in the service.

It will be observed then, that WILSON, on the day of the QUEEN’S funeral, interfered to check the soldiers in their defence of themselves, not to check the mob in their outrages, which, as we before said, by holding up his finger he could have done. He tells the KING’S troops—men who had been in action, and had seen service, and who wore on their breasts, what WILSON never wore, and never will wear, English testimonials of their valour and conquest—that they were disgracing themselves by fring amongst the mob, who were pelting them with mortal missiles.

Why, we ask again, if he wanted command, or wished to use his influence, did he not tell the mob that they were disgracing themselves?—Did he fancy they were in the right? They were turning a Royal procession; they were assailing the troops (out of sixty of whom forty-three were wounded)—they had torn up the pavements, and barricaded the streets. Could MR. WILSON have fancied the people justified in these acts?—Or could he, holding (after a very narrow escape) the KING’S Commission, imagine himself to be doing his duty to that KING, when only quietly following in the train of a procession, whose route ordered by the Government had been altered by force, the rebellious movement having been carried with the loss of lives?

That the power of dismissal from the army without trial is in the Crown, all ENGLAND is convinced. Of the justice of its application in the case of MR. WILSON, there are few blind enough now to doubt, even upon the shewing of MR. WILSON himself.

#### THE LATE QUEEN’S SALE.

OUR readers must have observed, with some surprise and more disgust, that the humbug about the late QUEEN does not end with her life—but that, even in the sale of her goods, the same system of artifice is acted.

It will have been seen that MR. ROBINS, of Warwick-street, has advertised a sale of her late Majesty’s effects, (next week, we believe), by order of her executors, at her late residence in South Audley-street,—to which place, for the convenience of sale, the furniture, &c. have been removed FROM BRANDENBURGH HOUSE.

It will also be perceived that a sale is going on, by MR. H. PHILLIPS, AT BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, of furniture, &c. implied to be that of her late Majesty; and the catalogue recapitulates articles, sufficiently adequate to all the wants of such a mansion, which are still in it, and under sale, at a time when ALL her Majesty’s effects are advertised for public auction at another place, by another auctioneer, and at a different time.

Whether a certain personage, who, for the present, shall be nameless, has received a large sum for old tobacco-pipes (QUEEN-like weapon) and gold snuff-boxes, to appear at the sale, we do not know; nor whether MR. SOLOMON could throw any light upon the plate (not that, which has been subscribed for) which appears in the catalogue, with the Royal Arms engraved on it; nor whether MR. HARRY PHILLIPS could give us the genuine pedigrees of the chairs and tables with which the house at Hammersmith is crowded;—but this we know, that great quantities of furniture have been taken to that house in the dusk of the evenings of the present month, and that, let what may be the manoeuvre, it is most evident that two sales of the same property cannot take place at different times.

There is a loop-hole by which the parties concerned may escape—for it may be said, that the articles NOT sold in the first sale, will be, after the first sale is over, brought to the town-house. And there is another quibble by which they may endeavour to excuse themselves—for MR. PHILLIPS’S advertisement sets forth the sale of “the magnificent furniture, pictures, china, and books, AT BRANDENBURGH HOUSE”—“the property of her late Majesty” NOT being inserted.

To whom the public are indebted for the low cunning and trickery of this brokering artifice, we do not pretend to say—but this we are quite sure of, that it is our duty to expose it; and not less the duty (we should think) of DR. LUSHINGTON and MR. DENMAN, as gentlemen, Members of Parliament, and of a learned profession, and, moreover, her MAJESTY’S Executors, to disavow any participation in the scheme.

It might not be amiss if WOOD were to make some sort of statement upon the subject, for as the matter stands, a greater appearance of HUMBUG never existed.

In the hurry of collating the reports of the Debates in the House of Commons, and making our observations thereon, we were led to remark, last week, that MR. SPRING RICE had said, that “Justice in Ireland was bought and sold.”

We are really sorry for this mistake, and if MR. RICE will turn to our observations upon his speech at the Thatched House Tavern, he will give us credit for any thing but a wish to misrepresent him.

The fact is, that instead of the Member for the city of LIMERICK, it was COL. FITZGERALD, the Member for the county, who is reported to have used these words. We have now cleared MR. RICE from the imputation of making the charge, and we trust in God that the Magistracy of the county will take the strongest measures to clear themselves of the charge itself.

The *Old Times* of Friday has the following paragraph:—“MR. LAMBROW has become the purchaser of Illegginton Hall, and “about 70 acres of land attached to it—price 15,000*l.* exclusive of the coal, which is to be valued and paid for in addition. The same property was bought for 7,500*l.* about 25 years ago.”—*Durham Advertiser.*”

This is meant as a puff for LAMBROW, and to tell us that the young coal-merchant has nineteen thousand pounds to lay out. Considering all we have heard of agricultural distress from that honourable and yellow dandy, we think, giving nearly three times the sum the same estate fetched twenty-five years ago, is by no means a satisfactory evidence that his preaching and his practice agree.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, FEB. 8.—A Deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, at the head of which was M. Ravez, has presented to the King to-day the law passed by the Chamber, in its Sitting of the 6th of February, on the repression of the abuses of the Press. The Deputation was introduced by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

Accounts from Switzerland say, that the French Charge d'Affaires has delivered a note to the Confederation, requiring the arrest and giving up of ten persons, supposed to have fled to Switzerland, after the discovery of the conspiracy at Belfort.

The *Courier Francais* of Friday says, "We learn that on Wednesday, a courier brought the intelligence of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum. The despatches with which he was charged, announce that the answer of the Porte is given in unequivocal terms."

FEB. 11.—A new conspiracy has just been defeated at Nantes by the firmness and vigilance of Lieut.-Gen. Count d'Espinois. Three officers have been arrested, and several non-commissioned officers have fled.—*Gazette de France*.

On the 9th instant, a courier from Spain arrived at the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A report was in circulation that he was the bearer of news of an unpleasant nature from that country.—*Journal des Debats*.

An article, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, states, that not the slightest change had taken place in the relations between Russia and the Porte. The passage of cannon to and from the army on the Pruth was very frequent.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance, countersigned by the Duke of Belluna, Secretary at War, calling into active service 40,000 men, to be levied in certain proportions in the several Departments, out of the class of 1821.

NANTZ, FEB. 8.—The Gendarmerie have received orders to arrest the following individuals, implicated in the late plots:—Francis Xavier Raymond, Lieutenant of the 13th Regiment of the line; Francis Delahaye, Lieutenant of the same Regiment, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; John Louis Gamelon, Sub-Lieutenant of the same Regiment, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Benjamin Francis Fouré, half-pay Cavalry Officer, formerly of the Imperial Body Guard, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Dupuy, pensioned Officer, formerly of the Imperial Guard, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

BUONAPARTE'S WILL.—The cause pending between Lafitte, the banker, and Counts Montholon and Bertrand, in which Buonaparte desires M. Lafitte to pay into their hands, six months after his decease, the sum of five millions deposited with him in the month of July, 1815, at the time of his departure for St. Helena, was, on the 10th instant, called on before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the First Instance. M. Lafitte declared that he could not pay over the money except in presence of the guardians of BUONAPARTE'S heir, or those duly authorised; but in the mean time he offered to place the money in the chest of the office for deposits.—On account of the number of causes already commenced, and the pressure of business before the Court, the trial was deferred to the 23d of this month (Feb.).—*Journal des Debats*.

BERLIN, JAN. 29.—We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will go next spring to England, with his Consort; and there is every reason to suppose that the Royal Pair, (various differences having been arranged during the King's visit to Hanover), will now permanently settle in London, only visiting the Continent occasionally; and that an addition will be made by Parliament to the Duke's income.

MADRID, JAN. 31.—The Government has received a despatch from General Latre, at Corunna, announcing that the regiment of Seville, destined to form part of an expedition to the Canaries, has refused to embark.—The King has accepted the resignation of the Marquis of Santa Cruz, as Minister of State, and of D. L. Ballesteros, as Minister of Finance; D. Pamon Peleguin, and D. Luis Soxela, will hold, *ad interim*, the portefeuilles of those two Ministers.

LISBON, FEB. 3.—On the 26th ult. the anniversary of the installation of the Cortes, the day was observed with various public demonstrations of rejoicing, in which His Majesty and the Royal Family participated.

Letters from Burgos state that the environs are still in great fermentation. The Magistrates of that city have intercepted 40,000 reals in new gold coin, which were brought from Madrid by a friar, the driver of which was to deliver them to the Insurgents.

Letters from Murcia of the 26th say, that province has not yet submitted to the Government, but that the functionaries named by the King were shortly going to resume their employments. Meantime the Junta, which governed *ad interim*, has appointed a deputation to go to Madrid for the purpose of justifying the inhabitants of that province. Perez, called the valiant, Chief of the band in the neighbourhood of Corunna, has been killed, while defending himself against the troops that pursued him.

Advices from Calcutta to the 13th of September, state that the settlement of Singapore was in high health and prosperity, and it is said now to be fully established as the emporium of the Eastern Archipelago. Malacca is quite deserted; and not a vessel repairs to it, except for refreshments, or a few peculs of spices. Whilst many of the Dutch stations had been ravaged by the cholera morbus, neither Singapore nor Bencoolen had been visited by it.

The *Jamaica Chronicle* of the 21st December, gives the answer of the Lieut.-Governor to the late Message of the Assembly, in relation to the disbanded black regiments. It is in substance as follows:—"That they cannot be sent away at the expense of Government, but if the House will furnish the funds, an opportunity now offers to convey them to Honduras."

## IRELAND.

An Address was presented, a few days since, from the inhabitants of Belfast to the Marquis Wellesley, on his assuming the Government of Ireland. The Noble Marquis made the following reply:—"You may be assured that I have undertaken the arduous duties of this Government with the same sentiments and the same principles which have guided my conduct through the whole course of my life; and which have recommended me to the gracious notice of our beloved King.—No consideration can be so interesting to me as the restoration of peace, tranquillity, and good order to Ireland; for which salutary purpose it is become most unhappily necessary to assert the authority of the law by the force of the State in some parts of the country.—But the solid foundations of permanent repose must rest on the general harmony and mutual kindness of our countrymen towards each other; this happy state of society, it will be my duty to cultivate by an impartial administration of the executive power.—Your kind expressions of confidence and esteem assure me of your assistance in maintaining the tranquillity of your own neighbourhood, and in promoting social union and good temper amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Letters from Newcastle, dated on Friday, state, that the house of Major Sullivan, near that town, and adjoining Mr. Evans's, of Knockaderry, was attacked last night, and broken into. The Major was in Newcastle, but Mrs. Sullivan and the children were in the house, and packing up to repair to lodgings in the town. They did no other injury, no arms being there. On the same night, the Parish Church of Killeedy was set on fire by the rebels. It was a neat well-finished building. A herdsman of Mr. Parkers, on a small farm called Bally-Ragan, near Camas, who was compelled to leave the house by these legislators, brought him an account that his farm-house and large out-offices were consumed to ashes, together with many articles of dairy utensils and furniture, and also some cows, which were in the out-houses. The Church of Abbeyfeale was also demolished last night, and the lead taken away; the interior much injured, and the roof knocked off. Four of the 6th Dragoons were deprived of their arms in Abbeyfeale on Friday. They stopped to feed, and gave their arms in charge to the owner of the house, and, on their return from the stables, there was no account of them. Springfield Castle, the residence of Lady Muskerky, was entered on Sunday night, and three pistols taken. The steward had to fly. All the neighbouring Gentlemen are coming into town for safety. On Monday night, the house of David Brown, a farmer, on the lands of Dolla, near Cloon, was attacked by a large party of Whiteboys. On his refusal to open his door and come out, they commenced firing therein, which was promptly returned, and kept up for some time. The insurgents, finding they could not gain admittance, set fire to the end of the house, and retired. The fire was extinguished after much exertion. The town of Abbeyfeale is become a general place of rendezvous for the different bands of that part of the county, and Kerry, where in they are regularly marshalled. Wednesday night, a house which was taken for a military party, who were to occupy it on Thursday, at Clippa, in same night, at twelve o'clock, Roxboro' House, the residence of Mrs.

Westropp, was broken into by some men, one masked, who destroyed almost every article they could lay hold on, and though her only son was in the agony of death, they entered his room, and in the most riotous manner cut the bedstead. The young gentleman, Ralph Westropp, Esq. died yesterday: his demise was certainly accelerated by the visit of the ruffians on Wednesday.—*Limerick Paper*.

CORK, FEB. 9.—Through the activity of Captain White, attended by a party of cavalry, several stands of arms were discovered yesterday in the neighbourhood of Blarney, brought in, and safely deposited. We have not heard either of any new outrages in the neighbourhood of Macroom; on the contrary, the accounts from that quarter all agree in stating that there is, at least a cessation from active disturbance.—in that about twelve o'clock on Thursday night, from Bandon we learn, that about twelve o'clock on Thursday night, an armed body consisting of near 200 persons, attacked several houses in the neighbourhood of that town, for arms, ammunition, &c.

TRALEE, FEB. 6.—On Thursday night a formidable party of White-boys made an attack on Coolboone-house, the seat of Mr. Brennan, and took a gun. Immediately after, they visited Mrs. D. Eager's (for the second time;) and from Lieut. G. Eager, her brother, took his gun, remarking that the gun was a pure one. Scarcely a night passes that they are not swearing people to their purposes, or going about for that in this county. They said they fought three days ago in Newmarket, and that they were to have another engagement this day (Saturday) the badness of which is enough to prevent them.—An affray took place on the morning of Tuesday last, between some Officers of the 88th regiment, and a number of the peasantry at Glenally, in Monterlony, by which three of the misguided peasantry were shot.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

TUESDAY.—*Murray v. Benbow and others*.—A motion had been made for an Injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing Lord Byron's Poem of "Cain."

The Lord Chancellor, who had desired to see the book, gave his judgment in these terms:—"I have read this book, Mr. Shadwell. This Court is not in the habit of interfering in literary piracy of this nature, without it is convinced that an action at law could be sustained for it. I do not give my opinion as to the merits or morality of the work, but I have sufficient of reasonable doubt that an action at law would not lie; and if so, this Court ought not to interfere by the summary mode of injunction. It may be thought strange, if the morality of the work is doubted, that this Court will permit several different copies of it to be published, which will tend to spread the poison. That is a thing this Court cannot help. It has not the jurisdiction to prohibit the publication; it belongs to another tribunal; and those persons who publish the work will do so at the risk of what may be the consequences."—Motion refused.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MONDAY.—*The King v. George Dunn*.—The defendant, found guilty of perjury, before a Committee of the House of Commons, on investigating the merits of a petition presented against the return of the sitting Members for the borough of St. Ives, in Cornwall, was brought up for judgment.—The Court sentenced him to be committed to the custody of the Marshal for two months, and at the expiration of that period, to be transported for seven years.

*The King v. David Ridgway*.—The defendant was brought up to receive judgment, having been found guilty of uttering a seditious libel, entitled "Carille's New Year's Address to the Reformers," on an indictment preferred against him by the Constitutional Association at the last Assizes of Lancaster.—The Court sentenced him to be imprisoned one year in Lancaster gaol.

TUESDAY.—*Johnson v. Birley*.—In this case (an action for assault) the venue had been originally laid in Middlesex, and upon the common affidavit by the defendant that the cause of action arose in Manchester and not in Middlesex, removed to Lancaster.—A Rule had been granted to shew cause why the venue should not be laid in Middlesex, on the ground that the plaintiff could not, considering the circumstances out of which the present action arose, have an impartial Jury in Lancashire.—The Court was of opinion that the Rule must be discharged, but thought it would be better if the Counsel went out of Court and settle between themselves out of what hundred of Lancashire the Jury should be selected.—The Rule was discharged.

*Redford v. Birley and Others*.—This was an action against the defendants, who are members of the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, for an assault during the riots.—A Rule had been obtained to shew cause why the plaintiff should not give the attorney for the defendant, an account of his residence.—The question came on this day for argument.—The Court made the Rule absolute.

*The King v. Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Mayor of Petersfield*.—The Rule *Nisi* for a *quo warranto* information obtained in this case was made absolute.

*The King v. Rogers*.—Cause shewn against the Rule obtained some time ago for a *quo warranto* against the defendant, the Mayor of Chester.—After hearing Counsel in support of the Rule, it was discharged, the commonality of Chester having acquiesced in the election of Mr. Rogers as Mayor of Chester for the present year.

*Duncan v. Hill*.—The Court decided that a Member of Parliament cannot be bail, because his person is protected from arrest by his parliamentary privilege.

## COURT OF ARCHES.

THURSDAY.—*Arthur Chichester, Esq. v. the Marquis & Marchioness of Donegal*.—This was an incidental question arising out of a suit instituted to try the validity of the marriage of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal.—The suit was originally an amicable one, commenced by the Marquis in the Consistory Court of London, where he pleaded his marriage with the Marchioness, then Miss Charlotte Anna May, which took place in August, 1795, with the consent of her reputed father, Sir G. May; and alleged she was then a minor, illegitimate, and without any lawful guardian, and therefore that the consent of Sir George was not sufficient to validate a marriage. The Marchioness admitted her illegitimacy, but denied she was a minor at the time of the marriage, having been born (as she alleged) in March 1774. A decree was taken out by the Marchioness vesting Mr. Arthur Chichester, and three other individuals related to the Noble Marquis to appear, and see proceedings.—Mr. Chichester protested against the proceedings.—The question was debated at great length, and the Learned Judge of the Consistory (Lord Stowell) over-ruled the protest, so far as respected the alleged want of jurisdiction. The appeal came up to the Court of Arches, complaining of the grievance not only of the overruling of the protest, but also of the subsequent acts done by the Judge below.—The Court took an enlarged view of the case, and, in conclusion, said, the parties might, after 25 years marriage, be reasonably desirous of having their state legally ascertained, yet certainly such a suit called for the vigilance of the Court against the possibility of collusion. On the other hand, the Court was bound to prevent delays which might be very injurious to justice. Here the delay might give see proceedings was voluntarily guarding him against collusion, and enabling him to detect it, if it existed. Upon the whole, thinking that the Judge below had done perfectly right, and that this appeal might cause a prejudicial delay, the Court rejected it, and condemned Mr. Chichester in costs.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 15.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—BACHELOR IN DIVINITY: the Rev. T. Rennell, of King's College, Vicar of Kensington.—MASTER OF ARTS: G. F. Parry, Esq. of Trinity College.—BACHELOR IN PHYSIC: A. E. Gregory, Esq. of Jesus College.

OXFORD, FEB. 9.—The Rev. A. T. Gilbert, B.D. Vice-Principal of Brasenose College, is elected Principal of that Society, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Hodson, deceased.—Tuesday last, in congregation, the following degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS: G. A. Reid, Esq. University coll. Grand Compounder; the Rev. W. O. Bartlett, Esq. University coll.; R. Payle, St. Mary Hall; the Rev. J. Hutchins, Chaplain of Christ Church; R. Ford, Trinity coll.; the Rev. J. A. Wood, and the Rev. J. Fletcher, St. John's coll.; the Rev. G. C. Hayward, Scholar of Pembroke coll.—BACHLORS OF ARTS: W. Hinde B. A. Trin. coll. in the University of Dublin, and H. Jones, and J. M. Chapman, Exeter coll.; J. W. E. Green, Balliol coll.; C. Dodgson, Student of Christ Church; and J. T. J. Hewlett, Worcester coll.—PRÆLECTOR: The Rev. W. F. Hook, B.A. son of John to the Duke of Argyll; the Rev. W. Cook, M.A. Successor of Hereford Cathedral; to be Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Molesworth; the Rev. E. Davies, M.A. of Jesus coll. Cambridge, to the Margress of Townsend; the Rev. C. Lloyd, D.D. to be Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, void by the death of Dr. F. Hodson.

## FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

HIS MAJESTY has returned to BRIGHTON.

On Tuesday His Royal Highness the DUKE of York and Levee, as Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Palace. The following General Officers were present, besides others:—GENERALS SIR B. TARLETON, SIR G. NUNN, and BALFOUR; LIEUT.-GENERALS SIR T. HISLOP, M. NIGHTINGALE; MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. LOWE, STRAVER, and SIR G. GUNNING.

The DUKE of BUCKINGHAM has offered a wing of his house for the accommodation of the widow and family of his friend, FRODHAM HODGSON.

A subscription is opened in London for the purchase of ancient architecture for the University of Oxford.

We regret to state that the sight of the EARL of Lonsdale is seriously impaired.

The remains of the late LADY PETRE were interred at Church last week.

The MARCHIONESS of SALISBURY has commenced her season at the BISHOP of NORWICH, on Monday. It was all done in private manner.

MR. RICHARD COOK and MR. DANIELL are elected demicians.

LORD NORMANBY is returned to Parliament for Hereford upon the FITZWILLIAM interest! The CHRONICLE, who merits or virtues while he sat for SCARBOROUGH, have found out that he is a distinguished young nobleman. COMMISSIONER SEARLE takes rank as Rear Admiral at OTWAY.

SIR WILLIAM ADAMS is appointed Oculist Extraordinary to MAJESTY. ALDERMAN WOOD considers this an "extra office about the Court."

LORD HOLLAND'S protest against the Irish Bills runs, "I dissent, VASSALL HOLLAND." To have given any reason, have been an evident waste of time and paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The King has just purchased the whole of the land from lease from William Selwyn, Esq. comprising the greater part of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and including that on which stands. There is reason to expect the Royal Gardens at Kew will be restored by our gracious Monarch to the state of beauty and accommodation to the public.

Thursday, at one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at Office, Downing-street, which was attended by all the Ministers except the Lord Chancellor. The Council continued till a quarter past three.

The usual Annual Report, to the Secretary of State for the Department, from the National Vaccine Establishment, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It is by Henry Halford, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Everard Home, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons, Blizard, and Henry Cline, Esq. Governors of the same College of Surgeons. The Report commences with the statement that the test of another year's experience has produced no confidence as to its benefits.

The spot upon which the stupendous military monument of the Peninsular war, is to be erected, is in St. James's park at the back of the Admiralty, about half-way between the cannon and the Horse Guards, and comprises a circle of land and fifty feet.

The election for a Member to represent the University of Parliament, is fixed for Thursday next, according to a proposal for that purpose. The Attorney-General will be returned in opposition.

THE ARMY.—Two troops of the 2d Dragoons are stationed at Brompton, and the head-quarters of the 16th Lancers, will arrive at Manchester on Tuesday.—Two troops head-quarters of the 16th Lancers are to march for Manchester, where they will arrive on the 5th of March.—The 33d Regiment of Foot is ordered from Ireland to Albany, Isle of Wight.—The depot of the 91st Regiment of Foot from Scotland to Albany Barracks.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India Company, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, and departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. H. Mond, Castle Hantly, and F. Adams, Buckinghamshire, and China. Capt. W. Patterson was sworn into the command of the ship Canning, consigned to Bencoolen and China, and Gravesend the 24th inst., stay there five days, and be in the 5th of March.

The Thames outboard-bound East Indian, on shore in Eastbourne, is stated, will never be fit for sea again, broken. Her valuable cargo, shipped for China, has been about two years ago she was launched, the cost was £2,000. The Captain is said to have had on board her amounting to 30,000.

The country papers from the North, received in the week, contain details of the mischief effected by a violent on Friday week, which, in the neighbourhood of York, Cambridge, Sunderland, and Newcastle, amounted to a perfect deluge. This being followed by heavy rains, on the Sunday following overflowed its banks, covering the adjoining grounds and houses. At Yarm the Tees so overflowed that the waters feet deep in the main street; and, from the high ground of of Eaglescliff, the vale of the Tees appeared an immense town of Yarm in the midst; about noon it began to rain, and has been much damage on the coast of Wales, several towns been driven ashore and otherwise damaged.—Much damage done at Leeds, Bradford, and Wakefield, by late inundations, young man lost his life.—The violence of the gale, on the 2d inst. was severely felt in the neighbourhood of Newbury, garston, three labourers, in the employ of Mr. T. Palmer, being in one of his barns, when part of the roof was blown in, and them killed on the spot.

## THEATRE.

POOR DRURY!—we say this sincerely.—ROCHESTER, on his death-bed, was a heart-moving spectacle; and we reflect upon what such a man, with talents like his, has been, the more we grieve to think upon what he really was.—Originally extravagant without means—misled by stupid enervated by the use of drams—quacked by mountebanks, by niggards, its qualities to entertain are gone. Like a sick or a gouty dancer, it ceases to be attended to; and, degrading friends, lies prostrate in the purlieus of Covent Garden the last stage of a galloping consumption.

When we remember that to the site of this Theatre stands the wondering town—that the illustrious SIDMONS, and made classical the ground it stands on—when we remember of talent, of wit, of beauty with which we have seen the late crowded, it really becomes a matter of grief to look upon it. Radical taste, radical propensities, radical managers have Drury Lane Theatre, conducted properly, neither wanted the influence of BYRON, the refined judgment of PETER MOORE, calculations of CALCRAFT, or the genius of DOUGLAS KISS, but all these it has had, and more than these, to which we will now allude.

There is a vulgar saying—not the less applicable when it is the subject—that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" without casting the least reflection upon any individual poet, and even omitting ELIZABETH'S name, and that of the person manager, we only say: look at the state of the place—look at the look at the people in them—look at the jobs—look at the and the lighting—look at the whole affair!—never was there so wretched.

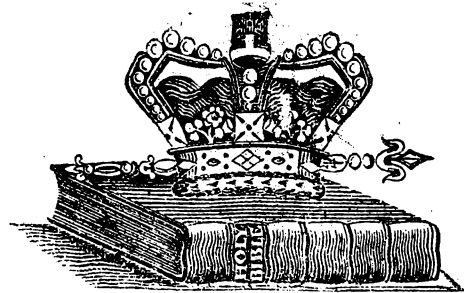
On Saturday so might there could not have been (when we calculate the number of orders given on a first night) twenty in the house. It was a new piece called ADELINA, announced by way of an inducement to go to Drury Lane, where was not a single actor (except their little pig with six legs) who

"Monthly Visitor" is especially recommended, as offering a continual incentive to the acquisition of useful knowledge, and a store of recreative reading, which cannot fail innocently to amuse, and very much to instruct, the young Pupil.



**A** DELHEI THEATRE, STRAND.—TO-MORROW  
ING will be presented an entirely new Extravaganza by  
TOM and JERRY; or, LIFE in LONDON. After which, an entirely  
Comic Pantomime, called BEAUTY and the BEAST; or, HARRY  
the MAGIC ROSE. Gambado Bellowshead, (afterwards Clown);  
Alfred, (afterwards Harlequin) Mr. W. Kirby.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHAW  
No. 11 JOHNSON'S-COURT FLEET-STREET  
any Communications to the Editor



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

No. 63.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1822.

Price 7d.

**NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**—The Blackbird, a favourite Rondo, by Burrows, 2s. 6d. The Carnival of Venice, arranged by Kialmark, 2s. 6d. La Tenerenza, by Moscheles, 3s. 6d.; and Ries' 42d Sonate, with Violin Accompaniment, 5s.—Printed and sold by Chappell and Co. Music Sellers to His Majesty, 50, New Bond-street.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published, **HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES**, Dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty.

**MESSRS. MAYHEW and Co. Music Sellers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street**, have the honour of announcing to the Nobility and Gentry, that they have just published **HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES**, (including **GEORGE THE FOURTH'S CORONATION WALTZ**), with entirely new Figures, in the French and English Style, as danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls; composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and most highly dedicated, by permission, to His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, by his dutiful subject and servant, Joseph Hart, price 4s. The fashionable celebrity which these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have so justly acquired, is their best eulogium. The variety in the tout ensemble affords the highest gratification to the real lovers of Science, Grace, and Harmony.—London: Published by Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be had **HART'S CELEBRATED "LES HUSBANDS" SCOTCH and IRISH QUADRILLES**; all of which are in constant demand.

Just published, and to be had of the principal Music Sellers, **THE favourite Scotch Air, KINLOCH OF KINLOCH**, with an Introduction and Variations for the Piano Forte, by R. PLATT.—**CEASE YOUR FUNKING**, with Duet and Flute Accompaniment.—**FLY NOT YET**, as a Rondo with Duet (AS DUETS for Two Performers on the Piano Forte, by the same Author).—**HANDEL'S celebrated Air, the HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH**, and **PER PIACERE**, alla Signora, from Rossini's favourite Opera, "Il Turco in Italia."—**TWO DUETS** for Flutes with Quadrille Roudes, by EDW. PLATT.—To be had of Clement's and Preston's.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published, by R. W. EVANS, No. 43, Cheap-side London. **THE favourite Song, "NOVEMBER'S HAIL-CLLOUD DRIFTS AWAY,"** as sung by Miss Stephens, with the most distinguished applause. In the New Opera of Montrose, or the Children of the Mist, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, composed by W. H. Ware, Leader and Composer to the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, price 1s. 6d.—Also, by the same Author, the favourite Overture to Mother Bunch, 2s. 6d.—The Royal York Quadrilles, an entire new Set, dedicated to the Marchioness of Londonderry, 3s.—The Second Edition of the Cadets, or Royal Artillery Quadrilles, 3s.—Serenade Espanola, No. 2, for the Piano Forte, in which is introduced, a new Fandango, with Accompaniments for one or two Flutes, (ad libitum) composed and dedicated, by permission, to Don Luel de Onis, the Spanish Ambassador, by R. W. Evans, price 5s.—Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 1, by ditto, 5s.

N.B. At the above Warehouse may be had, all the Music published by the Royal Harmonic Institution.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that the above favourite Song of "November's hail-cloud," being the only genuine copy, as sung by Miss Stephens, is signed by Mr. Ware.

**NEW VOCAL MUSIC.**  
Accompaniments for the Piano Forte, by Henry R. Bishop, the Poetry by Thos. Bayly, Esq. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, dedicated to the Countess Northesk, price 15s. The Songs, Duets, and Gies in Shakespeare's Play of The Two Gentlemen of Verona, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 15s. Helen's Farewell, a Ballad, by G. Kialmark, price 1s. 6d. Love wakes and weeps, price 1s. 6d. Farewell to Northampton, price 1s. 6d. The Song of Harold, price 2s. The Poetry selected from the popular Novel of The Pirate, composed by J. Parry. The Beauties of Caledonia, a Selection of the most favourite Scottish Songs, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano Forte, several of which are harmonized for Two or Three voices, by J. Parry, price 21s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

**NEW HARP MUSIC.**  
**N. C. BOCHSA'S FANTASIE** on the favourite Air, **BID ME DISCOURSE**, price 3s. Select Airs from Handel, performed as a Voluntary (at St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, on the Installation of the Knights of St. Patrick), by N. C. Bochsa, price 3s. 6d. Select Airs from Shield's Opera Rosina, as Duets for Harp and Piano Forte, by the same, price 6s. Select Pieces from Rossini's Opera Othello, as Duets for Harp and Piano Forte, by J. F. Burrows, price 5s. The popular Air of Mrs. McDonald, arranged as a Duet for Harp and Piano Forte, by P. Knappin, price 3s.—Printed and published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

**NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**  
**POLACCA**, from ROSSINI'S OPERA OF **TANCREDI**, arranged for the Piano Forte, with an Introduction by F. Ries, price 3s. Military Air, by Bishop, with Variations by Do. price 3s. Sestetto for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for Two Violins, Tenor Violoncello, and Bass, by F. Kalkbrenner, price 8s or the Piano part alone, price 5s. Capriccio on Bid me Discourse, by Do. price 2s. 6d. My pretty page, look out after, arranged as a Divertissement, by G. Kialmark, price 3s. When thy bosom heaves the sigh, arranged as an Introduction and Rondo, by G. Kialmark, price 2s. 6d. First Fantasia on the Air, Ah! can't I ever forget thee, love, composed by C. Smith, price 3s. Select Airs from Rossini's Opera Othello, arranged for the Piano Forte, with a Flute Accompaniment, by J. F. Burrows, price 4s. The same Airs arranged as Duets for Two Performers, by Do. price 4s.—Printed and published by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square.

**ARGYLE ROOMS.**—On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1822, Mr. PUTNAM will, for the first time in London, have the honour to present a Selection of **READINGS and RECITATIONS**.

Admission—Five Shillings. Tickets may be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyle Rooms, Regent street, and of Mr. Putnam, No. 59, Fifth street, Soho. The Readings will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Mr. Putnam gives instruction in the higher Branches of English Reading. Terms of Tuition, for Twelve Lessons, Six Guineas.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Published by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Lower Saloon, Argyle Rooms, Regent-street.

**WE'RE A NODDIN AT OUR HOUSE AT HAME**, the popular Ballad sung by Miss Stephens in the new Opera of Montrose, or the Children of the Mist, arranged with Variations for the Piano, by Ferd. Ries, price 3s. The same Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Harp, by F. C. Meyer, price 3s. Cease your Funking, arranged with an Introduction and Variations for the Harp, by N. C. Bochsa, price 4s. Grand March, originally composed for Thirteen Harps, arranged as a Duet for the Harp and Piano Forte, by ditto, price 5s. May Marion, a Duet for Two Voices, Words by John Hay Allan, Music by F. W. Crouch, price 2s. 6d. How sad to sit on the lonely hill, Duet for Two Voices, Words and Music by ditto, price 2s. 6d. L'Inlaidaise, Introduction and favourite Irish Air, arranged for the Harp by Dizi, price 3s.

"WE'RE A NODDIN AT OUR HOUSE AT HAME," and "CHARLIE IS MY DARLING."

**THE** above popular Ballads, now introduced by Miss Stephens, with unbounded applause, in the favourite Opera called Montrose, or the Children of the Mist, being newly set and arranged by WILLIAM HAWES, may be had at the Lower Saloon of the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyle-Rooms, Regent-street.

N.B. In consequence of several piracies of the above Ballads having been detected, the Author gives this public notice of his intention to proceed legally against any person infringing on his Copyright.

**NEW ROOMS, ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION**, Regent-street.—Messrs. GREATORREX and WM. KNIVETT, respectfully announce their intention of giving **SEVEN SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS** this Season, on an entirely new plan and in which they will have the assistance of the most eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers, both English and Italian. The Concerts will consist of favourite Glees (many of them composed or harmonized for this undertaking), of Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, &c. &c. selected from the most celebrated works of Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, &c. In the course of each Act will be introduced a Quartet, or Quintet, by Messrs. F. Cramer, Spagnoletti, Mori, R. Lindley, R. Ashley, and Dragoneiti. The first Concert will be given on **THURSDAY**, the 29th March, and be continued every Week (Passion and Easter Weeks excepted) to the end of the Subscription. Terms of Subscription, Four Guineas, and that the Company may assuredly be select, the Tickets will only be transferable in Families; and two Ladies or two Gentlemen may subscribe conjointly, by having their names written on the Ticket at the time of subscribing. The number of Subscribers will necessarily be limited to the accommodation of the lower Room will admit of. This performance will begin each evening at nine o'clock precisely. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Greatorrex, No. 70, Norton-street, Portland-place; by Mr. W. Knivett, No. 21, Edgware-road; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; and at Messrs. Birchall and Co., No. 133, New Bond-street; at which two latter places books for receiving names are laid down.—Mr. Townsend will be at the head of the Police Officers.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published, **A NEW SONATA for the PIANO FORTE**, Op. 63, dedicated to J. N. Hummel, of Vienna; composed by J. B. Cramer, price 5s.—**HIBERNIAN IMPROMPTU**, in which is introduced Two favourite Irish Airs, adapted as a Divertissement for the Piano Forte, and dedicated to Thomas Moore, Esq. by ditto, price 3s.—London: Published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyle Rooms, Regent-street.

**AN ADMIRABLE HIGHLAND SET OF QUADRILLES.** Published by G. M. S. CHIVERS, Dancing Master, No. 7, Pickett-place, near Temple-bar.

**ORIGINAL CALEDONIANS.**—The Second Edition of this popular Set of Quadrilles, arranged for the Harp or Piano Forte, with unique Figures, in French and English, can be had (price 2s. 6d.) at G. M. S. CHIVERS, Salle de Danse, No. 7, Pickett-place, last house in the narrow part, North side of St. Clement's Church-yard; where also can be had, **THE DANCERS' GUIDE**, price 3s. 6d.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the management of Mr. BOCHSA.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Feb. the 27th, will be repeated, in consequence of their great success, the Selections from Rossini's celebrated Oratorio, **IL MOSE IN EGITTO**; with a **GRAND MISCELLANEOUS PERFORMANCE**; and, in the course of the Evening, a Concerto on the Harp, by Miss Dibdin.

Principal Singers.—Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Madame Vestris, Miss Goodall, Mrs. Bellechamps, Miss Povey, and Madame Camporese. Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Begrez, Signor Ambiogetti, Signor de Begnis, Signor Placeti, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Tinney, Master Longhurst, and Mr. Sapio.

Conductor.—Sir George Smart, who will preside at the Organ.

**CHURCH PRESENTMENT.**—To be SOLD, the next PRESENTMENT to a RECTORY of the Annual Value of £500, within 20 miles of London.—For particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Thomas Dax, Esq. 36, Bedford-row; or to Messrs. Bellamy and Bannister, Solrs. Shipston-on-Strour.

**TO THE GENEROUS and HUMANE.**

**A CLERGYMAN of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH**, advanced in life, and considerably impaired in health, with Twelve Children, and debts which he is wholly unable to discharge, without deeper and indeed irretrievable ruin, accumulated through the pressure of the times and the great number of his family, approaches a generous public with the humble but anxious hope, that they will commiserate his case, relieve his present wants, and deliver him, by their united efforts, from the agonizing, yet indescribable, miseries of his truly unhappy situation.—Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Ransom and Co. Bankers, Pall Mall; Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Bankers, Lombury; at which houses reference, the most respectable, may be obtained, as to the character of the supplicant, and the genuineness of this statement.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
The King ..... £50 0 0 W. Williams, Esq. .... £1 10 0  
B. of C. .... 25 0 0 Rev. R. B. .... 1 0 0  
Bishop of Durham .... 25 0 0 O.P. .... 0 10 0  
Do. (2d Subscription) .... 10 0 0 H.H. .... 0 5 0

**THE LADY** who left her Home in the Neighbourhood of Portland-place, about the 4th of December last, and who has since been heard of at Hastings, is earnestly entreated by her afflicted relatives to discover to them the place of her retirement, and relieve them from the agonizing suspense they now endure on her account.—I. J. F.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**  
**A CHEMIST and DRUGGIST**, at the West End of the Town, has a **VACANCY for an APPRENTICE**.—As he will be treated as one of the Family, no one but of unexceptionable morals, of very respectable Parents, and of the Church of England, can be admitted.—Letters (post-paid) and cards of address, left with Messrs. Simpson and Smith, Cutlers, 55, Strand, for X. Y. Z. will be attended to.

**COMPANION, or PREPARATORY GOVERNNESS.—A LADY** of respectable Family, who has recently lost her surviving Parent, is desirous of placing herself in the Situation of **COMPANION, or PREPARATORY GOVERNNESS**. Her object is, to obtain the protection and comfort she might find where her attention would be required; and having the means of defraying all her necessary expenses, no remuneration will be expected.—Letters (post-paid) directed to U. E. at Carpenter's Library, 314, High Holborn, will be attended to.

**TO THE FACULTY.**—A Medical Gentleman of regular Education, would be happy to treat for a **PARTNERSHIP or SUCCESSION**.—Address to A. C. L. Hertford.

**NEWMARKET, CAMBRIDGE, and the NORTH ROAD.**—**GEORGE INN** BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTS.

**WILLIAM RALTON**, late Proprietor of the Three Cups Inn, Colchester, having engaged the above Inn, respectfully solicits the support of the Nobility, Gentry, Commercial Men, and the Public in general, to whom he pledges himself to provide every comfort and accommodation, and to which every exertion he possesses will unceasingly be directed.—Post Horses, and Coaches to and from London daily.  
Bishop's Stortford, Feb. 5, 1822.

**TO SAIL** in all the Month of March.—For **BOMBAY** direct, the Fine Fast-sailing SHIP **CARLWORTH**, A. 1. John Pedler, Commander, lurchen 600 tons, lying in the City Canal. Has a Poon; elegant Accommodation for Passengers; and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. Maude and Co. 16, George street, Westminster; or to Edmund Read, No. 1, Riche's-court, Lime-st.

**A CASE of REAL and UNFAIDABLE DISTRESS.**

**A WIDOW** having entered trade for the support of her Family, was, by the artifices of a false Friend, too numerous here to admit of detail, deprived of her whole Property; some persons of rank having witnessed her unceasing exertions, enabled her to emerge from those difficulties—under whose auspices she had the fairest prospect of success—when again she was plunged into total ruin by a robbery, by which every article of value was stolen, during her necessary absence from home. To repair this great injury, she humbly appeals to a benevolent Public, through this medium, conjointly with printed circulars, more explicit of her case, which are to be seen at Mr. Chippendale's, Solicitor, Crane-court, Fleet street; Messrs. Haychard, 190, Piccadilly; and at 37, Cumberland street, New-road, where every minutiae of the case may be known.

Will be published early next Week,  
**CONSIDERATIONS on the DISMISSAL of MAJOR-GEN.**  
SIR ROBERT WILSON, M. P. from His Majesty's Service. By T. WEBSTER WEDDERBURN, Esq.

**NEW EDITIONS** of the following WORKS by THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Published by James Carpenter, Old Bond-street:—

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Just published, by SAMUEL BAUSTER, No. 15, Paternoster-row, very neatly printed in 2 vols. price 11. 5s.

**A HARMONICAL GRAMMAR of the principal ANTIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES.**—By the Rev. F. NOLAN.

In this Work, the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, and Samaritan; the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Modern Greek are treated upon a uniform plan, and analyzed on new and simple principles: short and comprehensive Rules are given, for attaining a just pronunciation; for determining the Gender, and inflecting the Noun and Verb, together with a Syntax and Prosody fully exemplified, and a classed Vocabulary of the most usual and necessary words.

On Saturday next, March 2, will be published, in 2 vols. royal 4to. with Portraits, and characteristic Devices from the various Puns and Ink Drawings of Bentley and Muntz, as inserted in the Original MS.

**MEMOIRS of HIS OWN TIMES.**—(the present portion commencing the last Ten Years in the Reign of George II.) By HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD. From the original MSS. found in the Chest left by his Lordship's Will to be opened by the first Earl of Waldegrave who should attain the age of 81 after the year 1800.

Though some, who know mankind, and the various follies, faults, and virtues that are blended in our imperfect nature, may smile with me at this free relation of what I have taken and known; yet I am aware that more will be offended at the view of what I have seen in painting men as they are; and that many, from private connections of party, and family, will dislike meeting such unflattering portraits of their heroes or their relations. Yet this I fear, must always be the case in any history written impartially by an eye-witness; and eye-witnesses have been generally allowed to be the properest historians.—Extract from Lord Orford's Preface.—Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street.

**TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, &c. &c.**  
Just published, price 7s. 6d. boards.

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2. **TENTAMEN**; or, an ESSAY towards the HISTORY of WHITTINGTON, some time since Lord Mayor of London.—By VICERSIMUS BLINKENSOP, LL.D. F.R.S. A.S.S. &c. Third Edition, price 1s. 6d.  
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**A COMPENDIOUS ABSTRACT of the PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS** passed in the 2d Geo. IV. being the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with Notes and Comments.—By T. W. WILLIAMS of the Inner Temple, Esq. Barrister at Law.—Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street, where may be had, the Abstracts, for 1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, together or separate.

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**A SELECT CABINET of NATURAL HISTORY**, with an Historical Account of the Silk Worm, and an elegant method of obtaining very exact and pleasing representations of Plants.—By the late GEO. SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. Principal Naturalist to the British Museum. To which is added, The Gardener's Calendar, and Ladies' Flower Garden.—Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d. with important Additions, **A LETTER to a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT, on the POLICE of the METROPOLIS.**—By A BARRISTER.—London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street; where may be had.  
**STATE SECRETS, or Public Men in Private Life.**—By ALFRED SNODGRASS, M.D. price 1s. 6d.

Just published by Sams, St. James's-street.  
**HOLKHAM.** A Poem; dedicated, without permission, to Joseph Hume, Esq.

Oh, while along the stream of time thy name  
Recumbent shines and gathers all its fame,  
Say shall my little bark attendant sail,  
Pursue the triumph and partake the gale.

On Friday next, March 1, will be published,  
**THE BRIGHTON MAGAZINE, No. III.** CONTENTS:—Notice to Correspondents.—1. National Prospects.—2. Sonnet.—3. Mountain Musings, written at Ul's Water.—4. Morning Meditations.—5. The Pleasures of Winter.—6. The Evening Star.—7. The Manor House.—8. Agricultural Distresses, concluded.—9. The Remembrance.—10. Nature and Art.—11. The Gallie Eagle.—12. The Port Feuille of a Wanderer, No. 1.—13. The Head of Memnon.—14. Sonnet.—15. Hints.—16. Scepticism.—17. The Reflector, No. 3, John George Lambton, Esq.—18. Gerald's Story, a Dramatic Tale.—19. The Clergyman's Family.—20. Political Prophecies.—21. Second Letter to the Females of Great Britain.—22. Holkham.—23. Sardanapalus and the Two Foscari.—24. Happiness, a Tale for the Grave and Gay.—25. Ira and Idah, a Tale of the Flood.—26. King's Theatre.—27. Covent Garden.—28. Drury Lane.—29. Brighton Intelligence.—30. Ecclesiastical Intelligence, containing all Preferences, with the Value of every Living, and the Names of the Patrons; Clergymen Married, Deceased, &c.—31. Cambridge Intelligence.—32. Oxford Intelligence.—33. List of Bankrupts.—34. New Publications.—35. London Markets, &c.  
London: W. Sams, 1, St. James's-street, and Wetton and Jarvis, 65, Paternoster Row.

Books lately published by W. and C. Tait, Edinburgh, and Longman and Co. Paternoster-row, London.

**THE HISTORY and CHRONICLES of SCOTLAND.** By BOECE and BELLENDEN. In 2 vols. 4to. beautifully printed, with facsimiles of the Cuts of the original edition, price 5l. 5s. Only 200 printed.  
2. **THE FORMS of ALEX. MONTGOMERY**, Author of "The Cherie and the Sae," in 8vo. with cuts, 13s. Only 230 printed.  
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6. **DR. MILLAR on BATHING**; with Notices of the Watering places in Britain; 12mo. 4s. 6d.  
7. **BISHOP SANDFORD'S LECTURES on PASSION WEEK**; 12mo. 7s.  
8. **MOH'S NATURAL HISTORY SYSTEM of MINERALOGY**; 8vo. 6s. 6d.  
9. **LESLIE'S GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS, and GEOMETRY of CURVES**; 8vo. with numerous engravings, 16s.  
10. **LESLIE'S ELEMENTS of GEOMETRY, &c.**; 4th edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
11. **LESLIE'S PHILOSOPHY of ARITHMETIC**; 2d edition, 8vo. 9s.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[The Gazette contains the appointments of the Rev. James Henry Monk, B.D. to be Dean of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. Rippling, deceased; and the return of Lord F. L. Gower for Blechingley, and the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn for Montgomery.]

## WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 22, 1822.

16th Reg. of Light Drag.: J. E. W. Browne, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Cannon, whose app. has not taken place.—1st or Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards: Lieut. Col. P. Hodge to be Capt. and Lieut. Col. vice Stanhope, who exch.—1st Reg. of Foot: Lieut. J. J. Poulton to be Lieut. vice Everett, app. to the 33d Foot.—3d Dr. Regt.: Capt. J. Rolland to be Capt. vice Hooper, who exch.—43th Reg. of Foot: Major W. H. Denme to be Major, vice Holgate.—22d Dr. Regt.: Major B. Holgate to be Major, vice Denme.—29th Dr. Regt.: Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Stanhope to be Lieut. Col. vice Hodge.—33d Dr. Regt.: Lieut. W. Everett to be Lieut. vice Pagan.—36th Dr. Regt.: Lieut. W. Peacock to be Capt. vice Campbell, prom.—44th Dr. Regt.: Lieut. R. H. Halahan to be Quartermaster, vice Jones, who retires.—50th Dr. Regt.: G. Bartley to be Capt. vice Jauncey, dec.; Surg. C. Gill to be Surg. vice Jones, dec.—58th Dr. Regt.: Hos. Ass. J. Hiney to be Ass. Surg. vice St. John, prom.—69th Dr. Regt.: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Walker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice M'Leod, deceased; Brevet Major G. Halford to be Major, vice Walker.—61st Dr. Regt.: Ass. Surg. C. St. John to be Surg. vice Gill, appointed to the 50th Foot.—77th Dr. Regt.: Ensign W. Congreve to be Ensign, vice Byrnes, prom.—78th Dr. Regt.: Lieut. G. Mitchell to be Lieut. vice Waters, who exch.—87th Dr. Regt.: Lieut. J. Bowes to be Adj. vice Carroll, prom.—98th Dr. Regt.: Paymaster P. V. Robinson to be Paymaster, vice J. Grosser, who exch.—1st Roy. Vet. Batt.: Lieut. T. Blood to be Lieut. vice Lynch, whose app. has not taken place.—2d Roy. Vet. Batt.: Capt. H. Brodie to be Capt.—3d Roy. Vet. Batt.: To be Captains: Capt. H. F. Courtenay; Capt. J. Roche.—Brevet: Capt. T. Hodgson of the Hon. the East India Com.'s Service, to have the temp. rank of Capt. in the Army.—Hosp. Staff: Dep. Insp. T. Draper to be Dep. Insp. of Hosps.—To be Physicians to the Forces: J. M'ullen, M.D.; E. O'Leary, M.D.

## BANKRUPTS.

A. JOSEPH, Magdalen-row, merchant.—J. PEARSON, Manchester, builder.—J. RUSSELL, Rochester, merchant.—T. BOUCHER, Cheltenham, Upholsterer.—J. H. TUCKER, Jeimyn-street, chemist.—J. CHILD, Aldermanbury, boiler.—J. SMITH, North-street, Westminster, tailor.—W. SCARTH, Morley, Yorkshire, merchant.—J. SCARTH, Morley, Yorkshire, merchant.—A. ANDRADE and T. WORWICK, Lancaster, bankers.—R. CLOUGH, Sharncliffe, Lancashire, esqiro-printer.—M. HARDY and J. DALE, Manchester, warehousemen.—T. H. HARBIN, Mainhead, dealer.—G. BLYTH, W. BLYTH, and F. BLYTH, Birmingham, merchants.—G. CATER, Rattlestone, Warwickshire, J. I. CO-SART, and P. COSSART, Clement's-lane, wine-merchants.—J. H. TON, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—W. TRAHER, Exeter, factor.—J. SWIFT and T. SWIFT, Huddersfield, merchants.—W. TAYLOR, Great Brunswick-street, surgeon.—W. EAR, E. Church-street, Rotherhithe, victualler.—S. P. ARKIN, Elm-street, Gray's-lane-lane, ale and table-beer-brewer.



## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, Feb. 19, 1822.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.

*Borough of St. Mawes*—J. Phillimore, Esq. of Whitehall, in the county of Middlesex, L.L.D.—*Borough of Drogheda*—J. H. H. Foley, of Prestwood House, in the county of Stafford, Esq. in the room of T. Foley, Esq. deceased.—*Borough of Carnarvon*—The Hon. Sir C. Paget, Knt.—*Borough of West Loos*—The Right Hon. H. Goulburn.—*University of Dublin*—The Right Hon. W. C. Plunket.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Croxall and Hodson, Walsall, Staffordshire, coal-dealers.—Asher and Willey, Newark-upon-Trent, brick and tile-makers.—C. and W. Vachell, jun. Cardiff, druggists.—Wood and Dunning, Whiby, milliners.—Laurie and McNeill, Alloa, brewers.—Adam and Hunter, Glasgow, cotton-yarn-merchants.—Farrand and Joseph, Star-corner, Bermundsey, cabinet-manufacturers.—N. and J. Merdison, Coventry, printers.—Ireland and Sawyer, Staple Inn, attorneys.—Downward, sen. Downward, jun. and Maan, Liverpool, wholesale-grocers.—J. T. and R. Holden, Ropley, cotton-spinners.—Peacock and Wardle, Northallerton, linen-drappers.—Kirkland and Biddiscombe, Corvack, silk-manufacturers.—Nash and Payne, Maldon, carriers.—Lough and Shutter, Sittingbourne, chemists.—J. and T. Sawyer, Exeter, rectifiers.

## BANKRUPTS.

F. W. COLLINS, Clapham-road, corn-merchants.—G. WILSON, Bell-street, Ratcliffe-highway, brewer.—J. RIGTON, Chapel-en-le-Frith, dealer.—T. MANNING, Foulsham, grocer.—J. GILBERT and H. TAYLOR, Bristol, commission-merchants.—R. LILWALL, Penabroke, maltster.—G. MELANSCHER, Strand, furrier.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—March 12, I. Leech and J. Hinchcliffe, Cateaton-street, hosiers.—March 12, G. Miller, Watling-street, carpet-agent.—Feb. 23, T. Colbeck, Westhouse, flax spinner.—March 12, A. Mowbray, Durham, banker.—March 12, J. Wetherell, Durham, banker.—March 12, W. Harrison, W. Gorst, W. Harrison, S. Cooke, and J. P. Harrison, Tower-street, merchants.—March 12, W. Evershed, Tooley-street, pastry-cook.—March 12, M. and J. McDonnell, and J. Bushell, Broad street, merchants.—March 12, J. Williams, Bishopsgate-street Within, linen draper.—March 12, N. Josling, Bexley-heath, innkeeper.—March 12, C. C. Scamier, Hillingdon, plate-glass-manufacturer.—March 12, J. Cloutman, Curtain-road, carpenter.—March 12, H. Langhorn and W. Brailsford, Bucklersbury, merchants.

March 15, J. Birch, jun. Manchester, cotton-spinner.—March 16, J. Avery, Barnstable, shopkeeper.—March 13, G. England, Exeter, butcher.—March 25, R. Wall, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, luncheon.—March 14, J. Holmes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper.—March 6, W. R. Mott, Brighton, wine-merchant.—March 14, J. Morris, Upholland, tanner.—March 15, J. Rawlins, Whitehaven, grocer.—March 18, T. Chillingworth, Redditch, needle-maker.—March 18, E. Morris, Redditch, carpenter.

## CERTIFICATES.—March 12.

J. Hooper, Tooley-street, chemist.—J. Moore, Sowerby, woollen-cloth-manufacturer.—R. Newell, Hereford, tailor.—J. G. Fiegehen, jun. Wood-street, glass-dealer.—J. Lavender, Leominster, mercer.—F. English, Birmingham, draper.—T. Abbey, Pocklington, ironmonger.—W. Halstone, Mildenhall, grocer.—T. Woodhouse, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—A. Barratt, Newport-Pagnell, farmer.—C. G. Kerwood, John-street-west, printer.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

LORD SUFFIELD presented a petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in Norfolk, complaining of Agricultural Distress, praying for Reduction of Taxes, and Reform in Parliament. The Noble Lord was of opinion, that it was not in the power of Ministers to grant the only relief, namely, sweeping off a large mass of taxes, and at the same time keep their places. He admitted that part of the petition, which related to Reform had produced much difference of opinion in the meeting, at the same time he thought some reform necessary, and that the people should be more fairly and fully represented.

LORD CALTHORPE confirmed the statements in the petition, respecting the distress felt throughout the country. The petition was laid on the table.

LORD CALTHORPE presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce in Birmingham, praying for the revival of the Committee on Foreign Trade.

## TUESDAY.

Doyle's Divorce Bill was read a first time. Second reading this day month.

## THURSDAY.

In answer to a question from the EARL OF DARNLEY, whether any enquiry had been instituted into the abuses in the stationery department in Ireland, LORD STAMOUR replied in the affirmative.

An order was made for the attendance of their Lordships on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the state of the country.

EARL STAMOUR presented a petition, signed by 1100 persons, complaining of agricultural distress, but it was withdrawn on account of informality.

## FRIDAY.

The Assize Commission Opening Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Rutland, Sussex, Westmoreland, Dorset, and other places, complaining of Agricultural Distress. On presenting one from Derby,

MR. LOCKHART stated, that the petitioners occupied 130,000 acres of land; and he could aver, from his own knowledge, that unless some plan more effectual than the one proposed by the Noble Marquis was adopted, the Clergy would be without endowments, England without rentals, and every charitable foundation annihilated.

A petition was presented from a person named Goodson, complaining of the high rate of interest held out by Savings Banks, and suggesting that instead, the money of depositors should be allowed to accumulate, and that a principle of annuity be granted, regulated by the amount of deposits at diminished rates of interest.

GENERAL GASCOYNE presented a petition from the Corporation of Liverpool, praying that an additional number of docks might be built. On the motion of MR. HUME, a variety of returns, respecting military and naval appointments were agreed to.

COLONEL DAVIES gave notice of a motion respecting the collection of the revenue, for the 12th of March.

MR. JAMES postponed his motion on the subject of opening letters addressed to Members of Parliament, until the 5th of March.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY gave notice of a motion for the 12th of March, to address the King to reduce the number of Lords of the Admiralty.

In answer to a question respecting the period of limitation fixed by law for the issue of country bank-notes, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had no doubt the time limited for the issue of such notes was the 1st of May, 1825.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply, and that the accounts of outstanding Exchequer Bills to the 5th of February, the accounts relating to seamen's wages, &c. be referred to the said Committee. Some conversation arose between Sir J. Newport, Sir G. Warrender, and Lord Palmerston; with respect to the estimates, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, and Sir G. Warrender said should be laid on the table in due course, in future Committees.

MR. HUME protested against voting any money, until the whole of the estimates were before the House. The Hon. Member adverted to the appointment of Sir Alex. Cochrane, who received 4,000l. a-year, for commanding three ships, two frigates, and a sloop. For that important command too, he believed, he had no less than three secretaries. The House wanted information on this subject. With regard to the ordnance of the navy, last year there was a sum of 95,000l. for powder and shot alone. It was impossible to conceive so large a quantity used in the seventh year of peace, unless by supposing that the officers threw the balls overboard, and destroyed the powder.

SIR GEO. COCKBURN assured the Hon. Member all these things would be satisfactorily explained.

After a few words from Sir I. Coffin, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Ward, the House went into a Committee of Supply, and the following votes were agreed to:—263,153l. for paying off Exchequer Bills issued since the last Session of Parliament. 29,000,000l. to pay off Exchequer Bills, for the years 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, and 1822. 105,181l. 19s. 4d. to pay off Irish Treasury Bills issued to the Bank of Ireland July, 1821, to assist the manufacturers of Ireland. 1,000,000l. for Irish Treasury Bills, outstanding in the year 1822.

MR. HUME asked what reason there was for paying four per cent. interest upon Irish Exchequer Bills, when money could be borrowed in this country for three per cent.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was not his intention to issue at four per cent.

4,000,000l. was next voted in supply for the year 1821, for the like purpose.

In answer to a question from a Member respecting the New Courts of Law, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that they would be built in a shorter period than two years.

LORD A. HAMILTON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the inferior Commissary Courts in Scotland, in consequence of great abuses existing in these Courts, by demanding exorbitant fees. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the abuses had recommended the abolition of the Courts.

The LORD ADVOCATE of SCOTLAND intended to bring in a Bill on the subject, and therefore suggested to the Noble Lord to leave the matter to him.

SIR J. NEWPORT, MR. BROUGHAM, MR. W. DUNDAS, &c. made some observations.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY said, it was necessary for those who joined in introducing a Bill into the House to hold consultation together, and he did not think the Noble and Learned Lords were two persons so fit to hold counsel together. He thought it better to leave it to the officers of the Crown.—The motion was negatived without a division.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY moved that the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Distress, with the petitions presented in the last and present Sessions of Parliament be referred to a Select Committee to be appointed to inquire into the allegations thereof, and report their opinions to the House.

MR. GOOCH entered into an explanation of his views upon the subject. With respect to the Report of the Committee, to him it appeared worse than useless. He believed that it had thrown dust in the people's eyes, instead of opening them, and that it would not afford them relief or anything else. Adverting to the statement made by the Noble Marquis on Friday, he begged to congratulate the House on the state of the finances of the country—to find that we were in possession of a clear Sinking Fund of more than 5,000,000l. For the general welfare of the country it was necessary that public credit should be secured. But what the Noble Lord had said on the subject of Agricultural Distress, would not, in his opinion, prove satisfactory to the Landless Interest. The sufferings of the agriculturists were truly lamentable, yet nothing could be done towards relieving them but reduction of taxation. He thought that the numerical strength of the army could not be reduced below its present estimate; but he still thought that further reductions might take place in the naval and civil departments. He hoped the measure of the Noble Marquis would be followed up by other measures of relief; and that Gentlemen, laying aside all prejudices and partial affections, would, in this momentous question, consult only the best interests of the country.

SIR J. SHELLEY thanked the Noble Marquis for taking off the Malt Duty, but was sorry to see him giving 3,000,000l. to that fallacy the sinking fund. A diminution of taxation was called for by the whole country, and in his opinion the Noble Marquis, in bolstering up the sinking fund, protected the monied interest at the expense of the agriculture of the country.

MR. WOODHOUSE wished to know from the Noble Marquis upon what principle he meant to proceed should the House agree to the Committee? He was convinced that the slightest relaxation of the Corn Laws must make wildernesses of grounds that were once happy and flourishing, and which now must feel the pressure of taxes, which it was not in the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove.

MR. DAVENPORT was of opinion the Noble Marquis had not gone far enough in relieving the distresses. He had made a great mistake when he stated that the farmer was taxed only at the rate of 5 per cent. He (Mr. D.) knew it to be a fact that the Cheshire dairy farmer lost more by the purchase of salt.

MR. CURWEN had been friendly to the appointment of the original Committee, but he had been exceedingly disappointed in its results. He believed that nothing could be expected from its re-appointment. What was now wanted was legislation; and the Noble Marquis and his colleagues ought to be prepared with measures upon a question of such vital importance to the country, without sending it at all to the Committee. He was convinced a saving of 20 per cent. would accrue to the farmer by the repeal of the Malt Taxes, and of the taxes upon barley, salt, leather, soap, and candles. He did not mean to oppose the Committee, but he did hope that its labours would be confined within so narrow a circle, that the House should have its report before them earlier than the Easter recess.

MR. BENNETT was of opinion that the appointment of another Committee would be an insult to the agricultural interest. Surely the object of such a Committee could not be to inquire into the extent of the distress. The Hon. Member condemned the principle of the Corn Bill, and said that if any regulations were necessary they had better impose some small protecting duties. Low prices would be the most efficient protection to agriculture, which could only be established by a reduction of taxation. He considered the Sinking Fund to be a mere deception upon ourselves; and if there ever was a time when it could be dispensed with to more advantage than another, it was at the present moment. Nothing but a reduction of taxation, with some advance in the price of produce, could effect relief. The land-owners' property was in fact mortgaged to the fundholders, and they deserved what they were now suffering, for they had, for the last thirty years, been supporting all that extravagance of Government which brought the present calamities upon them.

MR. S. WORTLEY had listened with the greatest satisfaction to his Noble Friend; and was quite convinced that the plan proposed was much better calculated to afford substantial and permanent relief to the country, than any further repeal of taxes could be at the present moment. The Hon. Member stated that the landholders, who supported the late war, deserved the distress into which they had fallen. He begged to say that he, so far from taking blame to himself for having supported that war, always considered it as a matter of pride; and he would tell that Hon. Member, that he firmly believed that if that war had not been supported, he would have had a much less share of his estate than he had at present, under all his distress. He had ever supported that war, as a war which protected the liberties of the people; and he was convinced that if the gentlemen of England had not come forward to maintain it manfully, this country would now have been a province of France. As to the motion before the House, he was surprised that the Hon. Member should object to it. What object had they in going into a Committee, but that of seeking the means of preventing too great an influx of corn after the opening of the ports? If the Committee produced a measure which would have that effect, it would perform an important service to the agricultural interest.

MR. HICKEY expressed his satisfaction at the state of the Revenue, but he did not think that the amount of the repeal of taxes was such as ought to satisfy the country. He thought the Sinking Fund the greatest support of public credit, and if he could have any security for its application to the object for which it was designed, it would have no greater friend than he. But after the experience they had had of all Sinking Funds—of Sir Robert Walpole's Sinking Fund, of Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund; after they had seen the latter made away by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—he was convinced that a Sinking Fund could be nothing but a fatal delusion to the people. With regard to the effect of the agricultural distress upon the country, instead of the country altogether being in a state of distress, he considered it to be in a flourishing condition. He had now strong hopes that agriculture would not long remain in its present depressed state; but he could see no chance for relief to the agricultural interest while the present Corn Laws remained, and therefore it would be necessary to alter them. He disapproved of the plan of advancing four millions for the relief of the agricultural interest. The Bank had now got a quantity of gold sufficient to carry on their business; they were now lions of money; for, by increasing their circulation, they would send a great quantity of their gold out of the country.

MR. MANWING defended the conduct of the Bank. To restore the currency, that Company had exerted themselves most sincerely; in furtherance of that object there had been large issues of gold. He thought the effect of this, by withdrawing the paper currency, had rendered the farmer less able to pay his rent; but the agricultural distress was not to be attributed to this circumstance. The inclosure practice which had prevailed of late years to a most extraordinary extent, must have had some influence, by increasing the population.

MR. STOKES admitted that there were some passages in the statement of the Noble Marquis which had his entire concurrence. He did not mean to be called, he wished to see a surplus of Revenue beyond expenditure. He thought also with the Noble Marquis, that much of the distress was attributable to a superabundance of produce; but he did not think it would be sufficient for us to wait for the chance of relief. He could not but feel surprise when he found that all which was proposed to be done, was to take off 1s. per bushel on the tax upon malt; to lend to parishes through the medium of Exchequer Bills; and he thought the latter plan to an English House of Commons. In his (Mr. Stokes's) opinion, the only possible relief was to be found in the reduction of taxation; in a reduction of the expenses of the army and navy, the ordnance and civil establishments.

MR. PEEL defended the Bill, generally called Peel's Bill. He would not shield himself with that great authority on the other side of the House which had actually pressed the measure—but he would state his firm, deliberate opinion, that the best interests of the country were consulted in the passing of it. The Right Hon. Gent. took a view of the state of the country at the time when paper was depreciated, and noticed the Report of the Committee of 1819, appointed to enquire into the state of the manufactures. The Report adverted to the great increase of the Poor Rates, which it was said would soon become too burthensome to be borne. In the year preceding (1818), out of 40 English counties, 23 of them paid a greater sum for Poor Rates than they had paid before or since. The Poor Rates must be considered the canker of national prosperity. Though he deplored the difficulties under which agriculture was labouring, he could not but doubt that they had been produced by the efforts made to restore the regular currency. If he saw the Poor's Rates checked, he perceived that a great object had been gained. In Nottinghamshire they were reduced 18 per cent. and in Sussex, 34 per cent. In Northumberland there was no reduction of the rates. All these circumstances led him to disbelieve that the distresses had been produced by the suspension of Cash Payments. The prices of corn were low now. In 1779 wheat was 34s. per quarter; in 1783 it was 52s.; in 1801 it was 118s.; in 1802 it was reduced to 67s.; and 1805 it was at 66s. per quarter. The apprehension about importations of foreign corn were groundless: the importation from Ireland, however, were considerable, and had recently much increased. For the seven years, ending 1807, there were 2,350,000 quarters imported from Ireland; for the seven years ending 1821, there were 7,530,000 quarters imported. He believed that the clamour against the Bill, like the distresses of agriculture, would be temporary; and that after three or four years had elapsed, Parliament would rejoice that they had consistently and firmly supported the Bill for the restoration of the currency. After some observations from Mr. Ellice, Mr. Huskisson, Sir J. Newport, &c. the motion was carried. The Committee was then named. There were but few additions to that of last year. The Members were—Lord Londonderry, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Banks, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Baring, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. H. Sumner, Mr. S. Bourne, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ricardo, Lord Binning, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Western, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Tremayne, Sir W. Rowley, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Blair, Mr. Irving, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Alderman Bridges, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. D. Browne, Mr. F. Lewis, Lord Craibourne, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. Goulburn.—Power to send for persons, papers, and records; five to be the quorum.

## TUESDAY.

At four o'clock only 37 Members were present, and the House of course adjourned.

## WEDNESDAY.

MR. CREEVEY gave notice of motions on the Ministerial Pension List of 1817, for this day se'night, and on the offices held under the Board of Control for this day fortnight.

Petitions complaining of agricultural distress, from Cheshire, Scarsdale, and other places, were laid on the table.

MR. HUME presented a petition, signed by four or five inhabitants of Preston, praying for a remission of part of the sentence on Mr. Hunt. The Hon. Member was quite convinced the Manchester meeting was a legal one; and that Mr. Hunt was unjustly punished. He believed that no judges, since the days of Jeffries, had passed such sentences of severity, as those passed within the last two or three years. The Petition charged the Magistrates of the county of Somerset with acting maliciously and capriciously towards Mr. Hunt.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE protested against the charge imputed to the Magistrates, of acting maliciously and capriciously. Mr. Hunt never had been in solitary confinement.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL repeated what he had stated on a former occasion, that Mr. Hunt had applied to the Court of King's Bench on the subject, who had desired affidavits to be made, but Mr. Hunt had as yet not made them. He was surprised the Hon. Member should have so scandalously libelled the Judges. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman defended the conduct of the Judges. If the Petition stated that Mr. Justice Best had in any way directed the infliction of arbitrary confinement upon the prisoner, he believed it to state that which was entirely false. The rules and regulations signed by Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Best contained nothing against the law of the land, and nothing but what had been sanctioned by the predecessors of those Learned Judges;—of men whose character and talents were of the highest description, and who had as much respect for the law, and for the rational liberties of the country as the Honourable Member for Aberdeen.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT was of opinion the rules and regulations of the Chester prison were not applicable to persons confined for political misdemeanours. He then remarked upon what he considered to be the lofty tone assumed by the Hon. and Learned Gent. upon all occasions, as if he was sitting in the chair of the Old Bailey. If persons had been accustomed to certain manners elsewhere, they ought to change them when they got into that House, and endeavour to suit them to the society they were in. When he charged his Hon. Friend with uttering scandalous libels, he (Mr. B.) did not know where the Hon. and Learned Gent. had picked up such language, but he was sure that it was neither fit nor proper to be used in that House.

The Petition was then read, and  
The SOLICITOR-GENERAL rose to reply to Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, who had thought proper to charge him with having used unbecoming language—not to himself, but to another Hon. Member of that House. It would be remembered that that Hon. Member had thought proper to state that no judgment since the time of Judge Jeffries was more infamous than that passed upon Mr. Hunt. Now, he would ask whether it was unbecoming in him to describe such language as being grossly libellous? If the Hon. Member for Shropshire thought that he was to form his manners or his language to suit his view of a case, he was never more mistaken. He begged that Hon. Member to understand, that whenever he had occasion to speak of him or his acts, he should be ready to justify his language there or in any other place.

The SPEAKER called the Hon. Member to order, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in explanation, said, that the language he had used was with a view of justifying himself.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

In answer to a question from MR. BROUGHAM respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade, the MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY replied, that Government was not in possession of any official information, but he understood the Cortes of Spain had passed some laws on the subject, rendering the dealing in slaves more penal.

MR. DENTON gave notice of a motion for the 7th of March, to revise the Acts of George I. and III. relative to Law Charges.

A petition was presented from MR. R. G. Butt, imprisoned for libel upon the Marquis of Londonderry, stating, that the costs of the action had been guaranteed by Government, and therefore as he had been confined for these twenty-one months, he prayed to be released from prison.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated that the petitioner had been sentenced to imprisonment by the Court of King's Bench, and it was for libels upon Lord Ellenborough, then Lord Chief Justice, in consequence of the sentence, as well as upon the Noble Marquis near him, that the warrant of the Magistrate was issued. As to the indemnity, it was but natural and just that Sir N. Conant should look to the Government for indemnity. If Mr. Butt could pay the costs in question, there was no reason that the public purse should lose them; and if he could not, there was no reason why he should not take the usual course, and apply for the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. COLBORNE referring to some proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, from which it appeared that there was a dispute between the trustees of the British Museum and the Duke of Bedford, respecting the right of the former to make certain erections on the grounds adjoining the Museum. He hoped the trustees would not go to any considerable expense in litigating the question, especially as it was most desirable that some other building should be selected for the deposit of the valuable collection now in the Museum.

MR. BANKES fully concurred with the Hon. Member in his opinion, that it would be desirable to find another building, or at least to increase the size of the present one. There was great inconvenience, consequence of the present limited size of the Museum.

MR. FLEMING postponed his motion for reducing the expenses of the Civil List to the 27th inst.

SIR W. CURRY moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the management of the Orphan Fund.

MR. H. SUMNER informed the House that a great many years since the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London were formed into a Court for the relief of the Orphans and Freeman of the City, and that they had amassed a sum of 700,000l. for which they could not account. He

(Mr. S.) complained that this Fund had not been duly applied, and that the Court of Aldermen, the Guardians of the Fund, had constantly appointed one of their own body to be the collector of it. The present collector, the Hon. Bart. had always on an average three months balance in his hands, of 11,700l. a sum not unimportant to a person in the situation of the Hon. Bart. for to a banker, a floating balance of 11,700l. could not but be useful.

SIR W. CURTIS pledged his honour and character on the result of the enquiry.

Mr. H. SCHYER moved an amendment with a view to introduce other persons into the management, but it was not carried, and the original motion was agreed to.

LORD A. HAMILTON moved that the Reports of the several Committees on the Scotch Burghs be referred to a Committee of the whole House. The petitioners he said in number amounted to 500,000, the revenues in question were 100,000l. per ann. the management of these revenues was what the petitioners complained of, all the Reports, in substance, affirmed the complaints of the petitioners. He called upon the House to examine the Reports, and provide a suitable remedy for grievances, which had been proved to exist. The opinion of the Magistrates of the Burghs was, that the evil of self-election did require redress. This was the declared opinion of above thirty of the Burghs themselves. The Burgh of Aberdeen had been disfranchised, having declared itself bankrupt under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. These Magistrates admitted that upwards of 200,000l. of debt had been concealed from the knowledge of the Burghesses. Amongst other things it was proved that in the Burgh of Cupar, the seats in the Council were bought and sold. In another case, it appeared that a person actually *non compos* was appointed to the office of Town-clerk. There were laws for making the Magistrates resident, but they were held to be in desuetude, and thus non-residence was a frequent practice.

The LORD ADVOCATE had expected that the Noble Lord would have brought forward a specific proposal in the shape of a Bill, or have waited till he had seen the Bill which he (the Lord Advocate) had given notice of his intention to bring in. This Bill, contained all that the last year's Committee had recommended to remedy the grievances proved to exist, and the nature of it the Noble Lord might have known by a reference to the Report of that Committee, which pointed out the remedies best adapted to the cases, and directed the law officers of Scotland to prepare a Bill which should embody them. The Bill would not adopt any proposal to alter the constitution of the Royal Burghs. As to the system of self-election, the Hon. Member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume) presented as beautiful an instance of that as had ever occurred in Scotland. The Council consisted of four, besides the Hon. Gentleman, which was to elect a Member. Two gave their votes for an Hon. Friend of his, and two for the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hume), when that Hon. Gentleman gave the casting vote in his own favour, and thus elected himself. At Aberdeen it was well known that the bankruptcy of that burgh was occasioned by the enormous expenditure which had taken place in the construction of a commodious harbour, of which the town was now reaping the benefit. Again, in the case of Edinburgh, the funds of the burgh had been laid out in improvements, of which every Scotsman was proud. Every native who went to that city, after ten years absence, did not know it again. The ground work of any beneficial change, the Noble Lord said, must be in the abolition of self-election.

Mr. Hume supported the motion of the Noble Lord, whom he justified for taking the course he was pursuing. What did his Noble Friend ask—nothing more than this, that the Burghesses should have those rights restored to them which they had enjoyed from time immemorial up to 1469, under which they chose their own Magistrates and Council. If the elective franchise were made a little larger, it was probable that he would not be there a second time for his county. It was asked what would be done in that case? He would tell them. He (Mr. Hume) was an example of what would be done. Men like himself would be sent to Parliament. For twenty-five years his predecessor enjoying the situation of a Proctor of the Commons, had supported the Government. No sooner did the Government give the Burghesses of Montrose the power of electing their own Magistrates, than he was invited down; then, an old friend being thrown out of his saddle, he (Mr. H.) had been put in his place, and there he was.

LORD BURNING opposed the motion, because he did not see that the change would be likely to prove beneficial; and because, unless the necessity for it were made out as clear as noon day, he would not consent to violate a chartered right, or to abrogate one of the articles of the Union.

Mr. KENNEDY supported the motion, and after some observations from Mr. Forbes, Sir R. Fergusson, and Mr. Maberley, the House divided—For the motion, 46—Against it, 81.

## THURSDAY.

Mr. W. DUNDAS brought in a Bill for Lighting the Town of Leith with Gas.

In answer to a question from Mr. BERNAL as to the opening of the trade between the West Indies and North America, Mr. WILMOT said no such order in Council had been issued.

Mr. DENISON presented a Petition from a county meeting held at Epsom, complaining of agricultural distress, the wasteful expenditure of Government, and the want of a proper representation in the House of Parliament, praying for redress of their grievances, reduction of the expenditure of the country, and reform in Parliament, by what they designated "a Constitutional representation."

Mr. RAMSDEN supported the prayer of the petition, which was ordered to be printed.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY gave notice of a motion for the 5th of March, respecting the expenditure of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. ALD. WOOD postponed his motion respecting the affray at Knightsbridge Barracks to the 28th inst.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT postponed his motion on the Queen's funeral to the 5th of March.

Mr. CALCRAFT asked, when the proposed reduction of the duty on Malt was to commence?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the discontinuance of the duty was to begin on the 5th of July, at which time the Act expired for levying the duty.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT moved for an Abstract of the Account of the Excess in Aid granted to Mr. Theodore Hook, and what portion of the same had been paid by him, &c.—Ordered.

Mr. W. SMITH moved for returns of the Excess in Aid issued since the 31st of Dec., with a view to bring the subject before the House.—Ordered.

LORD ALTHORP called the attention of the House to the state of the country. He proposed to consider—first of all, what, in his opinion, ought to be the policy of the Government in the present situation of the country. With regard to the opinion which the Noble Marquis and several others seemed to entertain, that taxation had nothing to do in producing the present distress, it must be evident to all that there was no difference between our situation at present, and that of 1792, than in the amount of our taxation and our great distress at present. The currency was the same—the nominal value of the articles of consumption was the same; the only difference, in short, was in the enormous increase of our taxation. It appeared to him that the Noble Lord, in leaving out of view the pressure of indirect taxes on the farming interest, omitted one of the greatest causes of pressure. The Noble Lord contended, that this pressure of taxes increased the price of articles produced by labour, consequently increasing the expense of production, and caused distress; the obvious remedy was to diminish that taxation. They were told that a surplus of 5,000,000l. would arise in future over the expenditure of the country. His view of the case was, that taxes to that amount ought to be taken off. He then entered into a calculation, to show that the expenses ought to be reduced to the standard of 1792. The total of the army estimates at that period amounted to 5,415,736l. The army estimates for this year amounted to 7,774,000l. showing a clear increase over the establishment of 1792, with an allowance for the difference of pay and that of half-pay, of 2,358,364l. The total of the navy estimates for 1792, was 3,151,305l. For the present year, 5,500,000l. being an increase of 2,348,695l. In these departments, great reductions might be made. The whole Civil expenditure for 1792, was 2,172,453l. The establishment for the present year, was 5,731,000l. shewing an increase of 3,558,547l. The whole amount of the increase in the civil and military establishments since 1792, was 3,568,547l. The object of the motion was to call upon the country gentlemen to say Aye or No: whether or not the reduction of a shilling in the bushel upon the malt-tax would satisfy them. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of this House that the reduction on the amount of taxation proposed by His Majesty's Ministers, was not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, or the expectations of the people."

Mr. F. ROBINSON said, the question for the House to consider was, not whether there should be reduction or no reduction, but whether it was wiser to make the reduction at once to the amount of the surplus, or combine the maintenance of the integrity of the Sinking Fund with

the gradual reduction of taxes. He (Mr. F.) would say, maintain the Sinking Fund and reduce what you can by various savings. The Right Hon. Gent. contended that Government had reduced the establishments to a condition consistent with the interests of the country—by not consenting to reduce to the extent desired by the Noble Lord, they proved at least that they had no selfish objects in view, for if they could have any ambition to gain popularity, certainly no step which they could take would be half so effectual for that purpose as the reduction of 5,000,000l. of taxes. He (Mr. Robinson) was convinced the consequences would be more detrimental than the relief could be beneficial. If he understood the plan of the Noble Lord rightly, there was incorporated in it an avowed and systematic intention of destroying the Sinking Fund altogether—a measure of finance than which he could not conceive any more fatal to the interests of such a country as this. It was because he felt conscious that his Majesty's Ministers had done what they ought to do, in the situation they were placed in, that he felt assured the people of England would do them justice as Parliament had done. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving the following resolutions:—1. That it appears to this House, that there is a net excess of revenue, above the expenditure of the United Kingdom, which may be estimated for the year ending the 31st Jan. 1822, at 5,260,000l. exceeding by 230,000l. the amount of that clear surplus, which, by a Resolution of this House, passed on the 8th of June, 1819, was deemed expedient to provide for a progressive reduction of the National Debt and the security of public credit.—2. That the House views with satisfaction that by the operation of this surplus, together with the reduction of interest upon the 5 per cents. such a diminution of taxation may be obtained as will give that relief which was held out as a part of the beneficial results proceeding from the surplus so created.

LORD J. RUSSELL supported the opinion of his Noble Friend in respect of the Sinking Fund. He then took a view of the expenditure in 1798 compared with the present. The whole amount of the Civil List, and other permanent charges, for 1798, was 1,111,000l. For the present year, the amount was 2,040,000l. nearly double. He contended that material reductions might be made: with the exception of France, he thought there was no Court at which it was necessary to have Ambassadors. Envoys or Ministers Plenipotentiary would be quite sufficient and less expensive. With regard to the question as to whether a reduction of taxes would carry with it any relief to the people, the produce of land did not obtain remunerating prices, and the only way to remedy that was by reducing the supply to a level with the demands, and by a reduction of taxes.

Mr. WILMOT said, since he had heard that taxation was the cause of the distress he had troubled himself to come to the rationale of that proposition. He could well understand that it might be the cause of high prices, but how it could be the cause of low prices he could not so readily comprehend. He thought it was the duty of landed proprietors to lower their rents. He spoke as a landholder, of poor land too, with the usual incumbrances; his property was considerably ameliorated, compared with 1792. It was ameliorated by enclosures, by capital which had been laid out upon it, and by high prices. When he reflected on all the advantages which this country possessed, and none of the least, the security of property, he confessed he could not take so gloomy a view of their state as some persons indulged in. There was an elasticity and energy in the country which would enable it to resist, and finally shake off the pressure which now bore upon it.

Mr. PRICE supported the Noble Lord's motion.

Mr. WILMOT coincided with the opinions expressed by his Right Hon. friend (Mr. Robinson). He therefore hoped the proposition of the Noble Lord would be rejected, and that a course would never be taken that would proclaim the country not in a state to meet the demands on its justice and its honour. By remaining faithful to their engagements—by supporting public credit, they would do that which was most compatible with its real interests and true glory.

Mr. T. WILSON proposed, as a remedy for the distress of the country, that a portion of the 4,000,000l. to be advanced (1,500,000l.) should be applied to purchasing wheat till it rose to 55s.; the corn thus purchased by the agents of Government should remain stored up till the price reached 60s. or 65s. or such a price as would admit its being brought to market without doing injury or exciting alarm. This plan would, he thought, afford great relief to the agricultural interests.

Mr. BANKES thought that the plan suggested by the Hon. Gent. one of the best that had been devised for the immediate relief of the landed interest.

Mr. TIERNEY took a review of the operation of the Sinking Fund, with respect to which his opinions were changed, and noticed the plan of the Noble Marquis. Five millions were to be applied annually to the reduction of the national debt, and the interest arising from this sum to be set apart in aid of reducing taxation, so that in 6 years, there would be a reduction of 39,000,000 of three per cents. This would be the result of the Sinking Fund, and a release from the taxes to the amount of 12,000,000. At the termination of that period, suppose a war began, the country would have to wage it with a debt of 760,000,000 on its back, after 13 years of peace. But how was the Noble Lord to meet these difficulties?—By an imposition of 3,200,000l. So the result of his project would be eventually an addition of 2,000,000l. of taxes. If the 5,000,000l. were applied to the reduction of the taxes, it would be productive of more benefit than if applied in any other shape; it would have the effect of preventing the reduction of the five per cents. The Noble Lord's project for relief was a distant remedy, his (Mr. Tierney's) an immediate.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to the statements of the Right Hon. Gent. on the Sinking Fund; and to shew the improving state of the country, observed, that there was not such amount of arrears of taxes now as distinguished the year 1815. Out of a revenue of 26,000,000, the arrears for the last year were not half what they were in 1815. If they put an end to the Sinking Fund they would destroy the elements of their greatness; and on the decision of that night depended whether or not their public credit was to be supported.

LORD ALTHORP replied; and the House divided—For the original motion, 126—For the amendment, 234—Majority in favour of Ministers, 108.

Mr. CALCRAFT gave notice, that on Thursday next, he should move for a Bill to repeal the Salt Tax.

## FRIDAY.

Mr. CURWEN presented a petition from a person of the name of Wyld, praying that an Act might be introduced to permit the manufacture of breakfast powder, made of roasted English grain.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, he had enquired into the matter, and found that the encouragement of this trade would be highly prejudicial to the Revenue.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Prior to the Speaker leaving the chair to go into a Committee of Ways and Means, a long conversation took place between Mr. Davies, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Tierney, Mr. R. Smith, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. At length the House went into a Committee, and the usual annual vote for the tax upon tobacco and snuff was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the next item, in the usual annual vote, for a duty of 4s. in the pound upon Pensions and Offices.

Mr. HUME rose and moved as an amendment, that the sum be altered to 10s. in the pound upon all pensions above 200l.

Mr. TIERNEY thought notice should have been given of the intended amendment. There might be many pensions to which the proposed duty might with propriety attach, but the House was quite unprepared for the motion.

Mr. HUME, to enable the Right Hon. Gentleman to produce such a return, begged to withdraw his amendment, and to substitute another, proposing the postponement of the vote.—He then stated that he held in his hand a paper, being a Return from the Admiralty Office, containing among other names that of a person who had formerly received 2000l. a year; had retired from office as incapable of service, upon a pension; had then been appointed to another office; had retired from that, and was now in the possession of a third office. The two last offices were; a Commissioner of Stamps, and Paymaster of Widow's Pensions. The total of the Pensions paid to this individual was 1400l.—his name was Edward Finch Hatton.

Mr. CROKER begged to say that Mr. Finch Hatton had never been connected with the Admiralty office, and therefore the Lord of the Admiralty near him was quite right in the correction which he had supplied. In 1811, an Act of Parliament passed to appropriate old naval stores, by which those pensions which had been paid out of the produce of those stores before, were ordered to be carried to the naval estimates. This had caused the name of Mr. Hatton to appear there.

After some further conversation, Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT moved that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again.—For the amendment, 66—Against it, 113.—The original motion was then carried.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the sum of 20,000,000l. be granted by Exchequer Bills for the service of Great Britain in 1822.

Mr. ELICE asked the Right Hon. Gent. if it was his intention to offer any statement to the House on the subject of the transaction which had taken place that morning at the Treasury Chamber.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was his intention on Monday to submit a motion to the House which would bring under their consideration the whole plan for reducing the Five per cents.—The motion was then agreed to.

It was next moved that a sum of 4,000,000l. granted by Exchequer Bills to complete the service of the year 1821, should be made applicable to the service of 1822.—Agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. BERNAL meant to object to that part of the estimates which went to provide for the six Lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. HUME intended to prevent the House from going into a Committee. They were now called upon to vote on an estimate couched in four lines the sum of 1,781,000l. This vote had always been accustomed to pass *sub silentio* till last year. The estimate, however, deserved to be noticed. In these estimates the House would find instead of a diminution an increase of expense. In 1817, the sum of 1,566,000l. was thought amply sufficient for the wages, materials, and wear and tear of the Navy. Now the sum of 1,781,000l. was demanded. Now he wished to know why this increase of expense, after all the boasted reduction of Ministers, ought to be allowed. In that year we had 19,000 seamen and marines. Now we had twenty-one thousand; that was 1,000 less than last year, but 2000 more than we had in 1817. The Hon. Gent. then made some calculations, by which it would be seen, that for the pay of the whole Navy of England but 300,000l. was allowed, while large sums were squandered on Civil Officers. Wishing for information on these points, he should move for returns of the prices paid for provisions in a series of years. The prices having fallen, the expense of victualling the Navy ought also to fall. But notwithstanding the cheapness of provisions, no material diminution of expense appeared on these estimates. The charge per man had been 21. 1s. per month, it was now 11. 19s. The total expense per man had formerly been 41. it now amounted to 61. 10s. But there was something else to be considered: since 1816, we had expended the vast sum of 17,000,000l. on our Navy. This was a sum that might well be expected to make our Navy superior to all the navies of the world.—In the Ordnance there was but a small reduction. Last year the charge was 1,400,000l.; this year it amounted to 1,200,000l. The Ordnance craft, though he could not find out where the 20,000l. of which he had spoken was charged, he believed, consisted of about twenty vessels; these for years together had been occupied almost every day in conveying parties of pleasure from Woolwich to Sheerness and Queenborough. He wished to see our military establishments reduced, but he considered it insulting to the country that we should only keep up a force of 13,000 seamen, with 8,000 marines. He could wish to see the seamen increased to 15,000, and the marines reduced to 6,000. He moved that an account of the application of the sum of 593,775l. voted last year, for defraying the wages of seamen and marines, should be laid before the House.

Mr. CROKER believed he might say, that out of a million of papers called for by the Hon. Gentleman, those now moved for were the first that had ever been refused. He thought not the slightest reason had been shewn why the papers should be produced. The Navy Estimates had been brought forward in nearly the same way for 160 or 170 years, and that among all the fancies that had entered the heads of Members, and among all the motives that had ever animated parties, this was the first time that ever a motion any thing at all like the present had been made in that House. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to refute the Hon. Member's extraordinary mistakes. When the Hon. Member spoke of the expense of victualling the Navy, he calculated on the prices of Leadenhall market, and upon the markets in the vicinity of London. But an Honourable Friend of his reminded him of the foreign stations. "Oh!" said the Honourable Member, "send out provisions for the foreign stations." Did the Hon. Member mean to say, that he understood the victualling of the navy so well, that he could victual it for the same expense abroad as at home?—The Hon. Gent. however, had found out, that since the year 1816, no less a sum than 17,000,000l. had been expended in building ships. This, he said, was enough for all the navies of the world. Now he (Mr. Croker) would say so too, if the facts were true. But if he could not shew to the Hon. Member, and to the House, that neither 17 nor 7 millions had been so expended, he would be ready to grant the information which the Hon. Gent. desired. The Hon. Member really obliged him to recur to his metaphor of blunders—or nonsense he believed it was, for his statements contained nothing else. The Hon. Member had mistaken stone for wood, land for water, and storehouses for ships; Nay, he had mistaken the building of ships for the improvements that had been carried on at Sheerness. The sum voted in 1817, for the building and repairing of ships, was 1,391,000l.

Mr. HUME said 1,600,000l.

Mr. CROKER—"I have it here from the Journals." The Honourable Member then read from the Journals, that in the year 1817, the grand total for ships was 1,391,237l.—For the year 1818, the grand total was 1,130,000l.—For the year 1819, 1,444,000l.—For the year 1820, 1,142,000l.—For the year 1821, 1,093,000l. Yet, in that period, the Hon. Gent. did not hesitate to say that the expenses for ships amounted to 17,000,000l. After all the charges and statements, however, the "noble was come to ninepence." The total of this expense, instead of being 17,000,000l. was 5,900,000l. After all this misrepresentation about the wear and tear, the Honourable Gentleman got up to dictate to the House of Commons what it should do, and expressed a determination to keep the Speaker in the Chair until ten o'clock in the morning, unless he procured the information which he sought. If he meant to wait for such information as would enlighten his misunderstanding, he might have to wait even longer than that. The Hon. Gentleman, in a strain of irony, shewed the blunders and miscalculations of the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume); for the Hon. Member first took the wages of the marines, which ought to have been the only thing to deduct from the 600,000l., and then he added all the other contingent expenses, and came to the conclusion that 300,000l. paid the expenses of all the Navy afloat. He might as well have taken the other 300,000l. from the sums allowed for the building of churches, and after adding it to the wages of marines, have pronounced that the Navy had no money at all for its support. The Hon. Gent. had said, that in the year 1797 seamen were maintained at 41. a man per month, whereas now each man cost 61. 10s. If they looked to the Journals of the House for that year, and made the necessary allowance for the changes which had taken place in the country, it was astonishing to see how near the proportion of our naval expenses approximated to those of that period. If Gentlemen looked, they would find that for the year 1792 the Estimates for the Navy amounted to 1,800,000l.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT commented upon the tone and manner of the Hon. Member who preceded him, whose speech he described as a pompous harangue, ingenious and full of talent in some parts, and of uncredited wit and sarcasm upon his Hon. Friend, which he so well knew how to use there and elsewhere.

Mr. CROKER explained. The Hon. Member had given him undeserved credit for a degree of wit and sarcasm, and stated, that he had employed it there and elsewhere. He begged to state that he had never, out of that House, made a single remark upon the public conduct of either of the two Hon. Members.

The House divided—For the motion 54—Against it 144—Majority 90.

Mr. HUME then moved, "That there be laid before the House, stating the prices at which the provisions were furnished for victualling the British Navy for the years 1813, 1817, and 1821, and of the amount of one entire day's rations to the seamen, and also how 532,350l. for victualling the Navy was to be laid out."

The House divided—For the Amendment, 54—Against it, 158.

SIR J. OSBORN moved, that 21,000 men be granted to His Majesty, for the sea service of the ensuing year, including 8,000 Royal Marines.

Mr. HUXIS proposed to substitute 19,000 men, and moved to amend the motion accordingly.

For the Amendment, 53—Against it, 157.

The next resolution was for a vote of 593,775l. for the wages of 21,000 seamen for the ensuing year.

The gallery was then cleared for a division on this question, but it was agreed to without.

The next resolution was, that the sum of 532,350l. be granted for victualling 21,000 men, at the rate of 11. 19s. per man.

Mr. HOSKINS moved that the Chairman report progress. On this a division took place.—For the amendment, 47—Against it, 120—Majority 73.

The Chairman afterwards reported progress.

Mr. GOULBURN brought in two Bills. One to regulate the Exportation of Arms in Ireland, the other to indemnify persons who have seized arms since the 1st of November.—Both were read the first; and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend near Newark is mistaken with respect to SETS of BULL being for sale at our Office, we have not one left.  
Some of our correspondents have directed their letters to MR. WRIGHT, Bookseller, of FLEET-STREET.—MR. WRIGHT has not, nor ever had, any connexion with this Paper.

The matters from Berwick appear too local.  
THE WITCHES will appear.—Sale of WHIGS.  
We shall reserve our articles upon SIR T. MAITLAND and the Ionian Islands till the subject is agitated in another place.  
We agree with CIVIS, that the noise of Hawkers in London is a "crying nuisance."

The ETON Boy's quotations in our next, and a new Song on, the same subject, from NEMO.

We have to acknowledge J. T. (Walworth).—BARON BONGOUT.—ANACREON.—LITTLE PIG.—RIO.—Impromptu on the QUEEN'S Sale.—Epigrams on HUME and BROUGHAM.—The DRAPER'S Maid, a Pastoral, by H. B.—Y. Z. (Carlisle).—A FRIEND TO TRUTH (Hertford).—THE KING'S MAN (Chester).—A CONSTANT READER (Portsea).—FANNY.—TOM BULL.—SALT-PETRE.—Hints from Hammersmith.—DETECTOR.—A. Q. (on Wilson).—AN INDEPENDENT NORFOLK FREEHOLDER.—With numerous other communications, which must still remain unnoticed.—The numerous letters received yesterday necessarily remain unopened.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

A week of greater bustle or more intense interest was perhaps never witnessed before the present has been in the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. Yesterday, this attained its climax, when the holders of 5 per Cent. Stock waited upon Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, and a plan for paying them off was communicated—which appears under our miscellaneous head. It is intended to adopt the principle that was followed in the year 1749, by which trustees were indemnified. The Dividends on the 5 per Cents. will be paid in July to those who dissent from the plan, as well as those who assent. The amount of this Stock is 141,531,457l. 9s. 7d. By this change of Stock it is calculated, that there will be an annual saving of interest to the country of 1,134,640l.; this is exclusive of the Irish 5 per Cents. The amount of this Stock is 13,000,000l.; and in the event of a like operation, there would be a further saving of 100,000l.—Consols for Account, since our last, have been done as low as 78.—3½ per Cents. 89½.—Bank Stock, 247½. The subjoined quotations are those at which business closed, shewing a considerable advance; and the market looking very firm.—The 5 per Cent. Navy was, in the course of the week, at 104½.—Foreign Securities are all better.—Spanish had a considerable advance this afternoon; Old, 61; New, 61½. Prussian, 89½. Colombian, 97.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	79½	India Bonds . . . . .	52 48
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	78½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	2 p 2
3½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	90½	Ditto . . . . .	500l. 3 p 2
4 per Cent. . . . .	97½	Small . . . . .	4 2
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .	104 38	Con. for Acc. . . . .	79½
Long Annuities . . . . .	20½ 9-16	Omnium . . . . .	

## FRENCH FUNDS, Feb. 16.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . . . .	90-5	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . . . . .	1550
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-25 3mo. 25-15	

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, FEBRUARY 24.

THE public are now in possession of the plan proposed by Ministers for the annihilation of Government 5 per Cent. Stock.

A new Stock is to be created, bearing 4 per Cent. interest, payable in two dividends in each year, and not to be paid off till January, 1829. All holders of 5 per Cent. Stock agreeing to the proposal, will have, for every £100 5 per Cent. £105 in the new 4 per cents.; the first dividend of the new Stock to be payable in January, 1823; the principle of indemnifying trustees to be maintained as acted upon in the year 1749.

It appears that the proposal has met with the greatest approbation; and it is imagined that, there being no longer any 5 per Cent. Government Stock, the BANK will reduce their discounts to 4 per Cent.

The amount of Five per Cent. Stock now existing is £141,830,057 9s. 7d.; independently of Irish 5 per Cents. amounting to about £13,000,000; and if the same measures are adopted with regard to them, the amount saved in the charge of interest upon the National Debt will be no less than ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS ANNUALLY!

DOCTOR HUME went to Guildhall, on Thursday, in a bag-wig and ruffles, with a sword by his side, and really took the freedom of the City voted him by the Radicals.

It will be seen, by the Parliamentary reports, that the Opposition have made their promised attack upon the principle of the Sinking Fund, and that LORD ALTHORPE was the organ of the party on the occasion.

It seems that very little can be required to convince every body of the dishonesty of which Government would be guilty if they broke their faith with the public creditor; but if the impolicy and injustice of such a measure were not already sufficiently evident, we refer our readers to the excellent speech of MR. F. ROBINSON, to shew them in glowing colours. The constitutional speech of MR. WHITMORE also deserves an attentive perusal.

We grieve to say that the accounts from IRELAND continue to be very unsatisfactory.

OUR friends in all parts of the empire will, by this time, have had an opportunity of reading the report of the admirable speech of the MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, on Friday se'night, on the subject of agricultural distress.

Whether this speech be taken as a clear and masterly exposition of the state of a great nation, or as displaying an intimate knowledge of its policy, or as holding out a mild, gradual, and legitimate remedy for the temporary pressure upon the landed interest, it may fairly be considered as one of the most luminous specimens of Parliamentary oratory on record.

The effect it has already had on the country cannot but be observed. When the people every day receive fresh proofs from the Administration, not only of the power and ability which have exalted the nation to the highest pinnacle of glory in an arduous war, but which can renovate its finances in the days of peace, they will "train off" from the quackery which, by specious and fallacious sophistry, may catch their ears, but which, if once suffered to blind their eyes to the real state of the case, would speedily lead them to ruin and destruction.

It was a coarse but a wise maxim of our ancestors, that "State tinkers," whenever they interposed their authority to unsettle established opinions, and the institutions of their predecessors, "made more holes than they mended." This is especially true of our present race of theoretical politicians, who, having borrowed the title, would induce their credulous countrymen to follow the example of the French nation, and adopt their wild schemes as "political economists." If such men, however, were honest, and merely submitted their speculative notions to the reasoning part of

mankind, who alone can be supposed capable of appreciating them, their system would be as harmless, and probably as useful, as most questions involved in the jargon of metaphysics. This, however, is not the case; the subtle construction of their web is calculated to catch the weaker portion of the community, whilst the wiser minority (wiser every where except in a certain house, where Reason will still hold her ground, until reformed out of it,) escape without difficulty from its flimsy meshes.

MR. BROUGHAM and MR. RICARDO uniformly vote on the same side, and yet no two men are more completely armed, in theory, to oppose each other "tooth and nail." We had fifty theories propounded by these sages only three years ago; and were told that nothing could restore a ruined country and a starving population of manufacturers, but the adoption of some one or other of these wonder-working panaceas. Ministers were held up to the scorn of the country as unfeeling, ignorant men, because they opposed their fanciful opinions, and having adopted such practical means as were obviously calculated to afford temporary aid, recommended forbearance, time, and patience as the sure remedy for the transient evil.

Lawyer BROUGHAM's eloquence was at least as conspicuous in the display of our manufacturing distresses, and the ignorance and imbecility of Ministers at that period, as in his late rhetorical flourishes upon the agricultural pressure, and the iniquity of Government which has produced it. But what has been the fate of these Whig predictions? The same luckless issue which has followed all the prognostics of ruin, from the first pledge, that the British troops would be driven into the sea by French bayonets on the march to Paris, which these prophets had made the burden of all their lampoons upon their Ministerial opponents.

Those who talk much, must necessarily talk much nonsense; and these men, who never ceased to declaim upon the misery and ruin of a depreciated currency, are now the first to raise a popular clamour against its restoration to a sound state. Either they were aware of the partial shock which such a revolution in the currency would occasion, or they were not: if the former, where, amidst their daily and hourly tirades, upon all public questions, are we to discover their warning voice? if the latter, we may sum up their qualities in the simple but homely term of blockheads.

But again we ask, what has been the result of the rejection of their theories upon our late manufacturing distresses, and the more moderate measures of their "weak and imbecile" opponents? We have only to direct the eyes of our countrymen to the state of our revenue and our manufactures. In the cotton manufactures, not a machine nor a weaver is unemployed;—by the American returns, this branch of our manufactures "has exceeded (within the last year) any period of our trade with that country." It appears that 500,000 bales have been grown in America during the last year, upwards of 300,000 of which have been brought to this country—more than double the amount exported to all the rest of the world; and more than four times the quantity shipped for France, have come to our own ports for manufacture! This, be it recollected, upon the very heels of those portentous prophecies of the utter ruin and irrevocable loss of our manufacturing superiority, which the Whigs had uttered in all public meetings, and in Parliament, to the utter horror and dismay of poor John Bull. The same fact applies to our internal trade; and in the last October Quarter Sessions for Yorkshire, it appears, by the regular returns ending at Michaelmas, that during that quarter a larger quantity of woollen cloth had been manufactured than had been produced in the memory of man!

Thus then ends the chapter of manufacturing lamentations, and the faded picture of Mr. Lawyer BROUGHAM's pathetic prognostics. We would not say,

"Thy wish was, HARRY, father to the thought."

Although we believe the Honourable Gentleman, as far as his own interests are concerned, has as little to do with the manufacturing as the agricultural portion of the community, but he is a better thing;—he is, like his compatriot, MR. GREY BENNETT, A PHILANTHROPIST, and has a tear as ready for the weeping farmer, or a sooty manufacturer, (provided they will impute their sufferings to one single cause) as for a deposed Emperor or an injured Queen!

The manufacturers, however, are forgotten:—they have no longer occasion for radical remedies;—they have ungratefully returned to their work—are well paid—and are, unfortunately, too happy to complain. The agriculturists have supplied the theme for present declamation, and so confident are these trading politicians in the gullibility of John Bull, (we trust his true representative has, in some degree, already opened his eyes,) that without an apprehension of exposure, and without a blush, (we confess we did not expect it) they are playing over again the same game in the face of all the impudent quackery exhibited upon the same ground, and on the same shew of principle as in the year 1819. In spite of obvious facts staring them in the face—in spite of the fallacy proved upon these arguments, they have the effrontery and folly to fix upon taxation as the cause of agricultural, as they only three years ago asserted it to be of our manufacturing distress. Let them first shew how far taxation has been lightened during the last three years to produce the revolution, which they cannot deny to have taken place, although they carefully avoid noticing it.

If our burthens have been lightened, let Ministers have the credit at least of restoring our manufactures to their pristine vigour; if they have not, even MR. BROUGHAM'S Edinburgh sophistry can no longer assume that as a cause of distress, which being unremoved, may with equal propriety be considered as the cause of their prosperity! But although the Whigs dare not affirm this of our late manufacturing distresses, they have no hesitation in insisting upon it with respect to our agricultural embarrassments.

They are, it is true, splitting straws for the benefit of the country gentlemen, and labouring to shew that the manufacturers are monopolists, and that the farmers are not exclusively taxed, and that not having the absolute control of the markets, taxes fall upon them, instead of falling as in the former instance upon the consumer. It is only necessary to put down such an opinion in black and white to shew its full absurdity. It was high taxation; and that alone, which enabled the farmer to raise the price of his corn to the enormous height which converted him into a gentleman, and placed his daughters in the sphere in which their landlords' wives moved only half a century ago. There is a degree of insulting impudence in the manner of conducting the present question, which sets all delicacy and reserve at defiance. The agriculturists are unquestionably suffering distress—but we have no hesitation in saying, when called upon, to sacrifice every thing for their redemption.

tion, that instead of looking to taxation, or to any other cause for the evils they are enduring, they are themselves the true and only cause of them.

If our manufacturers had spent all the accumulated profits made under an artificial currency, and the natural advantage of war prices, the sudden reverse which a new order of things produced, would not only have caused a stagnation, but a universal bankruptcy among them; they could not have withstood the shock, however temporary. They had not acted so improvidently; and, although the stagnation was severely felt, and the distress among their labourers or workmen was deep and severe, they were provided against the first turn in their favour, and their return to prosperity has been proportionably rapid. What has been the conduct of the agriculturists?—include the landlords with the tenants—just the very reverse. Instead of providing for that return of things to their natural channel, which every man of common sense or common prudence would have done, they applied their immense profits to the establishment of a new order of things; and whilst the country gentleman vied with the nobility in his style of living, the farmer took possession of the station vacated by his squire, and sunk the race of English yeomanry in the ridiculous assumption of the ill-supported character of gentlemen.

We are compelled to speak the truth, when desperate politicians talk of the "mysterious necessity" which may demand a breach of public faith, to enable such overgrown landholders as MR. COKE to live as no prince in Europe can afford to do, and to maintain his rent-roll at three times the amount of what it was in his father's time; or to qualify the farmer to return to his Port and claret, and his daughters to their silks and satins! This is the broad question before the public, and presented for their decision at the present moment. We are not disposed to tax even folly too severely, nor do we quarrel with the bonus afforded by my LORD LONDONDERRY of eight shillings per quarter to relieve these improvident persons from the fatal consequences of their indiscretion. We are also aware that the depression of any great portion of the community, is sensibly felt by every part of it, and is, therefore, to be relieved by all fair and moderate aid, that, in the ordinary course of things, can be safely applied; but, that the nation, according to the "mysterious necessity" of MR. HENRY BROUGHAM, is to break its faith with the public creditor—that is, to declare itself bankrupt, at a moment when our finances are in a state of actual prosperity, which renders us an object of wonder to surrounding nations, is much to be expected, and too insulting to be borne with temper or composure.

We have no wish, we repeat, to be harsh in our observations upon the agricultural interests, in the present exigency. We would afford them every rational assistance; but we cannot suffer any one branch of our national interests to interfere with the credit, honour, and prosperity of the whole; and never was there a more impolitic step than the weak submission of these persons to mix up their temporary grievances with the trickery and humbug of the trading politicians under the firm of WHIGS. They have made them a mere cat's paw, to supply the place of their manufacturing predecessors, and to involve them in the senseless cry of reform and retrenchment. They have made them believe that which was in fact the means of their exorbitant gains, to be the cause of their distresses; and as no topic is so open to popular declamation and delusion as taxation, they have been dragged into the field as allies and auxiliaries, to make another attempt to wrest the government of the country out of the hands of the men who have saved it, and who would preserve it in all its purity and dignity.

So far from taxation having even a remote tendency to affect the interests of agriculture, we have no doubt of being able to prove, even upon the principles of the economists themselves, that had the Property Tax remained in force until the effects of a five and twenty years war, and a sudden return of peace, had found their level, the present agricultural distress would never have occurred. This was prevented by a popular cry, originating, like all our sins, in the acts and sophistry of the Whigs. But, without pursuing the subject farther, let facts speak for themselves.

In 1816, a year in which the strongest pressure was experienced in the country, eighteen millions of taxes were taken off! In 1815, the taxes amounted to about 70 millions, and wheat was 70 shil. per quarter. In 1821, the taxes amounted to about 54 millions, and wheat was 62 shillings per quarter. Thus, whilst the taxes were, between the two periods, reduced about ONE-FOURTH, wheat was reduced only about ONE-EIGHTH! The reduction of one-eighth may be accounted for from various causes—from the improvements in cultivation, which has brought so much waste land into forced production—from the consequent surfeit of the markets by an over supply—from the vast and increasing importation from Ireland, and from the restoration of a metallic currency; but from the disproportion between the rate of taxation and the price of corn, it must be clear to every man of common sense and accurate judgment, that they have no relation or bearing upon each other. Yet a reduction of taxation is a popular ground of appeal, and the farmers have been silly enough to become parties to it. Let them take their course, and a short time will convince them of their error. But we (we mean the country at large,) must be upon our guard against the machinations of men who take all shapes; and who, if not like Midas, capable of turning all they touch into gold, are at least subtle enough to convert every thing into a cry for REFORM and Retrenchment, which no purity of official character—no reduction of establishments—no sacrifice on the part of Government, short of the cession of power into their own hands, will satisfy. REFORM or RUIN is their cry—REFORM and RUIN must be the result.

We cannot finally dismiss the subject, without adverting to the different modes of practising the same virtue. Our soldiers and our sailors, who have fought our battles, and made us what we are—our placemen, in their several departments, who have past their best days in our service—our clerks, who have disqualified themselves for other pursuits—are all to be let loose upon the world, and dispersed to seek their bread as they may. The voluntary reduction of Ministerial and official remuneration, by 10 per cent. is altogether insufficient; they must reduce it to the scale of 1792. All men settled upon salaries fixed during a paper currency must turn out, or be content with half their accustomed receipts: well and good. If this can be proved to be of benefit to the country, let it be done. But however disposed we may be to agree with MR. LAWYER BROUGHAM, that the Judges should be made an exception to the operation of this besom of economy, we have been at some pains to inquire—whether this gentle

and his reforming economical brethren have yet taken measures to reduce their own FEES!—or to return an occasional guinea even on a poor man's brief, since their disclosure that one guinea will now go as far, or nearly so, as two!—I confess we have not been able to discover a single instance of his nature on record; and we will confess further, that a laudatory act, upon principle, would weigh more with us, than a hundred speeches from the public hustings, or a volume of drawn-out speculations on the table of the House. In short, and as we began, by exhorting our countrymen to be upon guard, against that worst of all species of quackery, late tinkering," which our ancestors have so named to stigmatize, and to deter us from encouraging.

The principal danger in legislating for a great nation, and for a well-constituted establishment, is that of legislating much; and our modern Statute-book would probably support the most decided testimony to the truth of this observation, when political haberdashers like MR. HUME and MR. BROUGHAM, without a single pledge from their stake in the country, to the sincerity of their attachment to its institutions, labouring to multiply laws upon us, we may think ourselves fortunate in having a Monarch on the throne, the emergence of whose character impart confidence and strength to his subjects, to resist and oppose them.

The less the Government of any well-regulated country exposes, in the details of particular branches, be it of commerce, manufactures, or agriculture, the less likely any temporary inconveniences to pass into permanent evils. Had we followed our political economists in all their meddling schemes respecting the currency, the commercial difficulties, and manufacturing distresses of the country, should probably now have had to deplore the consequences of an interference, the inefficacy of which, at least, is obvious, the healthful state in which they all now appear; and our countrymen may rest assured that the present sufferings of agriculturists, produced in some degree by their own providence, and in a greater, by that sign of general prosperity, PLENTY, will be more effectually alleviated, and more safely cured by leaving things to their natural course, to their own level, which nothing can prevent, than by all reasoning, and all the vapouring, and all the speeches assured by the hour, which reformers or economists may haust their own lungs, and our patience, in fabricating. None but a knave can pretend, nor an idiot believe, that the culture of a great country can suffer under an unfair or unequal balance, from the preponderance of other interests, and the temporary influence of causes, which have operated fatally upon ALL for a moment in finding their level; but use very dislocation (if we may be allowed the expression) is necessary for the just adaptation of the several parts to harmony and well-being of the whole.

THE more we see of public meetings the more sick we become of their absurdity:—the last which was held was that of EPSOM; and independent of the folly exhibited by the principal actors there, the hypocrisy and knavery of the decisions attempted to be practised upon the ignorant listeners, of themselves quite sufficient to disgust any reasonable and unbiassed man.

The first person whose speech is worthy of remark, is my LORD KING; and it is worthy of remark, because his Lordship's oratory, in a great measure, ran counter to his principles.

In the first place, his Lordship, rating highly, as he tells us, the services of DOCTOR HUME, vented a most bitter sarcasm upon the Scotch representatives and their valuable services.

In the second place, partial as his Lordship avowedly is to landed property, he chose to rake up the dead, to find fault with a man's calling that, his own which of right belonged to him; and

In the third place, his Lordship, in declaring his opinion at the cause of distress was the resumption of cash payments, forgot that a few years back, when the guinea was worth twenty-six shillings and sixpence, he was so particular on the point of cash payments, and so anxious to return to them, that he would receive his rents in nothing but GUINEAS!

A person of the name of TROWER gravely stated, as a general principle, "that plentiful harvests always create stress."

MR. THELWALL, MR. WILLIAM COBBETT, and MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT, second son of the Right Honourable CHARLES BENNETT, EARL OF TANKERVILLE, offered their sentiments.

A COLONEL GAITSKELL (whom we believe to be a cheese-monger in the Borough) also held forth, as did LORD ELLENBOROUGH, who took up LORD KING's censure of the Scots' members; and mentioned that DOCTOR HUME's claims ought to have exculpated all the rest of the Scots' representatives. His Lordship added, that MR. FOX sat for one of the boroughs in question.

While on this subject, and remembering that the Meeting was held to advocate the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, it may not be amiss to remark that almost all the independent gentlemen, who have distinguished themselves in Parliament, have sat for what are vulgarly called "Rotten Boroughs."

SHIPPEN himself sat for a Rotten Borough, and HORNE TOOKE represented Old Sarum; nay, if we cast our eye over the present HOUSE OF COMMONS, we shall find the case very nearly the same at the present moment. BROUGHAM is Member for WINCHELSEA, CALCRAFT for WAREHAM, CREEVEY for APPLEBY, GRENFELL for PENRYN, LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON for LANARKSHIRE, FERGUSON for DYSART, KINGHORN, &c. MACKINTOSH and TIERNEY for KNARESBOROUGH, WILBERFORCE for BRAMBER, and JOSEPH HUME for ABERDEEN, MONTROSE, BRECHIN, ABERBROTHOCK, and INVERBERRIE!

This being the state of the case, and it appearing that the patriots never succeed in populous places, we certainly must allow that their exertions in the cause of Parliamentary Reform have, at least, the merit of disinterestedness; but on the other hand, as counties and large cities (always excepting the city of WESTMINSTER,) universally reject them, and yet are confessedly independent, we think that a reform in human nature is the desirable object rather than a Reform in Parliament.

Of one thing there can be no doubt—Members do not elect themselves, and if there is such a thing (as MR. COKE tells us there is) as a corrupt HOUSE OF COMMONS, whose fault is it?—That of the electors.

To reform the electors—(an object not attainable, we should think, without Divine interposition)—it must be necessary to divest them of feelings, passions, interests, affections, understandings; for while they have all these to contend with, we are inclined to believe that corruption will be talked of at county meetings, and patriots continue to get into Parliament how they can.

CONSISTENCY gives respectability to any cause, and we rejoice when we can bring forward any example of that political virtue.

Who is there who has not heard WILSON declaim against the arbitrary, shameful confinement of BUONAPARTE?—Who is there who has not heard of WILSON's protest against BUONAPARTE's detention at Saint Helena?—Who (after NAPOLEON's death) is there who has not seen MONTHOLON and WILSON, and WILSON and BERTRAND coupled together? or who does not remember the applauded feelings of DR. AUTOMARCHI, for preserving some of the hair of the illustrious man with religious care in a snuff-box?

To show our readers how uninfluenced by circumstances is the affection of WILSON for Napoleon and his myrmidons, little would be necessary but to cite his own book; but, to make (and very applicable is the quotation to WILSON)

"ASSURANCE double sure," we take leave to re-publish a letter from that gentleman, which appeared in the *Courier* of the 9th of June, 1803, never forgetting (to make his claim to consistency as strong as possible) that the BUONAPARTE he therein speaks of is the same who died at Saint Helena; and that the Minister he praises to the skies is MR. PITT—to whose disciples and PRINCIPLES he is now so strenuously opposed:—

"SIR ROBERT WILSON, in a letter last night to the Editor of the *Courier*, confirms every part of his atrocious accusation against BUONAPARTE when in Egypt. SIR ROBERT concludes in these words:—

"That illustrious Senator, to whose virtues and stupendous talents ENGLAND OWES SO MUCH OF HER PROSPERITY, has declared that this report of COL. SEBASTIANI in no case contradicts my statement; and I should consider that high opinion as amply sufficient to remove any impression which the French Ambassador's Note might otherwise have made, did I not think it a duty to press some observations on that part of the paragraph which alludes to the direct accusation against GENERAL BUONAPARTE, that the public may know I was fully aware of the important responsibility which I had voluntarily undertaken, and in which much national honour was involved. I would wish the world seriously to examine, whether the accuser or accused have shrunk from the investigation, and then hold him as guilty who has withdrawn from the Tribunal of Inquiry.

"I avowed that I WAS HIS PUBLIC ACCUSER, I stood prepared to support the charges. The Courts of my country were open to that mode of trial, which, as an innocent man, he could alone have required, but of which he did not dare to avail himself. It was no anonymous libeller against whom he was to have filed his answer, but against one (and without any indecent vanity I may say it), whose RANK and CHARACTER would have justified his most serious attention.

"The charges were too awful to be treated with neglect, and we know that they have not been read with indifference. Nor is it possible that the FIRST CONSUL can imagine the fame of GENERAL BUONAPARTE is less sullied because a few snuff-boxes bearing his portrait were received by some ABJECT or AVARICIOUS INDIVIDUALS with expressions of esteem. Or can he hope that the contemptible but not less unworthy insinuation directed against the gallant and estimable British General, will divert mankind from a reflection on the crimes with which he stands arraigned.

"Fortunately for Europe, she is daily becoming more intimately acquainted with the character of this hitherto misconceived man; and I confess that I feel considerable gratification when I indulge the thought that I have contributed to its development.

"Success may, for inscrutable purposes, continue to attend him. Abject Senates may decree him a THRONER or the Pantheon; but history shall render injured humanity justice, and an INDIGNANT POSTERITY INSCRIBE ON HIS CENOTAPH—

"Ille venena Colchica  
Et quicquid usquam concepitur nescias,  
Tractavit."  
"I am, Sir, yours, ROBERT WILSON, K.M.T.  
"Lieutenant-Colonel."

As a man would believe, by reading and hearing the speeches of mob-orators at county meetings that every thing was in extremities, and that not only strong but immediate remedies were essential to the preservation of the country from some great impending evil, it may be some consolation to find that the very same language, (nay, the very same words in many instances) was used precisely one hundred years since.

It is always pleasant to stumble upon any thing soothing in times of peace and plenty, which, according to some of the sages of Surry, are universally the concomitants of misery and distress, and we therefore quote a few paragraphs from the speech of a worthy gentleman of the name of HUTCHINSON, made in the House of Commons in the early part of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two!

The speech was made on the committal of a Bill for the "better securing the freedom of election," and HUTCHINSON *loquitur*.

"As there is too much reason to apprehend, that this is the LAST STRUGGLE you are ever like to have for the preservation of your RIGHTS and LIBERTIES! so certainly the efforts of every honest man are more than ordinarily requisite at this critical juncture, to procure, if possible, a free and independent Parliament; that being the only means under Providence which can save you from that state of ruin and confusion, which seems so immediately to threaten and hang over you;—if you should have the misfortune to miscarry, what else must you expect, but the continuance, at least, if not the increase, of those heavy burthens you have already upon you, and at every turn to see the honour and sanction of Parliament basely prostituted to the destructive measures of those, who shall then happen to be in power, which, without other means of violence, could not be justified and supported? If you should be plunged into an unnecessary and expensive war, &c. &c.

But what, in God's name, can all this tend to? What other construction can any man in common sense put upon all these things, but that there seems to have been a formed design, by violence and oppression, first to humble you, and to make your necks pliable to the yoke that is designed for them, and then to finish the work, by tempting the poverty and necessities of the people, to sell themselves into the most abject and detestable slavery, for that very money, which had been either unnecessarily raised, or mercilessly and unjustly plundered and torn from their very bowels!"

He then proceeds to talk of corruption, and the "maintenance of a standing army at home, dangerous to our Constitution and Liberty."

"There are," says MR. HUTCHINSON, "other parts of your Bill, which I had like to have omitted to have spoken to, which are designed, if possible, to put a stop to the torrent of bribery and corruption, which the inquiry of the times has let in upon you; and though I have very little prospect of any good effect that way, and whatsoever the fate of this Bill may be, every Gentleman, I dare swear, will so far agree, that some method should be taken to prevent such practices, or the kingdom must be undone."

"The Bill," concludes the Hon. Gentleman, "it is plain could come before you, with no other view, but to restore the freedom and honour of Parliament, to rescue the rights and liberties of our country, and to save, if it be possible, the poor REMNANT of OUR CONSTITUTION. These are the considerations which occur to me in favour of this Bill; and I humbly move you that it may be committed."

All this MR. HUTCHINSON said at Westminster one hundred years ago—all this THELWALL, and BENNETT, and COBBETT said last week at Epsom.

The last paragraph of MR. HUTCHINSON's speech, in

which, in the year 1722, he talks of the "remnant of the Constitution," reminds us of the Irishman who bought a pair of breeches, made of a cloth called "everlasting;" and when he was asked why it was so called. "Faith," said he, "don't you perceive what it is—the stuff will last for ever as a pair of breeches, and make a capital waistcoat after that."

Certain it is, that the threats and fears of the yoke for our necks, which was one hundred years since, preparing, have not been realized;—certain it is, that they were as much agitated then as now, and for the same purposes;—certain it is, that the "poverty and necessities of the PEOPLE" was as favourite a phrase in those days as at present;—and certain it is, that the "poor remnant of our Constitution" has lasted out the century without much inconvenience to any of us, and, we believe, little as MR. HUTCHINSON thought there was left, it will ("parvis componere magna") last nearly as long as the Irishman's inexpressibles.

We do not quote MR. HUTCHINSON's speech as a specimen of eloquence; but we are quite sure it is as good as any of BENNETT's rapid stuff dealt out in SURREY; full as impudent as HOBHOUSE's harangues in COVENT GARDEN; full as mischievously intended as any of yellow LAMBTON's tavern-dinner nonsense; and what may be more satisfactory to any body who puts faith in the quackery of the mountebank orators of the day, we are perfectly sure that it breathes a spirit of prophecy quite as genuine, and its predictions were quite as likely to be fulfilled as those of the unfortunate itinerants of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

LORD ALBEMARLE, about ten days ago, married Miss HUNLOKE, the niece of MR. COKE, of HOLKHAM. Last week MR. COKE, of HOLKHAM, made an offer to one of LORD ALBEMARLE's daughters, and was accepted.

MR. COKE's husbandry has always recommended him to public notice; but we must observe upon this very unexpected affair, that if LORD ALBEMARLE was blamed for marrying with nine children, the young LADY KEPPELL (one of the nine) has made a worse match than her Sire, for her bridegroom is father of—the House of Commons.

The whole of the affair has been done quietly; and has burst upon us as a wonder. MR. COKE is seventy-four, LADY KEPPELL seventeen. This is another proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season.

It will be seen by the newspaper reports, that MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT inserted the word *nihil* after his own name, in a return to Parliament.—We do not understand the reporters—every Member of Parliament has a voice! Are we, when speaking of MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT in future, to set him down as having this vox et preterea nihil?—or did he mean to designate himself by the word?—or only his real value to the country? Perhaps some of our numerous friends will enlighten us.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### THE FARMER'S RELIEF.

AN EXCELLENT NEW SONG FIT TO BE SUNG AT ALL COUNTY MEETINGS.

*O fortunati, si sua bona norint, Agricole!*

THE worthies whose zeal was so active and warm,  
Last year, in that first of all duties—REFORM,  
Have now shewn a spirit as sturdy and stiff  
In that, next, sacred duty—the FARMER'S RELIEF.

In praise of Reform, they could gabble and wine,  
But they rattled Reform, and sneak'd home to dine:  
So now, for the FARMER affecting great grief,  
They sneak'd home to dinner, and rattled RELIEF!

The cause was important—the Advocate, BROUGHAM—  
The object too great to be trusted to HUME—  
The free flowing sail of our credit to reef,  
And shake PUBLIC FAITH for—the Farmer's RELIEF.

But, somehow 'twas thought that the speech was too long;  
As hoarse and as tedious as SUSSEX's song;  
And prosing three hours, as if from a brief,  
Will force even *faction* to seek for RELIEF.

"Oh! where is our MICHAEL?—oh! where is he gone!  
"Our numbers wax low—the division comes on."—  
Alas! must I own it?—a slice of roast beef  
Diverts MICHAEL's thoughts from the Farmer's RELIEF.

"He is gone," cried DUNCANNON, "the blockhead would go!  
"Though I told him our spirits and numbers ran low;  
"And many have follow'd their epicure chief,  
"And I fear they forget the poor Farmer's RELIEF."

The Dandy is gone! he who rais'd such a storm,  
And then ran away from his bantling—REFORM!  
And now, in a manner, more scornful and brief,  
The pallid-faced laddie runs away from RELIEF.

His friend and his compeer that BENNETT called GREY—  
(No very good names, as our annalists say,  
But which this young hero is doom'd to retrieve  
By his ardour and zeal for REFORM and RELIEF)—

This kind-hearted creature, so silky and sly,  
Slunk off, as if going an orange to buy:  
He can sit up all night for a convict or thief,  
But he rattled, like LAMBTON, the Farmer's RELIEF.

There is one MR. LENNARD—he'll stare with surprise  
To see his name mention'd—he'll not trust his eyes;  
But obscure as he is—I must tell to his grief,  
He rattled like BENNETT the Farmer's RELIEF.

That old Norfolk turkey—the silliest of birds,  
Who wears a grey tail, and who gabbles his words,  
Was away and ENGAGED—but 'twould pass all belief  
If I told why he rattled the Farmer's RELIEF.

GEORGE TIERNEY went off, but he went not to dine;  
Poor fellow, he's warned from viands and wine—  
But he could not submit to plead from BROUGHAM's brief,  
And so too he rattled the Farmer's RELIEF.

So what between hunger, and love, and distaste,  
The patriot benches were shamefully waste;  
And BROUGHAM, LADY ANN, and the smell of roast-beef  
Were, that night, deadly foes to the Farmer's RELIEF.

O people of ENGLAND, so honest and warm,  
Well weigh all these friends of RELIEF and REFORM,  
And see if you now can give any belief  
To the hypocrite cry of REFORM and RELIEF!

\* See the State Trials and Newgate Calendar.

† Alas! every body knows now—

"And when a Lady's in the case,

"All other things of course give place."



**MISCELLANEOUS**

**DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—Last week the magnificent Wellington forming, with the ornamental columns one of the finest products of modern art, was presented to the illustrious General, whose bears, by William Manning, Esq. M. P. the Chairman of the the, who delivered the shield and columns to his Grace, in the the merchants and bankers; and at the same time expressed the sentiments of respect and attachment, with which they, in n with a grateful country, are animated towards his Grace's The illustrious Duke made an appropriate reply to this Ad- and testified his high admiration of the singular richness and of this valuable present.

ednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India when the ship Princess Amelia, of 1,275 tons, was taken up tioned for China direct. The following Captains were sworn command of their respective ships, viz.—Captain J. Innes, Regent, for Madras and Bengal; and Capt. R. W. Norfor, for China direct.

Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Wontner attend- expressed his thanks for the kindness exercised towards him sequence of the serious accident he met with whilst in the dis- of his public duty on the 16th Nov. last. The Court agreed ously to present Mr. Wontner with a sum of 300l. in testimony approbation of his conduct, and of their sympathy in his sul- —The Court agreed with the Report from the Bridge House ite, recommending an application to Parliament to repeal so an Act of 29 Geo. II. respecting London Bridge, as relates to eworks.—The Court agreed to petition Parliament for power monies, effectually to repair Blackfriars Bridge.—Joseph Esq. attended to receive the Freedom of the City, and the ertain having administered the usual oath, presented him the . Mr. Hume addressed the Court at considerable length, and drew.

ng the last week, a number of labourers have been employed ia rough Compter, to make a common sewer. In digging up the ion, they discovered several old gold coins of the early reigns enrys, some silver coin of Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth, in perfect state, and pieces of curiously wrought iron, which are ed to be fragments of armour, and which several competent have declared to be of Danish workmanship.

**LAW CHANGES.**—Mr. John Lloyd and Mr. Torrens are the ls, in the room of Mr. Joy, now the Solicitor-General, and Mr. eur, now the Judge in the King's Bench. The new Silk Gowns H. Meredith, Bart. H. Kemmis, F. Blackburne, G. Bennet, cker, G. French, J. F. Hinchey, and J. McDoughall, Esqrs.

# OLD BAILEY.

**WEDNESDAY.**—W. Osborne, aged 20, E. Cochrane, alias J. Morrison, and John Clare, aged 23, were indicted for a burglary, in se of Maria Kelly, and stealing a watch, a quantity of plate, er articles, to the amount of upwards of two hundred pounds. am Duckett, gardener to Mrs. Kelly, deposed that on the 16th about 12 o'clock he was disturbed by a light passing his cham- ber, and he inquired who was there, to which a man's voice "what's that to you?" Witness rose and went to them, upon one of them presented a pistol to him, and ordered him to re- his bed. He afterwards heard them ransacking his mistress's mber; one of them remained in the room with him, and wit- ard the other say, "D—n him, blow his brains out." After ward there some time, some one called out, "Richard," and went down stairs. However, he returned, and locked the er him. Witness escaped by the window, and alarmed the ews.—Mrs. Kelly deposed, that on her return she found the ne; it consisted of six silver candlesticks, four dozen silver spoons, two dozen silver forks, and a vast variety of other arti- plate; there was some ribbon taken away, which witness had ossession since 1809. Cochrane had been in her employ for onths, and was discharged on the day of the coronation.—The and Osborne and Cochrane Guilty, and Clare Not Guilty.

**THURSDAY.**—Francis Hatfield and William Parkins, were indicted ury in the dwelling-house of Daniel Collins, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel. The prosecutor resides in a er a stable in Chelms-nore, Tottenham-court-road. On the e of the 20th January, on his return home, he was surprised to light in his room, his wife having determined on going to He rapped at the door, and two men rushed past him, and a bundle, which he took and threw into the stable, and im- ply pursued them, calling "Stop thief." The prisoners at the e running from that spot, and were consequently detained and with the offence. On Hatfield a crow bar was found, but on Parkins. The Jury acquitted the prisoners.

**FRIDAY.**—Thos. Burrell and Maria Angell were tried for the mur- ames Thayer, on the 24th of Sept. by throwing him out of w in Charles-street, Drury-lane. Burrell was found guilty slaughter, and Maria Angell acquitted.

**EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.**—Mr. C. DBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of PEN- IP; whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write, elegance, and expedition; (whatever may be the deformity of their- ings) in six regular Lessons, or he will forfeit all claim to remunera- tion, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand edor business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; urses to the pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, and with dispatch and accuracy. Upwards of two thousand specimens, and un- recommended letters may be seen, and references given to persons of distinction, some of whom are upwards of fifty years of age.—Private t home. Ladies and Gentlemen attend at their own residences. A new tical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons.—Apply, (or direct, at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing-Cross.

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## LATEST NEWS.

Yesterday we received Brussels papers to the 19th inst. An article from Frankfurt states, that the Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase for the abolition of the punishment of branding, in order that penitent criminals may not, through life, be doomed to the wretched reflection that their ignominy is irrevocable. All violent means to extort confessions from accused persons are also prohibited.

An account from Halle, in Westphalia, says, that the Students of the University in that city, to the number of some hundreds, discontented because their fencing-room was shut up, have chosen leaders and quitted the town. Some military measures, it is added, have been taken to bring back these youths.

The French Ministers have it in contemplation to assimilate the Chamber of Peers, in France, more closely to the English House of Lords, by introducing twelve Spiritual Peers in addition to the four or five now belonging to that body. Private letters mention, among those whom the King has designated for that honour, the Archbishop of Paris, the Grand Almoner, and the Archbishop of Amiens.

ANX-LA-CHAPELLE, FEB. 15.—Accounts from Berlin say, that news has been received from the Turkish frontiers very different from all that we had before, respecting the pretended treaty said to have been concluded between Persia and the Porte. It should seem, on the contrary, that the Persians continue their hostilities, and even that a smart action lately took place near Bagdad.

The Agricultural Committee met on Friday for the first time since its re-appointment. The only business done was the selection of a Chairman, and the choice of the Committee, in this respect, has again fallen on Mr. Gooch.

MANSON-HOUSE.—Yesterday, Edward John Hewitt, calling himself Capt. Grant, was charged with obtaining money from various tradesmen in a fraudulent manner. The prisoner generally called upon tradesmen, and after requesting them to pack up goods to a considerable amount, brings them to the passage of Lloyd's Coffee-house, with the goods and change for a 10l. note; he takes the money, bill, and receipt, into the Coffee-room, the poor man waiting outside for his return, but he escapes by another door. This system he has pursued for a long time, but was taken into custody at Lloyd's on Friday. He is remanded until next Wednesday.

BOW-STREET.—A private examination of a delicate nature took place a short time since. A young man was charged with having committed a most atrocious offence upon a female child, not ten years old, at a boarding-school. The accused is ordered to take his trial at the Old Bailey Sessions on Monday, upon the capital charge.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, on Saturday, J. Abbott was found guilty of the wilful murder of a woman with whom he cohabited.

No old Establishment, with a large Stock, manufactured when every Article was worth nearly double its present value, can pretend to offer Goods in competition with Miles and Edwards's entirely new Stock of London printed Chintz Furnitures and Linings, Moreens and Damasks. This Concern has been recently opened at No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square), for the express purpose of supplying the Nobility and Gentry at the present extraordinary reduced prices; and it may be further necessary to state, is in no way connected with any other Establishment in London.

Advertisement.—Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warehouses of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

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2. FAUSTUS, from the German of Goethe, a New Translation, 8vo. price 6s. extra boards. Also, a Quarto Edition of the same Work; together with Hetch's Series of Twenty-six much-admired Outlines, illustrative of it, engraved from the Originals, by Henry Moses, price 20s. boards.

[C] The Outlines may be had separately, price 14s.

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COTTU ON THE CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE OF ENGLAND, and the SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT, translated from the French, with Additional Notes.—Printed for Richard Stevens, No. 39, and Charles Reader, 29, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn.

M. Cottu went the Northern Circuit with Judge Bayley, and was materially assisted in his views by Mr. Scarlett and Mr. now Sir C. Grey, a Judge at Madras, to whom and other eminent Professional Gentlemen, his Work was submitted, previous to publication.

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[C] The Volume for the year 1798 will be published in a few months; and that for 1799 is in forwardness. The Volume for 1810, in Continuation of the Second Series, will appear on the 30th of March. Rivingtons have just published a Volume for 1820, commencing with the Reign of His present Majesty, pr. 18s.

Just published, price, in boards, 6s. 6d. dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

ILLUSTRATIVE REPLIES in the form of ESSAYS, to the QUESTIONS proposed by the Right Rev. HERBERT MARSH, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to CANDIDATES for HOLY ORDERS; in which his Lordship's Interrogations on Redemption, Original Sin, Free Will, Justification, Everlasting Salvation, Predestination, Regeneration, Renovation, and the Holy Trinity, are shewn to be constructed from the Holy Scriptures, and the Articles of the Church of England.—Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

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On the 1st of March, 1822, will be published, price 6d. containing 32 closely-printed pages, (to be continued monthly) No. 1, of the New Series of the LABOURER'S FRIEND, & HANDICRAFT'S CHRONICLE.

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In this work the various means are pointed out by which the Labouring and Manufacturing Classes of Society may improve their condition, and raise themselves from their present abject state to one of comfort and comparative independence; while at the same time the higher orders will be relieved from the burden of the Poor's Rates. This interesting work is published at the low price of Sixpence monthly, that the poor man may be enabled to purchase it; and Subscribers of One Guinea annually will be entitled to four copies monthly.—London: Printed and sold by Dean and Munday, Threadneedle-street, to whom all Communications (addressed to the Editor) are to be sent, postage paid; published by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster-row; and may also be had of Harding, St. James's-street; Robertson, Parliament-square, Edinburgh; Rice, Grafton-street, Dublin; and all other Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

[C] This Magazine may be had on the 1st of every month, by giving orders to any Bookseller, Newsmen, or Vendor of periodical Publications.

Just published, in 8vo. Vols. 13th and 14th, price 11. 1s. in boards, of THE WORKS OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE: containing Speeches in Westminster Hall, on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq.; together with the Report from the Committee to inspect the 'Lords' Journals, and an Appendix. To which is prefixed, an Introduction, addressed to Lord Viscount Milnes, by the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.—Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, 3, Waterloo-place, and 62, St. Paul's Church-yard; of whom may be had.

The Twelve first Volumes, in 8vo. price 11. 14s. in boards. Vols. 9 and 10 may be had separately, price 11. 1s. to complete Sets; also, Vols. 11 and 12, at the same price. Two more volumes, which are now in preparation, will complete the Works. The Life, and Letters, are also preparing for publication.

Just published, price 12s. by J. Cary, No. 56, St. James's-street, opposite Pall Mall.

A MOVEABLE PLANISPHERE, exhibiting the Face of the Heavens for any given hour of the day throughout the year; as also the time of rising and setting of the Stars. Designed to assist the Young Student in acquiring a knowledge of the relative situation and names of the Constellations. By FRANCIS WOLLASTON, F.R.S.

Every Saturday morning is published, in 48 closely-printed 4to. columns, price 6d. only, unstamped; and, for circulation free of postage, price 10d. stamped. THE LITERARY CHRONICLE and WEEKLY REVIEW, forming an Analysis and General Repository of Literature, Philosophy, Science, Arts, History, the Drama, Morals, Manners, and Amusements.—Published by Limbird, 355, Strand; and sold by all news-vendors.

BOOKS PRINTED FOR W. H. CARPENTER, Lower Brook-street, Bond street. Price 5s. 6d. in boards, (uniform with Sharpe's Prose Writers.)

SIR WILLIAM JONES'S DISCOURSES, delivered before the Asiatic Society, on the Religion, Poetry, Literature, &c. of the Nations of India.

"His style in English Prose, where he had most improved it, (that is, in his Discourses), is copious without being superfluous, dignified, yet not pompous or inflated."—*London Magazine*.

"It was maintained by Sir William Jones, of whose Discourses to the Asiatic Society an elegant and popular little Edition has just been published; a book which we cannot too much recommend."—*Literary Gazette*, Dec. 29.

In one Volume, 8vo. price 14s.

2. SPENCE'S ANECDOTES, with an Appendix of Original Letters by Pope, Hume, &c. &c. published from the Original Papers, with a Life of the Author, by SAMUEL WELLES SINGER.

"Mr. Singer has furnished a copious Life of Spence. The fresh materials which the writer has been enabled to bring to his work, and particularly some interesting evidence of the true character and feelings of Spence, render it valuable."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 46.

"The Anecdotes of Pope's Conversation, as they relate to his individual opinions, are, of course, more specific and minute, and proportionally more original and accurate. They have the great recommendation of being authentic; and we are thankful for whatever we can get from so interesting a source."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 66.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Office, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, and Birch-lane, Cornhill.—Capital, 500,000l.

This Society was established in 1809, on the principle of the Equitable Assurance Society, except that the rates under 45 are nearly 10 per cent. lower. A bonus of 20l. per cent. on the Premium paid was declared in June, 1816, and a further bonus will be declared next year.

The rapid progress of this Society is evidenced by the amount of its Premiums, which, at the under-mentioned periods, stood as follows:—

Year ending at March, 1815.....£33,441 5 11  
Year ending at March, 1818.....66,226 8 9  
Year ending at June, 1821.....99,290 16 7

In the last twelve months upwards of 800 Policies were issued, and the sum insured thereon amounted to about 600,000l.

FIRE SOCIETY.—Capital, 500,000l. This Institution is entirely distinct from the Life Society.

The parties insured are free from all responsibility, and will receive back three-fifths of the Surplus Premiums at the end of every Three or Five Years. The first return will be made at Michaelmas, 1824.

## TO FAMILIES GOING TO RESIDE IN BATH.

TO BE LET BY THE YEAR, or for a Term of Years, a FURNISHED HOUSE, in a genteel and airy Situation, near Queen-square, in the above City, lately in the occupation of a Family of the first respectability, who resided in it eleven years. The House contains two rooms on a floor, and four garrets, with every suitable office, and is in complete repair. The Furniture is new. The Dining Parlour is 17 feet square. There is a small Garden attached to the House. The rent is very low.—Further particulars may be known by applying to M. B. Rattle and Brine's Library, 24, Guy-street, Bath. Letters post-paid.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE WINE COMPANY, No. 105, SPRAND, (established 1813), and removed from Nos. 3 and 4, Ludgate-hill, submit to their Friends and the Public in general the following List of their Prices, for ready Money:—"Good Wine needs no Bush"—Cape White Wine, 21s.; Ditto Madeira, 24s. to 28s.; Ditto Sherry, very fine, 30s.; Ditto Vidonia, 32s.; Ditto Barsac, 36s.; Portac, 30s.; Dragantier, 30s.; Burgundy, 32s.; Port from Wood, 42s.; Ditto Vintage, 1815, 46s.; Ditto cruised, 48s. to 51s.; Port, five years in bottle, 60s.; Sherry, 44s. to 48s.; Ditto Amontillado, very fine, 56s.; Vidonia, 46s.; Bucleira (direct) 48s.; Ditto West India, 55s.; Ditto East India, 72s. to 84s.; Bucleira, very fine, 54s.; Claret, 75s. to 90s.; Champagne, 84s. to 105s.

All orders of six dozens and upwards sent carriage-free to any part of England, and orders of three dozens sent to any part within 15 miles of London.

Orders directed to Hillary and Foster, Agents, punctually attended to.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS, for the SALE of IRISH LINEN by the Piece, at the Factor's Price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury-square, four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn.

THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in the Country: where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public with WARRANTED GRASS BLEACHED LINEN, for Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour, at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium. They also engage to return the Purchase-money should any fault appear. Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual. Country and Town orders punctually attended to by

JOHN DOVYAN, 4, Bloomsbury-square, London, Agents.  
JOHN DOYLE, 31, St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

TO BE SOLD, at nearly half price, five boxes of DAMASK and DIAPER TABLE LINEN, Napkins, and Sheetings, the stock of a manufacturer, a bankrupt, which must be sold immediately.—Stout Breakfast Cloths, 3s. 6d.; Damask ditto, 6s.; Diaper dinner ditto, 9s.; elegant Damask ditto, 14s.; good Damask Napkins, 13s. per dozen; three boxes of Coleraine Linens, from 1s. to 2s. 10d. the finest; 163 pieces of Holland, Russia, Scotch, Irish, and other Sheetings, from 6d. per pair; 132 Irish Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, 10s. large size; four packs of Bath and Witney Blankets, from 3s. each; 176 pieces of French Cambrics, Hambro' ditto, 12s. and 18s. per dozen; 100 curious India Long Cloths, from 1s. to 2s. the best imported; good Huckaback Towels, 8s. per dozen; with a few curious Twilled Holland Sheetings, the proper width to make up without a seam, only 4s. 9d. per yard. The above are warranted by the assignees, and the lowest price fixed, at W. Todd and Co.'s, 5, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square.

SUPERB NEW SHAWLS.—The beautiful new Serampore Shawls and Scarfs, which BROWN and CO. 15, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, have introduced, are now much in demand amongst the Nobility and Gentry; they are of an exceedingly durable texture, and the nearest approximation to India of any yet produced, price 35s. to 151. Norwich and Edinburgh Shawls, from 14s. to 60s.; Zelan, Sazin Damask, Tissue, and Tartan Silk Scarfs; embroidered and damask China crape Scarfs and Shawls in various colours; and every other description suitable for walking or full dress, which are now prevalent in the higher circles. If required, Ladies may have a variety sent to their houses for selection. An extensive collection of novelties in beautiful rich Silks for morning, evening, and full dress; also for Pelisses.—Ready money only.—The trade supplied.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, and the demand for it continuing to increase JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledged convenience in all climates, they have recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by hand, and for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS & 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.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

SEVERAL LADIES and GENTLEMEN who wear false Hair, either from their own being grey, or too thin, and have rubbed in their head with PRINCE'S RUSSIA OIL, at night, after they have taken off the false hair, have been advised to use it, as being a wholesome oil to rub in the head for that purpose; as it is known from experience that false hair, from its tightness, or on the heat, it shrinks and produces lumps and blotches, and wrinkles the skin aches, giddiness, and of en produces apoplexy, as it has been ascertained, that those who have been afflicted with apoplexy, have generally worn false hair, but those who have rubbed in their head with Prince's Russia Oil, have found themselves comfortable, and; evened the above unpleasantness; and moreover, those who have used it, have found the Oil such a nourisher to the hair, that it made false hair. It is strongly recommended to those who wear false hair, to use this valuable oil often as above; in short, the original Proprietor has now so improved the Russia Oil, with an extra-valuable ingredient, as it will always keep pleasant, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that it will always preserve and restore the hair, and as that extra-valuable ingredient is very expensive, therefore the Proprietor cannot afford to give the oil for less than 5s. and the large bottles of Ladies and Gentlemen, who, for one sovereign, which is a saving. Having ingredient, have found it so pleasant, and such a nourisher and preserver to the hair, that they do not regret paying the extra trifle; for it is proved that one bottle of Prince's Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, will sooner restore and preserve the hair than a hundred bottles of other oils.—Proved by affidavit, the Proprietor of the Russia Oil, before the Lord Mayor, that A. Prince is the Original Hair Dresser, or any one else, sells, under any pretence, Russia Oil, that is not Prince's, they are impostors, as they sell counterfeits to their customers.

Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled persons in town and country who sell counterfeits, and say they are genuine.—removed to No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to His Majesty, 117, New Bond-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

EYTON, Stock-Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard-street, public attention to the uncommon merits of the present Lottery, which contains FIVE Prizes of £20,000, and Seventy other Capitals.—All to be decided in four days.—TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS to be drawn Prize.—Tickets and Shares are selling by EYTON, at 10s. each, and by all the principal Dealers in the Public Lottery.

TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling Money, to be the first Prize drawn NEXT TUESDAY, (26th inst.) and any other Prize it may be drawn. Nearly 20 other Capitals may be drawn, as the Lottery contains 75, and one-fourth of all the Tickets are drawn. The Scheme possesses five £20,000 Prizes, and 6600 other Money.—Last Lottery, the first Prize was, as in the present, the Grand Prize, and that was sold by BISH, who also sold 110 Lottery; and who is now selling Tickets and Shares, in great numbers, at 4, Cornhill, and 5, Charing-Cross; and he hopes and expects £20,000, and several other Capitals next Tuesday.

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WATCHES.—J. ACKLAM most respectfully requests the Nobility, Gentry, and particularly those persons in want of a watch, to be assured, that he is enabled, owing to some ready money purchases made in New and Second-hand Watches of every description, to sell them at a moderate price, and to the advantage of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public. Prices materially to their advantage, from 2 Guineas upwards, and made by the best Makers in London.—J. A. begs to state, as respects objects, his wish is never to sell a Watch that will not give satisfaction; that end, he offers to Purchasers the peculiar advantage of 13 Months liberty to exchange them in that time, if not approved of. 423, Strand, Bedford-street.—Old Watches taken in change.

FOR THE TEETH.—A DENTIFRICE, which, unlike not the absurd pretensions of "generating enamel," or "gums to coral," will be found to possess every requisite that can be expected.—Also a TINCTURE that is warranted to afford relief in most will permanently remove the TOUTH ACHES. These are perfectly innocent in their composition, and pleasant in their application, result of many years actual practice.—Prepared by J. GRAY, Esq., Dentist, No. 25, Old Burlington-street, London, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. of Tincture, and 3s. each box of Dentifrice. May also be had of Mr. Cornhill; Mr. Saunders, 95, St. James's-street, Brighton; at Mr. Peck, Cheltenham; and of Mrs. Gould, 4, Milson-street, Bath, &c.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

There has been a fair supply of Wheat since Monday, and fine samples are taken off on quite as good terms as on the trade is particularly dull for the ordinary sorts, which cannot get off at a reduction of full 1s. per quarter. Fine Barley steady in value; the coarse ordinary sorts, however, are of disposal, and rather lower than otherwise. Oats, Monday's prices, and in Beans and Pease there is no return.

## RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, at water.

Rassax Red Wheat (new).....	34s. 38s.	Maple.....	34s. 38s.
Fine.....	34s. 38s.	White ditto.....	34s. 38s.
Old.....	34s. 38s.	Boilers.....	34s. 38s.
Rassax White (new).....	34s. 38s.	Small Beans.....	34s. 38s.
Fine.....	34s. 38s.	Old.....	34s. 38s.
Superfine.....	34s. 38s.	Tick Beans (new).....	34s. 38s.
Old.....	34s. 38s.	Feed Oats.....	34s. 38s.
Rye.....	34s. 38s.	Poland ditto.....	34s. 38s.
Barley.....	34s. 38s.	Poland ditto.....	34s. 38s.
Fine.....	34s. 38s.	Poland ditto.....	34s. 38s.
Superfine.....	34s. 38s.	Poland ditto.....	34s. 38s.
Mal.....	34s. 38s.	Poland ditto.....	34s. 38s.
Hog Pease.....	34s. 38s.	Poland ditto.....	34s. 38s.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 23d of February, follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GIVES THE MOST FAVORABLE  
Wheat, 49s. 1d.—Barley, 19s. 6d.—Oats, 15s. 7d.—Rye, 22s. 9d.—Pease, 24s. 0d.

## PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 d. 0 p. oz.	New Dollars.....
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10	Silver in Bars Stand.....
New Doubletons.....	New Louis, each.....

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Amsterdam.....	12 8 C.F.	Trieste.....	12 8 C.F.
Ditto at Sight.....	12 8	Madrid.....	37 0d
Rotterdam.....	12 9	Bilbao.....	36 0d
Antwerp.....	12 5	Seville.....	36 0d
Hamburg.....	37 4	Leghorn.....	47 0d
Altona.....	0	Venice.....	27 0d
Paris, 3 days Sight.....	25 40	Naples.....	39 0d
Ditto.....	25 70	Lisbon.....	50 0d
Bordeaux.....	25 70	Rio Janeiro.....	0
Frankfurt on Main.....	154	Bahia.....	0
Petersburg.....	3 U	Dublin.....	0
Vienna.....	10 12 Ex. 6d.	Cork.....	0

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM THE 18TH TO THE 23RD OF FEB. 1822.

Foreign Produce meets an increasing demand; the preceding week are fully maintained, and in several instances improvement has resulted; it is the case with Plantains which are from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. higher; Browns 55s. to 60s.; Good 67 to 73; Fine 74s. to 80s. Rice may be stated at the like advance, as well as Coffee—attained 10s. 4d.—In the early part of the week Tailors were depressed to 55s. but they have since been request for, duty paid, at 58s. new, and 52s. old.—Soaps are corresponding improvement. The great speculators are an increased duty, which is indeed strengthened by what Chancellor on Friday night.

## PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Bank Stock.....	247 1/2	247 1/2	247 1/2	247 1/2	247 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Consols for Account.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
5 per Cent. Navy.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank Long Annuities.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
India Bonds.....	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p
Ditto, 2 1/2d.....	—	—	—	—	—
Omnium.....	—	—	—	—	—

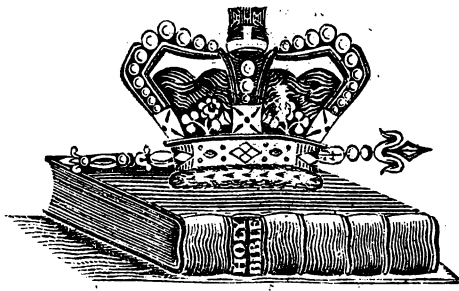
## BIRTHS.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, on the 16th inst. the Lady of Brett 17th Foot, of a son.  
On Sunday last, the Lady of Col. J. J. Cochrane, of the 3d Regiment of a son.  
On the 15th inst. the Lady of Mr. Augustus Manning, jun. of Adel. hi. of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Yesterday, at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by the Rev. Dr. O'Dy,

JOHN



BULL.

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

No. 64.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1822.

Price 7d.

BANK OF ENGLAND, February 28, 1822.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS** do hereby give Notice, that they will continue to REMIT any Quantity of the GOLD COIN of the Realm, to any of the principal Towns of England and Wales, free of expence, in sums not less than THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, on application being made to the Chief Cashier, prior to the 1st April next, and the amount previously paid into the Bank of England.

R. BEST, Secretary.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published,

**RODE'S** celebrated AIR, with Variations, as sung by Madame Catalani, arranged for the Piano Forte, by Pio Ciani. This is the only genuine copy of these beautiful Variations, being sanctioned and signed by Madame Catalani, and the words adapted by herself.—To be had at Chappell and Co.'s Music Sellers to His Majesty, 50, New Bond-street, and at all other Music Sellers.

**NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**—The Blackbird, a favourite Rondo, by Burrows, 2s. 6d. The Carnival of Venice, arranged by Kiallmark, 2s. 6d. La Tenezza, by Moscheles, 3s. 6d.; and Ries' 42d Sonata, with Violin Accompaniment, 5s.—Printed and sold by Chappell and Co. Music Sellers to His Majesty, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published,

**HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES,**

Dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty.

**MESSRS. MAYHEW and Co. Music Sellers** to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street, have the honour of announcing to the Nobility and Gentry, that they have just published HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES, (including GEORGE the FOURTH CORONATION WALTZ), with entirely new Figures, in the French and English Style, as danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls; composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and most humbly dedicated, by permission, to His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, by his dutiful subject and servant, Joseph Hart, price 4s. The fashionable celebrity which these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have so justly acquired, is their best eulogium. The variety in the tout ensemble affords the highest gratification to the real lovers of Science, Grace, and Harmony.—London: Published by Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be had HART'S CELEBRATED "LES HUSARS," SCOTCH and IRISH QUADRILLES; all of which are in constant demand.

Just published,

**THE** celebrated QUADRILLES called TOM and JERRY, or Life in London, by G. Herbert, 3s. with an elegant Frontispiece, representing a Scene at Logie's Chambers, Albany, where Tom, Jerry, Kate, and Sue are dancing, and Logie playing the Piano Forte. The popularity of these Quadrilles is a sufficient guarantee of their merit, the music meeting with universal approbation.—Published for the Author, at Falker's Opera Music Warehouse, 3, Old Bond-street.—Also just published, the CORINTHIAN QUADRILLES, with a Scene at Almack's, engraved by Cruikshanks, 4s.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION,

Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street,

**WE'RE A NODDIN' AT OUR HOUSE AT HAME** (a favourite Melody by Hawes), now singing by Miss Stephens in the Opera of Montrose, arranged with Variations for the Piano Forte, by Ferd. Ries, price 3s. The same, arranged as a Rondo for the Harp, by F. C. Meyer, price 3s. Cease your funning, favourite Air, arranged with an Introduction and Variations for the Harp, by N. C. Bochsa, price 4s. L'Inlandaise, Introduction and Irish Air, arranged by F. Dixi, price 3s. Love waxes and weeps, Serenade Song, composed by G. W. Reeve, price 1s. Untouch'd by love, Song, composed by Dixi, price 1s. 6d. Faintness deep beneath the wave, Glee for Three Voices, composed by Dixi, price 2s. Farwell to Northaven, Song, composed by Dixi, price 1s. 6d. The words of the above Three Songs and Glee taken from the popular Novel of the Pirate. Handel's Overture to the "Occasional," "Samson," and "Ariadne," newly arranged from the Original Manuscript Scores by T. Greatorex, each 2s.

"WE'RE A NODDIN' AT OUR HOUSE AT HAME," AND "CHARLIE IS MY DARLING."

**THE** above popular Ballads, now introduced by Miss STEPHENS, with unbounded applause, in the favourite Opera, called "MONTROSE, or the Children of the Mist," being newly set and arranged by WILLIAM HAWES, may be had, at the Lower Saloon of the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll-Rooms, Regent-street.

N.B. In consequence of several piracies of the above Ballads having been detected, the Author gives this public notice of his intention to proceed legally against any person infringing on his Copyright.

NEW ROOMS, ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street.

**MESSRS. GREATOREX and W. H. KNYVETT**, respectfully announce their intention of giving SEVEN SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS this Season, on an entirely new plan and in which they will have the assistance of the most eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers, both English and Italian. The Concerts will consist of favourite Glees (many of them composed or harmonized for this undertaking) of Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, &c., &c., selected from the most esteemed works of Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, &c. In the course of each Act will be introduced a Quartet, or Quintet, by Messrs. F. Cramer, Spagnoletti, Mori, R. Lindley, R. Ashley, and Dragonetti. The first Concert will be given on THURSDAY NEXT, and be continued every Week (Passion and Easter Weeks excepted) to the end of the Subscription. Terms of Subscription, Four Guineas, and that the Company may assuredly be select, the Tickets will only be transferable in Families; and two Ladies or two Gentlemen may subscribe conjointly, by having their names written on the Ticket at the time of subscribing. The number of Subscribers will necessarily be limited to the accommodation of the lesser Room will admit of. The performances will begin each evening at nine o'clock precisely. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Greatorex, No. 70, Norton-street, Portland-place; by Mr. W. Knyvett, No. 21, Edgware-road; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; and at Messrs. Birchall and Co.'s, No. 133, New Bond-street; at which two latter places books for receiving names are laid down.—Mr. Townsend will be at the head of the Police Officers.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN**, under the management of Mr. Boissac, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 6, 1822, A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS PERFORMANCE OF ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC; comprising a selection from the Pieces received with such rapturous applause on Wednesday last, in Rossini's celebrated Oratorio, MOSES IN EGYPT. On Friday, the 8th inst. in consequence of the unbounded acclamation which attended its second performance, the new sacred Oratorio of the DELUGED will be repeated, with a variety of popular and splendid selections. SINGERS ENGAGED.—Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Madame Rouzi De Begnis, Madame Vestris, Miss Goodall, Mrs. Bellechamps, Miss Povey, and Madame Camprose; Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Begrez, Signor Ambrogetti, Signor De Begnis, Signor Placati, Mr. Payne, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Tunney, Master Longhurst, and Mr. Sapio.—Conductor—Sir George Smart, who will preside at the Organ.

**COVENT-GARDEN and DRURY-LANE THEATRES.**—To be LET by the NIGHT, a Large PRIVATE BOX at COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, situated on the Tier over the Dress Circle, towards the Centre of the House, most comfortably fitted up with an anti-room, fire, &c. and every way calculated for a party of distinction.—Also other Boxes, well situated, and excellent Boxes at Drury-lane.—Apply at J. Andrews's New Circulating Library, 167, New Bond-street, near Grafton-street.

N.B. Opera Boxes and Tickets Let by the Night and Season. Boxes belonging to the Subscribers bought or let on commission for any period.

**OPERA.**—The Alternate Weeks of a BOX on the first principal Tier to be LET for the Season, and other Boxes desirably situated. Boxes and Tickets Let by the Night. A liberal price given for Boxes till Easter, or for any period that may suit the convenience of the Subscribers, by J. Andrews, Opera and Theatre Agent, at his New Circulating Library, 167, New Bond-street.—A large Down Stairs Private Box at Covent Garden Theatre to be Let by the Night, also good Boxes at Drury-lane.

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**LAPLAND.—Mr. BULLOCK** respectfully intimates to the Public that the EXHIBITION of the LAPLANDERS, REIN DEER, &c. at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, will shortly CLOSE. The interest this extraordinary Exhibition has excited has been so great, it has been already visited by upwards of 55,000 persons.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, March 1, 1822.

6th Reg. of Drag. Guards: Lieut. J. S. Brymer to be Lieut. vice Mairis, who exch.—12th Reg. of Light Drags.: Cornet and Adj. H. E. D. B. Sidley to have the rank of Lieut.; J. G. Evers, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Danubz, prom. to the 10th Lt. Drags.—1st of Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards: W. O. Stanley, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Tilling, prom.—2d Reg. of Foot: Lieut. J. Nunn to be Adj. vice Hunt, who resigns the Adj. only.—20th Ditto: Lieut. C. G. Urquhart, to be Lieut. vice Sutherland app. to the 92d Foot.—26th Ditto: Lieut. J. Kyle to be Capt. vice Brooks, who retires.—30th Ditto: Lieut. J. Tomson to be Lieut. vice Sutherland app. to the 41st Foot.—34th Ditto: Lieut. J. Huddleston to be Capt. vice Hancock, who retires.—37th Ditto: Capt. T. Valiant to be Major, vice Barwick, who retires: Lieut. W. Hay to be Capt. vice Valiant.—41st Ditto: Lieut. Col. W. Sme to be Lieut. Col.—To be Lieut. without purchase: Ensign W. Armstrong, Lieut. E. Briscoe, Lieut. T. B. M. Sutherland, Lieut. W. H. Waters, Lieut. W. Norman, Lieut. J. Gray, Lieut. R. Hume, Lieut. L. L. Ferrar, Lieut. T. Vincent, Lieut. A. Russell.—47th Ditto: Lieut. T. Swayne, to be Lieut. vice C. McDonald, who exchanges.—57th Ditto: Paymaster G. H. Green to be Paymaster, vice Shapter, who retires.—66th Ditto: Lieut. W. Kingsmill, to be Capt. vice Jordan, who retires; Ensign W. H. Wardell to be Lieut. vice Kingsmill; T. H. Johnston, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wardell.—75th Ditto: Ensign Cadet R. B. Phillipson, to be Ensign, vice Hepburn, prom. in the 53d Foot.—83d Ditto: Ensign R. R. Hepburn, to be Lieut. vice Gascoyne, prom. in the 1st Cavalry Regt.—92d Ditto: Lieut. R. Sutherland, to be Lieut. vice Campbell, 2d Cape Corps—Cavalry: Captain F. Langley, to be Capt. vice De Visser, who changes.—Infantry: Ensign W. W. Fraser, to be Ensign, vice Fleischer, who resigns.

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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Northampton.—The Hon. P. S. Pierpont; J. Beauclerk, Esq.; G. Morgan, Esq. to be Deputy Lieuts.—Yeomany Cavalry: T. P. Maunsell, Gent.; the Hon. T. A. Powys; C. W. Martin, Gent. to be Lieuts.

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## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—March 23, W. Thomas, Tichbourne-street, oilman.—March 9, R. Miller, Old Fish-street, bookseller.—March 23, S. and H. S. Crane, Stratford, merchants.

March 19, J. Richardson, Manchester, cotton-dealer.—March 28, J. Lathy, Honiton, mercer.—March 25, W. Smedley, Burton-upon-Trent, grocer.—April 8, A. W. and J. Bellairs, Stamford and Derby, bankers.—March 21, W. and G. and R. Booth, Bishopwearmouth, ship-builders.—March 25, J. Raven, Burton-upon-Trent, saddler.—March 20, M. Newton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper.

## CERTIFICATEES.—March 19.

W. Warren, Manchester, horse dealer.—T. Bennet, Oxford, dealer.—T. Scarrow, jun. and J. Scarrow, Carlisle, wine merchants.—S. Chapman, Greenwith, linen-draper.—J. Todd, Southampton, mercer.—J. Howard, St. Martin's-court, cordwainer.—W. Parr, Great Russell-street, tailor.—B. Brittain, Sawbridge-road, hay-dealer.—H. Gird, Park-lane, saddler.—W. Whitesmith, Old Fish-street, grocer.—J. Bennett, Greenfairfield, cattle-dealer.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

LORD ROLLE presented a petition from the Noblemen, Gentry, Clergy, and Yeomen of the county of Devon. The Noble Lord concurred in the statement of the distress, and the necessity of a remedy being applied; but he was adverse to that part of the petition which related to Parliamentary Reform.

After some observations from Lords King and Holland, the petition was laid on the table.

A petition, complaining of Agricultural Distress, was presented by the DUKE OF SOMERSET, from Holbeach.

## TUESDAY.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL called the attention of their Lordships to the internal state of the country. He was of opinion that the petitions to Parliament for relief were entitled to a full consideration, but should the petitioners on the present occasion have fallen into error, in respect to the remedy for the distresses of the country, Parliament must remove that error. The Noble Lord then adverted to the internal state of the country.—From 1801 to 1811 the population had increased from 10,900,000 to 12,005,000, or at the rate of fourteen per cent. From 1811 to 1821 it had augmented from 12,005,000 to 14,000,000, or in the proportion of above seventeen per cent. He then noticed the state of the Revenue, which last year had exceeded the preceding by one million sterling. The produce of the Excise alone had been twenty-seven millions, and that in their collection the only deficiency was a sum of 5,000l. the greater part of which it was expected would be recovered. He then alluded to the Savings Banks, and the rapid progress of the objects of the institution. The sums laid in these several Banks in the year ending on the 5th Jan. 1821, were 707,106l. whilst those placed in the year ending Jan. 5, 1822, amounted to 1,205,160l. The next point was the state of our foreign commerce. The increase in our exports last year amounted to between two and three millions sterling. In one branch, the iron trade, there was a small diminution; but in the cotton, woollen, and hardware manufactures, a considerable degree of industry was going on. With respect, however, to the chief point in discussion, viz. Agricultural Distress, he was ready to admit the fact; but countries on the Continent had experienced similar distress. In Hanover, wheat sold at 3s. 7d. a bushel, the other kinds of grain still lower, and butchers' meat equally cheap. The prices were in most instances about half what would have been considered a fair price. It might be supposed that this arose from excess of taxation, had there not been a country, Switzerland, where there was no national debt, no standing army, and scarcely any taxes, and where distress was as great as in any other state. Since the close of the contest one-fourth of the whole taxation of the country had been reduced. In 1815 not less than 18,700,000l. of taxes had been taken off, and though 3,000,000l. new ones had been imposed in 1816, the reduction upon the whole could not be estimated at much less than 17,000,000l. Previous to 1792 the whole revenue was between 16 and 17 millions, it was now fifty. Could it be denied that the wealth of the country had increased in a greater proportion than taxation? Taxation was an evil only as it bore upon public prosperity. To show that our prosperity had increased, he would take the average of the three years preceding the year 1790, and the average of the three years following the year 1819. The annual exports upon an average of the years 1787, 8, and 9, were twelve millions; and upon an average of the years 1819, 20, and 21, (including a very unfavourable year), were forty millions. The imports upon the former of these averages were 17 millions; upon the latter, 36 millions: so that the exports had more than trebled, and the imports had nearly so; independent of the improvement in the various other branches necessarily and inseparably connected with these. Besides which, consumption upon exciseable articles appeared to be enormous, notwithstanding the pressure of taxes. That of tea, in particular, had augmented since the year 1789 from 16 to 22 millions of pounds, although the duty had been increased from 13 to 100 per cent. The Noble Lord contended, that the distress so much complained of was not fairly attributable to taxation; and that no reduction, which Parliament had the power to make, consistently with national honour, could possibly relieve the agriculturist. The distress, arising from excessive produce, for which there was no demand, would bring its own remedy; and production would necessarily become diminished where its excess brought no profit. After forcibly arguing the necessity of preserving the Sinking Fund, he stated the measures upon which Government had resolved in the present state of the country. These consisted of the gradual diminution of expenditure; the reduction of the interest of the 5 per Cents., and the application of the sum gained by this measure to the remission of the Malt Tax, and the loan of 4,000,000l. upon Exchequer Bills. He concluded by moving for the production of papers similar to those which have been laid before the Commons.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE felt it right, after what had been stated, elsewhere, at public meetings, and indeed, by the Noble Earl himself, to give it as his opinion, that the weight of taxation with which the country was now saddled, had a direct bearing on the existing distress. Some Gentlemen, fresh from their books and their studies of political economy, had gone so far as to contend that it was not only not injurious, but that its existence to so large an amount was actually a favourable circumstance in the situation of the country. He came to a very different conclusion, and it was his opinion that a reduction of taxation was inseparably connected with those measures which were necessary to relieve the existing distress. The Noble Marquis admitted and enforced the necessity of keeping faith with the public creditor, while he was of opinion that it would prove more beneficial to the country to remit taxes to the amount of the Sinking Fund than to apply it towards the redemption of the National Debt. With respect to the reduction of the 5 per Cents. he highly approved of its principle, as a wise and legitimate measure. The protection of the public creditor he also highly applauded; adding, that should be be unfavourable enough to see the day when a proposition should be brought forward unfairly to reduce the interest of the debt, he trusted he should be found, where he was sure the Noble Earl would be found, exerting himself to the utmost to oppose a measure so subversive of public credit.

LORD KING thought, if the revenue of the country was so much improved as the Noble Earl pretended, there could be no better proof of that improvement than his coming down and proposing to remit taxation to the amount of four or five millions at once.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH could not agree with the Noble Marquis

(Lansdowne) that a reduction in taxes would give great relief to the agriculturists. The object to which their Lordships ought to direct their attention, was to diminish the supply of produce, or to increase the demand. In his opinion some measure—even a violent one, must be adopted, in order to relieve their distress.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM must declare his dissent from those who attributed to the operation of taxation the distressed state of the agricultural interests; these causes were plainly owing to the manner in which persons had been tempted to bring land into cultivation, the continuance of which could only be justified by a continuance of that high price of wheat which induced their cultivation. Instead, however, of their cultivation being discontinued, they had been taken at ever, of their cultivation being discontinued, they had been taken at long leases, and now plunged the owners of them into that state of dislong leases, and now plunged the owners of them into that state of distress which was the subject of complaint. The Poor Laws also, it should be remembered, hung as a burden round the neck of the landholders. These laws should be restored to what they were formerly, and the poor should no longer be treated as annuitants on the land. The only remedy was for the great landholder to do as the manufacturer had done some years ago, to prevent the farmer from falling, by making common cause with him.

LORD DACRE contended, that the excess of production so much spoken of did not in reality exist, when compared with the increased population of the country.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY in allusion to the distress of the country said, there was another aggravation of distress besides the tax-gatherer, and that was the collector of rent-rolls, who was just as peremptory in calling for the satisfaction of his demands, and much more considerable in them. He knew that in good years the rent was equal to one-fifth of the produce of the land, and in bad years it was six-tenths. The remedy, therefore, was more in the hands of their Lordships, than in the power of any Government.

LORD REDESDALE contended that the glut in the markets of agricultural produce was not the consequence of over production; but it arose from the necessity which compelled the farmer to bring his produce into the market without the usual delay. He was convinced that the present distress arose from causes of a temporary nature; and that the natural course of things would remove them. The petition was then agreed to.

## WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Quebec, Hampshire, and Hertford, in North America, or the subject of agriculture, but the two latter, being informal, were withdrawn; that for Quebec was laid on the table.

## THURSDAY.

EARL BATHURST laid on the Table (according to the provisions of an Act passed for that purpose) an Act passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, to make one-seventh of the produce of all lands applicable to the maintenance of Protestant Clergy.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

Petitions from Suffolk, Cheltenham, and other places, on the subject of agricultural distress, were laid on the table.

LORD ALTHORP presented a petition from Mr. John Couch, a Lieut. in the navy, asserting that he had made improvements in nautical instruments and charts of importance to the mercantile interests. He prayed the House to grant him some reward. Ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of MR. WALLACE the following Members were appointed on the Committee on Foreign Trade:—Mr. Wallace, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. F. Robinson, Lord Althorp, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Irving, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Milton, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. L. Foster, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wilmott, Sir H. Parnell, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. T. Courtenay, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Astell, and Mr. A. Robertson.

MR. LONKARD postponed his motion for a reduction of the Civil List till the 16th of April.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT postponed, till the 6th of March, his motion relative to the late Queen's Funeral.

SIR R. HERON gave notice of a motion, after the Easter Recess, on the Law of Settlements.

LORD A. HAMILTON gave notice of a motion on the state of representation in Scotland for the 26th of March.

On MR. HUTCHINSON presenting a petition from Cork, praying relief from the Window Tax,

SIR R. WILSON complained of the interruption which Petitions sent by post met with in consequence of the high rate at which the postage was charged! He instanced the case of a Petition which had been recently addressed to him, the postage on which amounted to 11. 18s. He was convinced a sense of duty alone pervaded the department of the Post Office, and could bear his testimony to the characteristic liberality of Mr. Freeling, in his official intercourse.

LORD A. HAMILTON observed, that, during the last Session, a petition had been forwarded to him, the postage on which amounted to 9l. The charge was, however, remitted, on an application to the Post-office.

MR. HUME said, there had been an instance where postage to the amount of 50l. had been charged on a petition.

SIR T. ACLAND presented a petition from the county of Devon, the same in effect as the one presented in the other House by Lord Rolle. In that part of the Petition praying Reform he did not concur. He must also add, that upon that part of the Petition the Meeting of the county was not unanimous.

LORD GRAVES observed, that the allegation in favour of Parliamentary Reform was not the sentiment of a very highly respectable portion of the county.

MR. NEWMAN admitted that there were a great many individuals of high character who differed from the Petitioners with respect to the question of Parliamentary Reform, and who, therefore, had not signed the Petition. After some observations from LORD EBBINGTON the Petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. HUME postponed his motion respecting Irish Tythes till the 16th of April.

MR. JAMES complained of a breach of privilege. A letter addressed to him, a Member of that House, by a person sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the gaol of Lancaster, had been opened by the gaoler. Petitions from prisoners had been interrupted in their progress to that House by the same authority, and, in some cases, had been altogether suppressed. He trusted that was a system which the House of Commons would not sanction. The Hon. Member referred to the 32d Geo. III. which provides for the better regulations of prisons, and concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this House, that any person or persons breaking open, detaining, or suppressing any letter or letters addressed by or to Members of this House, are guilty of a direct breach of the privileges of this House."

LORD STANLEY admitted that the practice would, under some circumstances, amount to a breach of moral justice, but there were limits to the privileges due to letters, and when he found that the opinions of Gentlemen of the profession of the law, of Magistrates, and even of the Judges of the land, were strongly in favour of the practice complained of, he could not think that there were sufficient grounds for assuming that a breach of privilege had been committed.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL had understood the Honourable Member to establish his case upon two propositions; first, that for any one to open a letter franked by him was an illegal act, and secondly, that it was a breach of the privileges of Parliament. The Noble Lord had put the House in possession of the facts of the present case, as sanctioned by Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Justice Bayley. He thought there was strong presumption in favour of the legality of the act, in the fact of the Judges having signed the rules which authorized it. The Right Hon. Gent. enforced the position that Members of Parliament had no exemption from the regulations in question, founded as various question.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT denied that the Magistrates had the power attributed to them by the Right Hon. Gent. of changing five years simple imprisonment to five years solitary confinement. He thought none of the law authorities would boldly state that they had such power.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the Magistrates had the power of making internal regulations for the management of prisons. The letter of Lord St. John was not a circular. It was transcribed from the journals of the Magistrates of Somerset, and afterwards entered upon have been a circular. He was quite convinced that there was no law to which Members of Parliament had greater privileges of communication with felons, or persons confined for misdemeanors, than any other class of subjects in the state.

MR. BERNAL and SIR R. WILSON supported the motion.

MR. C. WYNN was of opinion, that neither a breach of the privileges of that House, nor of the law of the land, had been committed in the present instance. The Act clearly extended no farther than the Post-

office, and the privileges of Members went no farther than as far as the Post-office.

MR. BROUGHAM maintained, that the privileges of that House not to be rode over by any regulations which a bench of Magistrates might choose to adopt.

MR. HORROCKS assured the House, that the rules applicable to particular cases in question, had not been adopted by the Magistrates either hastily or unadvisedly; and the jailer himself had invoked into an adherence of them by threats.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY really could not see any infringement of the liberties of the subject in the rules complained of, and as little could he see any reason for a secret conference between the Members of that House and the prisoners in the different jails. He wished that House to be open to the hearing of all complaints real bona fide grievances; but he certainly was not prepared to concede to Members of Parliament a privilege which the law had not given them. He could not consent to make them visiting Magistrates of the prisons.

MR. DENHAM contended that it was necessary for prisoners to respond with Members. Without such a correspondence, how could the secrets of that horrible Bastille, the Ilchester jail, have been covered?

MR. BATHURST was decidedly of opinion that this was not what called for the interference of the House.

The House divided—Ayes, 60—For the previous question, majority, 107.—The House went into Committee on the new plan.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, the Resolution about to submit was connected with a transaction of the highest importance to the Financial Interests of the Country, while it was a solid proof of our Public Credit and our steady adherence to the principles of national faith. It was analogous to the proposition of the year 1749, for reducing the interest of the 4 per Cent. per ann. The Right Hon. Gent. entered into an account of the circumstances connected with that transaction, and the result it met with, which ultimately failed. The measure he proposed would be a relief to the country of 1,150,000l., and the Irish stock, of 1,230,000l. The Navy 5 per Cents. was originally of navy bills issued during the American war. It had increased by Exchequer bills and other Government securities to an amount of 141 millions. The Irish stock of the same description amounted to 14 millions. There was another 5 per Cent. stock, the Loyalty Fund. The holders were entitled to call for payment two years after a peace; they had done so two years after the peace of Amiens, and they were paid principally in Stock of the present 5 per Cents. This latter Stock could not be paid off under the proposed arrangement, it being agreed that they should not be until three years after the payment of the Navy 5 per Cent. sum he proposed to pay off was 143 millions; and he suggested this should be done in the 4 per Cent. Stock, the interest of which should be payable as usual in July and January, and the proposed each 100l. Navy 5 per Cent. Stock was to be entitled to 106l. per Cent. of the new Stock. The arrangement to take place from next. The holders of the Stock would thus be entitled to an interest of 5 per cent. upon their capital, and yet the country would have immediate relief to the amount of 1,140,000l. He should be glad that all which Parliament could force upon the holders of the 5 per Cent. was the taking of ready money at par. The taking of the 5 per Cent. would be a voluntary act upon their part, but he had no doubt that very few would dissent from it. The time he proposed to allow for dissent was, for Great Britain and Ireland, 16th of March; for persons not in this country, but in Europe, he should propose to allow three months further to those who might be beyond the limits of Europe, twelve months. Amongst those who would fall under the operation of this arrangement there were about fifty thousand who held less than 100l. in this Stock, and the inconvenience of calling on so many persons was obvious. He intended that the Stock thus created, should be redeemable for seven years, viz. not before the 5th of January, 1823. Mr. Pelham proposed that his Stock should not be redeemed for seven years, but it was to remain at an interest of three and a half per cent. only, after one year. As seven millions would be added to the 5 per Cent. fund, he was aware that the advantage to the public in this action should be great, and so he conceived it was. There were modes of accomplishing this object—one was to create a new half per Cent. Fund, instead of a four per Cent. Fund. But this place there was an objection to that, in the considerable length of time it would require to effect such a transmutation, by which the benefit to the nation would be postponed. Again, by such an arrangement, a reduction of interest to the amount only of 700,000l. of 1,150,000l. would be effected. It appeared, therefore, to him the plan which afforded an immediate relief, as a remission of public debt to a greater extent by 400,000l., was the preferable was likewise an objection to the 4 per Cent. Stock, that it could be made unredeemable for many years, (in which case the benefit further reduction would be postponed,) or its immediate redemption always hanging over the head of the holder, would tend greatly to obstruct its accomplishment. Having dilated at some length on the beneficial effects of the new plan, and contrasted it with the proposal of Mr. Pelham in 1749, he submitted a resolution to the effect—All persons holding Stock in the Navy 5 per Cent. Fund, who do not signify their dissent before the 16th of March, should be entitled to 106l. in the 4 per Cent. Stock, the dividends upon which should be payable half yearly, on the 5th of January and the 5th of July; the first dividend should be paid on the 5th of January, 1823, that the Stock thus created should not be paid off before the 5th of January, 1823.

MR. ELLICE objected to the plan as being wanting in candour distinguished from that of Mr. Pelham's, in 1749. Seven millions were to be added to the public debt by this plan; and he should know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what was the reason for the hurry he betrayed to bring the transaction to a conclusion ten days' notice were to be given to the holders of 150,000,000l. of a most important change in their property. It was impossible to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not considered the growing prosperity of the country, which he endeavoured to pose upon others, or he would give longer time, in the assumption the Funds would rise still higher.

MR. WILLIAMS thought the proposed plan would press hard on the fifty thousand persons, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be holders of small amounts of Stock. Another objection was, that, instead of reducing, it added seven millions to the amount of the National Debt, to redeem which would require six years of 1,200,000l. of which the country was to be annually relieved.

MR. MABERLEY approved of the plan, but thought if the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not wish to take an unfair advantage, he should agree to an extension of the period for dissent to the 30th of March.

MR. RICARDO, MR. BRIGHT, MR. BANKES, &c. &c. made some observations, and then the resolution was carried.

In a Committee on the annual Malt Tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution for reducing the price of duty on lings in every barrel of porter and ale, which was agreed to.

## TUESDAY.

There being only thirty-five Members present at four o'clock adjournment of course took place.

## WEDNESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, accounts of the application of the granted upon general warrants for the service of the Militia, together with the names of the officers of counties by whom the money had been received, for the last year; and returns of the names of the where there are Barracks for soldiers, distinguishing the troops from the permanent barracks; together with the names and number of officers attached to each, and the expense of the whole, during the year ending any money laid out in repairs, up to the 5th January, 1822. Ordered.

A petition was presented by Mr. Fume from a person named Gourlay, residing in Upper Canada, generally complaining of the position of the waste lands in that province, and suggesting alterations in the mode of Government.

MR. MABERLEY stated, that he would on the 14th of March, for an enquiry into the state of the public accounts.

MR. HUME moved for the accounts of the establishment of the for managing the Hawkers and Pedlars' Licences, and the coach Duties, for the year 1822, with the names, offices, and salaries of the different officers, their allowances of house, or house-rent, whom appointed, and what was the nature of the securities which had given. The Hon. Gent. stated his object in moving for the was to shew to the public, that even in this very small establishment there was apparent the greatest neglect of economy with regard to the collection of the Revenue. He referred the House to the Report of the Committee of Finance of 1797, in which it was stated that the Office of Hawkers and Pedlars' Licences was one of great expense and little utility. It was there recommended, that it should be abolished.

away with, and its duties transferred to the Stamp Office. Another Report was made in the same year upon the Board of Hackney Coach Licences, and it was recommended that the duties of that Board should be also transferred on the Stamp Office.

Mr. LUSHINGTON agreed with the Hon. Member as to the expense these offices. The net produce of the duties on hawkers' licences and hackney coaches was considerably more now than in 1797. The Hon. Member, by confining himself to the Report of the Committee of 1797, had overlooked what was done in 1810, with regard to these offices. Parliament, instead of abolishing the offices, recommended an increase of salaries to the inspectors in the country. The Commissioners now possessed a beneficial control over three thousand hackney coachmen and watermen, which they exercised with the strictest effect. He did not think it would be advisable to abolish the Commissioners for that very reason.

Mr. HUME moved for returns of the persons employed in London Inspectors of Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licences and Hackney Coachmen, with their names, salaries, and allowances, and the nature of their duties, and a variety of other papers connected with these establishments. The motions were agreed to.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the Report of the Commissioners for enquiring into the expenses of collecting the Revenue in Ireland, which was laid on the table.

SIR R. WILSON presented a Petition from 1500 inhabitants of Greenock in favour of Mr. Hunt.

This Petition led to some conversation, in which Mr. Warre, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hume, Sir T. Lethbridge, Mr. M. A. Taylor, &c. joined, and the Petition was laid on the table.

Mr. CREEVEY called the attention of the House to an Act of Parliament which had passed in the year 1817, called "An Act to enable His Majesty to remunerate the services of those who have held high efficient situations." The Hon. Member regretted he was out of the country when it passed. He contended that the real object of the Bill was to embody the traders in politics into a corporation; and he would proceed to state how the profits were divided. The joint stock consisted of 42,000l. per annum, and, according to the Charter, it was divided into four classes. The first class consisted of the First Lord of the Treasury, the three principal Secretaries of State, and one other, and these were to have pensions for life of 3,000l. a year each, provided they remained two years in the Corporation. The Bill had been introduced by three Honourable Members, whom he might name; as he took their names from the Journals. They were Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Banks, and Viscount Castlereagh. Now the professed object of the labours of that Committee was to consider and ascertain what means it would be proper to take for the relief of the country. But it was rather a comical way of carrying this object into effect, to begin by dividing the sum of 42,000l. to certain high efficient persons in perpetuity. The Hon. Member then enumerated the various provisions of the Act. He protested against the introduction of a principle of compensation. No such thing was ever heard of as that of giving a recompense to the amount of 42,000l. in consequence of the abolition or regulation of certain offices. There was no consideration for this grant; it was mere wantonness—it was using money under false pretences—it was Parliamentary swindling. He thought the Committee of Finance had been making a little out with the statute of Anne, which declared that a Member of that House should vacate his seat by accepting a pension from the Crown. He accepted of a pension under this Bill would not, he thought, vacate a Member's seat; and if he was right, this Bill was in that respect a repeal of the statute of Anne. Mr. Yorke, who some years ago vacated his seat under the Act of Anne, by taking a pension, and who at his election afterwards, must surely regret that he had not lived under the reign of the Hon. Member for Corfe Castle. He (Mr. Creevey) wished to see the power of rewarding the servants of the Crown in the hands of the Throne, which was the constitutional and proper way. Ever since 1791 they had been nibbling at this power, till length Ministers had got it safe in their own keeping, and he feared they would retain it until that House was reformed. When that happened, he was sure this odious Bill, so calculated to degrade public men, would be among the first repealed. He was for the power going back to the monarchy without the interference of the new dynasty, or that purpose he would very shortly move to repeal the Act. The Hon. Member submitted two resolutions to the following effect:—First, "That there be laid before the House an account of all the profits which have accrued to the public from the abolition of offices, and the regulation of salaries, by virtue of the different Acts of the 57th of this late Majesty, cap. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, and 84, specifying how such in the respective offices, &c."

Mr. BANKES observed, that after the laboured invectives which the Hon. Gent. had bestowed on the Act of the 57th of his late Majesty; after hearing the principle of stigmatized by him as a most abominable outrage, the House would, perhaps, be surprised to hear, what it appeared the Hon. Gent. had forgotten, viz. that the principle of the Bill, he and other Hon. Members who sat near him, had assented to, and supported, as much as the Chairman of the Committee, or the noble Lord who introduced it. Now the Hon. Member said he was bent when the Act passed. They might regret that they had not the advantage of his valuable assistance; but on the present occasion, he could not plead the same absence, as regarded the resolution on which the Bill was founded; for it so happened that on that very day, in the division on the previous debate, the Tellers entered upon the journals were Mr. Creevey and Lord Milton. The Hon. Gent. then proceeded to reply to the statements of the Hon. Member. That Hon. Gent. was pleased to represent the operation of this Bill as causing the nation to pay 42,000l. annually in pensions. He perhaps wished it to be propagated amongst the people of England—to be harangued at every public meeting. But a short time ago the Act was in no operation, and did not draw a shilling from the nation. The Hon. Gent. also represented that that amount was the exclusive property of a corporation of Statesmen, as though any one could put his hand in and take out what he pleased, like an insurance company, and that the King had no vote in the distribution of it all. Such a statement was really of a nature not only too low to impose upon any one in that House, but even for public meetings. In what could it differ from being distributed by the Crown, since every sincere pension was, and must be, given by the Crown? It was sufficient to refute itself, and he would therefore leave it to be so refuted by its own preposterous absurdity.

Mr. HENRY GAY BENNETT contended, that with respect to sinecures, that of the enormous sums of public money consumed by these sinecures, he would give a striking illustration in one family. He alluded to the Grenville family, whose moderation was well known to all. First, there was Lord Grenville, Auditor of the Exchequer, for which, since 1795, he had received 4,000l. a year, making 88,000l. to him alone; then Thomas Grenville, since 1800, at 2,000l. a year, making 44,000l.; the late Marquis of Buckingham, who was appointed a Teller in 1763, and held it for fifty-six years, at 10,000l. annually, no less of the public money had gone than 560,000l.; Lord Braybrooke, who had held a similar appointment since 1762 at 2,000l. a year, 180,000l. amounting in the whole for one family to 872,000l. The Crown possessed too much patronage already, and its influence extended to every place, however low.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY with regard to the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, would take the liberty of making a few observations on what had fallen from him. Both he and the Hon. Member for Appleby, were the determined advocates of the Bill of 1813, which embodied all that was contained in that of 1817. With regard to any attempt to repeal that Bill, whatever it might be considered in that House, out of it, he begged to say, it would be looked upon as nearly approaching to swindling. The Bill granted the power of rewarding public services, and the clamour raised against it, under the particular circumstances he thought was neither fair, honourable, nor straight forward. The Hon. Members who were now for repealing the Bill had supported it for several years, and they now wished to pull down the fabric reared by their own hands. They seemed to think that His Majesty's Ministers formed a sort of corporation, and could comfortably provide each other out of the funds without ever going into the presence of their Sovereign. The Hon. Member for Shrewsbury had indulged his taste in a manner that he could not consider candid. In the list of sums of public money received by some individuals he had named, he omitted to mention the honourable fact, that the Duke of Buckingham had sacrificed a large sum, which he voluntarily gave up. He did not know if that Hon. Gent. had got winkers on in general, but it was seldom that he directed his regards other than straight before him. He had sat many years fronting him (the Marquis of Londonderry), and he had never observed him look aside before. The Honourable Member had come down to the House apparently with a most determined purpose, and he always had a severity of manner, which naturally created alarm. These dreadful appearances, however, had not been realised, and there was nothing to lead to the conclusion that the Hon. Member would be less good humoured this Session than he was the last. The Resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. SEARCE RICE, copies of all letters which

passed between the Government and the Irish Judges, on the subject of fees in Irish Courts of Justice, were ordered to be laid before the House. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. HUME, advertent to what took place on a former night, observed, that he had been accustomed to bring forward statements and facts, and upon the last occasion of his doing so, the Hon. Secretary of the Admiralty thought proper to contradict him in a manner most flat and positive, and had stated totals at an amount widely different from the reality. He did not pretend to make fine speeches, his forte was not in sarcasm and ridicule. The Hon. Secretary said that he (Mr. Hume) did not know wood from stone, or ships from barracks; but he hoped that he knew mis-statements from facts, and truth from falsehood. In his statements, he laid down that the estimates voted by the House in 1817 for the naval service of the year, was 5,985,420l. being 4,000,000l. more than the estimate for the present year. He would now shew that the Hon. Secretary had made a blunder upon this head, for he stated that 671,100l. should be added to the estimate of this year, which would make it six millions and odd. He had brought down the estimates, and he could shew the House, that in the flat contradiction which the Hon. Secretary had thought proper to give him, he was altogether in error. The House would recollect that the Hon. Secretary called upon them to remark that he had forgot to add the 671,000l. making a total of six millions and upwards. He thus shewed that he did not understand the difference between sums voted for the service of the year, and those appropriated to paying off the Navy Debts. He begged here to remark, that owing to those mysterious means by which the debates of that House got before the public, an Evening Paper had given his speech verbatim from a certain Morning Paper, whilst that of the Hon. Member was not, but appeared to have been revised and corrected. He moved as an amendment, that "in order to enable the House to judge of the propriety of voting the supplies for the naval and marine establishments, and for those of the Ordnance, for the year 1822, it is expedient that there should be laid upon the table, such estimates in detail as would point out in what manner the sum of 1,781,325l. was to be appropriated."

Mr. CROKER pledged himself, however, once more to disprove all that the Hon. Gent. had advanced; and to use a common expression, the Hon. Gent. would find himself deeper in the mire by his struggle to get out of it. The Hon. Gent. had insinuated that he (Mr. Croker) had access to private documents in order to make out his case. He declared that he had made his calculations and statements from nothing but the printed estimates upon the table of the House. The Hon. Gent. further stated that his speech had been given in one place as a sort of plagiarism from a certain Morning Paper, and that his (Mr. Croker's) had been revised and corrected. He would assure the Hon. Member, that, as far as he was concerned individually, he had never corrected or looked at a speech of his own before going to press, excepting upon the Duke of York's Investigation, and once upon the Catholic Claims; and that he had not written one word in a newspaper for these two years past. He would proceed to the Hon. Gent.'s statements. He first stated that he fixed the estimate of the year 1817 at 5,985,420l. Now what he (Mr. Croker) meant fearlessly to assert was, that whatever might have been the intentions of the Hon. Member, he did actually calculate the estimate for 1817 at 5,300,000l. A cursory view of the printed estimates of 1817 would create the idea that the head of the Extraordinaries for the Navy was 1,600,000l.; but if it was looked into, a little pen and ink work would shew that it was 2,476,000l. The fact was, that the Hon. Gent. only went over the surface of the accounts; he did not go to the bottom of them. "It so happened," said Mr. Croker, "that on the morning of the day when the present estimates were to be submitted to the House, an Hon. Friend of mine, who was with me, said, 'Now, I should not be surprised if Mr. Hume came down to the House to night and told you that your estimates were higher than those of 1817.' My Hon. Friend then said to me, 'I'll tell you how he'll fall into the blunder: the amount of old stores does not appear at first sight upon the paper, and he will tell you that the estimates for 1817 are 5,300,000l. while those of the present year are 5,500,000l.' I said that I had not the benefit of hearing much of the Hon. Gent.'s style of argument and calculation, but that I thought he could hardly fall into such a blunder. As soon, however, as the Hon. Gent. got up the other night, he had scarcely commenced, when my Hon. Friend, who was sitting by my side, nudged me, and said—'There, I told you he'd be caught!' " Mr. C. then proceeded to shew, from official documents, the various reductions that had taken place this year in the naval expenditure, and cited some items which Mr. Hume had included in the 17,000,000l. Though not properly coming within that sum, he maintained that the whole expense for the seven years, including the year 1815, which was a year of war, amounted only to 11,600,000l. instead of 17,000,000l. as stated by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen. It was true that in the year 1815 the wear and tear estimates amounted to something about three millions and a half, but he (Mr. Croker) did not lay any stress upon that, not being supplied at present with the particular items. However, since the year 1817, the whole expense for ship building did not amount to more than 5,700,000l. He insisted that the Hon. Member was equally erroneous in what he had said respecting the pay of the Marines.

Mr. BERNAL defended the calculations of Mr. Hume, and said it was a fact not to be disputed, that since the year 1817 the expenses of the Navy amounted to upwards of 10,000,000l.

SIR H. PARNELL said, that it was improbable his Hon. Friend could have made so great an error as 11,000,000l.

Mr. RICARDO recollecting the point in dispute; it appeared to him the difference of 600,000l. was occasioned by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen making the sum to be 5,900,000l. before the deduction of stores, and the Secretary for the Admiralty making it after.

Mr. BROUGHAM defended his Hon. Friend's statement. He held in his hand the very document from which the Hon. Member was speaking when he made his statement. It was an account of the money voted for wear and tear of the navy and building of ships. In the column for figures, he found a total of 17,200,000l. This document proved that the Hon. Member could not have made his calculation apply only to ship-building.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY replied to the observations of Mr. Brougham. The Hon. and Learned Gent. must have thought his Hon. Friend in a dreadful situation, when he had reserved the explosion of all his gunpowder for his defence. The very necessity of such a defence showed there was something wrong. The camp seemed to have been greatly alarmed, and from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's speech, it appeared they had prepared for a general action. It however happened in this instance, that the ardent desire to bring on a general action, had led to the defeat of the assailants. He never thought the fame of the Hon. Gent. would depend on his calculations, but it appeared that he could not receive a vote from a single Corporation—not another gold snuff-box, if his calculations were erroneous. No more honours for the Hon. Gentleman, unless the House was disposed that night to pronounce a verdict in his favour. The Hon. Member was on his back, and the House could not put him on his legs. The Hon. and Learned Gent. thought nothing could resist the Hon. Member's figures. If his figures were good, his argument was bad; and if his argument was good, his figures must be bad.

Mr. W. SMITH adverted to the conduct of Mr. Hume last Session of Parliament. At first he was considered a person unacquainted with figures, but at the end of the Session persons came forward, cap in hand, and offered to supply him with papers. The Hon. Member in his (Mr. Smith's) opinion, was the *Encyclopedia of Finance*! Before the end of the present Session all opposition to his effects would die away! The question being loudly called for, the House divided—For the motion, 78—Against it, 129—Majority, 51.

#### THURSDAY.

A Petition was presented by SIR R. SHAW, from Dublin, praying for a repeal of the Window Tax.

A Petition was presented from Rowland Stephenson, Esq. against the return of Mr. Goulburn for West Loos.

LORD ERINGTON presented a Petition from the Phoenix Friendly Society in Devon, complaining of the Act 59 Geo. III. in respect of sureties.

Mr. COURTNEY assured the Noble Lord the Act in question had a retrospective operation with regard to Friendly Societies.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL, in answer to a question respecting the Act for abolishing heritable jurisdiction in Scotland, said it was the impression of Government that the Sheriff of a county should be a resident officer. The Act fixed four months as the *minimum*.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the facts stated in a petition presented to the House on the 8th inst. from the Corporation of the City of London, complaining of an outrage offered to them in the person of Mr. Sheriff Walthman on the 26th of August, 1821, while engaged in the execution of his official duty for the preservation of the public peace. The Hon. Alderman prelaced his motion with a long speech, in which he enforced the necessity of the House enquiring into the facts which

are stated in the report of the Committee of Common Council. He expected to hear it stated that the Sheriff had no business at Knightsbridge. His Hon. colleague (Sir W. Curtis) would probably get up and state this to be his opinion. He, however, would contend that it was his duty to go there, and had he not done so, he doubted not the Hon. Bart. would have been sufficiently ready to say, "O, Mr. Sheriff Walthman could be busy enough attending the Coroner's Inquest, but here, where the public peace was broken, he was not to be found." Even Lord Bathurst went almost as far; in a letter, not of a very complimentary character, which he had written to Mr. Sheriff Walthman, he had made a sort of complaint that he had not remained at Knightsbridge till after eight o'clock, when the Riot Act was read. If the evidence which had been obtained was at all to be depended upon, a more violent attack could not have been made upon that officer than that which had actually taken place. If Ministers were satisfied that the military were all right and the Sheriff all wrong, he was confident that they would be willing to sanction the enquiry now called for.

SIR W. CURTIS seconded the motion for sending the Petition to a Committee, that it might be proved the allegations contained in the same rested on no authority whatever, and that the whole of the circumstances might be seen in a proper light; it would not be wrong to give the Common Council a hint, that in this instance they had over-acted their part. To shew what sort of evidence had been procured, he read the evidence of Mr. Thomas Oliff as follows:—

"Where do you live?—At No. 90, Fore-street.

"What are you?—I superintend the business for Mr. Smith, a corn-chandler.

"You were at Knightsbridge at the time the affray happened with the soldiers and the populace?—No, I was not there.

"Then what do you know about it?—I got a note about it. All that I know was, that I was in company with a friend of mine on the Monday or Tuesday evening, and he said, that he had been into the shop of a person of the name of Crabb, and heard a man of the name of Properjohn—or his man—tell Mr. Crabb, that he heard a corporal of the Life Guardsmen say, 'D—n Alderman Walthman; we are prepared for him, and have got a ball ready for him.'"

He stated this but to shew of what folly the Court of Common Council were capable, and would now leave the House to determine for themselves how far they would be justified in acting on the report of that Committee.

COLONEL LYON stated the circumstances which really did occur on the day of the funeral. On that day, he had cautioned the soldiers against all interference with the populace. The petition said a brick had been thrown from the Barrack wall,—he had inquired into this, and the consequence was an impression on his mind that the allegation was not true. He denied having received any communication from Mr. Sheriff Walthman on the day of the funeral. He had dined in the barracks on the 26th, and had not left them till the 27th. He had opened the Park gates in the afternoon, for the public accommodation, an hour after the procession went by, but had taken care to procure early intelligence of the return of the procession, that the soldiers might be ordered in. He was standing, shortly after five o'clock, near the gate, conversing with a Noble Duke, when the procession began to return. In the barrack they had 282 windows broken in despite of the constables stated to have been drawn up in front for its protection. Soon after, he heard the cry of "Murder." He saw the men run out to the assistance of a trumpeter and farrier who had been attacked by the crowd. The conduct of the soldiers was most forbearing, and at his command they immediately retired, which he contended furnished a strong proof of good conduct and discipline. He wished for inquiry, as he was certain that the more the circumstances were known, the more conspicuous would be the good conduct of that distinguished corps which he had the honour to command.

Mr. HOBHOUSE supported the motion for enquiry.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL thought the proper course for the House to adopt was to enquire had any event occurred—had any document been produced or referred to by its Members, that could lay a ground for their deviating from their usual course, to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the case to which their attention had been called? The Right Hon. Gent. selected particular facts of the evidence taken before the Committee of Common Council to shew that the charge of an attack by the military was unfounded; but when the soldiers were described to have rushed out with carbines and swords, to commence an attack upon the people, without distinction of age or sex, he must beg to ask, was it possible that such an attack could have been made without producing more mischief. Only one patient had been given to the Middlesex Hospital that day, nor was there any proof that a serious wound had been inflicted in any instance. He then must contend that no case for inquiry had been made out.

Mr. DENHAM contended the evidence had been most unfairly dealt with, defended the conduct of Mr. Walthman, and insisted on the propriety of going into the inquiry proposed by the present motion.

Mr. G. BANKES would say that Mr. Sheriff Walthman's having been for six days the public prosecutor of a particular body, viz. the Life Guards, was not a very likely person to keep the peace betwixt them and the people upon the occasion in question.—He could not refrain from expressing his abhorrence at a high public officer acting so improperly and so illegally in the performance of his duty.

Mr. H. G. BENNETT contended, that Mr. Sheriff Walthman did not disqualify himself from attending the funeral of these men, by having previously taken a part in the proceedings of the inquest. He acted in the discharge of an imperative duty in attending to preserve the peace. The Hon. Member declared his admiration and respect for the Life Guards to be as great as that of any person; and it was in justice to them, as well as to the people, that the motion be agreed to.

Mr. W. LAMB wished to know what were the motives of the persons who got up the funeral of the men which led to the disturbances at Knightsbridge? Who paid the expenses, and took the management of the procession? What possible motive could they have had, but that of adding to the excitation of the people, and taking advantage of the acts which they might thereby induce them to commit. Unless breaches of the law in the metropolis were discountenanced firmly and steadily, that House—and if they were to be attributed to the people, and that protection afforded to them which the name of "the people" carried with it, they would sooner or later find that the consequence would be dreadful bloodshed, either from the success of the turbulent, or the resistance necessary to be opposed to them by the military.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH opposed the motion. A censure had been thrown upon Ministers, for not letting the funeral pass through the City; he would say that, after that disgraceful scene—that profanation of all religion, which had taken place on the day when the Queen went in procession, in solemn mockery, to St. Paul's—and that too under the sanction of the public authorities in London, and so recently after the exposures which had taken place in the other House of Parliament—after such a shameful scene as that, it would have been a degradation to the Government, if they allowed the corpse of the Queen to be conveyed in funeral procession through the City.

Mr. HUME said that the Hon. Member for Dover had opposed the motion for an inquiry, and then attacked the persons who were concerned in the transactions. This was a direct insult to religion. If there ever was such a degree of hypocrisy as for men to have religion in their mouths, and any thing but Christian charity in their hearts, this was an instance of it.

The House divided—For the motion 56—Against it 184—Majority 128.

Mr. CALCRAFT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Salt Tax. He meant to propose the gradual reduction of the duties, which amounted to fifteen shillings, by five shillings per year, until the whole were extinguished. The Hon. Gent. then enumerated the periods of the progressive imposition of the tax, until, in the 48th of the late King, it arrived at the sum of 15 shillings per bushel, thus becoming an annual poll-tax of twenty-five shillings. It was a tax which pressed upon the labourer, the mechanic, and the artisan, in the proportion of ten to one, in comparison with the rich man. It also held out a strong temptation to crime in the district in which it was most produced.

Mr. DAVENPORT seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER differed in all the conclusions which had been drawn by the Hon. Member; and after what Parliament had already done to reduce taxation, and after it had pledged itself to maintain the Sinking Fund, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) called upon the House to resist any further encroachments upon the Revenue. He resisted the motion upon general grounds, upon the resolutions which the House had adopted this Session, and which could not be departed from consistently with public honour or public interest. He should, therefore, move the previous question.

The motion was supported by Lord Normanby, Mr. Egerton, Sir J. Coffin, Mr. Curwen, Mr. J. Smith, Sir F. O'Mononey, Sir J. Sebright, Mr. Gipps, Mr. Bennett, Sir C. Burrell, Sir T. Lethbridge, Sir E. Knatchbull, &c.; and opposed by Mr. Lyttleton, Alder. Ereygate, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c.—The House divided—For the motion, 165—For the previous question, 169—Majority against it, 4.

(For continuation of Debates see page 510.)



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We had no intention of reflecting on Mr. WRIGHT in our Paper of last Sunday, in requesting our correspondents to address their communications to our Office, instead of his shop in Fleet-street.

Our numerous correspondents must remain unanswered till next week. We have received the following sums—  
Mesech and Bee, friends to religion, morals, and female delicacy £5 0 0  
Two True Blue Ladies, from Ipswich 2 2 0

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

At one period of the week 5 per Cent. Navys attained 103½; since which they have been depressed to 102½. Consols for Account were at one period as high as 79½, but on the settling day (Thursday) they fell to 78½, and ultimately closed at 78½. The extreme fluctuations of this Account have been above 3½ per Cent. For the Account terminating the 11th proximo, the operations have already been extensive, and the prices have advanced to 79½; the subsequent depreciation (78½ this morning) must be attributed to the defeat of Ministers; the closing price, however, was 79½ sellers.

Foreign securities, with the exception of Spanish, have engaged but little attention. The following are the last quotations:—Spanish Bonds (old) 62½, (new) 60 ex Dividend; Prussian 89½; Danish 85½; Colombian 95.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	India Bonds . . . . .	38 39
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. 1 d 1 p p	
3½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	500l. p 1 p
4 per Cent. . . . .	Small . . . . .	1 4 p
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .	Con. for Acc. . . . .	79 8½ 9½
Long Annuities . . . . .	Omnium . . . . .	

## FRENCH FUNDS, Feb. 27.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . . . .	90-60	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . . . . .	1390
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-25 3mo. 25-15	

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 3.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL'S speech, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday evening will, we are convinced, by all unbiased men, be admitted to have been most clear, and most satisfactory.

In speaking of the distresses of the country, his Lordship alluded to a subject, which we do not think had before been touched upon, as a proof that the cry of distress is made more of for political purposes than it deserves to be—we mean the present prosperity of the SAVINGS BANKS. It appears that the labouring and humble classes of society have actually saved and vested in the funds in the space of the last twelve months, the sum of ONE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY POUNDS.

Surely it must be satisfactory to know this fact, as a set off against the melancholy statements which such sweet soft-hearted persons as NIHIL BENNETT, and his amiable associates dole out with sorrowful faces and maudlin tears; and if it be satisfactory in this point of view, it is still more so, if taken as a test whereby to judge of the progressive improvement in our circumstances; for the amount paid into these Savings Banks during the last year, 1821, nearly doubles any former contributions for the same space of time.

Relatively to our commerce, the statements of his Lordship were equally gratifying. It will be seen that, during the last thirty-three years, (twenty-five of which we have been carrying on the arduous, costly, and glorious war for our freedom), the exports from the country have increased from TWELVE to FORTY MILLIONS annually—the imports from SEVENTEEN to THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS.

One part of his Lordship's *exposé* certainly puts us in possession of a curious enough illustration of the homely proverb of "Far-fetched and dear bought!"—we mean that, which shews the extraordinary increase in the consumption of TEA in the space of time above alluded to, from SIXTEEN MILLIONS of pounds annually to TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS.

The increase of consumption might perhaps be accounted for, by the increase of the human race during that period, but when we find that the duty upon this national prejudice (for so we consider it) has risen, during that period, from thirteen to ONE HUNDRED per cent. it should seem that the heavy taxation of useless luxuries, even amongst the lowest classes, (where the mass of inveterate tea-drinkers are to be found,) rather increases than checks the consumption of the article taxed.

LORD LANSDOWNE, who is considered by the WHIGS as a most admirable theoretical financier, approved of almost all LORD LIVERPOOL'S measures, and, we are happy to say, strongly supported the principle of the Sinking Fund; indeed, were that principle vitiated, we think it requires no extraordinary capacity to anticipate who, would be the first to awaken the public creditors to a sense of the injury done to them by the violation of the national faith.

Some few of the poor ranting Whiglings have gone too far—they have over-acted their parts, and the sweet fellows will be left eventually by the constitutional oppositionists of Administration, (to be sure there are not many of them,) and being utterly despised by the real friends of the KING and CONSTITUTION, we shall have them a RUMP of themselves, which, as it is said rumps always do, between the two stools, must very shortly come to the ground.

THERE is certainly one tax which might be imposed, at which nobody, we think, could grumble—at least, no Constitutional Englishman, let him be of what class he might. We mean an income, or property-tax, of 20 per cent. upon all absentees, living out of the British Empire, and not holding office, civil or military, rendering their residence abroad necessary.

There are, upon a moderate calculation, five and twenty thousand English in PARIS alone; TOURS swarms with them; while BOULOGNE, CALAIS, and the various French towns, are thronged almost to the same extent.

From one subject alone we should receive ten thousand pounds per annum—we mean PRINCE LEOPOLD, who draws

fifty thousand pounds per annum out of ENGLAND (exclusive of the sale of fir-trees and green-grocery at Claremont,) and who chooses to spend nothing in it.

The effect of such a tax would be duplex, and must, in every instance, either compel the absentees to contribute their share to the support of the nation, whence they derive their income, or force them to return and spend their money amongst their own countrymen.

OUR readers will perceive that MINISTERS have been in a minority, and that two of the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY are to be reduced.

This, no doubt, will give great pleasure to the unenlightened part (by far the most considerable) of the WHIGS and RADICALS; but their triumph is not so great—it is something of the nature of that spoken of by the poet, of which he says,

—“It is so great, because it is so small;”

to which any modern wag, with justice equal to that of the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, might supply the next line—

“Then were it greater were it none at all.”

For the fact is, that as MINISTERS have always declared such a measure likely to be highly injurious to the country, they have, by suffering the Opposition to carry their point, shifted upon their shoulders the responsibility of a reduction, of which, having once expressed the opinion which they did, they never could voluntarily have admitted.

FEW things, as instances of that consistency for which the WHIGS are so celebrated, is more entertaining than the opposition of MR. CREEVEY and his friends to the PENSION BILL.

Nobody who does not know the whole state of the case can possibly appreciate their hostility to the BILL, as standing part of the law of the land at this moment; and those who do; know the fact to be, that year after year, a Bill was brought into Parliament by the OPPOSITION, for the abolition of sinecures, and to empower the Crown, in lieu of such sinecures, to remunerate, by pension, certain classes of retired public servants.

This Bill, so brought in by the Opposition, regularly passed the Commons, and was as regularly thrown out in the Lords, till the year 1816, when the measure was carried, as proposed by the OPPOSITION.

Upon the *very principles laid down by them*, and nearly in their own words, the Bill in question was prepared by my LORD LONDONDERRY, MR. DAVIES GILBERT, &c. and became, as we before observed, in due course, the LAW OF THE LAND.

In the year 1822, MR. CREEVEY, MR. TIERNEY, and so on, set all their wit and labour in force against this very Bill, the principle of which is *their own*, and which, as long as it was opposed by GOVERNMENT, they advocated, night after night, and year after year.

That the effect of their labours is a resolute opposition to every thing emanating (even at their own suggestion) from Administration, is clear; but the cause of this violent commotion, we must beg to refer to.

The Crown has granted, upon this Bill, a pension of three thousand pounds per annum, to LORD SIDMOUTH; and this (so sparingly have the favours been administered), is the first pension so granted since the passing of the Act.

When it is considered, that LORD SIDMOUTH, after having filled the Chair of the House of Commons for many years, with a talent and dignity confessed and admitted on all hands, retired from that high office—without a pension!!

When it is considered, that my LORD SIDMOUTH subsequently became Prime Minister of the Country, and that during the period in which he held office, one opinion only was entertained of his character and integrity, and that he quitted that office—without a pension!!

When it is considered that, at the time when these very WHIGS were, by an ugly mischance, in office—and when they were anxious to collect *all the talents* of the country, they—the Whigs—solicited this very LORD SIDMOUTH to join them, as LORD PRESIDENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S Councils, (an office, the first in rank amongst HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers,) which office he did hold, and from which office he actually retired—without a pension!!

When it is considered, that in all the arduous and troublesome times of later date, his Lordship has filled the office of SECRETARY OF STATE for the Home Department, with a firmness unshaken, and humanity (as far as consistent with his duty) mingled with a kind attention to every appeal, and a suavity of manner most remarkable; and when it is recollected, that he has retired from that office—without a pension!!

When all these things are considered—when it is known that his LORDSHIP'S patrimony is small—that the whole of his life has been spent in the toils of office, which he has left with a character pure and unimpeached; and remember, that without this grant, his LORDSHIP would, in his latter days, retire into his private circle, in all probability, poorer than upon his first entrance into the world, and that too, after having, at different periods, filled ALL the very highest offices of the State, we are inclined to believe that a less judicious choice of a stumbling-block to Ministers never was made.

If any man in the country is deserving of the pension, LORD SIDMOUTH is that man; and however droll the opposition of the WHIGS may appear, (considering where the Bill originated) their consistency generally, is not less whimsical than their hostility, particularly in the case of my LORD SIDMOUTH.

It seems that our Paper is in a very extraordinary state—every body praises us—every body reads us; but, as to writing us, every body disowns us.

First of all, we had THEODORE HOOK, with his back up, because he was suspected to be BULL; as if he would not jump for joy if he had written any one of our articles. Then

we have a certain Nobleman, now on the Continent, (who shall be nameless), “vowing to God he never wrote in BULL.” Then MR. CROKER, by implication, assures the country that HE has nothing to do with us. And, at the same time, the *Morning Chronicle's* “gentleman in every respect,” (who goes by the name of LUTTRELL,) denies the charge of being an Editor.

MR. CROKER'S lashing of the Scotch Doctor was so admirable, that we cannot find it in our hearts to be angry with him for cutting us. We knew all along that he had nothing to do with us, and that, to the best of our belief, he never wrote a line in the Paper; but we were not such noodles as to come forward and say so—his name is a tower of strength—why should we be anxious to disavow him?

It is curious enough that the BISHOP OF NORWICH has never been suspected of our editorship. We have heard him whispered that we are indebted to him for some *jeux d'esprit*—but we do not believe it. It is not likely that a person of his cloth and character should descend to trifle. Somewhat of his son, the ARCHDEACON, but he is not clever enough.

It therefore appears a curious fact, that every body does BULL; but the wonder ceases when we remember, that the right men have not been yet hit upon. We do not wish to involve people in hot-water—but let any WHIG ask CREEVEY whether he wrote our song of the “BLACK WIG,”—and he will say by way of answer.

THE anxiety with which the Radicals bring forward HUNT'S case, was hardly wanting to corroborate all we have ever said of their genuine patriotism.

We always knew whence their affection for HUNT'S successor, the late QUEEN CAROLINE arose. They found in her leader likely to be far more popular than HUNT, from his attaching to her rank and sex; and, therefore, while she lived to serve their purposes better, HENRY HUNT, who, previous to her arrival, had been their *Magnus Apollo*, and who had his processions and subscriptions, was left to sigh in lament in Ilchester Gaol, and drink dirty water, (which considering the cheapness of the article, might surely be administered clean), and be subjected to all the inconveniences of ill-treatment.

While rogues could be hired to paddle through the mud of Hammersmith, and fools be taught to think them patriots while CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK was at Brandenburg, and her hand forth-stretched to be kissed by coal-heavers and cobblers, HUNT was never thought of; but now that she is gone, Brandenburg-House empty, and the chairs and tables twice sold, the privations and distresses of the Patriot HUNT are again brought to notice.

We sincerely believe that Ilchester Jail was ill-conducted, and that BRIDLE, the jailor, (though he is our friend), was properly dismissed; yet we believe that more than one-half the allegations against the present Governor to be true; made; if they are not, farther reform certainly does seem necessary. But what we question is, the sincerity of the real patriots who take the case under their fostering care.

We are led to this doubt by a feeling, in which something like jealousy is mingled. It is notorious to every body, that we are cooped up in prison, as some of us indeed have been twice—both times at the instance of NIHIL GREY BENNETT; yet he never has visited us, or made the smallest enquiry into our condition or treatment.

To be sure, we do not complain of dirty water, because liquor is one which we do not very much taste; but it would be soothing to us if the dear, amiable, nice, little philanthropist, who sent us here, were to call in now and then, and that we were as comfortable as could be expected.

We are afraid that NIHIL GREY BENNETT'S amiable disposition will not lead him to the enquiry; but lest he should be disposed to inconvenience himself about us, we think but fair to inform him, that we are quite well in health—worse in spirits, and staunchly unshaken in those principles which we have (we trust not ineffectually) advocated in BULL.

No man has a right to expect luxury in gaol; nor should prisons be made so very convenient and agreeable as to neutralize the effect to be given to the laws. On the other hand, most certainly, no gaoler should be suffered, wantonly, of his own will, to increase the severity of judgment; and therefore, an investigation into the Ilchester affair will, if good, let the motives for bringing it forward be what they may.

It will be seen that, as we announced last Sunday, the Norfolk patriarchal patriot COKE has (as we said speaking of LORD ALBEMARLE'S wedding the week before,) REARRED married LADY ANNE KEPPEL.

The MORNING POST in reporting this whimsical anecdote, adds, that “the COUNTESS of ALBEMARLE entertained select party of fashionables.” Her Ladyship need not have exerted herself greatly upon the occasion, for a more exhausting affair has not happened for some years past.

To add to the drollery of the thing, where in the name of Cockneyism do our readers imagine the “happy couple” went to spend the honey moon?—in the sequestered shade of—PADDINGTON!!!

“The Captain's a bold man.”

We confess that we are seriously grieved at the necessity we feel for mentioning the names of the two ladies, upon the occasion of noticing these weddings.

One of them is young and lovely, and the other in every respect amiable; and we sincerely wish them every happiness. But they are so inseparably connected and mixed up in our affairs, that not to mention them was an impossibility.

The necessity of alluding to the subject, as far as relates

he Noble and venerable Bridegrooms, cannot but be evident. The notoriety they have gained by spouting at tavern dinners and public meetings about *discretion* and *economy*, fades before that which they have acquired by their private illustrations of the doctrines they affect to inculcate.

What man, after seeing LORD ALBEMARLE, with nine children, marry MR. COKE's niece, and MR. COKE, at 74, marry one of LORD ALBEMARLE's daughters, of 18, would lend a serious ear to their monitory harangues to the people? for if upon the score of *economy* we are silent, on that of *DISCRETION* we think nobody can doubt.

It is said that the answer given to enquiries at Paddington on Wednesday, was, that MR. COKE was as well as could be expected, and that LADY ANN was THE SAME as the day before.

DOCTOR HUME has been just admitted a member of BROOKES's. This is worthy of remark, as we believe him to be the first Assistant-Surgeon in the Honourable East India Company's service who ever attained to such a distinction.

We understand that the Doctor has already set on foot an investigation into the sums and amounts received by the servants of the Club, as wages or remuneration; also the *net* value of fish and counters—the quantity of cinders and dust disposed of annually—the price actually charged for cards and other necessaries—*putting out* the lights, which are to be detailed in a more enlarged statement.

The effect of these proposed measures have already been *beneficially* felt by the rapid increase in the price of re-packed playing cards, and wax-ends, in the neighbourhood of Park-place.

We have had several communications sent us to prove that DOCTOR HUME was recognised by the prophetic genius of HORACE, and one young gentleman from Eton has furnished us with a few quotations in support of the supposition.

In Ode III. 30. 12. we have an allusion to his rise—

"Ex Humili potens."

"From a surgeon to an M.P."

And if (considering JOSEPH's birth and parentage) we read the last of the three words, as *he* certainly would pronounce it, "*POT-ens*," the allusion is clearer and more striking, though perhaps in an inverted sense.

We then have—

"Ne quis HUMASSE velit."—2. S. 3. 187.

"Let no quiz call HUME an ass."

Again—

"HUMESCIT poculis modicis lætius."

"HUME particularly enjoys his modicum of Herefordshire cup."

In the third Ode we have—

"HUMILI modo loqui."

Which evidently means—

"To talk Scotch like HUME."

In the second Ode—

"Per HUMEROS nascuntur leves plumæ."

"HUME looks very like a goose."

And subsequently we have—

"Humanis rebus gaudes illudere."

"Every body loves to laugh at HUME."

"Humana divinaque," alludes, no doubt, to HUME and the young lady, who was wont to travel with him dressed up as a boy, which is also touched upon in the line,

"Humo addigit particulam divinæ auræ."

And if we may judge by the

"Humum lagonibus exhaurebat,"

the Doctor was obliged to bleed freely—"that

"Quantiunt candidæ pedes,"

infers that the ladies kicked the Doctor with their fair feet, we do not mean to say; but we can have little doubt that he was ill-treated by the sex, for we find in another place—

"Humor furtim labitur ingenas."

Which clearly proves that "HUME fell crying."

The line in the third Ode—

"Humum udam virtutis fugientem pennâ spernit,"

means that WE are in the habit of lashing HUME; and having brought these specimens of ancient poetry, to show what was thought of the DOCTOR formerly, we shall merely add—

"Procumbit HUMI BOS!"

And let BULL fall foul of HUME in the following entirely new song, entitled and called

O, WHAT WILL BECOME OF ME?!

A New Scotch Song, to an Old Scotch Tune.

The House, which was used to cheer,

Is now more inclin'd to laugh;

And many, who thought me a Seer,

Begin to think me a calf;

And 'tis oh, what will become o' me?

O, what shall I do?

The Whigs grow suspicious, and some o' my

Radical cronies look blue—

—ue, ue, ue,

Radical cronies look blue!

In India I first rose to sight,

As Paymaster, Surgeon, and Clerk;

Fat bullocks I bought in the light,

And sold them again in the dark.

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

I grew pretty rich, in a summary

Way—which is nothing to you—

—ou, ou, ou, &c.

I heard that the House call'd the Commons,

Was venal, and stupid, and base;

And I felt in my bosom, a summons

To fill so congenial a place.

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

The voters they ask'd a large sum o' me,

Which I paid—with a larger in view!

—ew, ew, ew, &c.

So, when I got into the House,

I voted with LORD CASTLEREAGH;

But sat quite as mute as a mouse,

Because—I had nothing to say;

But I thought of what would become o' me,

And prizz'd at what I should do,

I question'd SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY,

Who bid me do nothing but boo—

—oo, oo, oo, &c.

Th' d, and I voted, quite dumb,

I think it was two or three year,

Expecting some profit to come,

But it seem'd not a whit the more near.

And 'twas O, what will become o' me?

O, what must I do?

The Ministers make a mere hum o' me,

And give me no share of the brew—

—ew, ew, ew, &c.

No longer the shape of their stories,  
I began to talk loud and look big;  
A very small man among the Tories,  
Is a very great man as a Whig!  
And 'tis O, what did become o' me?  
O, what did I do?  
I rattled, and seated the b—o' me  
On the bench of the Radical crew—  
—ew, ew, ew, &c.

I hasten'd my genius to show,  
Though I dealt not in figures of speech;  
But speaking of figures, we know,  
Is *even* in MABERLY's reach!  
And 'tis O, what did become o' me?  
O, what did I do?  
I proved, with a great deal of mummery,  
One and one to be equal to two!  
—wo, wo, wo, &c.

I wish I had stuck to that text;  
My fame had continued alive—  
But, alas, I grew bold, and tried next  
To prove two and two to make five:  
And 'tis O, what did become o' me?  
O, what did I do?  
I swore it, and WALTER and FINERTY  
Promised to bluster it through—  
—ough, ough, ough, &c.

But there was fellow called CROCKER  
Who never was heard of before,  
And with the assistance of COCKER  
He showed two and two to make four.  
And 'tis O, what did become o' me?  
O, what did I do?  
He proved all my arguments, flummery,  
And all my figures, untrue—  
—ue, ue, ue, &c.

The Navy I next took in hand,  
And I just mistook houses for ships;  
And, mixing the sea and the land,  
Made seventeen millions of slips.  
And 'tis O, what will become o' me?  
O, what shall I do?  
CROCKER took down every sum o' me,  
And showed not a sum to be true—  
—ue, ue, ue, &c.

The devil take the ominous name!  
The CROCKERS and CROCKERS and COCKERS!  
They're destined to put me to shame,  
And leave me the bye-word of mockers.  
And O, what will become o' me?  
O, what shall I do?  
The newspapers make quite a drum o' me,  
And keep up a pretty tattoo—  
—oo, oo, oo, &c.

In vain would I eat back each word,  
And shift, or deny, or explain;  
I am *timed*, like a poor captive bird,  
And I hoot, and I flutter in vain!  
And 'tis O, what will become o' me?  
O, what shall I do?  
None to the rescue will come o' me,  
Except an attorney and Jew—  
—ew, ew, ew, &c.

My fame to its dregs is ran down!  
Even COKE will no longer believe!  
Addresses, from county or town  
I never again shall receive!  
And 'tis O, what will become o' me?  
O, what shall I do?  
My cider is changed into mum—ah, me!  
Gold boxes and tankards, adieu—  
—eu, eu, eu, &c.

\* Scotch broth. † Quere, an owl?

#### TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—Yesterday was the day appointed for taking into consideration the Agricultural Distress, and a meeting in our market-place was the result. "The heavens shone auspiciously," and it was amazing to see the motley group of self-elected orators that crowded the platform. MR. GEORGE ADAM BROWNE, a Fellow of Trinity College, (and an odd fellow it is,) opened the proceedings. He began, with much reason, lamenting that the task he had undertaken had not fallen into abler hands; and after an eloquent speech, in which he *satisfactorily* proved to us, that we are all ruined, he *whined* out a string of resolutions, to the same old tunes so much now in vogue—Agricultural distress—excessive taxation—and the national debt. These resolutions were seconded by a well-fed, corpulent-looking gentleman, who, in *four words*, seconded the resolutions, and then retired from observation, probably aware how badly his personal appearance harmonized with the distress they had met to lament over. And now started up COUNSELLOR PRIME, and a very prime speaker, I assure you, he is. Reform was the burden of his song, although he commenced by telling us that he had determined to avoid it; and he concluded it by proposing yet another resolution, the truth of which you will readily admit: "That such meetings as the present one are fruitless, and a mere loss of time, since all petitioning is vain!" The Rev. MR. MABERLEY next exposed his cadaverous visage in the front of the balcony, and informed us that beer, at 3d. a pot, would be cheaper than beer at 6d. a pot—and, amongst other truisms, asserted, "*suo periculo*," that we should all be much richer, if there were fewer demands upon our pockets. He alluded to his feelings of humanity! What those are, they can best tell who were perusers of a brutal pamphlet he published some years since, on the accidental death of a young Collegian.

He spoke of starvation—but here again he was unfortunate; for no sooner were the deadly words uttered, when "PIES, HOT!"—"Hot Pies!" exclaimed, in a Stentorian voice, by a *pieman* below the scaffolding, chimed in with his tale of distress, and had a most ludicrous effect.

A MR. WELLS, a little gentleman, without a nose, an attorney in this county, is the last of the speakers that I shall take notice of; after echoing the sentiments of every one that had gone before him, he made an allusion, and an impertinent one, to the body of the University, many members of which were present. Hitherto they had taken no part in the proceedings of the day—but singled out as they were—they did, as undoubtedly they had a right to do, in the most unqualified manner, express their disapprobation of the speaker's sentiments. But no—the liberty of the subject, like the Irishman's reciprocity, *appeared* to be "*all on one side*." No sooner had they groaned down the little noseless speaker, than they were attacked, in the proportion of fifty to one, by many hundreds of the lowest rabble, headed by a prize-fighter from Chesterton. The Gownsmen, however, being reinforced, resisted their brutal assault, and the little Spartan-like band of rising heroes, after more than an hour's contest, remained masters of the field.

G. G.

Cambridge, Feb. 28.

#### LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Thursday, arrived yesterday; their contents possess some interest. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday has the following account of the attempt to excite disturbances in Saumur.

On Sunday, the 24th instant, General Berthon, accompanied by Delon, Ex-Lieutenant of Artillery, set off from Thouars, at the head of fifty armed men, bearing the tri-coloured flag and cockade, and proceeded for Saumur. His progress was stopped at the bridge Thouet, by a detachment of the Students of the Military School at Saumur, who precipitately mounted on horseback at the first intelligence of this criminal project. General Berthon's troop fled in the direction of Doue. They were instantly pursued, and orders have been given to surround them on all sides.

PARIS, FEB. 26.—A correspondence from Augsburg, received to-day, says, "It is affirmed that a new delay has been granted to the Porte, to answer in a satisfactory manner to the Russian ultimatum; this delay will expire on the 15th March, when, according to all probability, war will be declared."—It is affirmed that the Cabinet of Vienna has rather modified its policy, and that it is not disinclined to join the Powers who desire to guarantee an arrangement favourable to the Greeks.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Tuesday, Prince de Talleyrand and Baron de Barante opposed, the Duke de Fitz-James and the Minister of Foreign Affairs supported—and the Marquis de Lally-Tollendal spoke on the Periodical Press *project*.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cornet d'Incourt made a Report on the Expenditure Budget. It was agreed that the discussion on the Finance Laws shall commence immediately after the close of the pending debate on the Public Accounts of 1820.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.—Since the arrival of the last courier from Vienna new hopes of peace are indulged. The English and Austrian Ambassadors have frequent communications with the Dragomans. The news received from Odessa state, that the Deputation of the Greeks was not admitted to an audience of the Emperor at St. Petersburg, which has also caused an agreeable sensation.

A Dutch mail to the 28th ult. also arrived yesterday. An article from Petersburg, dated the 6th ult. states that the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael have left to go to the Corps of the Guards, which is with the first army under the command of General Sacken.—In the night of the 22d Jan. (old style) they were visited by a most dreadful storm from the N. W. far exceeding all the storms of the last autumn. The ice on the Neva was broken up; the river and all the canals overflowed their banks.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 22.—On the 3d of this month, (the same day as the above-mentioned storm at St. Petersburg), we had the most violent storm ever remembered here, which continued 24 hours. The barometer was lower than it has been for 55 years—namely, at earthquake. Many houses are damaged; in the country, roofs were carried away, farms blown down, trees torn up by the roots, &c.

At a special ordination held in St. Martin's Church, on Sunday morning last, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, the following gentlemen were admitted into the holy Orders of Priests and Deacons—viz. Deacons—Mr. W. Pashley, St. John's coll. Cam.; Mr. D. Jones, Catherine Hall, do.; Mr. J. J. Monypenny, Wadham coll. Ox.; Mr. F. Rouch, St. John's coll. do.; Mr. R. Monro, Merton coll. do.; Mr. J. Sneyd, Brasenose coll. do.—Priests—Mr. W. R. Payne, St. John's coll. Cam.; Mr. W. Strachan, of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, and of St. Mary's coll. St. Andrews; Mr. W. T. Leacock, Queen's coll. Ox.

At the fire which broke out yesterday morning, in Paternoster-row, by the active exertions of Mr. Bagster and his son, some important property was saved; but the loss is considerably beyond the sum for which he stands insured. The fire happened most untimely, for he had finished and got ready for publication, a second edition of the *Church Liturgy*, in eight languages, and a Polyglot edition of the New Testament, in modern languages. Mr. Bagster having taken the precaution of preserving his stereotype plates of the Polyglot Bible in arched vaults, with iron doors, it is hoped that they have not sustained damage: had not these plates been saved, the loss to the learned world would have been irreparable, as the destruction of the printed copies is total.

#### COURT OF CHANCERY.

SATURDAY.—*Contempt of Court*.—The Lord Chancellor having appointed this day for the final disposal of the property of Miss D. ew, who eloped, and was married to William Turner, for which offence they were committed to the Fleet Prison, occasioned the Court to be crowded. The auditory, however, left the Court much disappointed, in consequence of his Lordship being resolved to hear the case in his private room.

#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

SATURDAY.—*Fairman v. Ives*.—This was an action for a libel, brought by the plaintiff, a half-pay officer, against the defendant, a wine-merchant. The libel was alleged to be contained in a memorial presented to Lord Palmerston by defendant, in which the plaintiff was described as unprincipled and dishonest, and as having concealed himself to avoid payment of two acceptances, one for 100l. and the other for 75l. which the defendant held in his hands, and praying that the plaintiff's half-pay might be suspended till his residence was found out, and communicated to defendant. The plaintiff pleaded special damages, alleging that, in consequence of this representation, his pay had been suspended and promotion prevented.

The plaintiff, who conducted his own cause, called Lord Palmerston, the Judge Advocate, Mr. Merry, of the War Office, Sir G. Cockburn, and others, to prove his case; but their evidence went to prove that the bills had been due since 1812, and that the half-pay of the plaintiff's had not been suspended on this account, or had the letter of the defendant had any effect in impeding the plaintiff's promotion.—The Chief Justice summed up, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant. His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Lord Sidmouth were on the Bench, having been subpoenaed by the plaintiff, but they were not examined.

#### OLD BAILEY.

SATURDAY.—Sarah Davis, a young woman of decent appearance, was charged with having stolen, on the 12th of January, a watch and appendages, the property of Wm. Cadman. The prosecutor, about two years since, brought the young woman from the country, and having seduced her, left her friendless upon the town, being in the habit of seeing her sometimes and giving her a trifling sum of money; she was induced to accompany him to his master's stables in Weymouth-mews, when being intoxicated he went to sleep, and upon his awaking missed the young woman and his watch; he met her the next night in Bond-street, and took her to the watch-house. Prendergast, a constable, found the watch at the prisoner's lodgings. Prisoner in her defence said the watch had been given her to pledge.—The Common Sergeant said, that the disgraceful conduct of the prosecutor precluded the possibility of believing one word of his evidence and the Jury, concurring therein, immediately acquitted the prisoner.

Advertisement.—Caution to Families furnishing.—A very inferior imitation of Miles and Edwards's much-admired New French Stripes being now introduced by several houses, they consider themselves called upon to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are the original and only manufacturers of that fashionable article, so admirably adapted for drawing room, library, and bed room furniture. When it is considered that this is not only the most durable, but at the same time the least expensive description of Furniture, the manufacturers confidently look for a continuance of the high patronage they have already experienced. London printed Chintz Furnitures, Damasks, Moreens, &c. at nearly half their former prices.—No. 134, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.—Not connected with any other H-use.

#### SHIP NEWS.

Arrived	Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1	Dublin	.....	1	Malta	.....
1	Waterford	.....	1	France	.....
1	Guernsey & Jersey	.....	1	Hamburg	.....
1	Holland	.....	1	Flanders	.....
1	Gottenburgh	.....	1	Jamaica	.....
1	Lisbon	.....	1	Brazil	.....

DEAL, March 1. Wind S.W. Sailed the Zodiac, Hunter, for St. Helena. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28. The Champion, Lewes, from this port for Boston, was spoken 15 h Feb. in lat. 49. 30. long 15.; she had experienced very heavy gales of wind; a sloop was boarding them for a supply of water.

SHIELDS, Feb. 28. Arrived the Farmer's Adventure, Spicer, from Berwick to London, with her pumps choked, and must partly discharge to repair.

COWES, March 1. Arrived the Mary, Durant, from Berbee, in 53 days; was struck by a sea on the 8th ult. which carried away her jolly boat, bulwarks, and stanchion, and made her leaky.

PORTSMOUTH, March 1. Wind S.W. Arrived the Alfred Cutter, from Guernsey, with four of the crew of the British Army, including the master.

WHITBY, Feb. 28. This morning about 4 o'clock the weather being very hazy and much sea, the Elizabeth, Kinghorn, of Newcastle, and Barwell, Booth, of Sunderland, came ashore within the Whitby Rock, and were expected to be wrecked: crews saved.

ABERDEEN, Feb. 24. Put back the ship Graine, with the loss of Capt. Scoria, who was washed overboard and drowned on the 22d inst.



## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## FRIDAY.

The EARL OF BLESSINGTON gave notice that he should on Friday next bring in a Bill for regulating the Registering of Deeds in Ireland. Lord KING having heard various measures on the subject of alterations in the Corn Laws, wished to be informed from the Noble Earl (Liverpool) what opinion he entertained on the subject, if not as a Minister, at least as a man. If the agriculturists of the country were to be left at the mercy of a Committee of the other House of Parliament, then he (Lord KING) would say, "from such mercy good Lord deliver us!"

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL thought that no measure which the Committee of the other House could decide upon would tend to relieve the agricultural distress. For himself, he was decidedly against raising the price of corn; but he thought it might be expedient to adopt different regulations respecting importation from those which now existed. He submitted, whether it would not be expedient to adopt some specific scale of duty, to prevent a change from all prohibition whatever to an excessive prohibition.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## FRIDAY.

SIR R. SHAW gave notice of a motion for the 17th of April, to repeal the Window Tax in Ireland.

MR. WILMOT brought in a Bill for regulating the mode of maintaining Clergymen in Upper Canada, which was read a first time. The Bill was framed to prevent disputes as to the distribution of land for the support of the Church.

Petitions were presented from Taunton, Bolton, and Blackburn, and one from Mr. Hunt, complaining of the treatment experienced by Mr. Hunt in Ilchester Gaol, which led to some conversation between Mr. Warre, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. William Smith, (who thought Mr. Hunt had done a great public good), Mr. Bernal, Mr. Dickenson, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. P. Moore, and Mr. Ald. Wood.—They were laid on the Table. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

MR. BANKES, previous to going into a Committee, moved for certain returns connected with the Sinking Fund, shewing the amount, and how much of the national debt would be redeemed in ten years by the application of five millions.

MR. GRENELL wished to know whether the five millions was to operate in reduction of the debt by simple or compound interest, and how the excess of 260,000l. was to be disposed of.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that question was left open to Parliament. With respect to the excess of 260,000l. he was not prepared to answer.

In answer to a question from MR. TIERNEY.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY replied that the resolution of 1819 declared the expediency of setting apart a clear Sinking Fund of 5,000,000l. and as they had a clear surplus above that sum, it would be open for the consideration of Parliament, whether that surplus was to be applied for the remission of taxation, or for the acceleration of the liquidation of the National Debt. He had no hesitation in saying that, under the present circumstances of the country, the House would best exercise the discretion vested in them by applying the surplus of 1,400,000l. accruing from the reduction of the Navy Five per Cent. to the remission of taxation. But he did not mean to say that that mode was to be continued beyond the present pressure on agriculture.

MR. TIERNEY denied that so large a surplus as five millions existed. LORD ALTHORPE said the Noble Marquis had, on a former night, stated that five millions was to be applied to a remission of taxation.

Some further conversation ensued, principally on the necessity of simplifying the public accounts, and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of COL. DAVIES, a Return of all Officers dismissed from the service without trial by Courts Martial since 1793, was ordered to be laid before the House.

MR. COURTENAY gave notice that he should on Tuesday move for the revival of the Committee on Prison Laws.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

In answer to a question from SIR J. NEWPORT, the Right Hon. Gent. said it was not intended to make any allowance to brewers or maltsters for the stock in hand in consequence of the reduction in the Malt Tax.

MR. FARRAND observed, that being the case, the reduction of the Malt Tax could not operate as a measure of relief to agriculture; for that as no malt could be made until after the period when the discontinuance of the tax was to commence, the measure must be ineffective until the next year. Hitherto there had been a doubt as to the intention of Ministers upon this subject, and this doubt was the cause of the dull sales in the market since Monday: wheat was reduced three or four shillings a quarter; barley fell in the same proportion, as it was generally believed that the reduction of eight shillings a quarter on malt would not extend to the stock on hand.

The House went into a Committee, when SIR J. OSBORNE proposed, that a sum not exceeding 559,660l. be granted to his Majesty, "for the Wear and Tear of the Ships," in which he said 21,000 men are to serve for 13 lunar months, at the rate of 2l. 1s. per man per month.—Agreed.

SIR J. OSBORNE next proposed that a sum not exceeding 81,900l. be granted to his Majesty for Ordnance for Sea-service.—This motion, after a few observations from Mr. Hume, was agreed to.

SIR J. OSBORNE then moved the Ordinary and Extraordinaries, to the amount of 37,616l. 5s. 1d. be granted to his Majesty, to defray the charges of salaries and contingent expenses of the Admiralty Office for the year 1822. He stated, that under the head of the ordinary expenditure there was a reduction of 30,000l., and under that of the Extraordinaries a reduction of 771,000l. There was no item increased, except that of the widows' pensions to the amount of 75,000l. in consequence of the failure of the fund; and another of pensions and superannuations to certain officers.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY proposed to reduce this sum by 2000l. the amount of the salaries of two junior Lords of the Admiralty, being persuaded that, in the present state of the country, a saving to that amount ought to be made. He moved accordingly.

SIR G. COCKBURN called on the House not to be induced to lessen the number on the supposition that there was not sufficient to occupy them, for he could assure the House they had no want of employment. The amendment was supported by Mr. Bernal, Mr. Marryatt, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Ellison, Sir C. Cole, Mr. Lytleton, Mr. Egeron, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Gooch, and Mr. S. Wortley.

SIR GEORGE WARRENTER could assure the House, that the duties of the Admiralty Board was so laborious, that it was not in his power to be absent from London more than two months in the year: it was not to be expected that Members of that House would take on themselves a degree of labour which would be inconsistent with their comforts; and that must be the case if there were fewer Lords of the Admiralty than those at present in office.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY thought it could be no great economy to reduce the sum of 2,000l.; it would be a very proper thing to make this saving, if it could be made; and the advantage must depend on a balance between the profit and loss to the public. Gentlemen had talked of the great increase of the influence of the Crown; but he never could agree to any such doctrine as that which was so continually held forth, as that every person acting under the Crown was actuated by sordid feelings. He would always repel every insinuation of the kind, and deny that Ministers were actuated by any such sordid motives. There never was a period in our history when the influence of the Crown was so small as at present, and when popular influence was so great over the House of Commons. He objected to the principle of the motion, because it went to attack the influence of the Crown, which was by no means too great; and because it was pregnant with danger to the Constitution.

MR. S. WORTLEY said, there never was a time when the Crown had so little power. He thought the duty of that Board could be performed by a less number of Lords than the present; and it was on the ground of economy that he supported the motion of the Hon. Bart. The Committee then divided, when the numbers were—For the Motion 182—Against it 123—Majority against Ministers 54.

The next motion was, that a sum of 31,304l. be granted for defraying the expense of the Navy Pay Office.

MR. HUME moved to reduce this sum, and consequently, that there be introduced, as an amendment, the sum of 23,478l. which was a reduction of 7,826l. He had pursued that course which he thought right, he should have proposed the total abolition of the office, for in one of the Reports of the Finance Committee, its duty was considered to be merely that of a banker.

LORD ALTHORPE moved to report progress. The Committee then divided—For reporting progress, 21—Against it, 94—Majority, 73.—The original Resolution was then agreed to.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, FEB. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies is engaged in discussing, with the ordinary personalities and interruptions, the project concerning the regulation of the accounts of 1820.

The *Moniteur* contains an Ordinance of Louis XVIII. M. Laine, in Fisheries; and by another Ordinance, M. Pasquier, late Foreign Secretary, is granted a pension for his natural life of about 800l. per annum; M. Pasquier, late Minister of Marine, the tary, 480l. per annum; and M. Portal, late Minister of Marine, the tary, 480l. per annum.

The earthquake felt at Lyons about 9 A. M. on the 18th, was so violent that several houses in the streets Bombarde and St. John appeared to be shaken. At the same time a noise was heard like that of a loaded waggon passing over a draw-bridge. It was also felt by some persons in St. John's church. The same shock was felt pretty severely, at the same hour, at Bourg and Valence, where it also lasted only a minute.

M. Dupuy, formerly an officer of cavalry, and at present merchant at Nantes, has just been arrested by the Gendarmerie and confined in the prison at Bouffray, as implicated in the plot some time since discovered in that city.

TRIBUNAL OF THE FIRST INSTANCE, FEB. 23.—*Affair of the Will of Buonaparte*.—A considerable number of persons had collected to hear this singular law-suit between M. Lafitte and the Executors of Buonaparte's last Will. When the cause was called, M. Dupin, Counsel for Generals Bertrand and Montholon, desired it might be King's Counsel, immediately rose, and strangely disappointed the curious spectators, by the following motion:—"As the publicity of this cause might bring with it serious inconveniences, we require that it be pleaded with closed doors, on the day which it shall please the Court to determine."—After a short consultation, the Court, by the order of M. Moreau, its President, ordered that the pleadings of this cause shall take place with closed doors, on Monday, the 25th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning.—*Journal des Debats*.

The cause between M.M. Bertrand and Montholon on the one side, and M. Lafitte, the Banker, on the other, also proceeds, but with closed doors, and no part of the proceedings is given.

The tribunal adjourned to Tuesday, to hear the plea of M. Jacquinet de Pampelune, the King's Attorney.

The Council of War, assembled at Tours is occupied with the trial of eleven officers, some of whom belong to the Royal Guard. They are accused of having been the originators of the plot formed at the Military School at Saumur, the object of which was to overthrow the King's Government, and change the order of succession to the Throne.

According to a letter from Frankfurt, the best informed persons at Vienna no longer entertain any strong hopes of the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey.

ZANTE, FEB. 10.—The Consulate of France was burnt down, with every thing that it contained, in the last combat between the Greeks and Turks.—The Lord High Commissioner has returned from a tour which he has made to the southern parts of the island. A plan is in agitation for the erection of regular fortifications in the islands of Zephallonia, Zante, Ithaca, and Cerigo.

Speech delivered by the King of Spain on the closing of the Session of the Extraordinary Cortes, Feb. 14, 1822.—Gentlemen Deputies,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to announce to this august Assembly, that the legislative measures adopted within the period of these Extraordinary Cortes have so considerably advanced the great work of our political regeneration, that a few efforts more of the same nature will speedily carry it to the highest pitch of perfection.—I shall not stop to notice regularly the arrangements respecting the ports and custom-houses, nor the improvements made in the commercial tariffs, which, by enlarging their provisions, tend to extirpate smuggling, and present to our industry every excitement for its increase. But it is impossible to refrain from extolling with particular eulogium two great undertakings—namely, the territorial division of Spain, and that of the Penal Code, which was still more arduous and important, and the execution of which at this period is solely owing to the wisdom and zeal of the Cortes. Their names alone suffice to make known the value of these distinguished works, of which the necessity was evident, and the advantages of which, reserved for future times, cannot fail to be always manifest.—I congratulate myself on having to recapitulate these monuments of the Spanish character, which, firm in its purpose, always succeeds at last in accomplishing the most difficult and glorious designs; and this is its true device.—In retiring, therefore, Gentlemen Deputies, to your provinces, you will be accompanied by the national gratitude and by mine. I trust that by your patriotic virtues and wise councils you will contribute to maintain in the provinces public order and respect for the legitimate authorities, as the best means of consolidating the constitutional system, on the punctual observance of which depends the prosperity of this magnanimous nation.

Antigua Papers to the 16th January, states, that his Excellency the Captain General issued militia orders on the 17th December, proclaiming the island under martial law from the 23d of that month to the 28th; one order states that all slaves found with arms are to be seized, and the arms to be deposited in the arsenal. The persons claiming them are also to be proceeded against.

American Papers to the 1st ult. state, that in the House of Representatives on the 29th of January, resolutions were submitted to Congress, requiring the President to lay before the House all communications from the Governments of South America, declaring their independence, and the state of the war with Spain. Also all information with respect to the piratical depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States in the West Indies.

The Sierra Leone Papers give the names of the three French vessels, five Portuguese, and a Spanish vessel, all engaged in the Slave Trade, that had been boarded by the English brig *Snapper*. His Majesty's ship *Pheasant* had also boarded five Portuguese vessels, which were all fitted for slaves. The English ship *Myrmidon* had chased and boarded 16 slave vessels on the Leeward coast, all Portuguese.

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The *Limerick Telegraph* gives the following statement of outrages: An engagement took place on Monday last between the small detachment of the 42d and Palatine Yeomanry, from Askeaton, and a party of Whiteboys, who attempted to rescue one of their associates, and that it is ascertained that one of the latter is killed; several must have been wounded, as the military expended each 16 rounds of ball. The insurgents retreated into the wood near Askeaton.—On Monday, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, P. Petit, servant to W. Smyth, a Magistrate, returning to his master's house at Ballylin, from Adare, was way-laid near Garranbue Castle, by a party of ruffians, who murdered him in the most cruel manner. The unfortunate man received a duck shot in the right side; his back was completely burned, supposed from the shots being fired at a very short distance, and his skull fractured in three parts. Petit was a native of England. This moment (two o'clock) we have been informed that Ulick Burke, Esq. returning from his farm to his dwelling at New Bridge, was murdered within two hundred yards of the village of Cappa, in this county. This dreadful occurrence took place at the early hour of four o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, by a party of fellows, who lodged several shots in his body.—On Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, upwards of one hundred men, some on horseback, and a armed, attacked Willow-house, near Plassy, the seat of Captain Hickey, of the 7th door, smashing all the windows, and firing shots without intermission. Several of the party rushed up stairs. Capt. Hickey came out of his bedroom with a gun and took aim at the nearest man, but unfortunately it did not go off, and the ruffian fell down the stairs with fright; those in the rear pressed upon Capt. H. and secured his gun, and then commenced ill-using him. They took from Capt. H.'s dress-box a purse, containing near ten pounds in silver and gold, and with them a gun and two large pistols, and on retiring, left two sentinels at the door to prevent a pursuit being made.

On Monday night, numerous parties of Whiteboys were in motion from the borders of Kerry and county of Limerick, and having concentrated their forces, they demolished the barracks of Abbeyfeale, in a very short time, having considered it more expedient to take the reason for this work of destruction was, to conform to Captain Rock's house which may be occupied by the army.—Two men were brought here for assaulting some of the women of the Rifle Brigade on Sunday night last, coming through Knockderry to Newcastle.—On Monday night, Michael B. White, Esq. of Castle Mahon, was taken out of his house some distance, and placed on his knees; at the same time several guns and blunderbusses were presented at him. He was or-

dered to quit the farm, or the next visit would finally put a period to his existence. The fellows also destroyed all the windows, and chiefvously injured the furniture.—Last Saturday, at so early as 11 as four o'clock in the evening, a barbarous murder was committed at Tipperary, on John Shea, by four villains, who killed him with the murderers have escaped for the present.—On the night of Wednesday last, a house on the Fair-green of Holycross, was consumed by flames. The farm was lately taken by Mr. Bourke.—Two men have been arrested at Rathmore, for murdering Mr. Brereton; one of them named Michael Foley, is charged with using the scythe which was his arm.—A Privy Council assembled at the Castle on Tuesday night, which was attended by the Earl of Erroll, Lords Castlereagh and Bury, the Right Hon. W. Saurin, J. Radcliffe, Sir David James, Chief Baron, St. George Daly, &c. &c. when it was determined to place the City and County of Limerick under the operation of the surrection Act.

The *Dublin Patriot* contains the detail of an attack made by a party of disguised depredators on the cabin of a poor family at Blessington within nine miles of Dublin. The proprietor attempted to defend female kindred, whom the ruffians were barbarously beating, and one of the latter shot him dead at the feet of his grand-mother, who has been ever since in a state of insensibility.

The *Limerick News* contains an account of the forcible entry of seat of William Cox, Esq. of Ballynoe House, during the night of the 23d ult. Meeting with resistance, they shot Dennis Bowen, a servant of the family, through the heart.

SPECIAL COMMISSION AT CORK.—On Thursday last, John Langan, Garratt Cotter were found guilty of tendering unlawful oaths, and having, during the night of the 15th January last, assisted in compelling one Richard Reardon to quit his farm.—James Carthy found guilty for having, with several others not in custody, seized and compelled Thomas Evans to deliver up to them a sword. The appearance of Evans excited expressions of pity from all present, wounds upon his head and body were afflicting proofs of the torture with which he had been treated. He was borne into the Court supported whilst giving his evidence, being unable to stand on his weakness.—Denis Cronin, Edward Brien, Jeremiah Leary, and Kelly, were indicted under the Whiteboy Act, for unlawfully assembling on the 21st January last, and firing on the Earl of Bannagh several Magistrates at the head of a civil and military force. The former were found guilty, and the two latter acquitted. Cronin, however, was recommended to mercy on the evidence of Mr. James Carthy, who deposed, that he "was subject to fits, harmless, quiet, and had always conducted himself industriously and peaceably."

On Friday, Cornelius Rylahan, John Mahony, Daniel Brien, Rylahan and Denis Mayranan, were tried on an indictment charging them with aiding in the murder of Hugh Colohan on the 21st of last, when the Churchtown barracks were burned by a party of Whiteboys, and two police officers murdered. The three first-named prisoners were found guilty and the two last acquitted.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED ON THIRTY-FIVE WHITEBOYS.—The Jury who tried the above case were deliberating on their verdict, the several prisoners who had been convicted during the Commission were brought to the bar to be sentenced, which painful duty was performed by Baron McClelland with an impressive solemnity, and the awful sentence of the law on the 32 persons who had been convicted, intimating that the recommendation of the Jury was that of them would be transmitted to the proper quarter.

The verdict in the last reported case not having been returned, devolved upon Mr. Justice Moore to pass sentence upon the men convicted, which he did with solemn effect, and ordered their execution on Monday next, their bodies to be dissected and anatomized.

The Special Commission at Cork closed its labours on Saturday night, when the Judges left the city, escorted by a party of dragoons. The last trial was that of a tradesman named Heffernan, an indictment for selling ammunition, for the use of the Whiteboys. The Magistrates, having received information that the prisoner secretly vend gunpowder, sent a person named Fleming to him, who, on representing himself as an agent of the Insurgents, obtained two pounds, with the promise of a more ample supply, he next called. On the 26th Jan., Fleming again called, and again supplied with powder, balls, and flints; on this occasion a conversation also passed between the prisoner and Fleming, on the facts of the insurgents, which the prisoner said never would cease unless they formed a Sitting Committee of twelve, to regulate the business. The Magistrates, who were in ambush, and saw the parcel concluded, rushed in and apprehended Heffernan.

Baron McClelland said, the awful sentence of the law would be reserved until the decision of the Judges should be known.

The Attorney-General said, "in order to remove any erroneous impression that may exist as to the sentences already pronounced—there would be no commutation or mitigation whatsoever—they were to be all carried into execution. With regard to the others, the clemency of the Government may be exercised, and the parties only transported but that clemency, he felt it necessary thus publicly to declare, as entirely depend on the returning tranquillity of the country, as could be only sincerely evinced by the speedy and general surrender of arms."

The *Cork Intelligencer* states, that on Monday last, an express arrived in that city, with the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, giving the entire county of Cork under the operation of the Insurrection Act.—On Sunday last, three of the insurgents, capitally sentenced burning the barracks at Churchtown, on which occasion two police were murdered, were conveyed by a strong military escort from the gaol to Churchtown, where they were to suffer on Monday morning. The following executions are appointed:—four at Carrigrohilly, the 28th of Feb.; five at Deshure, on the 1st of March; six at Newmarket, on the 6th of March; and one at Kinsale, on the 8th March. Seventeen are respited until the 1st of April.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY.—*The King v. Dolby*.—This was an indictment by the Constitutional Association against the defendant, upon libel charges, at the Sittings after last Term, but the defendant tendered challenge to the array of common jurors, on the ground of incompetency in the Sheriff; the Court appointed tryers, who found the fact in the affirmative. In consequence of this, the proceedings were then quashed, and the *postea* was delivered to the defendant. So that, the prosecutors had caused new writs of *distraints* to be taken to two of the Coroners of the county of Middlesex, directing them to return a panel, with a sufficient number for the trial of the present indictment.—The Counsel for the prosecution prayed a *take*—the defendant objected to a *take* on two grounds; first, that it was incompetent to the Court, in criminal actions, to order a *take*; and such cases a writ of common law to the Coroners would be necessary to supply the talesmen. Secondly, that the Coroner ought not to be summoned a greater number of jurors than was necessary. The present instance, 48 had been summoned beside the Special Jury, it was from that number the talesmen were now to be selected.

The Chief Justice overruled the objection; the 35th Henry VI. provided against delay, by allowing the Sheriff to name as many talesmen as would fill up the deficiency. He was clearly of opinion that the 5th of William and Mary extended the remedy to criminal actions. On a review of those statutes, he had no doubt that it was competent to the Judge to call a *decem tales de circumstantibus*. With regard to the second objection, on the ground of partiality, there was nothing more done in the present case than in all others.

For the defendant it was urged that the Coroners had very important duties to perform in distant parts of the county, and that it was very hard if they were obliged to attend the Court on every occasion. There were many cases where two Sheriffs joined in the return and only one attended.

The Chief Justice thought the objection valid, and found him bound to yield to it. It would be useless to let the trial go on, as the objection might hereafter render it abortive, whatever way the result should go.—Thus the proceedings again are quashed.

WEDNESDAY.—*The King v. Collins and Others*.—The indictment charged T. Collins, Esq., Sir N. Conant, and S. Mills, Esq., Licenses Magistrates of the county of Middlesex, with unlawfully and corruptly conspiring to withhold a license from James Meeke, in consequence of his having ceased to employ Messrs. Meux, Reid, and Co. as brewers. There were counts not charging a conspiracy, but on corrupt refusal of the license from the same motive.—James Meeke the prosecutor, in 1814, purchased the lease of an alehouse, called Green Man, in St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell. Finding himself want of capital, he applied to Meux, Reid, and Co., who lent him £1000 on a mortgage of his lease. After a time, he procured Barclay & Co. to take up the mortgage, and transferred his custom to them. In 1816, his license was suspended by the Magistrates. The subject again brought under discussion, and the question being put to the

the defendants, Mr. Mills and Sir N. Conant, with Dr. Gaskell, voted against the license; it was rejected without the vote of Mr. Collins, who was chairman. In 1817 and 1818, Meeke applied to the Magistrates on a petition signed by the parish officers of both parishes in Clerkenwell, and several inhabitants, for a renewal of his license, but in both instances without success.—The Jury retired for nearly an hour and a half, and on returning into Court found a verdict of *Guilty* against all the defendants on the last count of the indictment only, which did not charge the conspiracy, but the corrupt refusal of the license.

**THURSDAY.**—*The Apothecaries Company v. Roby.*—This was an action to recover from the defendant certain penalties imposed by the 55th Geo. III. on all persons (not practising as Apothecaries at the time) who should, after the passing of the Act, practise as Apothecaries.—Several persons, who gave the defendant the greatest credit for skill and capacity, were called, some of whom proved him to have practised as an Apothecary after the passing of the Act, and others proved his having acted previously to the passing of the Act, but he had not at the time served more than three years and a half of his apprenticeship.—The Jury retired for a few minutes, and on their return delivered a verdict for the plaintiffs on the 1st count—Damages, 20l.; and for the defendant on all the other counts.

**FRIDAY.**—*Protheroe v. Frost.*—This was an action for an alleged libel; the damages were laid at 5,000l.—The parties were neighbours, residents of Newport, Monmouthshire. The plaintiff was a banker, an under-sheriff, and an attorney; the defendant a shopkeeper. The latter, in the shape of a letter, had written a libel on the former, charging him with subornation of perjury, with packing a Jury, and with ruining, by extortion, the brother of the defendant.—The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1000l.

#### OLD BAILEY.

**WEDNESDAY.**—William Merry, carman to Messrs. Meux & Co., and Richard Samme were indicted; the former for stealing a quantity of malt, and the latter for receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Merry was a carman, employed to remove part of a large quantity of malt from the Lee River; and the other prisoner was hostler at the White Hart, Newington. On the day in question, Merry was seen to take the malt out of the cart, and put it into a shed rented by Samme, and of which he had the key.—*Guilty.*—Robert Nicholls, another carman in the same employ, was indicted for a similar offence, and found *Guilty.*—The Judge sentenced Merry and Nicholls to seven, and Samme to 14 years transportation.

Solomon Holloway was indicted for obtaining by fraud a quantity of silks, muslins, &c. the property of Messrs. Watson and Co. on the 15th of Nov. last. The prisoner called at the house on Holborn-hill, and produced a letter addressed to Stock, Cooper, and Co. formerly the names of the firm, signed "Sarah Holloway," and contained an order for the prosecutors to send to Mrs. Holloway a certain number of yards of twilled sarsonet and some muslin for dresses for herself and daughters. The prisoner was requested to call again in an hour, and inquiry was made while made at Mr. Taylor's respecting Mrs. Holloway. And the answer being perfectly satisfactory, the goods were delivered to the prisoner when he returned. The prisoner denied the charge, and called Jeremiah Sindred, who was in company with the prisoner on the day mentioned in the indictment, from four o'clock until nine, at the Flower-pot, in Bishopsgate-street. A constable voluntarily swore, that the witness was the person who put in bail for him, and he believed would swear any thing. The Jury found him *Guilty.*—The prisoner was again indicted for a similar offence in obtaining goods to the amount of 100l. The prisoner, in this instance, ordered the most costly bed furniture, which he said was to be put on the beds usually occupied by the Judges on the Circuit, and who always put up at Manor House. The same evidence, as on the former trial, was again adduced, and the Jury found him *Guilty.*

**THURSDAY.**—James Edrop was indicted for stealing a gold watch and appendages from Mr. John Middleton, in the Strand, on the 15th of August, 1820, while the Middlesex Address was going up to the late Queen. Mr. Middleton deposed to the circumstance of being hustled by a gang of 15 or 20 persons, opposite the end of Southampton-street, and robbed of his watch and pocket-book.—The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

James Thatcher was indicted for stealing a considerable quantity of waste paper, the property of Messrs. Nicholls, of the Votes Printing-office, and William Eaton, for feloniously receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.—The charge against the prisoner Thatcher, was proved by several witnesses. For Eaton, it was proved that he had purchased the paper in a regular manner, and at a fair price. He received a good character, and was not called upon for a defence.—The Jury found Thatcher *Guilty.*

John White, a person of respectable appearance, was indicted for obtaining, by false pretences, a quantity of goods, the property of Messrs. Turner. The prisoner represented himself as being engaged in a high situation in the Colonial Department, and produced papers, one of them printed, apparently a Government order. This, added to a recommendation from respectable merchants in Cheapside, whom he had imposed upon, induced the prosecutor's agent in London to let him have goods to the amount of 161l. which the prisoner said were to be sent to His Majesty's depot at Chatham. Witnesses were called from the Secretary of State's Office, the Colonial Department, and from the Depot at Chatham, who all disclaimed all knowledge of the prisoner, officially or otherwise. The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to seven years transportation.

**FRIDAY.**—William Vampen was convicted of publishing a seditious and blasphemous work of Carline's, and the Court sentenced him to two years imprisonment in Giltspur-street Compter, and to enter into recognizances for life.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The King had a concert in the Great Room in his Palace at Brighton, on Saturday se'night, to which a large party were invited, in compliment to the Princess Augusta, who is on a visit to His Majesty. Most of the music was selected from the compositions of Handel. The King left the room exactly at twelve o'clock.

The Privy Council held by His Majesty, at his Palace at Brighton, on Thursday, commenced at six o'clock, which was attended, in addition to the Lord President, by the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord St. Helens, Sir B. Bloomfield, and M. Thornton. Tuesday the Duke of York held a Levée as Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by several General Officers, and a number of others.

On Thursday afternoon His Majesty held a Privy Council at his Palace at Brighton. The Earl of Harrowby, a Lord President, and Mr. Buller, as Clerk of the Council, left town in the morning to attend it.

Tuesday, the number of Special Jurymen who did not answer when their names were called over by the Clerk of the Court, amounted to upwards of forty. The Chief Justice has ordered several of them to be fined in the sum of 10l. and others residing at a distance from town 5l. each, if they cannot give sufficient reason for their being absent.

The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund dinner, on Wednesday, at the Freemason's Tavern, was numerously attended, and the subscriptions amounted to 1,200l. The Duke of York presided.

The will of the late Mr. Coutts, was read on Sunday evening last, by his solicitor, in the presence of Mrs. Coutts, the Countess of Guilloford, Lady Burdett, and others of his family. It first recites the nature and extent of his property, to the amount of nine hundred thousand pounds, which he bequeaths to Mrs. Coutts for her sole use and benefit, and at her own disposal, without mentioning any other person, or even leaving a single legacy.

The Army.—On Monday morning, the three regiments of Foot Guards shifted their quarters. The 1st batt. of Grenadiers from Westminster to Portman-street Barracks; the 2d batt. of Grenadiers from Knightsbridge to the Barracks in the King's Mews; the 1st batt. of Coldstreams from Portman-street to Knightsbridge; the 2d batt. of Coldstreams from the King's Mews to Chatham; the 1st batt. of the 3rd regt. from Chatham to the Tower; and the 2d batt. of the 3rd regt. from the Tower to Westminster barracks.—The 10th regt. of Foot is ordered to embark for Deptford.—Detachments of the 71st regt. are on the march from Chatham for Harwich and Landguard Fort, where they will arrive on Tuesday next.—Two Companies of the Buffs will march from Harwich and Landguard Fort, on Tuesday next, for Woolwich, where they will arrive on Monday se'night.

Monday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.: Castle Huntley, Capt. H. A. Drummond; and Buckinghamshire, Capt. F. Adams—for Bombay and China.—The under-mentioned East India Company's ships had arrived at Canton on the 4th October, viz.: Herefordshire, Inglis, Royal George, Hythe, Bombay, Minerva, Windsor, Farquharson, Repulse, Kent, Charles Grant, Kellie Castle, Marquis Camden, Bridgewater, and Waterloo. The Lowther Castle had been spoken with in the China sea, and was hourly expected.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—**DOCTOR IN DIVINITY.**—The Reverend Thomas Harwood, of Emmanuel college.—**HONORARY MASTER OF ARTS.**—Lord Grey, of Trinity coll., son of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; The Honourable Thomas Cavendish, Magdalen coll. son of Lord Waterpark.—**BACHELORS OF ARTS.**—The Rev. G. Whitman, and C. Melhuish, St. John's coll.; J. T. Hinds, Trin. coll.; W. Birch, Catharine hall; J. Raven, Emmanuel coll.—**H. Holditch, Esq. B.A. and W. L. Arnold, Esq. B.A. of Caius college,** were elected Fellows of that society.—**MEMBERS' PRIZES.**—The subjects for the present year are, for the Senior Bachelors—*Populus diversis eadem instituta parum conveniunt.*—**MIDDLE BACHELORS.**—*Astronomia laus et utilitas.*—**PORSON PRIZE.**—The passage fixed upon for the present year is Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, Act IV. Scene III. beginning with "Come Antony and young Octavius," &c. and ending with "—and leave you so." The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.

**OXFORD.**—On Thursday, Feb. 23, the following degrees were conferred:—**MASTERS OF ARTS.**—Rev. H. Harvey, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Rev. T. Williamson, Exeter coll.; J. Norris, Scholar of Corpus Christi coll.; R. M. White, Demy of Magdalen coll.; C. Hewett, Rev. C. C. Cholmondeley, and R. R. Warde, Brasenose coll.; Rev. H. Hall, University coll.; Rev. T. H. Elwin, Worcester coll.—**BACHELORS OF ARTS.**—W. Swete, Esq. Oriel coll. Grand Compounder; G. Dewdney, Queen's coll.; R. C. Willis, University coll.

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—Monday the Committee proceeded to business; there were about 25 Members present.—The Marquis of Londonderry brought forward a graduated scale of protecting duties. The plan of relief is in accordance with the opinions and recommendations of the Report of last year. The following is the proposition of the Noble Lord on behalf of the Government; we, however, will not vouch for its complete accuracy:—To open the ports at 57s. with an import duty of 15s. Having been opened for three months, then to be a floating duty of 5s. Thus there would be a duty of 20s. so long as the price continued at 72s. per quarter. From 72s. to 80s. a duty of 10s. per quarter. From 80s. to 85s. a duty of 5s. per quarter. And all corn imported at prices above that sum, to pay an import duty of 1s. Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, the premises of Mr. Bagster, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, were consumed by fire.

We have seldom met with a publication which has pleased us more than "Nodier's Promenade to the Mountains of Scotland," a part of Great Britain which has been made familiar to us by the admirable works of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Nodier's interesting volume will be found to contain the opinions of an enlightened foreigner, and his remarks on the scenery and antiquities of that part of Scotland cannot fail of interesting the reader who may be induced to peruse his book.

In the discussion on Thursday night last, in the House of Commons, on the repeal of the Salt Tax, which so nearly divided the House, there was no difference of opinion expressed as to the general propriety of such a measure, except the objection of the loss to the revenue which it cannot at present afford; but a prospect was held out, almost amounting to a promise, that this Tax should be the first that should be brought under consideration by His Majesty's Ministers, for repeal, when circumstances should admit of it.—In No. 3, of the New Edinburgh Review, published a few weeks ago, there is an article on the Salt Laws, containing a full account of the subject in all its details, historical, legal, and economical, which is extremely interesting.

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ject, who held that there is nothing beyond the grave. He knew it was no honour to the dead, but it was consolation to the living. The Queen of England rested now in the tomb of her ancestors, beside the remains of her father and brother, who fell the victims of the tyranny of the despot of France. But he doubted if the history of that tyranny afforded an example of more degrading persecution and indignity than what was offered to that unhappy Queen. Having commented on this subject at some length, and inveighed in strong terms against Ministers for dragging the body of the Queen through byways and lanes, he concluded with moving the following Resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, the respect and solemnity by ancient custom reserved for the funerals of the Queens of England, have been at the funeral of her late Majesty Queen Caroline unnecessarily and indecorously violated."

Mr. J. CALVERT was present when the corpse was embarked. The coffin was carried into the boat in the most solemn manner, the greater number, if not the whole of the mourners being present. The naval part of the service was conducted with the greatest propriety. It was impossible to provide accommodation for all who attended, but care had been taken to make every necessary preparation.

Sir G. COCKBURN understood the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury to have charged the navy with having failed in the respect due to departed Majesty on the occasion of the funeral.

Mr. BENNETT denied that he had preferred such a charge. The navy on this, as on all occasions, had displayed a proper feeling.

Sir G. COCKBURN could not admit there was quite so much to complain of as the Hon. Gent. contended for. He had it from Captain White. He had taken on board all who had presented themselves. He had asked the executor what description of frigate he would prefer, a larger or a smaller one; he had suggested that a smaller one might be preferable, but a larger was demanded. In consequence of this, one had been ordered round from Portsmouth, as that was thought most respectful, and every order, usual on such occasions, for firing guns, lowering flags, and other marks of respect, had been given.

Mr. CALVERT stated Sir G. Naylor to have attended with the Crown and pall when the coffin was lowered into the boat.

Mr. GOSSETT confirmed the statement of Mr. J. Calvert, as to the arrangements being as complete as the time would allow.

Mr. HUME thought it his duty to state, that he had never witnessed conduct more creditable than that of Captain White and his men. Every possible sign of proper feeling was manifested on their part while the body was being lowered into the boat. His Hon. Friend principally complained of the way in which the funeral had been conducted in this country. With respect to the black hangings, every one who knew what had occurred at Brandenburg House, must regard what had taken place there as a mockery. On the Saturday the workmen began to knock up black cloth, though it was intended that the funeral should take place on the Monday. It was this indecent haste that was complained of. The fixing up of black cloth was continued as it should seem, merely for the sake of expending so much black cloth and other materials to no purpose.

GENERAL GILCHRIST observed, that the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, when at Brandenburg House, with all that solemnity and grief which the occasion inspired, could not lay aside his economy so far as to escape regret at witnessing the great waste of superfine black cloth, which he foresaw must occur from decorating the apartment in which the body lay, with funeral emblems, for the short time the remains of her Majesty were to be there.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL regretted the subject had been introduced. It would have been better to avoid reviving the recollection of the differences which had unhappily existed respecting the late Queen. He knew perfectly well that the discretion of the Hon. Gent. was absolute. It was impossible for him to prevent or to fetter its exercise. He (Mr. Sec. Peel) was satisfied that every thing proper had been done on the occasion of the funeral, by His Majesty's Government. The real question was, whether the House should pass a censure on His Majesty's Government, by declaring, that a want of respect had been shown towards her Majesty's remains, which was indecorous and unnecessary. The Gallant General had very properly adverted to some points in the Hon. Gent.'s speech. When the Hon. Gent. was attending at Brandenburg House as a professed mourner, and saw the preparations making for hanging an apartment with black cloth; was it possible that such a feeling as he had owned could be experienced by any man; and, except a tailor, was it possible that any one possessing the feelings of a Gentleman, would consider such preparations but as involving a profligate waste of the public money on superfine black cloth? He confessed that in this instance the Hon. Gent. had surprised him. Remarkable as that Hon. Gent. was for economy in most cases, the economy of candour and of common justice which distinguished him on this occasion made him still more remarkable. The first complaint was, that the coffin had been removed by persons who were not yeomen of the guard. Here he must remark that the funeral was in fact performed, in every respect as other Royal funerals had been. In the cases of the Duchess of Brunswick, the Duke of Kent, and the Duchess of York, precisely the same orders had been issued that were considered suitable to the case of the late Queen. The like arrangements had been made with respect to the military—the same directions had been given with respect to the firing of guns—the same orders to display the flags half-mast high—the same respect was intended to be paid in all instances, as had usually been paid to other deceased members of the Royal Family. Could the House, from this assumption, that any disrespect had been intended? With respect to the employing of persons who were not yeomen of the guard, he had been informed, on the first authority, that the coffins of the Duke of Kent and Duchess of York had, in the same manner, been removed by those who were not yeomen of the guard. He denied that they could with propriety be termed the people of England, who had on that day opposed the execution of the Royal will. In such a case, those who violated, and not those who enforced obedience to the law were answerable for the consequences which might ensue. The executors had declined all responsibility, and left the funeral to be conducted by the officers appointed under the Crown; yet, while it was in his custody, an attempt had been made to put a plate on the coffin, inscribed—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England." Was it possible that the officers could follow to be placed on the coffin, while it was in his care, this inscription, which at once offered an insult to the Sovereign, and pronounced a sentence of condemnation against his Ministers? He trusted, the House would put a negative on the motion, and come to the conclusion, that His Majesty's Ministers had been actuated by no other desire than that of conforming to the wishes of her late Majesty, and that all the decency and all the decorum were observed which were due to the occasion.

Dr. LUSHINGTON entered into an explanation of his interview with Lord Liverpool. The first words which Lord Liverpool addressed to him were—"I have no hesitation in informing you, that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to bear the expenses of the funeral." He asked the Noble Lord what facilities would be afforded to the Executors to have the body interred according to the directions of the Will. Lord Liverpool requested that the First Lord of the Admiralty might be consulted as to the means of conveying the corpse across the sea. He had then to enter into communication with Lord Melville and the Hon. Admiral opposite; and from them he received every possible civility, accommodation, and assistance. Lord Melville carried his kindness so far as to give him a personal recommendation to Capt. Doyle. The Earl of Liverpool, anxious that the corpse should be removed as speedily as possible to its destination, Saturday was first named for the day of its departure; but he (Dr. Lushington) represented, and Monday was then fixed. The motives of this haste on the part of Ministers Lord Liverpool declared to be—first, the directions of the Queen; and, secondly, that his Majesty was then waiting to find in Ireland, and the country in a state of great anxiety for that country so that the greatest inconvenience must arise from the body not leaving the country with all possible and decent dispatch. His Lordship further stated, that it would be desirable to consider the body's being put on board as equal to interment. He (Dr. L.) acceded at once to these proposals, for he saw reason in them. The Hon. Gent. having noticed the preparations made and orders given for the funeral, he was told that when he arrived at Harwich, the body could be delivered into his care, with two undertakers' men and the hearse. In this condition they were to land at Sluys, where nothing could be prepared but German wagons, and horses that were taken from the barracks. It was under these circumstances that he had given up all the direction and responsibility of the funeral. He was, in decency and in decency, that the funeral of the Queen of England should be conducted by a person filling, at least, the rank of a gentleman. He complained upon this ground, because he saw with indignation the condition in which the Queen's remains were left. The Hon. and Learned Gent. then condemned the endeavour to prevent the procession from going through the city, and drew upon the decorations of houses, great and sorrow of all classes of people. With regard to the order of the procession, when he once remonstrated at the time at which it was to move, he was answered by Thomas, one of

the persons employed, that if any one presumed to alter the time, he would call in the military. To have opposed the directing triumvirate, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Chippendale, and Mr. Bailey, backed as they were by the military, would have been to place his life in danger. Her Majesty, the night before her decease, desired him to promise her upon her coffin. This she did with her dying breath. He proposed that it should be inserted as a Codicil to the Will, which was accordingly done. When he presented the Will to Lord Liverpool, the Noble Lord observed, that the Government could not carry this Codicil into effect, as they would thereby be casting a censure upon themselves. He believed that the Government did not mean to interfere with the executors if they affixed the inscription to the coffin. The plate was not ready until the morning of the 14th, and there was no opportunity of placing it in its situation whilst the corpse was in England, but that which presented itself at Colchester. He felt reluctant to perform this office in the church, but he felt that this was the last opportunity he should have of performing it at all. He took the alternative. He had pledged his sacred honour to his dying mistress, and he acted to the best of his judgment a just part; and if he were again placed under similar circumstances, so help him God! he would pursue the same course. He knew that it had been said, that he profaned the House of God! and he knew that there were canting methodists, who had approved his conduct to his face, and traduced him behind his back. It was not until the plate had been affixed to the coffin for three minutes, that any representation was made upon the subject. He left the church and saw no indecorous disturbance. He did hear that the military afterwards entered. At Harwich the body was taken out of the hearse and conveyed along the quay in such haste that he was obliged to run to keep up with it. There was no pall upon the coffin, and the boat in which it was conveyed was filled so that he could not accompany it. The Hon. and Learned Gent. then adverted to his intercourse with the Queen previous to her death. He deprecated becoming her political adviser, being satisfied that the Queen would be much better advised by her then Attorney and Solicitor General. With regard to the motion before the House, as an honest man, he must acquit the Earl of Liverpool of any charge of intentional disrespect to her Majesty. He did, however, think, that the best means were not taken to shew a due respect to her Majesty's obsequies, and that decency and decorum were violated upon the occasion in question.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY acknowledged the candid manner in which the Hon. and Learned Member had treated the question. The proposition before the House was not at all ambiguous, because it had been cleared up by the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, who stated, that Ministers were morally responsible for the blood which was shed upon that day. He never had contemplated any charge of impropriety of conduct against the Hon. and Learned Gent.; and although he differed with him upon a few points, he was disposed to take his speech as the defence of the Government. It was a perfect exonerator of Ministers, and all that he had to object to was, that the Hon. and Learned Gent. had been rather hard upon the undertakers. It completely defended his Noble Friend, the First Lord of the Treasury, who had acted with the most strict judgment throughout the proceedings. It was also a vindication of the attendance of the military, who, as a guard of honour, were sent in the due observance of a necessary mark of respect. It was a prerogative of the Crown, and the Earl of Liverpool, although he was willing to hear every suggestion, and to conform as much as possible to the wishes of the executors, yet he never could contemplate their having any power in directing the removal of the corpse. With regard to Mr. Thomas, he understood that he was a gentleman in every acceptance of the word. Mr. Thomas was the same Gentleman who conducted the late Duke of Kent's funeral, and every decorum and propriety was at that time observed. With regard to the conduct of his Majesty's Government in the affair, they acted all along in conformity with her Majesty's desire. It was clear she wished for no pomp or parade, nor for any popular concourse to attend her. He supposed that she had found such support not so much to her benefit as she had been led to expect. At least such was the appearance from her conduct in her last moments. He was in personal attendance upon His Majesty at the time when the intelligence of the Queen's death arrived. The intelligence was received by the Illustrious Personage with great feeling, every mark of respect, such as lowering flags and other ceremonies, were ordered by His Majesty expressly, who did not appear on deck for a considerable time. With respect to the proposed inscription on the coffin, he could not impute any blame to his Noble Friend for the course he took; but he (the Marquis) was decidedly of opinion, that the Hon. and Learned Gent. had no right whatever to do what he had done. He now came to the heinous offence which had been committed by Ministers; in acting against the opinion of the Common Council of the City of London. Ministers were not bound to attend to that opinion, even had the arrangements not been made before it was expressed. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of the Common Council, although he was unfortunately in the habit of differing from them upon public matters; but, really, when he considered the opinions they had expressed respecting the Queen, he certainly would not go out of his way to conform to their opinions. He had not heard of any disposition they had shewn to pay attention to the memory of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte; or of their wish to canonize her; and he thought it not altogether necessary that the Queen of England should be interred under the auspices of the Common Council of the City of London. It was some relief to Ministers in the measures they took, to know that they were acting under her Majesty's own directions; for, even without them, it would have been desirable to prevent the funeral from being made a vehicle for that cabal and faction which had disturbed her peace while living.

Mr. HOBHOUSE made some observations.

Mr. PEEL, in explanation, said, he had not intended to apply any observation offensively to the Member for Aberdeen, but he certainly did say, that when the Honourable Member talked of a small saving of black cloth, he seemed to regard the subject with a professional eye—the eye of a tailor!

COLONEL CAUNDISH said, the observation of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen appeared to insinuate that the soldiers had attacked the people. The truth was that they had been attacked by the people in the most outrageous manner. The Officer commanding them stated in his Report that he never had received worse treatment on any occasion of popular disturbance; and he never seen so bad a disposition manifested towards the soldiery by the people.

Sir ISAAC CORRIE said he thought it was highly discreditable on all occasions to rake up the ashes of the dead.

Mr. LAMB disapproved of the conduct of Ministers, but he thought their error was one of judgment.

Mr. DENHAM agreed that the ashes of the dead should never be disturbed, unless it became necessary in order to judge the conduct of the living. Had Ministers complied with the wishes of the people there was every reason to suppose (looking at their peaceable conduct when her Majesty went to St. Paul's) that there would have been no interruption of the public tranquillity; and he had to regret that Ministers had caused the beginning of the present reign to be that which would be the most stigmatized in the annals of English history.

The motion was then negatived.

Lord STANLEY, alluding to a report which had obtained general circulation, asked the Noble Marquis whether Government had any intention to reduce the half pay of officers in the Army.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY said the officers in the army were perfectly safe as far as regarded the intentions of Ministers.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply.

Col. DAVIES (Mr. Bernal), Mr. HUME, and other Members objected to the Motion on account of the lateness of the hour.

For the Motion, 116—Against it, 25—Majority, 88.

A second division ensued upon the question for going into a Committee of Supply. For the Speaker leaving the Chair, 118—Against it, 21—Majority, 97.

An Committee, the sum of 233,339l. having been proposed, to defray various charges incurred by the Land Forces.

Mr. HUME made a variety of observations, when the House moved to adjourn the further discussion, which was done.

## THURSDAY.

Mr. JONES moved for an account of the number of Excise officers employed in superintending the Salt Dues, the amount of their salaries, and the net produce of the tax. His object in moving for those accounts was to show that the Salt Tax might be advantageously abandoned.

Mr. LOCKHART presented a petition from certain land-owners at Witney in Oxfordshire, complaining of agricultural distress. The Hon. Gent. said the present distress threatened to lead to the most serious consequences. He had been informed, on authority which he could not question, that it had produced some disturbances in the county of Norfolk, and that it had broken out in the county of Suffolk, which made it necessary to call out the yeomanry.

Mr. GOUGH said, circumstances of a disagreeable nature had oc-

curred on the borders of the county of Norfolk, and in the county of Suffolk disturbances had taken place, which had made it necessary to call out a part of the yeomanry. He was the last man in the House who would unnecessarily endeavour to excite alarm; but he was bound to admit that the information was true.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Mr. GOUGH presented a Petition from some owners and occupiers of land present at a meeting held at Stowmarket. This meeting, the Hon. Gent. stated, had been so managed, that he believed not ten freeholders, from Ipswich to Yarmouth, knew that such a requisition was about to be forwarded. When the day of meeting arrived, he attended at Stowmarket, as did several friends of his. Ten of these agreed with ten of the party opposed to them to draw up a string of resolutions, which should be so framed that they might pass unanimously, as it was admitted that it would be wise to keep politics out of the way altogether. An individual broke in upon the arrangement by moving a resolution for Parliamentary Reform. The Sheriff would not put the resolution, as to do so would be to take the county by surprise, and he dissolved the meeting. Afterwards the Sheriff was persuaded to call a new meeting in the waggon. He was surprised at this, as acting such a part was taking the county completely by surprise. At this new meeting the reform proposition was carried.

Mr. COKE said, the Hon. Gent. had told them the meeting was very numerous, and he could not therefore understand how the county could be so much taken by surprise as the Hon. Gent. supposed. It was clear that no relief was to be expected without a reform in Parliament. The plan lately brought forward by Ministers would not relieve the landed interest. A proof of this might be found in the price of barley having gone down from 4s. 11d. to 4s. 6d. the bushel. The Noble Marquis treated these subjects with a degree of good humour, which, in consequence of a certain understanding among them, passed off very well there; but for the statement he had lately made, it was to him perfectly incomprehensible, and he could not make either head or tail of it. He wished the Noble Marquis and some of his colleagues would do him (Mr. Coke) the honour to accompany him to Mark-lane, to witness the ridicule with which his plan was treated.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY did not think the Hon. Gent. had a right to complain of not being able to make head or tail of his plan, as he had been of late occupied with subjects of much greater interest. Had he been less occupied he might have heard some good reasons for adopting that plan. The Gentlemen of Mark-lane understood their interest better than to suppose the price of corn would rise through what was called a Parliamentary Reform, if public credit were not maintained. Were taxes taken off beyond what could be spared without injury to public credit, Mark-lane would be the first to cry out, and to feel that it must suffer from a violation of national faith.

Mr. MACDONALD said, the Noble Marquis might taunt his Hon. Friend, the Member for Norfolk, on his domestic affairs, but his Hon. Friend held a place in the esteem and affections of his constituents and the country, which the Noble Marquis might envy, but could not claim to share. Most unlike himself would his Hon. Friend have acted if any addition to his own domestic comfort and happiness could make him forget the distresses of those for whom he had never ceased to interest himself, or alter his sentiments with respect to the cause of them.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY would be sorry to have treated the Hon. Member for Norfolk with any disrespect. He had thought the Hon. Gent. had made a good-humoured attack on that plan which he had brought forward. It would have been difficult for him to answer seriously, without going into a wide field of argument, and he had therefore wished to repel the attack with the same good humour in which it had been made. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUME moved for an account of the whole establishment of the Post-office, the names of the officers employed, the amount of their salaries and allowances, with an account of all contingent expenses up to Jan. 1822.—Similar returns from Scotland and Ireland.—An account of all newspapers sent to foreign countries in the years 1810, 1817, and 1822, and the sums charged for forwarding the same; and also for returns of magazines sent out in the same years.—Account of all Foreign Journals brought in this country; and the charges made, &c. The Hon. Gent. said, the Annual Revenue of the Post-office was 1,592,000l. the expenditure 617,000l. The expense of collecting this said revenue was very different in England from what it was in Ireland. In England it was collected at 25, in Ireland at not less than 64 per cent. A great saving might be effected in this collection. The alteration which he was most anxious to effect was with regard to the postage of newspapers. In Great Britain they were free, but they could not be sent to the colonies without considerable expense: 5l. 6s. for a daily, 4l. 4s. for a three-day, and 2l. 2s. for a weekly paper. The money so received was not brought into the public revenue, but the clerks in the office at Sherbourne-lane were paid with it. He had two objections to that system; first, that the clerks were not regularly paid by Government; and secondly, it prevented the circulation of newspapers, and thereby injured the Revenue arising from that source.

Mr. HUME moved for accounts of the Expenses thrown on the British Government by the new Colonies—Ceylon, the Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad, and Demerara, distinguishing the expenses of the Civil from those of the Military Department for the year ending Dec. 25, 1821.—He then moved an Address to the Crown, praying for an abstract of the expenses thrown on the British Government by the Ionian Isles in the years 1810, 1820, and 1821.

Mr. HUME said, he had one more motion to submit. It was for returns of the manner in which it was intended to apply the sum of 92,000l. set forth in the Navy Estimate, for the Transport Service in the year 1822.

Sir G. CLERE said, that it was impossible to make returns of the manner in which these sums would be expended, unless they were gifted with the power of prophecy. The returns could be made out for the last year.

Mr. HUME said, the same motion was granted last year. After a short conversation, the motion, with some modification of its meaning, was agreed to.

Sir J. NEWPORT moved two resolutions, to the effect that the sale of works ordered to be printed by the Records Commissioners, as appeared upon the Treasury Minute of 1810, had produced no more than 334l.; and that the annual produce of such sales was only 300l., subject to some deductions. The second resolution declared, that the great object of public utility would be better accomplished by reverting to the former practice of printing such works as would be useful to the Members of that House.—Agreed to.

Lord FOLKESTONE presented a petition from a Mr. Philip Bourverie, which stated that he was sole Trustee for a Gentleman residing abroad, who held Stock in the Navy 5 per Cent. That under the Act of the 53d of his late Majesty, any improper application of this property was rendered punishable by transportation. He therefore prayed the House to introduce into the said Bill a clause for enlarging the time for dissent to persons similarly circumstanced.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, that it was the intention of Government to propose a clause for the lengthening the time of dissent allowed to trustees.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. GREENE moved that there be laid before the House accounts of remunerations made to the Bank for all Loan and Exchequer Bills from the year 1793 to the year 1821 inclusive.

The Lord Advocate brought in a Bill relating to Scotch Burghs, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday the 22d.

(For continuation of Debates see page 318.)

Advertisement.—Great Success at HAZARD'S!—On the first day of Drawing Tuesday night, HAZARD and Co. shared and sold the following Capitals:—No. 467, £20,000; 233, £20,000; 2,205, £500; 2,230, £300; 2,791, £200; and No. 336, £200! The Second Day of Drawing will be NEXT THURSDAY, 14th of March.—The Wheel is extremely rich, and contains Four of £20,000, with others of £2,000, £1,000, &c. &c. All Money, and not Two Blanks to a Prize.—The First drawn Next Thursday will receive £20,000.—Tickets and Shares are selling at Hazard and Co.'s old established and fortunate Offices, Royal Exchange Gate, 26, Cornhill; and 324, Oxford street, Corner of Swallow-street; and by their Agents in all the principal Country Towns.

Advertisement.—Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to visit the Wardroom of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, and every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and secure the patronage of all classes.

Advertisement.—Dispepsia, or difficult Digestion, Spasms in the Stomach, Inward Weakness, and obstructed Respiration, are effectually counteracted by the Bark Cordial of Dr. Bruce, consisting of the finest Bark of Jamaica Rum, medicated with a judicious proportion of the best Sassafras Bark, and taken in warm water, it cures and strengthens the whole viscera, regularizes the action of the stomach, restores the most costly habit of continued healthy regularity, and is the most valuable Remedy for Dyspepsia, Consumptions, and Nervous Debility.—Sold by appointment at Botolph's Medicine Warehouse, Royal Exchange, London, at 1s. 6d. duty included; or if 1lb. be sent (postage free), twelve bottles will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom.



NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The many epigrams upon COKE's marriage must be excluded; we have not room for the whole of them.  
The 'Horned-Cattle Show' is particularly good.—The state of affairs in 1792 is admirable—but we must not—  
In answer to ERICUS, we suppose that there is no such person as DA. KITCHENER, it must be a nick-name adapted to the cookery-book.  
BLACKWOOD has an excellent critique upon the work in his *LEG of MUTTON* School.  
"Non Potest SURGERE," to HUME is personal. We should be sorry to hurt the Doctor's pride unnecessarily; he is a great creature in his way, and very entertaining withal.  
"EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT" would have us up at the Bar of the House in a twinkling! we know the dear little creature perfectly by this time. The verses are admirable.  
BLUE-WIG (like all the WHIGS of the day) is a goose.  
We do not know any thing personally of MISS EAGLEFIELD of SHERBORN MALL, nor why she should put into this Paper a long copy of verses about her beauty; of one thing we can assure FREDERICK, who wrote them, that "honey-suckle" and "elegance" are not rhymes, nor are "flower-pots" and "sympathy," which he fondly seems to think they are—an oversight of genius perhaps!  
It was COBBETT, and not the person QUIZ mentions, who volunteered to be broiled alive whenever cash payments were resumed.  
The Essex Freeholder is right.—MR. LEONARD was shut out again upon another important division.—Mark that!  
To the question who is MR. BERNAL? we sincerely answer we do not know, but we will send about and endeavour to find out.—MABERLY was originally, we believe, a coach-maker; but he made his fortune under Government, in the Storekeeper's department.  
MR. TIERNEY certainly walked home from the House of Commons on Wednesday night, and was overtaken by a slight shower of rain in Cockspur-street; but what that has to do with VERAX and his story of the "pension bill," and "the house-maid's patters," we cannot discover. He is right as to time, it was about half-past eleven.  
We must inform MRS. HAWKINS, of the City-road, that as pomade divine is neither apple-pudding, nor intended, under any circumstances, to be eaten, her severe criticism upon French cookery is, like herself, out of place; moreover Ude is not a dish but a MAN.  
MERCATOR, junior, is received, as is A.D. from Exeter.  
We fear it will be impossible to adopt our friend's suggestions of reprinting the whole of the first forty numbers; some arrangement will be made to endeavour to make up the sets for our subscribers, but none is at present fixed.  
It was not from inattention that we did not notice the COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND DINNER. We wish the establishment every success, and have no doubt that an institution so laudably established, so harmoniously supported, and so admirably conducted, will continue to increase in favour and popularity.  
We really should be happy to insert the letter addressed, "Qui capit ille facit," but we must be allowed till next week to consider it.  
The reason NEMO's Song was withdrawn was, that HUME had done the NAVY BUSINESS since it was written—besides which, that, which we inserted last week claimed, from its superior merits, immediate insertion, as being on a local subject. We assure NEMO, that so far from thinking him nobody, we are extremely obliged for his favours, and request a continuance of them.  
DETECTOR is always thanked.  
JOHN GULL, \* \* \*—A ci-devant Nottinghamshire Farmer—PADINGTON Grand Junction—A TORY (Cambridge)—and LYDIA, are received. To the last lady we could give a most salutary bit of advice—but not in writing.  
The letter from the REV. MR. MASTERS, of Spring-Garden Chapel, is received, and he is thanked.  
J.G.G., whoever she is, savours of twaddle, and moreover, is mistaken—we have never altered our plan from the commencement of the Paper to the present moment.  
D. (Scarborough) is come to hand.  
FANNY's letter about large bonnets shall have a place. We are at present occupied so much the WHIGS, that any other part of the head-dress must stand over.  
BETTY SCRUB and the Missionaries, and the HUM FUM RUM GAMMOOGEE, all in time.  
In answer to MRS. PRICE, of Tabernacle-walk, we must say, that when DOCTOR LUSHINGTON spoke of Ranters and Canters, MR. WILKESFORCE was not in the House.  
Experiments in husbandry must not appear—"Speed the Plough" we may say.  
No HUMBLED about the Loveday family, may be correct: but we have heard quite enough about them, and do not care if they were all at the bottom of the Red Sea.  
We are requested to state that MR. SAMUEL WELLS, of HUNTINGDON, has got a nose.  
JUDEx is nasty.  
We have no doubt that the Epigram by ETONIENSIS is admirable—but it is perfectly illegible as written at present.  
POODLE—AUGUSTUS ON IMPROVEMENTS—CRITICISMS ON THE NEW STREET—A LEGEND OF MONTROSE—BEAUTY IN TEARS—THE PICCADILLY GHOST—Old Nick, and his Child, and many other favours are safely come to hand.  
TOMMY BULL has been received.  
We have to apologize to "BLUE MAN," for our apparent inattention; many of the numerous (almost innumerable) correspondents we have, we fear will equally complain; but particular answers to all are impossible. BLUE MAN, at all events, was too late for this week; as was also the Speech of COLONEL CAVENTISH, and several other communications.  
We must, once for all, beg our friends to favour us with their communications before Friday, when possible.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Throughout the present week but little interest has taken place in the Funds. Consols for account have, however, at one period been elevated to 79½, and depressed to 79. The closing price this afternoon was 79½ selling. The 5 per Cents have not varied more than 14th from our subjoined quotations.—Foreign securities (with the exception of French 91:35) have been on the decline, and scarcely any business transacted in them.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	India Bonds . . . . .	52 47
2 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	14
2½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l. . . . .	24
4 per Cent. . . . .	Small . . . . .	35
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .	Con. for Acc. . . . .	79½
Long Annuities . . . . .	Omnium . . . . .	

FRENCH FUNDS, March 6.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . . . .	91-35	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . . . . .	1525
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. lmo. 25-25 3mo. 25-15	

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 69½.

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 10.

It will be seen that the excessive cheapness of provisions, the plenty which abounds, and the mildness of the season, have occasioned something like rioting in the county of NORFOLK. A very sensible sort of proclamation has been issued by the Magistrates of that county, the wisest part of which, is the warning to—beware of bad advisers.  
We have our eyes upon the part of the country infected; and we would suggest to those persons who have an influence, that their best and SAFEST plan will be to use it in moderating, rather than exciting a disposition to insubordination.  
We are perhaps more intimate with the politics and politicians of the eastern counties than the worthies we allude to imagine. We trust we shall see them at their post, using every effort to keep the peace;—it will be better for them if they are: for, if their indiscretions are not cognizable by HIS MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL, they may be, by JOHN BULL—and we give them this fair warning.

We are happy to find, that the accounts from IRELAND are more favourable; and that many of the details already received have been greatly exaggerated.  
The letters from PARIS give information of occasional disturbances, owing to the preaching of the Missionaries, who have been interrupted in their devotions in the churches, by the explosion of detonating balls, and other exhibitions of fire-works.  
EVERY body knows that QUEEN CAROLINE died last August, and, as we believed, was buried in the course of the same month—but we were mistaken; it was not until Wednesday night last that she was finally interred, at least, if we are to judge by the newspapers.  
These newspapers are indeed sad things; they give what they call Parliamentary Reports, and under cover of this sort of authority, libel not only individuals right and left, but even the assembly itself, whose proceedings they affect to detail.  
We confess we were not present at the Debate upon the QUEEN's funeral on Wednesday, and must therefore trust to what we read in describing to our friends that, which appears to us to have been a most comical conclusion to a very serious subject.  
MR. BENNETT made a speech (the papers say) with great solemnity—his words dropped from his mouth, not more liberally than pounds from his purse—they came with the weight and solemnity of the minute guns he was attempting to describe—his "eye was dimmed with a tear," and the newspapers make him to have produced, as a testimonial of the QUEEN's excellence and virtue, the nonsensical trash vented by the Common Council, in the shape of resolutions; adding thereto, that the House had received a warning from "no less a voice" than, that of ALDERMAN THORPE and his fellows in the city, upon the subject.  
MR. BENNETT's speech appears to have been the last attempt at the serious, for immediately after he had concluded, the debate took a most lively turn.  
COLONEL GOSSETT informed the House that he paid every respect to the QUEEN's body when it came to HARWICH; and when a doubt arose where the remains should rest, whether at the THREE CUPS! or at the Colonel's house, he had all the sashes of his windows pulled to pieces, and his dinner parlour got ready to receive the coffin.  
MR. HUME followed COLONEL GOSSETT, and observed, that every delicacy was used in swinging her MAJESTY down by the crane, (where ordinance stores are landed) but that no boats were ready for the attendants. MR. HUME deprecated, in strong terms, the fitting up the rooms at Brandenburg House, where, as it was evident, there was  
"Nobody coming to view—ew—ew!"  
The hanging the room, as Ministers did, "was a waste of black cloth and materials for no use whatever."  
The newspapers seriously state MR. HUME to have said this, and add to the statement the words "excessive laughter."  
And here began the fun.  
MR. PEEL replied to MR. HUME, and after speaking, as it should seem, with great ability and temper, said, "That with respect to the objections made to hanging the apartments with black, no such thought could have entered into the mind of any body but a tailor."—"extraordinary laughing." We shall return to this point presently.  
MR. PEEL remarked that every due respect was shewn to the QUEEN's remains, and concluded a speech, admirable as to matter and manner, by calling on the House to negative the motion of the Honourable Member for Shrewsbury.  
But then uprose DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, her late Majesty's executor, and after having, in the strongest manner, disapproved of the motion, and expressed his dislike at touching on the subject, proceeded, in a strain the most gratifying, the most humorous, and the happiest, to detail all the proceedings of the funeral.  
But what adds considerably to our gratification, who had not the pleasure of hearing the Learned Doctor, and must, we should think, have increased the mortification of MR. BENNETT, (and which, therein, is not the less agreeable to us) is, that the Learned Doctor—the only official person about the late QUEEN present—the only man who had any business with the affair, begins by "approving of the appearance of the military in the procession"—goes on to praise the conduct of LORD LIVERPOOL—and next tells us, "that from LORD MELVILLE and SIR GEORGE COCKBURN he received every possible information, facility, and accommodation; nay, that to LORD MELVILLE'S KINDNESS he owed a personal introduction to the CIVILITIES OF CAPTAIN DOYLE."  
So far, so good.  
But having praised LORD LIVERPOOL, LORD MELVILLE, and SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, who does the Doctor all at once fall foul of?—Of poor MR. THOMAS, of the LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S department. This person he called the "Illustrious" MR. THOMAS, by way of joke; and certainly, the learned Doctor contrived to keep up the laugh during a very long speech.  
The calling MR. THOMAS illustrious has thrown a new light on society. We thought that there were but two Illustrious Personages in the whole Radical Calendar—the DUKE of SUSSEX and the PRINCE of SAXE-COBURG—but we find that the number is now increased to three by the acquisition of MR. THOMAS.  
The Learned Doctor drew a picture of his own situation in the procession truly ludicrous, which had its due effect:—"I remained," said the Learned Doctor, "a passive spectator in my carriage, while the shots were firing round me; I might

"almost say, a passive victim, for I was quite near enough to run the risk of suffering by that firing."  
What a situation for a Doctor learned in the law, sitting with his bride (of whom he makes no mention in his speech) a passive victim in a mourning coach!  
At this moment WILSON makes his appearance, and rides up to the Doctor's carriage, the Doctor tells WILSON of his danger, and of the shots flying about. What does WILSON do?—Does the hero of the Lusitanians throw his body before his friend, and, like a second NYSUS, cover his EURYALUS from peril? Not he; the then gallant General rides away from the Doctor and the shots, as hard as he can pelt—to prevent an effusion of blood, leaving the disconsolate civilian in all the horrors of war.  
The Doctor's situation appears to have been most awful, and so was WILSON's; but we are happy to state that MR. LUSHINGTON, who was in the carriage, never suffered the slightest alarm or apprehension upon the occasion.  
The Doctor then palliated the fact of his having mounted the communion-table and nailed on the coffin-plate;—touched upon his quarrel with WOOD, who, it seems, popped the Doctor's private letters into the newspapers while he was away, and whisked the house down to Harwich.  
Here he dwelt at some length upon the arduous task of sitting thirteen hours in a coach, without getting out once, even for a minute, and concluded a speech replete with point and fun, amidst general good humour.  
Indeed the Doctor's situation was not a very pleasant one. He was a sort of make-shift of the Queen's, when she had turned off BROUGHAM, and found WILDE inadequate to her purposes, (and as he says himself he was not over-paid for his labour), so that the good-humour in which he talks of the affair must be attributable to the fact of his having just married, and joining in the train of death, decked in wedding favours. His bride, and every thing else, looked smilingly, and together they proved the truth of what that great master of nature, SWIFT, says, that "The merriest faces are to be found in mourning coaches!"  
The newspapers, we have already remarked, make MR. PEEL say, that the waste of black cloth could, on such an occasion, have struck nobody but a tailor. We could hardly have believed that MR. PEEL could have said so rude a thing to HUME, but that the reporters make HOBHOUSE, towards the close of the evening, "try back" upon the expression. "He!—a tailor!" cried the Member for Westminster; "He!—my Honourable Friend is no TAILOR!"—And at these words walked MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR—from DINNER, which set the House in a roar.  
We mention this circumstance, to shew the style in which the whole of this affair was treated; and lest we should be thought partial, we will quote the *Morning Chronicle*, which has these words upon the subject:—  
"Of the sort of feeling which generally prevailed during the discussion, the best illustration is perhaps afforded by the circumstance, that the appearance of MR. M. A. TAYLOR walking up the House at the moment MR. HOBHOUSE pronounced the word 'tailor' threw the great body of Members into an almost convulsive laugh!!!"  
To recur, however, to the aspersion thrown upon DOCTOR HUME, we again repeat we cannot believe MR. PEEL to have used the expression, because MR. PEEL must know enough of all classes of society to know that an army accoutrement-maker is never considered *bona fide* a tailor.  
The Honourable Member for ABERDEEN, is, we believe, the second partner in the shop of HIBBERT and HUME, CAP and ACCOUTREMENT-MAKERS, behind the church in PRINCES-STREET, SOHO;—but certainly being engaged in that respectable line of business does not fairly subject the Honourable Member to the coarse imputation of being a TAILOR.  
It is, however, a fact that COLONELS OF REGIMENTS ought to be apprized of, that they may know where one honest shop-keeper is to be found, and we seize this opportunity of mentioning what we have heard to be the fact.  
Finding how contemptuously the whole subject was treated, MR. BENNETT withdrew his motion, the discussion of which created a most entertaining debate, and independently of shewing that the Queen's executor and personal friend was perfectly satisfied with every body employed in the affair (except poor MR. THOMAS) proves what the feeling of the country upon the subject generally is.  
Upon this subject the OLD TIMES of Friday indulges in an article, which for sedition rivals TOM PAINE, in blasphemy surpasses HONE or CARLILE, and for nonsense outdoes the ordinary matter of the OLD TIMES itself.  
The first paragraph compares "CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK" with the heroine of a tragedy, the author of which is figuratively and horribly stated to be the ALMIGHTY, "who has been pleased to wind it up" by the death of the QUEEN, who was "permitted to live into the last act," and a prognostic "that those who carried on the drama with her, cannot exceed it."  
Such trash never was put together as this, which the writer calls "Reflections which have suggested themselves by a debate upon the funeral procession and interment of her Majesty."  
Why a man, when he hears of the death and burial of a Queen, should think about acts and actors, and curtains and drop-scenes, we do not know, unless indeed he concluded that all the grief displayed (even to the bullock who looked out of the garret-window at Whitechapel while the procession passed was mummery and mountebankism.  
To enter into any discussion with the TIMES about the funeral now that her Majesty has been finally inhumed by BENNETT, and Co. would be ridiculous; but upon the subject of the sale of her Majesty's effects we must say a word.  
The TIMES complains that "the meanest articles of her wearing apparel were sold by a public auction."  
And why does the TIMES complain of this? Nothing but was the QUEEN's was taken from her; nor did Government as we fancy, interfere, one way or other, with her sale or sale—for the humping of her life was practised after her death and two different auctions of the same things advertised.  
Could the TIMES tell us by whose trickery and contrivance this was effected?

Bul to return to the lamentation for the public auction of her meaneast articles of wearing apparel. Let us observe, that the most splendid articles of her wearing apparel—we mean her diamonds—she took care to dispose of, herself during her life; and as to the fate of her gowns and petticoats, our astonishment is excited as to who could be found to purchase. The sale, we repeat, is nothing wonderful, nor very affronting to her memory. The wearing apparel of the pious, virtuous QUEEN CHARLOTTE was sold precisely in the same manner, by MR. CHRISTIE, in PALL MALL!

THERE was a dinner at BROOKS'S, on Wednesday or Thursday, to celebrate something—but what, puzzled half St. James's-street.

It was not the anniversary of LAMBTON's Reform motion—it was not the anniversary of THELWALL's acquittal at the Old Bailey—it was not old COKE's wedding-day; every body was surmising—perhaps it was in celebration of BROUGHAM's having gone Circuit. No! it was to commemorate the admission into the society, of DOCTOR JOSEPH HUME, Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company!

A great many of our country readers, perhaps, do not know what "BROOKS'S" is. It is a large house in St. James's-street, hired by a set of gentlemen, for the purpose of playing cards, reading newspapers, picking their teeth, and taking under their special protection any body and any thing likely to annoy or discomfit the TORIERS.

It has, as our readers may suppose, fallen off considerably of late; but one use has been made of it, within the last few months, which would startle anybody who does not know what WHIGS are.

SIR ROBERT WILSON is our informant upon the subject. That Honourable Gentleman, in giving an account of himself on the evening preceding the funeral of the QUEEN, states, that he left Freemasons' Tavern, and went to Brooks's Club-House. For what purpose we might leave our readers to guess for some time in vain.—To meet the QUEEN's executor DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, to concoct a remonstrance to the EARL of LIVERPOOL upon the subject of her funeral.

Oh! ye weepers and wailers of departed excellence and injured virtue, mark this!—The advocate of the dead Lady goes to seek her executor and friend, to indite a solemn protest touching her will. Where?—In the gloomy shade of the closed mansion of death?—No. In the private seclusion of the faithful executor himself?—No. In his official chambers?—No! no! reader, no!—SIR ROBERT WILSON goes to seek this devoted, overwhelmed executor in BROOKS'S CLUB-HOUSE!

There these afflicted persons, surrounded by the din of dice-boxes and the clamours of card-playing, put together a solemn protest to the Prime Minister.

Is it not all of a piece?—Are not the delicacies and decencies of the late QUEEN'S FRIENDS unvarying in their nature?—We refrain from saying more here, having copiously alluded to the subject in another part of this Paper;—but as that article alludes to the FUNERAL itself, it may not be amiss just to call the recollection of our readers to the heartless scene of the preceding night.

WE are surprised that DOCTOR LUSHINGTON has never informed us where the QUEEN'S diamonds are.

We can tell MR. HUME they cost the country fifty-seven thousand pounds!

How have they been disposed of?

We are also surprised that we have never been told why the SIGNOR TOMASEO and the SIGNOR ANTALDI refused to accept the office of trustees, confided to them by her late MAJESTY.

We are quite willing to let HER MAJESTY'S name be, for the honour of the country, forgotten as soon as possible; but if MR. HOBHOUSE and NIHIL BENNETT will persist in her popularity, and tell us that the QUEEN was universally esteemed and lamented, they persist in raking up what they call the "ashes of the dead." No delicacy can be expected therefore, in alluding to her MAJESTY'S past conduct, as matter of history; and we call upon her Executors ONCE MORE, to tell us where the QUEEN'S DIAMONDS ARE, and why the Italian trustees rejected their trust with DISDAIN.

We give them this opportunity of putting the best face upon the matter; but if they fail to notice this last inquiry, we may perhaps let HOBHOUSE and his blustering oratory down a little, and make NIHIL cry in earnest.

As a sequel to this, WOOD might say something about the QUEEN'S Plate subscription. Our WORCESTER friends are very anxious—the correspondence between MR. PAGE and the Secretary at Aldgate (ominous place for drafts) is before us—we hear nothing more of it now; but we will be as pertinacious and boring as HUME himself, till we have sifted that matter; and we trust, rather more successfully than JOSEPH'S affairs are generally conducted.

In the Reports of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday, as published in the TIMES, we find that SIR RONALD FERGUSSON, K. C. B. is said to have presented a petition against the Scotch Police Bill from the—TAILORS of EDINBURGH!!

We suppose this is a joke—or else, indeed, the penchant which the TAYLORS all over the world feel for the gallant and eloquent General, fully justifies us in the character given of him, in that verse of our song, which we never can sufficiently often repeat—

"FERGUSSON his place may choose,  
"In the bevy—in the bevy,  
"He's the REAL TAYLOR'S GOOSE,  
"HOT and HEAVY—HOT and HEAVY."

WHEN popular cries are put to the test, how absurd they appear. We shewed the other day that yellow LAMBTON purchased, not a month since, a farm for a sum exceeding by three times its appraised value thirty-five years ago. Nothing, we should think, could be more properly adduced to display the fears and apprehensions of that honourable young coal-merchant upon the score of "agricultural distress."

If we take the next cry, which has been raised by the OLD TIMES newspaper, and some of its enlightened coadjutors, we shall see the fallacy, the emptiness, the humbug of that.

The reduction of the Five per Cent. we were told by the TIMES (of which we believe, by the errors and miscalculations with which it abounds, HUME is now the Editor,) has caused the most prodigious sensation, and half a dozen letters all written by the same person, under different signatures, appear in its columns, to point out the various cases of oppression and inconvenience under which A. B. and C. D. and Co. labour in consequence of the reduction.

But when the proof comes, and a public meeting is rashly

called of the non-content, who have we in the room, but squeaking RICARDO, the Portuguese Jew broker:—not another soul that any body ever heard of.

To be sure a MR. PEPPER CORN took the chair, and a MR. HIGGINS made a speech, but it was to deplore the absence of all grumblers.

Another meeting was called for THURSDAY by the same people, and subsequently given up by public advertisement; so that bringing fact against assertion the fools themselves have shewn that MR. VANSITTART'S measure, so far from being unpopular, has not in all the empire enough opponents to constitute an audience for a few would-be orators at a City Tavern.

THE more we view the question of the present pressure upon the agricultural interest, and the manner in which it has been brought forward and supported, the less disposed we feel to recommend unnecessary sacrifices, or to innovate upon the established order of things, to adjust an equilibrium which must adjust itself within a very short space of time. In establishing a new level after the subsiding of the elements which have been thrown into convulsion by a long antecedent state of warfare, every order and class of men, composing the staple (if we may so call it) of the country, must in turn feel the effects, and suffer under the inconvenience of the transition. But these effects and inconveniences are naturally of a temporary and transitory nature; because, in a free and well-ordered community, the various interests by which it is upholden, must relatively depend upon each other, and have a natural and irresistible tendency to find a common level.

The commercial and manufacturing classes have, as we observed upon a former occasion, passed the ordeal, and the agriculturists are in the act of undergoing it.

Present evils are always magnified by those who are immediately suffering under them. We may sympathize in a feeling so natural and so common, but the remedy, most assuredly, is not to be found in the attempt to throw back the burthen upon those who have already suffered, or in disjoining the empire because there is a partial dislocation in a portion of it. Such policy is only worthy of vapouring and superficial men, who, incapable of great prospective views, talk their little politics to a rabble, and, like HUME and BENNETT, in the profundity of their ignorance, make speeches about "leather and prunella," and fancy themselves orators and statesmen.

If we were disposed to recommend relief to those who are most severely suffering under the revulsion of our system, we should rather point to the West India planters, who are literally (those, at least, who depend exclusively upon their trans-Atlantic property,) deprived of the means of subsistence!

If the British corn-grower complain of taxation, the West India planter stands at least in the same predicament, with the additional evil of an exclusive drawback upon the profits of his produce of 50 per cent. in the shape of duties and freight!—Here indeed is a visible pressure, and an ostensible cause; and we have no hesitation in affirming, that, if indulgence is to be granted to any portion of the community at the expence of the whole, it is in this quarter that it is most imperatively called for.

If the agriculturists cry out against this partial interference, or dispute the justice of the claim, let them recollect, that whilst our West India trade is a most effectual nursery to the British Navy; (and in this point of view demands every support the nation can give it;) the returns upon sugar alone are productive of FIVE MILLIONS of revenue to the Government.

WE have, in another part of this paper, alluded to the fallacy (or as we are in the habit of calling it, the HUMBBUG) of popular cries.

We then alluded to the reduction of the Five per Cent.—We now allude to the question which is attempted to be set up between the reduction of the SALT or MALT Tax.

Cede one point to the unenlightened, and they want another; or if they do not, they will immediately turn round and tell you, you have ceded the wrong one.

Observe—there is a doubt upon the minds of Ministers, whether of two things is the better, the reduction of the duty on Malt, or of that upon Salt. The subject goes to Parliament—the election is made, and the MALT Duty is reduced.

Every body is pleased—every body is satisfied; till at last it is recollected, that to be pleased and satisfied at any thing, is out of character as Oppositionists, and therefore, it is discovered that the SALT Duties ought to have been diminished, and not the MALT Duties. We have no hesitation in saying, that had the SALT Tax been repealed, it would have been as warmly argued, that the SALT should have given way to the MALT.

As to the question of relief—it must be evident that, were a general reduction of the price of food the object in view, the reduction of the SALT Duty would be more likely to effectuate it, than the reduction of the Tax upon MALT. But it should be recollected that, however desirable a general cheapness of the articles of life undoubtedly is, the great and pressing consideration at the moment is the support of the agriculturist.

Looking at the question thus, there can be no doubt that the reduction of the MALT Duty is by far more advantageous than the reduction of the SALT Duty; for instance, a fall in the price of SALT would bring into the market, very shortly, an immense increase of bacon, ham, fish, and other salted articles, which would naturally throw out of consumption a proportionate quantity of beef and mutton; besides, independently of this, agricultural produce is less affected by a Salt Duty, than any other.

Bread, beef, and mutton, are in fact, the chief of our agricultural produce. It is notorious, that of no other sort of food can so much be made palatable and wholesome with so little salt as bread; so that while the existence of the duty on salt does not materially affect the farmer, it actually keeps down the increase of another sort of food, which would most certainly contribute to drive his stock out of the market.

At all events, the stale trick of complaining and thinking "every thing that is—is WRONG," begins now to be worn thread-bare; and as for vacillating, and changing, at the breath of every would-be politician, Ministers would not deserve to be Ministers if they did so. The question was—SALT or MALT; it was decided for MALT—and MALT it must be.

If we may judge by those fragments of modern history, called Parliamentary Reports, poor DOCTOR HUME has arrived at the last stage of discomfiture.

MR. CROKER certainly has most of the blame of this—we never remember to have read a report of any thing so com-

pletely done, as the exposition made by the Honourable Secretary of the Doctor's blunders. The effect has been (according to the newspapers) lamentable, for whenever the Doctor now begins casting up and calculating by the Rule of Three; for instance, how many muffins two officers of the Guards can eat in seven minutes, or how many guests it would require to eat "four dishes of roasted" in one day? We see printed, the words, "coughing"—"laughing"—"cries of adjourn," &c. by which we are led to infer, are meant interruptions to the Honourable Member while speaking.

MR. WILMOT, it appears, has also taken the Doctor in hand, and with the talents that Gentleman possesses, and from the manner in which he has begun, we think the Doctor will have a pleasant Spring of it.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—THERE are various kinds of VANITY in the world, and in not a few cases the greatest vanity may be found cloaked in an affected diffidence.

I should say, if LAWRENCE were to tell me that he considered himself an inferior painter to little HAYDON, that it was affectation. I should say the same, if LORD LONDON-DERRY were to talk of bowing to the superior abilities of HUME or BENNETT. I should hold the DUKE of WELLINGTON to be the vainest of men, if he affected to be second to any General of the age.

Applying this system of judging of personal vanity to you, MR. BULL, I think you would be the most conceited of persons, if you did not avow your consciousness of the good you have done to the country during the last fifteen months.

It is not my intention to take up the time of your readers, in pointing out the extraordinary efforts made by the WHIGS and RADICALS to crush you. The whole force of the faction has been opposed to you, in the shape of criminal informations—bills of indictment—civil actions—Speaker's warrants—and every other instrument which the avowed advocates of the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, and freedom of discussion, could drag into their service. Yet here you are still at your post—the unfed, unbought champion of the CONSTITUTION.

Thus much I take upon myself to say for you. Now, let facts speak, as to the benefits derived to the country from your exertions.

Previously to the establishment of your paper, not a day passed without the appearance in the columns of the radical journals, of the grossest and most virulent attacks upon the Government, and the MONARCH personally. Let any body (who has patience) read the TIMES and the CHRONICLE now; two old gentlewomen sitting over their tea in a country town are more violent and satirical: Look at the OBSERVER, the minion of the unhappy woman now gone—where are its boasted "statements of sale?" its twelve thousands and fourteen thousands. I never see them flourishing in its pages.

Where is that vapouring Cockney the EXAMINER?—Not abolished certainly, but forced, after having swaggered through the pot-houses of London for twelve or fourteen years at ten-pence, to reduce its price to seven-pence to keep in circulation at all.

These are but a few instances, Sir, of the influence you have over the minds of the people—of the effects which that influence has produced.

Look at the general state of the nation when you first started your Paper. Was there any thing like discussion or argument used amongst the people?—The tide flowed in one direction, and nothing was put forth to check its terrific force, till you established JOHN BULL. You stemmed the torrent, Sir—YOU TURNED IT.

You have hitherto carefully abstained, as I observe, from admitting any letters praising yourself; let me entreat a place for this communication if possible. You will remember I have given my opinion of vanity in the beginning of this, and I shall set you down as thinking yourself above the praise of your correspondents unless I see this next Sunday.

That you may continue in health and happiness to exert the powerful talents which you have devoted to the salvation of our Constitution, is the earnest prayer, not alone of myself, but of thousands of your fellow-subjects, who feel equally conscious of your great services to us all, with, Sir, your obedient servant.

BRITANNICUS.

London, March 7, 1822.

In compliance with the desire of a valued correspondent we have inserted this letter, not so much as a flattering testimonial of our services, as to give us an opportunity of returning generally, our acknowledgements to the hundreds of letters we have received, during the last six months, from all parts of the British Empire, upon the same subject.

As our correspondent justly observes, we have "carefully abstained from inserting any praise of ourselves; but as we might be charged with ingratitude to our patrons and friends were we wholly silent under such gratifying marks of consideration, we beg them to accept our thanks for their support and approbation.

We had but one view in establishing JOHN BULL—the support of our beloved KING and CONSTITUTION against a revolutionary faction. In our first number we lamented that the task of unmasking hypocrisy, and stripping VICE and FOLLY had not devolved upon abler hands. As it is, it is most gratifying to find that the cause of LOYALTY and TRUTH is of itself so good, that even our humble exertions to advocate it, against the united efforts of TREASON and BLASPHEMY, have been so triumphantly successful.

In the Monthly Miscellany for 1762, we find the following paragraph:—

"THURSDAY, 17.—There was a Board of Admiralty, when the 'Right Hon. the EARL of HALIFAX' took his seat at the head of the 'Board, after which expressed were dispatched to Portsmouth and Plymouth."

"The EARL of HALIFAX, now FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, 'will hold the character of LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND for one year longer."

What Doctor Joseph would have said to that—we really do not know—one thing the statement shews, which is, that we are not grown worse within the last fifty years at any rate.

#### INTERESTING TO GAS MEN!

"Why did I marry?"—LORD TOWNLEY.

When the coal is consumed, how great are the gains  
To be made, as we know, from the coke that remains!  
The reverse may, however, sweet ANNA console,  
When her Coke shall be gone, she will still have the coke!

It is a curious fact that the cottage where OLD COKE is spending the honey-moon, stands between a lunatic asylum and a boarding school for young ladies.



## HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY.

The Transfer in Aids Bills Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Annual Duties Bill were passed.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN noticed, that prosecutions were carrying on by the Board of Excise against certain persons for selling roasted grain and other substances for coffee. Should the Commissioners arrogate to themselves the power of deciding what article ought to be seized other than named by law, they would in effect transfer the authority vested in this House to themselves, a principle of the Constitution dangerous in the extreme. The Noble Marquis moved for copies of instructions issued by the Commissioners of Excise for seizing roasted wheat sold under the name of "breakfast powder." The motion was agreed to.

On the third reading of the Bill for authorizing the seizing of arms in Ireland,

LORD HOLLAND regretted the state of that kingdom, which called for a law to disarm the whole people of Ireland.—The Bill was passed, as was also the Importation of Arms into Ireland Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

MR. ABERCROMBIE presented a petition from 5000 inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, praying the House to reject the Bill for regulating the Police of that city. It was laid on the table. A petition to the same effect from 300 merchants of that city, was also laid on the table. Several other petitions from different societies in Edinburgh on the same subject and against the Bill.

MR. SPRING RICE moved for the account of all taxes repealed in England for the last ten years—the same in Ireland for the same period, and an account of the Malt Duty paid with the sums for licensing the sale of spirits in Ireland for the same period.—Agreed to.

MR. MABERLEY moved for a variety of accounts respecting the Debt of Ireland, with a view of ascertaining the rate of interest paid to the Bank of Ireland for every loan contracted for. He believed it was at the rate of 2000l. for every million, while the Bank of England received only from 300l. to 400l.

MR. GRENFELL assured the Hon. Member the fact was not so. The Bank of Ireland received no premium for managing the public debt.

SIR J. NEWPORT said the Bank received 5 per Cent. for a loan of one million which it lent in 1808 to Government, and on that condition managed the public debt gratis.

MR. PEARSE defended the Bank of England, and contended that the Bank of Ireland received a much larger sum for remuneration, by getting 5 per Cent. on every million. If the Bank of England was paid in the same way it would receive an enormous premium for its trouble. After some observations from Mr. Maberley, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Monk, Mr. Grenfell, &c. the motion was agreed to.

MR. SYKES stated, that he should move on the 18th inst. a repeal of the Tallow Tax.

On moving the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Report of the Navy Five per Cents. Bill.

MR. TIERNEY objected with respect to the power which the Parliament had, by the Act of 1797, over the Five per Cents. in the way of reducing the interest, or paying them off, until 55,000,000l. of the National Debt had been redeemed. The Act of 1797 had made provision for different kinds of stock. It provided for some in the 3 per Cents. some in the 4 per Cents. and for some in the 5 per Cents. By that Act the 3 and 4 per Cents. might be at any time redeemed, but the 5 per Cents. were not to be paid off until 55,000,000l. of the National Debt had been first redeemed and paid off. But the strongest objection, and the most serious grievance which all felt, was the new mode of compelling the assent of the holders. The greater part of the holders of that stock could not so readily come to a determination. A poor person, who had an annuity of 100l. or 200l. or 300l. was to lose one-fifth of that sum before he could determine whether it would be more advisable to assent or dissent.

MR. LUSHINGTON said, that with respect to the paying off of 55,000,000l. it would be seen, by the 53d of the late King, that 238,000,000l. of the public debt were then declared to be satisfied and discharged. A reference to that Act would be enough to meet that point. He would maintain that there was the greatest similarity in the present plan to that of Mr. Pelham. The question was, whether the terms proposed were consistent with justice and public faith. The holders had an option whether they would take 105l. in the new stock for each 100l. in the old, or take 100l. in money, according as it might be settled by Parliament. Ample time was given by the Bill to those who were absent from the country.

MR. ELLICE thought, the plan now proposed was different from Mr. Pelham's. That Minister gave the holders three months to dissent.

MR. GRENFELL supported the present measure, but he thought more time ought to be given.

MR. HUSKISSON observed, that the Resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were published in February, and were known to all without waiting for that Bill; and although the books of the Bank were not open till the 4th of March, yet the plan had been before the public since the 22d of February. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told the holders that if they did not take his proposal, they would be paid off what was due to them, as any private gentleman would say to his creditor. But if they preferred 105l. in stock at 4 per cent. he would give it. There could be no difficulty in determining which a man should choose.

MR. W. WILLIAMS objected to the Bill.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it would be seen by referring to the Act of the 53d of his late Majesty, that the amount of the National Debt, at the period of the passing of the Act creating the Stock, was 238,000,000l.; and it further stated, that there was a total reduction of the capital of the Debt, in the year 1813, not only of 25,000,000l. but even of the amount of debt existing in 1786; so that the condition of the Act of 1784 was here complied with.

The House went into Committee.

MR. LUSHINGTON proposed a clause, by which the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, in whose name the money belonging to the various suitors in Court stood, should have three months for consideration allowed him.

This clause was strongly objected to by several Members.

MR. R. SMITH moved as an amendment, the insertion of these words—"and that this Stock shall be free from all taxes and impositions whatever, in the same manner as the said 5 per Cent. Stocks now are."

The amendment was agreed to.

This clause was then read, enacting that all persons who should not signify their dissent between the 4th and the 16th of March, should be construed to have assented to the terms of this plan.

MR. DENHAM proposed to amend this clause, by enlarging the time from the 16th to 30th of March.

On this the Committee divided.—For the original clause, 143.—For the amendment, 49.—Majority, 94.

On the clause respecting dissent, MR. WILLIAMS proposed to enlarge the time to twelve months. The proposition was negatived.—The Bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The inhabitants of Blackburn have been very much surprised to find it stated in the public journals, that a petition, presented by Mr. Houshouse to the House of Commons, for the remission or mitigation of the punishment of that factious demagogue, HENRY HUNT, has been signed by upwards of 5,000 persons residing in that town. Where and when such petition was signed we are all at a loss to conceive, having never even heard that such a measure was in agitation. In order to prove the impossibility of such being the case, I give the following statement:—

The population of the township is not	23,000
Suppose one half children	11,500
Male and female adults	11,500
Considerably above one half are females, but say one half	5,750

Thus you see, that upon the most unanimous occasion, 5,000 signatures could not, without the greatest difficulty, be obtained. But in the present instance the petition cannot bear the signature of one single person, and must have been patched up by some (very few) of the most devoted Radicals. I am yours respectfully, T. L. NISH.

## THEATRE.

The office of the theatrical critic is a perfect sinecure; at the only regular theatre to which any body goes, MONTROSE has taken quiet possession, and with MOTHER BUCK at its back, draws crowded audiences.

We must confess, that in hardly any of the dramas founded upon SIR WALTER'S novels, have we seen such a combination of attraction; and if there be something ludicrous in the notion of setting all the *dramatis personæ* on horseback, there is something novel about it at all events.

The attraction of TOM AND JERRY to the Adelphi continues unabated; nay, even now ladies go to witness the performance. It must be owned that they go there "by stealth," and would (as the poet has it) "blush to find it fame." However, if they like it, (there is no accounting for taste), go they must. Of one effect produced by the performance there can be little doubt—we mean the increase of nightly rows; it has instilled into all the half-witted youths of middling life an extraordinary propensity for "flooring the Charlies" and "dusting the gash;" and its influence may perhaps eventually restore to us the enjoyment of those halcyon days, when bloods threw tavern-waiters out of windows, and desired they might be charged in the bill.

The ORATORIOS at the same Theatre, during Lent, are an admirable set-off against the looseness of the rest of the week, and we should suppose, from the names of the performers advertised, are not too serious to be quite agreeable.

Upon the subject of the regular Oratorios we must make a few observations.

In our remarks last year upon these performances, we noticed that the original object and intention upon which leave was granted to give them on the WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Lent were totally lost sight of; now even the hypocrisy of the name is abandoned, and they cease to be called Oratorios.

As we said formerly, nobody is so straight-laced as to look upon singing on the Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent as sinning, nor can there be any moral harm in making one sort of noise instead of another in a play-house; but most certainly, when HANDEL produced his Oratorios, and they were performed during Lent, it was not in the contemplation of those, who permitted the performance, that Italian buffoons and scenes from comic Operas were to mingle with, and eventually supersede the words of Holy Scripture, adapted to music the most awful, moving, and soul-stirring in the world.

But shifting our ground from the morality to the taste of the thing. The writings of the immortal Master of sacred music is laid aside, for the trumpery stuff of MR. BOCHSA, and the whimsical flourishes of melo-dramatic overtures and pantomime chorusses. Where is that splendid Oratorio the "MESSIAH?"—where "JUDAS MACCABEUS?"—where "SAUL?"—where all those, suited by their subject to the season, and by their integral majesty and magnificence to the highest place in the temple of musical fame?

Substituted for these immortal works, we have, after some one religious song, selected by some one performer who can sing sacred music, SIGNOR AMBROGETTI, with his "si, si, si," and his "sa, sa, sa," grinning and mountebanking; MADAME RONZI DE BEGNIS frizzling away the elaborate nonsense of an Italian love song; or some Englishman warbling out a waddling rondo about ROSE or FANNY, or, perhaps, informing us that "Love (indubitably and avowedly blind) has eyes;"—which information is reiterated, "Love has eyes"—"Love has eyes"—"Love has eyes."—much in the same way as the words "Seville olives"—"Seville olives"—"Seville olives," are given to children, to repeat nine times without blundering.

Out upon such trash. At Sadler's Wells, or the Lyceum, such things are bearable; but in an orchestra where HANDEL'S organ and HANDEL'S picture have stood, as if watching over the relics of that great man, we cannot, without sickening, hear such prophanation.

We wonder that MR. SMART, who conducts these things, does not explain to his Italian master, or partner, that the English are accustomed to HANDEL'S Oratorios—that in that particular style he is *unique*—that musicians of the first eminence have tried oratorios in vain—that even HAYDN failed, by comparison; and that if MR. BOCHSA would confine himself to composing sets of quadrilles for the Belles of ALMACKS, and leave higher things alone, the town might hear the music they desire to hear, and his houses be perhaps filled with company. But vanity is inherent; and in no men so woefully as in musicians.—We should not be surprized, some fine morning, to find MR. SMART himself composing an oratorio.

MATHEWS begins his annual entertainment to-morrow, at the LYCEUM: it turns upon his own adventures, and is from the pen of a very clever writer.

It must be owned, that nobody who writes these entertainments, can take much credit to themselves, for the ideas, in almost all instances, and the words themselves in many, are MATHEWS' own, whose genius therein stands so much higher than any man who ever ventured on the same ground. He is not the mere parrot of the author; but if not the author himself, it is to his quickness of perception—the avidity with which he seizes mental weaknesses and peculiarities, that every man connected with him in the production of these pieces owes the point—the sharpness, and the brilliant success which invariably attends them.

We wish MR. MATHEWS would not abuse JOHN BULL as he does—we like to have all talent with us. He really must not mind what LORD BLESSINGTON says about us—nor look at us with his Lordship's eyes.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—In your Paper of the 24th ult. I observe a statement of a scandalous epitaph, placed in Hammersmith Church-yard, over the graves of the two rioters, HONEY and FRANCIS. Now, Sir, without entering into the infamous falsehoods contained in this precious epitaph, without stopping to animadvert on the peculiar propriety of recording in a Christian Church-yard, over those who have received Christian burial, a complaint that HENRY has not yet been taken for their deaths; I wish simply to observe, that no monument, tablet, or tomb-stone, nor any inscription on the same, can be placed, either in Church or Church-yard without the previous consent and approval of the Rector or Vicar. Should any persons presume to erect any such tablet or tomb-stone, or to affix any inscription thereto, without the consent, or in opposition to the will, of the incumbent, he has full power to remove the same at the expence of the parties offending.

Now, having made this observation, I only wish to ask, in the instance before us—What has the incumbent of Hammersmith been about?—Does he approve of the inscription alluded to?—Or is he afraid to meddle with it?—Is he appalled; or is he asleep?—I willingly suppose that the *quid verum, atque decens* is at least as much his care and study as it was the Roman bard's; and I think I need not tell him that the epitaph in question is neither the one nor the other; neither the *verum*, nor the *decens*; but on the contrary, a flagrant outrage on both.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, A CHURCHMAN.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—As you do not appear to give sufficient credit to the many stories in circulation about agricultural distress, I take the liberty to send you the following little anecdote to which you are very welcome. Yours truly, Q. L.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX. One of the tenants of a gentleman of property in Sussex, was two years rent in arrear, and declared himself unable to pay it at the present reduced price of agricultural produce. A few days afterwards the gentleman met the eldest son of this poor man following the hounds on a very fine hunter. He was much struck with the beauty of the animal, and offered his tenant 120 guineas for it, which, to his infinite astonishment, he refused.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MARCH 2.—Gen. Berton was seen, on the 26th instant, in disguise of a peasant; he only owed his escape to the swiftness of horse.—Twelve persons were arrested, on Thursday, among which were formed round the church of the Petites-Peres. They were conducted to the Prefecture of the Police in six hackney-coaches, escorted by gens-d'armes on horseback. Messrs. de Courcelles, Demarcay, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, being among the groups, had been arrested. After a process verbal had been drawn they were released.—To-day there were stationed in the Place des Victoires and the environs, gens-d'armes on foot and on horseback, a regiment of troops of the line, and veterans.—In the church of St. Etienne, some individuals scattered, under cover of the darkness, phreatic substances, which produced so infectious an odour that the people were obliged to leave the church.—Some groups assembled in the church of Bonne Nouvelle—cries were heard of "Down with the Missionaries!"—Private and public carriages drove about with hindrance.—The galleries of the Palais Royal were frequented as usual.—In the rue Neuve des Petits Champs almost all the shops were shut.—Although troops are stationed in array in the quarter where tumult took place, a multitude again assembled on Friday evening and manifested a refractory spirit, shouting "Down with the Missionaries!" The cavalry charged the multitude several times, the same disastrous results ensued as on the preceding day.

MARCH 3.—In consequence of the assemblages yesterday evening twenty-eight more persons were arrested about the church of Petites-Peres, and conducted to the Prefecture of the Police.—Evening the Place des Victoires was occupied, as yesterday, by armed force, but in the Court of the Church des Petites-Peres, gens-d'armes on foot had no muskets, and people walked about without restraint, as well as in the Place des Victoires and the streets, where the shops were not shut.—Two Chiefs of Division, the office of the Minister of Justice, Messrs. Rebut de Rhodière, Germeau, have just been discharged.

MARCH 4.—M. Jaquetier de Pampelune, pleaded to-day before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the First Instance, with regard to the affair of the testament of Buonaparte. He contended that Buonaparte was civilly dead since 1815; that, in consequence, his will was invalid, and therefore Messrs. Bertrand, Montholon, Marchand, acting as testamentary executors against M. Lefebvre, were to be declared *non recevables* in their application.—*Moniteur*.

L'Ami de la Charte de Pampelune, pleaded to-day before the various parts of the city printed couplets against the family of the Bourbons. Many copies of this criminal performance are in the hands of the authorities, who have ordered the necessary search to be made.

A report is in circulation that a great German Power has offered a young Prince of the reigning house to occupy the future throne of Greece. Such a report needs confirmation.

The Russian armies have made fresh movements in Bessarabia on the Danube, in consequence of dispatches lately sent from Petersburg to the Commanders-in-Chief. It is affirmed, that the command of the troops in Lithuania will be given to a foreign Prince, brother-in-law to the Emperor Alexander. As soon as the learned movements of the Russians, they hastened to send troops about Nicopolis, which are to reinforce the army on the Danube.

VIENNA, FEB. 22.—The *Austrian Observer*, which is this week published, has the following intelligence:—"According to reports from Belgrade, the Pacha of that city has received a Tartar messenger, who, calculating the time he has been on the road, must have left camp of Joannina on the 2 or 3d of February.—He has brought intelligence of the capture of the famous Ali Pacha, who has been delivered up alive by his own troops to Chourschid Pacha. The latter loaded him with chains, and has sent a courier to Constantinople whence he expects further orders. The desperate situation in which Ali was, according to the last news from Preveza, gives much probability to this event, the truth or falsehood of which we shall soon be by other channels."

MADRID, FEB. 20.—The British Consul at Gibraltar has officially contradicted the report that there was at Gibraltar a frigate of the Ayres fitting out a small vessel to cruise in the Straits against Spanish vessels. In the Sitting of the Cortes, this day, a report was made by the Committee appointed to examine the eligibility of the elected Deputies; a debate arose respecting that of the Duke of Parague, a gentleman of the Royal Household, which officer, it is contended, disqualified him. The Duke replied, that he did not perform any functions at the Palace, consequently the 75th article of the Constitution was not applicable to him. After some debate the election was declared valid by 67 votes against a minority of 37. An official decree has been promulgated, relatively to the conduct of the military are bound to observe on occasions of popular tumult which enjoins that they are never to be present, unless under orders of their officers, to assist the civil power.

Lisbon papers to the 23d ult. state that the Cortes are still occupied with the Constitutional Code, in which they have proceeded as in the 181st article. A project is before the Assembly for the alteration of the coin of the kingdom.

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The Limerick paper says—"We are credibly informed, that an outrage stated to have been committed on nine women, the wives of soldiers, near Newcastle, is totally unfounded. They were particularly questioned as to the subject by the officers of their regiment, have positively denied the statement."—On the 28th of February, armed party of two hundred persons attacked the house of THE FURLONG, Esq. of Ballydaniel, near Newcastle, and set fire to a house, which was entirely consumed. All the furniture of the house and the farming implements, were burned.—On the night of the 28th thirty-one cows were stolen from Mr. Carr, of the county of Limerick, and on the same night, a large quantity of bacon, about 40 cwt. was forcibly taken away by a party of Whiteboys, from the house of HAVES.—It is supposed in those letters, that the insurgents intend to encamp on the mountains, and that the cattle and provisions which they have taken away, are designed for their subsistence. It is said in one of the letters, that the cattle had been killed and salted.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—A gang went to the house of a farmer, Theobald Burke, at Muscfield. His son, Tobias Burke, was taken to give them a gun; they also swore him as to his knowledge of other arms in the neighbourhood, and what he set his Conacre to. He answered, he set some for 5l. and more for 6l. an acre. They replied, that that was reasonable, after which they went away, and they would call again.—Thomas Sheridan, Esq. of Drury, was alarmed by loud knocking at his door and windows, by a body of men, who demanded admission. On opening the door, two men rushed in, whom presented a gun at him, and desired him to surrender. He gave them a gun. They then demanded his musket, which he said was not in the house; to which they swore him.

On Monday evening, about nine o'clock, the house of Mr. W. was visited by a party of ruffians, who immediately set the house on fire, together with several stacks of corn, amounting to about 20 or 25 (wheat, barley, and oats). These cowardly ruffians, with the greatest coolness, refused to admit any one of the family from the tumbling conflagration.—There were in the house at the time, Mrs. White, four young children, the governess, and servants. A party of the 42d regiment, under the conduct of Sergeant Schism, rescued this whole family from the most appalling and imminent death, pursuing the murderous incendiaries through corridors and wild intricacies in the dark, until one villain was secured. Monday night, a house belonging to the Lord Chief Baron was taken by a party of ruffians, who set it on fire, and also a house belonging to Mr. Holland, of Sharnhall, was burned; and his cattle taken away.—Two houses within a pistol-shot of the town were consumed on Sunday night.—Wednesday night, 31 cows, the property of Edw. Carr, Esq. were taken from the lands of Doally, within a mile of Newcastle, by a large party of insurgents, who fired several shots, and left a guard of the herdsman's house, that he should see the direction they were conveyed to.—The same night 15 sheep were stolen from John Sheehan, an industrious farmer, and 14 cows from Ardagh. The thieves made so much haste, that no trace could be had of them.

The following houses and property have been burnt within a few days past.—The farm-house of Killeenamon, near a mill race, where 1200 sheep, which had been grazing on the lands of the tenant, the property of Mr. Shaghenessy, were taken away, and the house was destroyed on the road near Killybeg, within a mile of a military post.—Two houses on the lands of Ballygran, the property of Alexander Odell, Esq.—Mr. Parker's house of Tullagh, Tralee, and eleven cows, and one horse were consumed.—Messrs. Maurice Connor's houses, of Abbeyfeale bridge.—A John Connor's house, of Chute Hall, Esq. on part of his estate, in the neighbourhood of Abbeyfeale.—The house of Geo. Davis, Esq. at O'Brien.





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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Scott and Co. Preston, straw-hat manufacturers.—Leigh and Co. Manchester, dealers in iron.—Steele and Chapman, Sutton, limeburners.—Holt and Ashworth, Hall-Carr, fullers.—Hall and Moxon, Wakefield, joiners.—Mansell and Willington, Birmingham, cabinet-makers.—Buckle and Matthews, Wolverhampton, grocers.—Sianden and Gardner, Lancaster, slaters.—Campbell and Co. Glasgow, merchants.—H. and C. Cowley, Upton-upon-Severn, linen-draper.—Gillespie and Co. Montreal, merchants.—Cranstone and Blachford, Compton-passage, iron-founders.—Snady and Co. Callington, school-mistresses.

## BANKRUPTS.

M. RICHARDSON, Kirkoswald, butcher.—B. COLLEY, Posenhall, farmer.—H. GRIFFITHS, Swansea, linen draper.—T. MAULLIN, Dudley, nail-ironmonger.—B. COPELEY and W. HIRST, Doncaster, iron-founders.—W. TURTON, Westhrosvich, coal-master.—S. VERTUE, Great Yarmouth, merchant.—W. MOORSOM, Scarborough, banker.—J. KNIGHT, Halifax, merchant.—R. POOLE, Leeds, grocer.—P. HERBERT, merchant.—J. WEEKS, Exeter, carrier.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—April 6, W. Wilson, Shadwell, master-mariner.—April 6, H. Foster and W. G. Sharp, Basinghall-street, warehousemen.—April 6, J. Heming and E. Hornblow, Bishopgate-street, jewellers.—April 16, C. C. Doorman, Welles-square, sugar-refiner.—April 6, H. Stewart, Worcester, wine merchant.—March 16, J. Cary, Raquet-court, merchant.—April 2, M. Lawledge, Harley-street, upholsterer.—April 2, J. Graham, Birmingham, linen-draper.—April 27, J. W. A. Snaggs and J. Wolley, Lime-street, merchants.—April 8, J. Hartley, Manchester, grocer.—April 5, W. Kidd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.—April 4, J. Ford, Gloucester, patent woollen-yarn-manufacturer.—April 4, P. Matthews, Hagley, maltster.—April 4, W. Wright, Bellbroughton, mercer.—Apr. 10, C. Pratt, Bishop Wrentham, coal-fitter.—Apr. 4, F. Cope, Bridgnorth, grocer.

## CERTIFICATES.—April 2.

J. Jones, Mount-street, linen-draper.—E. Kay, Sheffield, merchant.—J. Cooke, Sunderland, baker.—J. Richards, Exeter, cabinet-maker.—G. Winter, Norfolk-street, dealer in harness.—J. Robinson, Nicholas-lane, merchant.—R. Webster, Bishop Wrentham, merchant.—J. Blyth, Newcastle-under-Lyme, draper.—J. H. Knibbs, Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker.—J. Park, Featherchurch-street, merchant.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills, the Transfer in Aid, the Irish Arms Importation, the Irish Seizure of Arms, the Irish Population Regulation, and the Sugar, Snuff, and Tobacco Bills. The Attorneys and Solicitors Amendment Bill was passed.

The EARL OF BLESSINGTON brought in a Bill for the registering of Irish Deeds, which was read a first time.

EARL GREY, alluding to the Navy Five per Cents. Bill, suggested that the Bill should not be hurried through the House. He wished for time to have the opinion of the Judges to ascertain whether the holders of that Stock had not taken it under the condition that they should not be paid off until a certain portion of the public debt had been discharged.—The EARL OF LIVERPOOL admitted the necessity of a full inquiry, and was prepared to discuss the merits of the Bill.

The Bill was afterwards brought up from the Commons, by Dr. LUSHINGTON, and read a first time.

## TUESDAY.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL stated the grounds upon which he moved the second reading of the Navy 5 per Cents. Bill. The Noble Earl introduced the subject to the consideration of the House, and detailed the facts connected with it, similar to those stated by Ministers in the other House of Parliament. He observed, that in funding the Navy debt at the close of the American war, it was thought necessary to create a 5 per Cent. Stock, called the Navy 5 per Cents. The Act contained a clause, by which it was not to be paid or reduced until 25,000,000. of the National Debt should be redeemed and paid off. If their Lordships were satisfied that 25,000,000. had been redeemed, they must be convinced that every thing which good faith demanded had been done. What could be more evident than that the Government was now only doing what, in the opinion of all mankind, the holders of Stock of course included, might at any time be done? What stronger proof of the meaning of the clause could be given than this general opinion? It certainly had been the invariable opinion both of the buyers and sellers of 5 per Cent. Stock, that the Government was at liberty to pay that Stock off at any time. It remained to speak of the mode by which it was proposed to carry it into effect. That mode was calling on the holders of the 5 per Cents. to express their dissent. Here two questions arose; first, whether this mode was equitable; secondly, whether it was expedient. He contended that it was perfectly equitable in itself, more especially as it was only following a course marked out by precedents. Their Lordships would find an example of the same mode in the Consolidated Act. Were Ministers to neglect the opportunity which presented itself for saving 1,300,000. a year, and adding to the advantages which not only the increase of the Revenue in the last year, but the prospect of a progressive increase afforded? That a very great public benefit would be derived from the reduction was unquestionable; that that benefit could not be obtained without a sacrifice of some individual interests—but Ministers would not have done their duty, if on that account they had refrained from proposing the measure. In the whole transaction good faith had been maintained; and while the public interest had been secured on the one hand, the most liberal terms were given to the holders of the 5 per Cents. on the other. This he was well assured was the impression which the conduct of Government in this transaction had produced, both on the parties concerned and on the public at large.

The LORD CHANCELLOR in allusion to what had fallen from Earl Grey on a former evening, stated, the grounds on which he approved of the measure. He firmly believed that no man ever before had entertained any doubt of the 5 per cent. being redeemable. If Courts of Equity had been in the habit of considering the 5 per cents. irredeemable, they would not have ordered stock, in cases of trusts, to be transferred into 3 per cents. without regard to the state in which the testator had left the property. But it was stipulated that 25,000,000. of the national debt should be paid off before the 5 per cents. could be reduced; and it was required by another act, that one year's notice must be given before the 3 per cents. are paid off. The holders of the 5 per cents. might have said: If you do not give a notice of one year to the 3 per cents. we shall not have due notice; but this they had not done. He should be glad to know whether the 24th of Geo. III. gave any such title to the holders of 5 per cents. That Act declared that the stock which it created should not be paid off until 25,000,000. of the public debt were redeemed. If he were obliged to give an opinion on the point, he should say, that if twenty-five millions were actually paid off and cancelled, the condition was fulfilled. This, he thought, must be held to have been the understanding of the legislature, as it was the general understanding.

EARL GREY was not satisfied with the opinion of the Learned Lord. He would put the question in the shape of a case, to the Noble Earl upon the Woolsack. Suppose, for instance, he himself had borrowed the sum of 10,000. on mortgage, but wished a further sum of 5,000. The latter is agreed to by the mortgagee, on condition of paying off 5,000. of the original debt. A change of circumstances takes place, and the borrower gets money at a less interest, pays off the 5,000. and then goes to the new mortgagee, to whom he tenders 4 per cent. for his 5,000. The Noble Earl upon the Woolsack, were such a conversion before him in the Court where he so worthily presided, would take some little time to consider it. Such consideration was all he claimed for the public in the present case; their Lordships ought to take time.

The EARL OF HARROWBY defended the measure, for by the adoption of it, the Government would be able to apply a sum of 1,300,000. to the relief of the direct burthens of the country as soon as possible. If the House were of opinion that the principle of financial policy upon which the Government had signified their intention to act were good, he implored them, in pursuance of that principle, to relieve the burthens of the people as quickly as possible, and not to delay this measure.—LORD ELLENBOROUGH wished for more information.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE was desirous, before this Bill proceeded farther, to hear the opinion of the Learned Judges. After stating that wish, he was also anxious to state to their Lordships, that he had another great objection to the passing of this Bill, and his objection arose from the fact of a dissent, instead of an assent, having been required from each holder of five per cent. stock. The Bill was then read a second time.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Navy Five-per Cents. Bill went through a Committee.

## THURSDAY.

LORD KING gave notice of a motion for this day se'nnight, on the Civil List, particularly with respect to those branches, not connected with the personal expenses of the Sovereign.

On the motion for reading the Navy Five per cents. Bill a third time, the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, in order to give stockholders more time to express their dissent, moved, that the third reading be fixed for the 16th of April.—The amendment was negatived, and the Bill was then passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

The SPEAKER went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent to several Bills.

Petitions from Marazion in Cornwall, Holderness, Thackington, and other places, complaining of Agricultural distress.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Edinburgh, against the Police Bill. The Hon. Member made a charge against Capt. Brown, the head of the Police in that city, of making false musters of watchmen.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT presented a petition from the Debtors confined in Ilchester Gaol, complaining of the rules lately adopted in that prison. They stated, that they were allowed no communication with their families or friends but in a room called the Conversation Room, which was a close cell, seven feet by 12, and in which they were sometimes 40 persons. The rooms were sometimes actually flooded; and an instance had been known of a person being confined in the same room with the corpse of one of the debtors.

Mr. DICKENSON admitted, the room was too small; a plan was under consideration for remedying that inconvenience. With respect to the flooring of the room it was proposed to elevate it above the reach of the water. As to the confinement of a person in the room with the dead body of one of the debtors, the son of the deceased wished to remain with the body of his father, and the other person, who was a debtor, voluntarily remained in the room.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT presented a petition from the Rev. W. Creswell, in behalf of Gill, confined in Ilchester Gaol for sixteen years, at the suit of the Crown. The Crown had sent down a discharge, but some unaccountable difficulty had arisen to his release.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the individual in question had been confined for fraudulent conduct, independent of the pecuniary debt to the Crown.—The petition was laid on the table.

On the third reading of the Navy Five per Cents. Bill, Mr. TIERNEY expressed a doubt as to the legality of the Bill. It had been declared that this Stock should not be made redeemable till 25 millions of the National Debt had been paid off; and then only according to the terms of the Act of the 37th Geo. II. which referred to the manner in which the 3 and 4 per Cents. should be redeemed, viz. within 12 months' notice.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, it was undoubtedly true, that any individual holding the 3 per Cent. Stock might have objected to being paid off without notice; but, on the consolidation, the holders had all consented. In fact, the words "in the manner," and so on, which he had quoted from the Act, referred to the words of paying off the 25 millions, which previous payment was a previous condition for the paying off the 5 per Cents.

Mr. HUSKISSON admitted that the 3 per Cents. as now constituted could not be paid off without twelve months' notice, whatever advantages might offer themselves to Government to pay off within those 12 months. The argument of the Right Hon. Member would infer that Mr. Pitt had tied himself up from paying off the 5 per Cents. without 12 months' notice; an idea too absurd to be seriously entertained.—The Bill was read a third time.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a clause, giving the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery and the Remembrancer of the Exchequer three months time to dissent in respect of the stock of the suitors of those Courts, standing in the names of those officers.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring up a clause, depriving the Bank of any additional remuneration in respect of the sum which might be added to the debt by the operation of the present Bill.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY believed the Bank were ready to take upon themselves the additional trouble, without making any charge for it, but the question did not refer to that, but whether the additional capital advanced by the Bank was to have the usual allowance or not. The amount of the charge upon the additional six millions would only be 300. a million. The motion was negatived, and the Bill was passed.

SIR F. BURDETT gave notice, that he should on Wednesday se'nnight move an Address to the Crown, praying a remission of the further imprisonment of Mr. Henry Hunt.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Superannuation Act. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the principles of the Resolutions he was about to move in compliance with the recommendation in the Speech from the Throne, in respect of revising offices under Government, when the servants of the Crown retired from length of service or incapacity. The 50th of the late King took the superannuation out of the Crown. According to that Act the rates of superannuation allowance were very rarely to be permitted to exceed the amount of salary enjoyed by the individual. No extraordinary increase of pensions had been made, except in the case of persons above 60 years of age. The Right Hon. Gent. then stated from the returns furnished from the different offices, viz. the Customs, (England and Ireland,) the Tax, Post and Excise-offices, the Stamp-office, &c. The total amount of the salaries paid to the officers and clerks in these departments was, in May last, 1,664,000. The number of persons employed 17,347. The number of individuals receiving superannuation allowances was 1,732; this number being very nearly as 1 to 10, compared with those who remained in actual service. The amount of pensions paid to these persons was 154,669. being about nine and a quarter per Cent. upon the amount of salaries to those on actual service; the annual superannuation charge of 154,669. averaging an allowance to each retired person of about 85. 9s. or 4s. 8d. per diem—no very large amount of remuneration this, for the services rendered to the public. With respect to the Treasury, the Secretary of State offices, the Exchequer and State paper office, the Colonial office, and so forth. These employed but a small number of persons. The total amount of the persons employed in these offices was 952, at the end of May last; those who received superannuation allowance, 70; or about one-fourteenth of the number remaining in service. The amount of salaries paid to those in service, was 255,000.; the charge for superannuated allowances, 23,000.; being about 11½ per cent. on the amount of salaries. The yearly average number of persons employed in these branches of the public service, from 1810 to 1821, was 18,329; the average total of superannuations, under 1,830; their proportion to the number on service, as one to ten and a fraction; and the amount of superannuated allowances compared to that of salaries (the latter being altogether 1,829,000. and the former 177,000.) rather more than nine and three-quarters per cent. upon the charge for service. The Act of 1810 was not so favourable to the public interest as had been expected. One of the principal objections to it was, that the period of service after which superannuations were granted, was too limited. A very considerable improvement in that Act might be effected, by bringing the scale of allowances to correspond with length of service. Thus, as to the length of service, it was proposed to commence with the period of ten years, and to carry the scale up to 50 years, by regular gradations of five years each. With a view to render superannuations less burdensome to the country, it had been thought advisable to propose that persons should, during the period of their public service, contribute to the funds out of which their pensions were to be paid, at the rate of 5. per cent. on all salaries of and above 100. per annum, and 2. 10s. per cent. on those exceeding 50. and under 100. About 10. per cent. upon the amount of the salaries received by persons in the public offices, was the average charge paid to retired clerks. This contribution rate of 5. per cent. would relieve the public from about one half of the present charge. He should also propose, that the fund so to be raised should be a public fund; and that any surplus arising therefrom should be applied in aid of the public service. It was intended that the persons who at present filled these offices should still enjoy them; under these qualifications—that on so much of the salary as it was proposed should remain to their successors, 5. per cent. should be paid; and on all excess beyond the scale of contribution not to entitle the possessors of the offices to any larger superannuations than under the scale proposed. To instance this, the House would suppose an office, the salary of which was now settled at 1,000. per annum, but was hereafter to be rated at 800. only. It was meant that he who now filled it should pay 5 per cent. on the 800. and 10 per cent. on the 200. which was so much an excess beyond the future salary. The Right Hon. Gent. then enumerated the various public offices, conformable to the principles laid down in 1797; in so doing, he noticed the number of persons employed in the different Government offices, the revision about to be adopted, and the sums paid them during the war and since, the salaries of the Secretaries of the Treasury, for instance: it was now proposed that their salaries should be restored to the amount of 3,500. being nearly the same as they were in 1797, and still nearer what they were so long ago as 1760. About the year 1781, the salaries of the chief clerks were 1,271. and in 1797 they were reduced to 880.; 50 years ago, the offices of the three Secretaries were as valuable as now, and in times of war considerably more so.

It was now intended that the chief clerk should have 1,200. a year; the junior clerks should enter at 100. a year; that for the three years they should have no increase, but after that time should receive an annual increase of 10. until they arrived at 500. a year; so that the utmost salary at which such a clerk could arrive in future would be 200. a year, instead of, as under the existing regulations, 520. For the assistant clerks, those who now took 300. with allowance for length of service, were to take 300. a year, any such allowance, but with an addition of 15. a year, until they arrived at 500. As to the office of the Secretary of State for the Department, it had consisted last year of 31 clerks; this year were only 30. The minimum of charge for that office would be as it was, 18,000.; but the maximum, which was now 28,000. fell to 21,000. exclusive of the superannuation reduction of 5 per cent. which would apply to the new salaries as well as to the old. A revision had been carried through all the departments of Government. Having commented on these reductions at some length, the Right Hon. Gent. stated that he had received the King's most gracious command to inform the House that His Majesty had given directions for a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the emoluments of the Royal Household, which contributed more immediately to the personal enjoyment of the Sovereign. These department were, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Master of the Horse; and the whole charge of these amounted to 300,000. the reduction for the service of the year would amount to 30,000. The House would not fail gratefully to appreciate this voluntary sacrifice on the part of His Majesty, and great regard to his people. The paternal care thus shewn by His Majesty, demanded the warmest gratitude from the House. His Majesty had gone farther, indeed, in taking burden upon himself than his servants could go: for the servants of the Crown had, in general, no fortunes which would enable them to provide against any deficiency, but the King had nothing upon which he could rely but the power made by Parliament by way of the Civil List, which Civil List could not now have been touched, except by the especial command of the Sovereign. He was also bound to say, that whatever might have been the personal inclination of the Sovereign, he, as a faithful servant of the country, could not have advised a reduction, because, he trusted never again to see those painful and disgraceful investigations of debts and difficulties which had arisen from the revenue of the Civil List had been placed upon a narrow and insufficient footing. His Majesty had, however, farther directed a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the salaries of all offices held during pleasure. The reduction was to take place in the higher offices only, in those the salaries of which exceeded 500. a year. Parliament was probably of opinion that it ought not to be carried lower; and places held by patent, it could not, without a special Act of Parliament, apply. To this reduction of 10 per cent. which was granted five years, the Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Officers of the Household, both in England and Ireland, would be subject. He trusted it would not henceforward be said that Ministers had thrown burdens upon their inferiors, to avoid bearing them themselves; that such calamities should have been thrown out, was notprising; they had been contradicted, for the measure now stated the House had been considered the truest method of dissipating the debt. The Right Hon. Gent. then recapitulated the amount of saving, which he calculated as follows:—Superannuation Fund, 12,000. a year; Revenue Department, 66,000.; New Salaries, 15,000.; 10 per cent. on principal Offices, 15,000.; Household and Civil List, 25,000.; His Majesty's most gracious donation, 30,000.; making, exclusive of Ireland, 168,000. In England, the Civil Officers, exclusive of the revenue, would give a further reduction of 30,000.; the revenue would probably give 100,000. making, exclusive of superannuation allowance, 130,000.; Ireland would give 43,000. more, making a sum of 173,000. Upon the whole, it would not be extravagant to expect saving, present and to come, of 373,000. a year. He trusted that Government had sufficiently evinced its disposition to relieve the distresses of the people. It would be remembered, however, in looking at the amount stated, that the whole reduction turned upon an establishment not exceeding 2,000,000.; therefore, when it was presented to Parliament that immense sums might be saved by reducing Gentlemen should always remember that they could take no more from a thing than the thing itself amounted to. Ministers, in the present reduction, had gone as far as they could go; but that would be subject open to future consideration. The Right Hon. Gent. repeated that the utmost care had been employed by Government, both in the selection of objects as to which the reduction was to apply, and in the manner in which, with regard to individuals, it has been carried into effect; and sat down, by moving—That the resolutions should be read, embodying the plan opened in his speech as the basis of a Bill be brought in.

Mr. BUNNIES expressed his satisfaction at the details of the reduction, though he did not concur in the whole, and thought some reductions might be made.

Mr. MANNING thought a distinction ought to be made in respect to superannuation. The word "superannuation" carried its own meaning with it; which evidently was, that a man should not be provided for by the public, until from age or infirmity he was rendered incapable of performing the duties of his office. But was that the manner in which superannuations were granted? Certainly not. There were many young men at present walking about in idleness, who were supported at the public expence.

Mr. HUME agreed in the opinions of the last speaker; he wished further details. If Ministers wished to act correctly, they would reduce, as much as possible, that patronage which procured superannuations for one set of persons, in order to place others in their situations. With respect to the details with which the Right Hon. Gent. had furnished them, he could not receive them with all the satisfaction which the House had manifested. The comparative smallness of the deductions which Ministers were about to make, did not meet his opinion on the subject of retrenchment. With what justice could they take from the junior clerk, who received 125. or 130. a year, the same proportion of salary as from the principal clerk, who had 500. or 600. per annum? Ministers now told the country, that out of an expenditure of 5,000,000. not more than 200,000. could be saved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after having stated that 30,000. were reduced from His Majesty, and 25,000. from other officers, said that this would prevent the disgrace and pain of examining the accounts of the Civil List. He could not refrain from expressing his surprise at such language. The House had passed Resolutions, reserving it to themselves to investigate and control this branch of expenditure, and they had at several times exercised this right. He could not see what pain or disgrace could result from thoroughly examining the Accounts of the Civil List. He trusted they would feel the necessity of deducting equally from all salaries, from the highest to the lowest.

Mr. STUART WORRELL expressed his gratitude for the gracious notice of His Majesty; he was sure that the expectations of the House and of the country were fully answered. With regard to the Superannuation Fund, he certainly thought it a fit question for consideration, whether it would be more expedient to continue the system or to provide sufficient salaries to supersede the necessity of it.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY observed, that the only object of his Hon. Friend was to bring the subject fully and fairly before the House. He agreed with the Hon. Member opposite, that the system of Superannuation was a system capable of abuse, and that the Bill was particularly liable to many objections; but he must say, the statement made by his Right Hon. Friend was calculated to repel the charge of abuse. He admitted that the system of Superannuation was extremely difficult to execute, and that the principle by which it was regulated required to be controlled by a countervailing principle of restraint. The Noble Marquis repeated the principles of revision and reduction laid down by his Right Hon. Friend, and contended that with respect to Mr. Hume's ideas on reduction, he (the Noble Marquis) was afraid it would be necessary to disturb him. He had calculated that 200,000. were now reduced, and 370,000. would in all be reduced on a fund of 5,000,000. His Right Hon. Friend had said that reductions could not be made beyond the sums now calculated. Commissioners were now employed in investigating every branch of the revenue, particularly in Ireland. In the result the country would not be disappointed, and it would appear that the Commissioners were not inactive. But this saving was made from the collection of the revenue, and was therefore to be calculated as the proportion of 9,000,000. Reducing 400,000. then, from 2,000,000. there was a reduction of 25 per cent. at once—25 per cent. the infallible remedy of the Hon. Member for all evils. Twenty per cent. the remedy which he required as regularly as the evening declines. Let Ministers have credit for the sacrifices they made, for the sacrificed feelings with which they made them. He did not deprecate discussion; but he wished every question to be discussed on its own ground. Another notable discovery of the Hon. Member was, that the Civil List, that rich repast of detail, ought to be examined by the House. Whatever might be the Hon. Member's

Parliament's taste for this discussion was very different. They never had discussed the Civil List, except when it was expressly brought before them by the Crown for new regulations. It had never been the practice, he had almost said the competence, of Parliament to interfere in other circumstances with this subject. With respect to the act of His Majesty, this was not the first time that His Majesty had liberally contributed to the relief of his people. In 1817 His Majesty had given 50,000l. to the exigency of the country. It was not for a year, but for five years, that the sum of 30,000l. was now given. Ministers had advised it to be carried further they would only have involved the Crown, Parliament, and the country, in the greatest of all perplexities—that arising from debts on the Civil List. He hoped Parliament would—he was sure the country would—feel that this was one among the many instances which proved that the King felt and sympathised whenever his people suffered.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT made a few observations recommending Government to set immediately about overlooking the English, Scotch, Irish, and 4 per Cent. Pension List, to see whether the same principle might not be adopted towards the holders of pensions as had been adopted to the holders of different offices.

SIR W. DE CRESPIEN said a few words. After a few observations from Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. Warre, Sir J. York, Mr. Gipps, Sir M. W. Calcraft, Mr. W. Smith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Hume, Mr. Phillips, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Lennard, the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Chairman directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill pursuant thereto.

## TUESDAY.

Mr. J. SMITH presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce at Edinburgh against the Edinburgh Police Bill. It was referred to the Committee.

SIR R. SHAW postponed his motion for the repeal of the Irish Window Tax to the 24th of April.

Mr. CHERWYN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Vagrant Laws. He referred to the Bill of last Session which had been much good. The apprehension of vagrants, which had become much more so; rewards were abolished, vagrancy very much restrained, and the county rates considerably diminished. He was now about to solicit the permission of the House to bring in a Bill to consolidate all the Acts relative to Vagrants, taking for his ground-work the Act of last Session. When the House considered that in the last three hundred years there were forty-nine Acts relative to vagrants passed, of which twenty-seven were still in partial operation, he believed he should stand justified in their eyes in endeavouring to consolidate, into one Bill, the provisions of such numerous enactments. In the Bill which it was his wish to submit to the House, he should endeavour to accomplish two objects. First, to define the crime of vagrancy; and secondly, to distinguish the sturdy beggar from the victim of unforeseen misfortune. He was aware that upon the first point many contradictory conclusions have been formed. He now said that it had been held that—1. Common Night Walkers; 2. Singers; 3. Prize Fighters; 4. Itinerant Applicants to Overseers for Relief; 5. Sellers of Matches; 6. Plate-holders for a Charitable Disposition; 7. Persons who come within the operation of the Vagrancy Acts. So that it would be highly beneficial to define the crime, and thus introduce a uniformity of magisterial practice throughout the kingdom. He would divide them into three classes; 1st. The idle and Disorderly Persons; 2. Vagrants; 3. Incurable Rogues. He had it in view to regulate the passing of Vagrants. On that subject he had received a letter from a Magistrate, who stated that the expense of passing vagrants in the two counties in which he acted, namely, Berks and Wilts, was, for the last year, from the Quarter Sessions of 1821, to that of 1822, no less than 2,557l. Many of the persons so passed were Irish labourers. If the passes were abolished, he ought to be some regulation to lessen the rates. The next regulation which he had in view was, with respect to lodging-houses for such persons. These places were generally receptacles of criminal and disorderly people. There were, in the neighbourhood of White-chapel, about 30 or 40 houses of this kind. It was his idea, that all such houses should, like public houses, be licensed by the Magistrates at the Quarter Sessions; and the owners should enter into recognizances for their good behaviour. Leave was given.

On the motion of Sir J. NEWPORT, the House was ordered to be called over on the 24th of April, on which day the Right Hon. Bart. Trenchard submitted some propositions respecting Ireland.

COL. DAVIES made a variety of observations on the collection of the revenue, and contended for the necessity of an account being given of the four millions laid out in that collection. He read a comparative statement of the expense of collecting the Revenue in the years 1812, 1820, in the Customs, the Excise, the Post-office, and various other departments; he contended that a great increase in the per centage paid had taken place since 1812. The House would find, it stated the Report of the Committee of Finance in 1797, that the increased expense of collecting the British Customs at that period, as compared in 1782, was 14,700l.; but that during the same period, the revenue increased from 3,900,000l. to 6,400,000l. Thus the increased expense of 1797, as compared with 1782, was collected at 15s. per cent. in 1820 it amounted to 8l. 4s. per cent. Did not this show the excessive necessity that Parliament should attend to the correction of these abuses?—Did not this show that the lavish expenditure of the public money was a Hydra which constantly required the pruning knife? Having expatiated on this subject at some length, and contended for inquiry into all branches connected with the Revenue, with new to reducing the expense, he concluded by moving, That it appears that the sum of 4,102,245l. 17s. 11d., was applied in the year ending 5th of January, 1821, under the head of Charges of Management, defray the expenses of collecting and managing the sum of 12,882,156l. gross ordinary Revenue of the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 10s. per cent., &c. &c.

MR. LUSHINGTON replied to the Hon. Member, and pointed out the inaccuracies in his statements and conclusions; for instance, in the sums he erred in the form of his calculation, forgetting at the per cent rate of collection in no less an amount than 3,260,000l. in the Excise in no less a sum than 5,330,000l. After such an exposure the error in his main sums for the Customs and Excise, it was not surprising that he should have deceived himself in all the details of his calculations. Instead of being an increase in the expense of collection in 1820, as compared with 1812, there was actually but an augmentation of 1-12th of a pound sterling in the per centage. The charge in 1812 was 5l. 9s. 8d., in 1820 it was 5l. 11s. 4d.—1812 was a period of peace, and 1820 a time of peace; and it was surprising that the increase was so small, considering the more extended establishment for securing the collection of the revenue, which was necessary at the present period.

MR. HUME maintained that his Hon. Friend was correct in his statements, and the Hon. Member went into a long history of figures near him out in his assertion.

After some observations from Sir J. Coffin and Sir E. Long, the House divided on the first Resolution—Ayes, 25—Noes, 93—Majority just 68.—The other Resolutions were withdrawn.

A Committee on the Mutiny Bill, LORD PALMERSTON, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, replied that the only alteration which should be proposed in the Bill would be respecting soldiers' children. SIR I. CORRIE complained at the delay which took place before the sentence of Courts-martial were communicated. It was sometimes so late as five or six months. In the Navy there was no such delay. If sentence should be death, the condemned was at once told to make peace with God, for he would be shot next day.

MR. PALMERSTON said he had no alteration to propose on that subject.

MR. HUME proposed an Amendment, that no sentences should be pronounced, or punishments inflicted by the Crown, but such as proceeded from Courts-martial constituted under this Act.

LORD PALMERSTON was at a loss to understand what object the Hon. Member had in view. No punishment could be inflicted but such as proceeded from the Act; therefore the Amendment was quite unnecessary. The Act was not alleged to have been violated; and if it had, the person so illegally punished would have his remedy in the Courts of law.

SIR I. CORRIE alluded to the want of modesty on the part of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, who proposed to interfere with the sentence of the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. PALMERSTON said he could not inflict a more severe sentence than that pronounced by the Court-martial. The King of course could not commute the sentence. If the sentence was anything, it must be, that his Majesty should not have power of mitigation.

MR. DAVIES said, in answer to the Hon. and Learned Gent.

an officer of the 35th had been acquitted by the Court-martial of charges, but ordered to be reprimanded; yet the Crown dismissed the officers who had brought the charges were dismissed; but he would that Colonel Ross (for that was his name) had formerly been ordered to be reprimanded, and he was dismissed.

LORD PALMERSTON said, the Hon. Member for Montrose had in vain been to take away the power of dismissing officers.

COLONEL DAVIES had only replied to the statement of the Hon. and Learned Gent. that the King could not increase the severity of a Court-martial's sentence.

MR. HUME said, that Colonel Allen, of the 53th, or 38th had been sentenced by the Court-martial to be reprimanded, and yet had been dismissed by the Crown. The Hon. Member for Brecknock had alluded to the army turning the House out of doors. But why should not an officer of Charles, they got another King in his stead. By such a practice as might use the expression—slave to his Majesty. There had been an instance lately, where very little ceremony had been used in dismissing an individual.

SIR MILLS NIGHTINGALL denied that officers of the army stood, more than any other gentlemen, under the influence of the crown; nor would he suffer, while he sat in that place, such an assertion to go forth uncontradicted to the country. His vote in Parliament was, and of any Member of the House; and, for himself, he might say that he had nothing from the Crown but that which had been earned by actual service. He was himself no slave; and he did not believe that the officers of the army, as a class, were slaves. He thought they had the interest of the Constitution at heart as much as any set of men in the country.

COLONEL TRENCH flung back the insinuations of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, to the foul source from whence they sprung. He was surprised that any Hon. Gent. should dare to throw out such an aspersion against a body of men, who surely were not unfitted to sit in that House, because they had devoted years of their lives to the service of their country.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT in advertent to the course which the debate had taken, admitted that where harsh expressions were used on both sides of the House, there was nothing offensive, he contended, in any thing which had been uttered by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen. That which had been said of officers in the army had not been intended tauntingly or insultingly, but from real lamentation at the situation in which they stood. He (Mr. Bennett), could not help declaring that the Hon. Member (Colonel Trench) had used such language as was altogether new in that House. He had never heard such assertions made, nor such terms used, by that Hon. Member when he was a great, stern patriot, and sat on the Opposition side of the House; probably, indeed, one reason for his quitting that side had been that the style commonly adopted was too feeble for his wishes.

MR. BROGDEN spoke to order.

MR. H. G. BENNETT had no intention of being personal. The Hon. Member for Cambridge would be aware that he could not intend, after their long acquaintance, to say any thing unpleasant; but he repeated that the language which that Hon. Member had used—

MR. BROGDEN had not heard any thing fall from the Hon. Member for Cambridge which would bear the construction contended for by the Hon. Member (Mr. Bennett); if he had he should certainly have called the Hon. Member to order.

MR. CREEVEY had heard the Hon. Member for Cambridge say—

“that he wondered any Hon. Gentleman should dare,” &c.

MR. H. G. BENNETT did not find fault with the word “dare,” the words to which he alluded were the words “foul source.”

COL. TRENCH said, that the expression used by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen had certainly appeared to him to be coarse and foul-mouthed. He (the Colonel) had answered it in a moment of indignation, and as he was not often in the habit of addressing the House, he feared he had used expressions which were not strictly Parliamentary.

If he had, he was anxious to apologise to the House for the oversight; but he did not feel himself called upon to go further than to express his regret to the House for having used the words in question.

MR. HUME's amendment was then withdrawn by consent.

On the other orders of the day being read,

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT, advertent to what had just passed, (Col. Trench had just left the House) said the answer of the Hon. Member (Col. Trench) contained expressions which, as applied by one Member of the House to another, he certainly considered as most irregular and contrary to the usage of Parliamentary discussion. He therefore gave the Hon. Member (Col. Trench) an opportunity of offering an explanation of the words he had so used. The Hon. Member did give an explanation, but he (Mr. Bennett) had no hesitation in saying that it was an aggravation of the expressions first used as applying to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume). The expression which he used was, that as far as the House was concerned, he apologized for any words which he might have uttered, but not a word did he say of the application of those words to his Hon. Friend, nor give the slightest explanation of the allusion which they conveyed. Now, as it was not the custom either in that House or elsewhere to suffer such expressions to go unexplained, and, as they still remained unexplained, he trusted the House would interfere, and put an end to any further measures on the subject.

THE SPEAKER regretted that one of the Hon. Members alluded to was absent from the House. The language which had been first used on one side, and misunderstood, was explained by the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) as not intending to apply to any individual, but to a class of persons. The answer given was afterwards explained by the other Hon. Member, (Col. Trench) who admitted the warmth of his first expression, and that it was unguarded. When he made such admissions, and, above all, when he expressed his deep regret at having used any expressions inconsistent with the orders of the House, it must, in his (the Speaker's) opinion, be considered satisfactory, for he was confident that any Member who could use the words “deep regret,” as expressive of his sorrow for words used in the heat of debate, must be understood as also declaring that he had meant no personal offence.

MR. HUME declared himself quite satisfied with the explanation. Had he not been satisfied, he would have said so while the Hon. Member was in his place.

## WEDNESDAY.

SIR M. W. RIPLEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a bridge, new gaol, and house of correction, in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SIR W. CURTIS brought in a Bill to remove the water-works from London-bridge, which (after some opposition from Mr. Butterworth and Sir F. O'Malley, who moved that it be read this day six months, which motion he afterwards withdrew) was read a first time.

MR. MACRAE presented a Petition from the Assembly and inhabitants of Lower Canada, complaining of distress arising from the Legislative measures of the mother country.

SIR I. CORRIE thought it would have been a good thing for this country if Canada had been sunk to the bottom of the sea. It cost this country 500,000l. per annum, and did not make a return to it of 500 pence. The Canadians, by the timber trade, had been in the habit of treating this country out of 300,000l. yearly. This had been done by suffering great quantities of American timber to be sent down the river St. Lawrence, which had been then brought to England as Canadian timber. Yet, after acting such a part, they now threw themselves on that House for support. The sooner the Governor was recalled home, and the sooner the Assembly and Colony were suffered to go, the better it would be for the country.

MR. WILSON presented two petitions in favour of a remission of the sentence on Mr. Hunt, one from an individual who had been confined with him, and another from Rochdale.

MR. BAXTER supported the prayer of the petitions, which were ordered to be printed.

LORD NORFOLK presented into a long statement of the duties of Postmaster-General, and alluded to the report upon which two Bills had been introduced to the House in 1812-13. One, a Bill for abolishing the duties on the duties of which were executed by Deputy, he found in Schedule A a passage which stated, “that the duty of the Joint Postmaster-Generalship should be executed by one person, and the salary of the other be thereby saved to the public.” It was now to be determined whether the House was less disposed, at the present period, to come to such a resolution than at the time to which he had referred. This office had been originally vested in one person only, as the duty of the Queen Anne expressly declared. He moved the following resolution:—That it is the opinion of this House, that without detriment to the public service, the duties of the office of Joint Postmaster-General may be performed by one individual, and the salary of the other be thereby saved to the public.

MR. ROBERTS observed, that with regard to the Bill of 1812, to which the Noble Friend had alluded, he never assented to that Bill, because he held its principle to be erroneous. He was prepared to maintain, that the influence of the Crown ought not to be diminished, and that the proposition of his Noble Friend would tend to produce that effect. He was aware that this could not be a popular ground,

but no considerations of that nature ever had deterred, or ever should deter him from adopting that conduct which he believed to be in consistency with his duty. He must therefore meet the motion of the Noble Lord with a negative.

The motion was opposed by Mr. ALD. SMITH, Mr. H. SUMNER, Mr. FREEMANTLE, Mr. S. WORTLEY (who said he came there with the intention of doing his duty honestly and conscientiously; but if they wanted him to come there to pull down the power of the King, they must get some other person, for he would never consent to do it), Mr. SECRETARY PEEL (who considered it a question affecting the real substantial interests of the nation; for he believed, and he trusted the House would bear in mind, that if they diminished this office, the principle upon which they did so would apply with such increased force to other offices, that it would be impossible to say where that principle should find its limit. He could for himself declare, that fearless of all imputation on his motives, he should, upon conscientious grounds, give his decided negative to the motion), and Mr. C. WYNN.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY considered the present was undoubtedly a bold experiment upon a Revenue of 20 millions. It was a proposed saving of 2,500l. a year; but he really believed the reduction, if carried, would affect the Revenue. The merits of Mr. FREELING he fully admitted; but a consideration of individual merits ought not to affect the general question. Combining the two branches of the question, he thought the best fiscal arrangements would be ensured by not disturbing the office, and by negating the motion. He called upon the House, in the many tone of the Hon. Member for Yorkshire, to follow the example of that Hon. Member, and not trundle to a spirit which prevailed abroad, and which, if increased, would be the means of betraying the people.

SIR J. SEBRIGHT, Mr. H. GURNEY, Sir J. YORKE, Mr. DENISON, Mr. BANKES, Sir J. MACKINTOSH, Sir J. NEWPORT, and Sir I. COFFIN, supported it.—The House then divided.—For the motion, 159—Against it, 184—Majority against the motion, 25.

MR. HUME moved for a variety of returns respecting the Ordnance department, viz. what was a sum of 35,000l. voted in the Ordnance Estimates for 1821, to defray charges incident to the Tower and Forts in different parts of the kingdom, had been applied;—the application of the sums voted for 1821, of 15,000l. to furnish beds and bedsteads;—40,000l. for stores, stating the prices and amount of stores, and time when purchased;—14,355l. for the Clerk of Ordnance Work;—the Estimate of the Work to be done for 10,000l. granted for Demerara;—together with a list of all the houses and apartments belonging to the persons in the Ordnance Department, which are not occupied by them, but let to others.—Agreed to.

On bringing up the Report on the Mutiny Bill, MR. HUME in allusion to what had fallen on a former occasion relative to the Articles of War from the Noble Lord said, that these Articles were part of the law of this country. He begged to ask him whether Sir James Mansfield did not say when these articles were pleaded before him in a particular case, that he knew of no Articles of War, but only the Mutiny Bill as the law of the land?

LORD PALMERSTON confessed he was not acquainted with the merits of the law case referred to by the Hon. Member; but he knew that the 30th Section of the Mutiny Act empowered the King to frame Articles of War which it declared were to be taken notice of by Courts of Law. No man therefore could find any remedy in a Court of Law for any punishment inflicted under these Articles.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, that the case referred to was one where a soldier applied to the Court for damages for having been punished for not paying money towards schooling, which was not required, nor in any way sanctioned by the Articles of War. The Report was then read and agreed to.

## THURSDAY.

A petition was presented by Mr. STOKES, from certain merchants of Hull, praying for an Alteration of Duty on the Importation of Foreign Corn.—It was laid on the table.

A petition was presented from certain inhabitants of Exeter, praying for some alleviation of the sentence of Mr. Hunt. This led to a repetition of the conversation so often had on the subject of this person's imprisonment, in which Mr. Newman, Mr. Hume, Sir T. Lethbridge, Sir R. Wilson, Sir J. Graham, took part; and it was then laid on the table.—Another petition was presented from Leeds, on the same subject.

MR. RICE presented a petition from twelve parishes in Ireland, praying for an alteration in the system of tithes.

A petition was presented from a person named Ferguson, complaining that the Bank Directors would not investigate a plan which he had to prevent forgeries.

MR. CALCRAFT moved for the number of days on which Lord Clancarty attended at the Post Office while he was Postmaster-General. It was negatived.

MR. MURRAY moved for a Select Committee to simplify the present mode of arranging the public accounts.

MR. LUSHINGTON observed, that it would be in the recollection of the House, that the present mode of taking the accounts was in obedience to an Act passed in 1812, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee; but he had no doubt that a Committee might be usefully employed on the subject; and for that purpose he should move as an amendment the appointment of a Committee to ascertain and state the cause of the difference in the accounts. The Hon. Member moved an amendment accordingly.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested to withdraw his motion to afford him an opportunity of bringing forward a better plan.—The suggestion was acceded to, and then the Right Hon. Gent. fixed the 18th of April to bring forward his plan.

THE MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY, alluding to the frequent inquiries respecting a Tariff imposed by Russia upon British goods, begged to inform the House that he had received a despatch from our Minister at the Court of Petersburg, dated so lately as the 18th of February, in which no mention whatever was made of the subject. He therefore concluded that there was no foundation for the report.

MR. CREEVEY called the attention of the House to the formation of the Board of Control, and the necessity of making some alterations in the same. The Hon. Member described the original formation of the Board in 1784, the changes it had undergone since then, when no salaries were given to the Members till 1793, when Lord Melville took 2000l. a year, and gave 1500l. to the other two Commissioners. In 1811 the present Lord Melville took 5000l. as president. In 1815 the expenses of the Board were raised to 25,000l. Thus, then, he had shown how this Board had come, step by step, till it descended into the situation of a regular purchase of a family interest in that House. He knew it would be said that the Board consisted of ten persons; but then seven were outside passengers, the three inside places being reserved for the family. It was a real domestic Board. No interlopers, no intruders, a complete family party, with nobody but themselves to do as they pleased.—It was rumored that the Right Hon. General Canning (Mr. Canning) was to be sent to India. Now what would any one give to see the instructions of this Board to this individual? He knew the answer to all this would be, that there was no Board; and he should be much inclined to coincide in the opinion of those who should so say. He would tell the House why he felt so disposed. It happened that he had himself been Secretary, once upon a time, to this Board. During the thirteen months he was there, there was no Board at all that he ever saw. And as he was Secretary to it, the House might be disposed to concur with him in opinion that it was more than probable he would have known of it, if such a thing had existed. His Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Tierney) sat in one room, himself in another, and the Gentlemen Commissioners in a third. He was not content, however, without his own means of observation over the thirteen months on this important point, so he asked a person in the office, whether in the memory of man such a thing as a Board had ever existed. The Gentleman to whom he had addressed himself, of whom he could not say too much, either for his industry or his talents, in his situation, answered with great simplicity, that to the best of his knowledge there never had. He must also state, that during all the time he was there, there was not business enough for the situation. He was glad to see the Hon. Gent. exert himself; for as he got a higher salary than he had, he ought to do something more for it. The object of the motion was, that the House should name a Committee to see what he represented on this subject was true. The Hon. Member alluded to the appointment of Dr. Phillimore, and the influence which the Board possessed in this House; and having done with the great men of the Board, he would descend to the worthy Secretary, (Mr. Courtenay) who must possess great art to be able to get his salary raised three different times 700l. For his own part he had never asked for more, for he thought that no public servant was ever better paid, especially considering how little he had to do. He now thought he had made out an irresistible case for enquiry, and should conclude by moving.—That it be referred to a Select Committee to examine into the different duties annexed to the office of the Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India, by whom the same are performed, and report their observations to the House thereupon.

MR. COWLEY would only state, that upon his honour, from what



he knew of the duties of the office, and of the manner he had discharged them, and he regarded it as a moral crime to take a salary without doing ample duty for it—that he looked back with infinitely greater satisfaction to the part he had performed than the Hon. Gent. by his own account could do. Knowing the relationship he had formerly had with that Board, it did not occur to him that the Hon. Gent. meant to come down there, and with head abashed, and face suffused with blushes, confess with shame that he had allowed himself to have held a sinecure. With regard to the motion, he had to observe, that it called for an inquiry which should never be granted but on a very strong case being made out. The Hon. Gent. then described the duties which the Board had to perform in respect of the vast possessions in India. Every single act of every Judge, and of other officers, to which no importance was attached in other countries, underwent the strictest scrutiny by this Board, and by other powers. First, it passed under the observation of the Supreme Council in India; next it underwent the examination of the India House, and lastly the act itself, and the acts of these bodies were subjected to a minute, constant, systematic, vigilant control, which he was there to assert was daily performed at the Board of Control. Since 1807, a complete new organization of the Board had taken place. It had been divided into departments corresponding with the great divisions of the Indian Empire; not a paragraph came from India or went to it that did not undergo the most particular, and, in some cases, enlightened scrutiny. With regard to himself, he had not the least objection to have his conduct examined. He devoted as much of his time to the Board as he was able. If they had six Commissioners more, he would undertake to give them all as much business as would last them for a fortnight. The largest bundles of papers that came before that House were mere abridgements to what they had to deal with at the Board of Control.

Mr. TIERNEY was as much taken by surprise by the motion as the Hon. Secretary could be, having been kept entirely in the dark about it till within the last few hours. It was his full conviction that three Commissioners were not necessary to the management of the business of the Board of Control, but that two would be sufficient. He declared, upon his honour, that this was his opinion. But he did not mean to under-rate, either in quantity or quality, the business of that Board. He would vindicate it so far as to say, that there was no one office in the whole department of Government which demanded more laborious application, more study, and more responsibility. Whether there was more business at one time than at another he did not know. He knew that when he belonged to it he was not one day absent, and that no man could do more than he did.

Mr. CANNING observed, that the motion before the House was one of Reform, and the attention of the House had been called to the comparative usefulness of the individual who was the Secretary, and to him who had been President, and it turned out from the statement of the Hon. Gent. as well as from common notoriety, that formerly one of those persons was a most efficient, and the other a most inefficient officer. But it seemed a little extraordinary that the idle Secretary should be the person who called for such an enquiry. This was reform with a vengeance. This was no unfaithful picture of those principles on which reform was usually clamoured for. If they traced the principles of those who raised that clamour to their source, it would be found that—*habetis rem contentum*—and that nine times out of ten, the evil existed only where the clamour was raised. It was beyond his hopes that any Hon. Gent. could be so blinded by his fancies, as to come forward with such a motion under such circumstances, crying aloud—“*Me, me ulsum qui (non) feci*”—I am the man who did nothing, and I now call on you to inquire why those who were associated with me, and who were diligent, failed to follow my example. I call on you to demand of them why they, by their diligence, should thus break in upon the practice which my conduct went to establish, and disturb by their activity, the stillness of my stagnation. With respect to the Board, he could state, not from his own knowledge, but from the information which he had obtained from others, that if they compared the business of the India Company and of the India Board with what it had been in 1793, it would be found to have increased a hundred fold. The Right Hon. Gent. then defended the Board, and then stated its various duties. When he stated that one Military Dispatch contained 199 papers, and 13,507 pages—that a Political Dispatch had brought 1,937 pages, and another on the Revenues and Judicial proceedings of the most complicated nature contained 2588, some notion might be formed of the business of the Board, when such a voluminous mass was to be gone through with, before a dispatch could be sent. He proceeded to describe the Constitution of the Board, and explained the importance of the several regulations by which it was governed, and the assistance it received from the Government and the Privy Council. Mr. Canning passed a warm eulogium on Lord Binning, one of the Members of the Board, and his Hon. Friend the Secretary, (Mr. Courtenay). He (Mr. C.) came to the Board of Control, not by his own choice, but by the effect of accident—and there he found his Hon. Friend in the situation which he still filled. He only knew the Secretary through the medium of a pamphlet, in which he (Mr. C.) was abused. It might easily be imagined then, that they met with no great pre-disposition for each other; but such was his patience, such his unostentatious diligence, that he (Mr. C.) felt it his bounden duty to raise him from an unfair state of depression, to that scale of salary which merit like his demanded. Here the Right Hon. Gent. read the minute authorizing the augmentation, in consequence of time and service, to 2000l. a-year; his Hon. Friend had now served nearly 10 years, and by virtue of the measure opened the other night, he would be amerced in one-tenth of his salary, and that at a time when, without any impropriety, he (Mr. C.) might beg leave to say, he was in daily expectation of the birth of a tenth child. If then any man would say such a salary was too great—if any man grudged him such an augmentation, he could only say he did not envy him his feelings, and had rather give him credit for his economy, than be disposed to share his heart. He concluded by declaring, that upon the whole it was his sincere conviction that this establishment was not one which Parliament, on any sound principle, could be called upon to reform. Great security was given, that those who formed it would always do their duty, from the great talents engaged in the service of the East India Company; for, in the face of such a body of men, he knew of no earthly inducement that could ever make any President or Commissioner as idle as the Secretary who had brought forward the present motion.

Mr. Buxton, Mr. C. Wynn, Lord Binning, and Dr. Phillimore opposed the motion. The House divided—Ayes, 88—Noes, 273—Majority, 195.

On the motion of Mr. SECRETARY PEEL, the Committee on the state of the Police of the Metropolis was re-appointed.  
The Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill were passed.  
(For continuation of Debates see page 526.)

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to inform our readers, that BULL has no connexion whatever with a work called “THE GRIDIRON,” erroneously advertised to be published at our Office.

The *hoaxing verses* from EDINBURGH must have cost more time and trouble than they are worth.—The letter upon HUME (same date) must stand over.

SINCERE PROTESTANT is quite justified; but we have done as much as we think right upon the subject.

THE FRIEND OF DECORUM upon LADY HYDE PARKER'S Sunday conversation, and the letter upon COUNT CARAMAN'S Sunday parties at the Ambassador's House, have both been received. With the first we cannot meddle, because we consider that every lady may do as she likes in her own residence; as to the other, it appears to be written by some fair dame, who is angry that the constitution of the Count's establishment excludes the ladies of his acquaintance.

We are obliged to decline all epigrams, &c. upon Mr. COKE's marriage—the thing is past a joke.

The lines to CREVEY are so vulgar and coarse, that we think they must be written by himself.

We are requested to state that Mr. MABERLEY was not a coachmaker—he was a carrier, and married LEADER, the coachmaker's daughter.

MR. BERNAL's real name is BERNELLE—his father kept a shop in Kingston, JAMAICA, and was, we are told, of the Jewish persuasion—of the tribe of MEX-ASSES, we presume.

JUDEx is a JUDY.

MR. HALLIDAY's claim shall be, if possible, attended to.

QUIZ from CAMBRIDGE on COBBETT is not worth inserting. COBBETT is no game to fly at now—all interest about him is at an end.

The letter dated Cheltenham, with the CHIPPING NORTON post-mark, trenches too much upon private life for us.

PLACE and MARSHALL are the names of the two persons who work the puppet—and bunglingly enough they do it.

CONSISTENCY to Mr. HUGUES, M.P. for WALLINGFORD, usts his time.—“*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*”—“*ni le papier*.”

We think “NO HUMBAG” to SIR HARLEQUIN DANIELS in the same predicament.

The strictures on Mr. RICARDO's conduct are inadmissible—we cannot attribute motives to any MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

ANTI-DELUSION's poem is uncommonly pleasant, but we have not the slightest idea what it is about; it is very neatly written.

The fault T.F. finds, we hope, will not be to be found again; we are not aware of the cause ourselves.

Upon consideration, we must decline the insertion of the letter “Qui capit idem facit.”

The communications from MALTA are received; we return our acknowledgments.

MR. STUCKEY REYNOLD's pamphlet is published by LONGMAN, in PATERNOSTER-ROW.

“HEAR and LAUGHTER” would, we apprehend, excite no “laughter here.”

The letter of a PATRIOT from Brook-green in our next, as also ENGLISHMAN, and CLERICUS, if possible.

QUERIST is wrong about Mr. ROGERS, the Poet—he is a Banker, not a POTATOE-merchant.

B.A.B. (Edinburgh)—AMICUS—S.A. (on nuisances)—S.A. (LEEDS)—MUM—AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER—CONSTANT READER (Lombard-street)—CONSTANT READER (Walworth)—DO. (Droitwich)—DO. (Wooten Bassett)—DETECTOR—J.C.G. (Barnett-street, LIVERPOOL)—“Rhymes Nominal”—MR. HARRISON (Fareham)—T.E.D.—W.W. (Edinburgh)—MR. B. (Norwich)—FORTY—JUVENIS—A STAUNCH

TORY—HUM—MINION, and the note from “Burton's Anatomy of Melancholia”—D. (Scarborough)—“A Parody on Moore”—TORY (Cambridge)—UNIFORM—A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FRIEND—STEPHEN SPEER—Lines on DOCTOR HUME—NEWINGTON ANTI-RADICAL—A DETERMINED WIDOWER—GUY FAWKES—THE YELLOW BROOM—S.S.—LYDIA (second letter)—MR. TURNBULL (Edinburgh)—CONSTANT READER (Heytesbury)—and many others are received.

All communications arriving on Saturday, unless upon pressing matter, must remain unnoticed.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

At one period of the week Navy 5 per Cents. were depressed to 102½; they have since run up to 103½, and closed at 102½. The period allowed for holders dissenting to the abolition of this Stock expired this afternoon; the total of their amounts is estimated at somewhat under two millions. Consols for Account were this morning done at 79½, the last price was 79½ sellers, which, since the date of our last, is an advance of ½ per cent.—Of Foreign Securities, Spanish enjoys much speculative attention, and, with the dividend of 2½ per Cent. due 1st of May, 64 has been paid. For Colombian the great price of 107 was realized this afternoon. Other Stock in but little request.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	India Bonds . . . . .	46 49
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	25
3½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	500l. 35
4 per Cent. . . . .	Small . . . . .	58
5 per Cent. Navy. . . . .	Con. for Acc. . . . .	79½
Long Annuities . . . . .	Omnia . . . . .	

#### FRENCH FUNDS, March 13.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . .	88-50	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . .	1588-75
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-15 3mo. 25-5	

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 69.

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 17.

OF all the attacks upon the institutions of our Government, made under a hypocritical pretence of retrenchment, none are more vile and unworthy than those occasionally pointed at the office and situation of his Royal Highness the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

There is not a soldier in the British army, nor hardly a subject in the British empire, who does not acknowledge the wonderful services rendered to the country by that Illustrious Personage. Any body at all acquainted with the course of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS's life, must know that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS spares neither time nor trouble in fulfilling his official duties; and that to the talent he possesses for the functions of his high office, his ROYAL HIGHNESS adds a kindness of heart and sweetness of disposition which renders him equally accessible to the claims of the meanest with those of the most exalted.

When we consider, independently of his ROYAL HIGHNESS's military rank, the place his ROYAL HIGHNESS holds in the country, we confess that our blood curdles in our veins when we hear a vulgar, thick-headed ass questioning whether he shall receive nine guineas or sixteen guineas as a remuneration.

We make no allusion here to Parliamentary matters, but we speak of private conversations; and the only mode we should pursue, when we fell in with any dolt who was mean enough to broach such a question, would be first to desire him to hold his tongue; if that did not succeed, to cough him down when he spoke; and if that still failed, to kick him out of the room altogether.

MR. HUME is made to state somewhere, that a Chaplain is appointed to every regiment in the service. This, we beg to state, is NOT THE CASE.

THE libels upon the HOUSE OF COMMONS, daily disseminated in the public papers, under the pretence of being reports of Parliamentary proceedings, every day become more serious and alarming.

All the daily prints of yesterday tell us that LORD JOHN RUSSELL brought under the notice of the House a private letter from one Member to another, because it contained some observations on the political conduct of that silly person, LORD NORMANBY.

GOOD GOD! that these Editors should be allowed thus to calumniate the House of RUSSELL and the friends of LIBERTY, with impunity! Do they expect that any body will believe that a RUSSELL, one of that family which has so often suffered in the great cause, and that one who has distinguished himself by his personal exertions in it, could be mean enough to get hold of a private letter from one gentleman to another, and bring it before Parliament, and argue hypothetically upon what the words contained in that private letter would have subjected the writer to if he had spoken them in the House? It is too ridiculous a tale to be swallowed by the town, even in the hunger of its credulity.

LORD LONDONDERRY is made, in the report, coked up on the occasion in the papers, to say, that he trusted that we “lived in a land of freedom, and were not to be gagged by the denunciations of gentlemen opposite, who threatened to visit with a BREACH OF PRIVILEGE any man who ventured to express an opinion on the tendency of their measures.”

We trust so too; but we must say, that if the conduct

ascribed by the papers to LORD JOHN RUSSELL, could be supposed to be attributed justly to him, we have another most admirable proof of the high-spirited, honourable sentiments which actuate the genuine PATRIOTS in all their conduct, public and private.

We think if LORD GREY's private letters to LAMBTON, to WILSON, or LORD THANET's billets to BROUGHAM, were got hold of, and that any TORY could be found mean, dishonest, and stupid enough to bring them before the public, they should have more fun than appears to have been produced by LORD JOHN RUSSELL's alleged motion, and perhaps a powerful strong justification of the necessity of “watching the manners of gentlemen opposite.”

WE despise HUME as much as TIERNEY does; his leaders, his dense stupidity, his marvellous perseverance, wrong, and his incapacity and obstinacy mingled, are evidence enough.

The newspaper reports make RICARDO call his plans and notions absurd; his friends universally disclaim his calculations, and the TIMES of yesterday tells us that Mr. MABERLEY's particular crony, entreated him not to waste the health and time of the House with his items—MR. CROKER lashes the carbonadoes him—LORD PALMERSTON grills him—and editors make his speeches to be always interrupted by CONGRATULATIONS, SCRAPINGS, and DISCORDANT CRIES.

We have laid him open—dared him to tell us about his propositions to COLONEL MARTINDELL—rung the changes about OTTAH and GRAM—of KURWAH—of his girl dressed in boy's clothes—of his Paymastership—Postmastership—Assistant Surgeonship—his Private Secretaryship—the Pea-shop at Montrose, and the CAP-SHOP in SOHO.

And here we must observe, that MESSRS. HIBBERT and HUME indignantly repel the charge we made against them of having any thing to do with this doctor; we know he is an army contractor of some sort, for caps or tufts, or some such thing; but we apologize to the respectable house we allude to, for the error we made with respect to his connections with them.

We have said all these things, because we felt it our duty. HUME has been silent. This we do not wonder at, because he took, with the greatest mildness, and put into his pocket the insults offered to him by MR. PELL, in his last letter, which was couched in terms as little equivocal as GOVERNMENT MACQUARIE's pamphlet, in answer to NIBL BENNETT. MR. MAC KERRELL's last reply to BROUGHAM.

But there is a point where we feel it our duty to stop; and where, let his suavity and patience be as praise-worthy as they may, MR. HUME ought to begin.

Some obscure ministerial papers, not satisfied with abusing folly—stupidity—vulgarity—obstinacy and ignorance to MR. HUME, have dared, during the last week, to put forward a charge against him, revolting to human nature.

WE ARE CONVINCED OF ITS FALSEHOOD, and as we know he reads BULL regularly, we do seriously conceive it to be our duty, acting impartially towards him, to tell him so. In order to do this we quote the following article which has appeared in two papers during the last six days, in which as it remains uncontradicted, we conclude he cannot himself have seen.

It is an allusion to the Hon. Member's Speech on BENNETT's affair about the QUEEN's funeral, and runs thus—

“MR. HUME, as usual, made a Speech, but it principally revolved upon the extravagance of Ministers for ‘putting up black cloth in the apartments of HER MAJESTY, which was afterwards washed by Mr. PEEL very humorously said, he was surprised that a person so much of a mourner of the QUEEN, as Mr. HUME affected to be, should instead of being overwhelmed with grief, think of a few years' black cloth, which idea could only have entered into the mind of a tailor!!! But Mr. PEEL will no longer be surprised at Mr. HUME's stoicism, when he is told, (as we have been, and if not true, shall be happy to contradict it,) that the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, who is a surgeon, ACTUALLY DISSECTED HIS OWN HAND. Whether from economy, or from fraternal feeling that no student should apply the dissecting knife, when he could do it himself, he has not been able to learn. If a man has such a share of philosophy, one surely cannot wonder at Mr. HUME's stoicism at the QUEEN's funeral!”

Conscientiously and seriously, having, as we said before, sovereign contempt for MR. HUME's intellect, we do declare that it is his bounden duty to disavow this act, with which he stands thus publicly charged.

We honestly declare again that we DO NOT BELIEVE in the belief it—who can?—Is there, could there be a wretched callous to every feeling of our nature as to mangle the carcass of a dead brother? It is impossible—but there are persons who may give credence to the atrocity; and, therefore, we say, that to such a charge, MR. HUME should make a reply.

It may seem strange that WE, feeling as we generally do with respect to MR. HUME, should have interested ourselves to clear up this particular point; but it is as a MAN, and HUMAN BEING that we laugh at MR. HUME. Could we suppose this to be true, our opposition to him on those grounds must cease. We could not descend to treat the DISSECTOR OF HIS OWN BROTHER as a FELLOW CREATURE!

It will be seen that LORD NORMANBY brought forward his proposed motion for the reduction of the POSTMASTER GENERAL, which was negatived.

This silly young man is the strongest existing proof of the truth of that, which our song of this day fortnight said—

“A very small man as a TORY

“Is a very great man as a WHIG.”

His Lordship came into Parliament on the Ministerial side, and sat—and voted—and spoke; and the CHRONICLE never discovered either his talents, or his virtues; but at the moment he rattled, he became endowed with every quality, wisdom, and every species of good quality.

We say he rattled; in contradiction to the generally received idea that the rat is he who quits the Opposition for the ministerial side of the House. Your real RAT is a fellow

like all RATS) quits what he fancies a falling house. This AD. NORMANBY, was impatient of place—wanted office; but the givers were not quite in such a hurry as the expectant; and seduced in a moment of disappointed vanity by the blandishments of his *partial friends*, he left a party which he was blinded into the belief, was the declining one, to join a set of men, whose whole lives and intellects have been expended in hostility to those principles, in which his Lordship has been nursed and bred, and to which, and their success, he owes his rank in life.

He is a weak and impotent young person; and we might make him look even more foolish than he does; but we pity him—for he has incurred the praise of the CHRONICLE; and above all, we cannot forget the services of his excellent and amiable father, for whose sake we shall leave the Lordling to his own reflections upon the silly figure he has made, and the disgraceful approbation he has consequently met with.

BENNETT—APOLOGY—EXPLANATION!—These are three ominous words.

Who is there who does not remember that we were sent to jail upon the motion of NIHL BENNETT, because we said he used the word APOLOGY instead of EXPLANATION?

Who is there who does not remember that Lawyer SCARLETT, or some such worthy personage, observed, that our remarks “smelt of blood,”—that is, that by recurring to an affair already terminated, we ran the chance of re-exciting dormant, if not extinguished feuds?

Does not every body recollect the belabouring poor BULL got—the examining—the cross-examining—the boring—the worrying—the commitment?

We certainly do not put implicit faith in the newspapers, but if their Reports of Parliamentary proceedings be correct, we must own that we have a little triumph;—they make NIHL BENNETT—the very man who sent us to prison for stirring up a quarrel of his own—stir up an already terminated difference between COLONEL TRENCH and HUME.

The reports make COLONEL TRENCH to have spoken honourably and indignantly, but when told that he was out of order, he apologized to the House—but carried his apology no farther. Here ends the matter as the papers tell us:—the House resumes, and while HUME and COLONEL TRENCH are both absent, NIHL, not satisfied with the peaceable termination of the affair, “goes and tells” the Speaker, and makes out a case, which, in ordinary affairs of the sort, must inevitably have produced bloodshed.

But luckily, HUME, (they tell us) when he returned to the House was vexed with NIHL for his interference, and with the greatest prudence assured the House that he was quite satisfied before; and, if it had not been for NIHL’s meddling, never a word more would have been said about it.

We can tell the House of Commons, that if they suffer the newspapers to publish their debates and proceedings as they do at present, their privilege will be only a name; and at all events we do feel a little sore that we should have been thrust into NEWGATE for months, because we merely mistook the word APOLOGY for EXPLANATION, and that all the editors and reporters in London are laughing, and at large, who have thus willfully made the peaceable HENRY GREY BENNETT (the philanthropist and felon’s friend) to be a stirrer up of quarrels and a “bully back” for DOCTOR HUME, who had not the slightest inclination in the world to be offended with any thing.

It might be as well, we think, (not that we believe the newspaper reports of the debates to which we have alluded) if NIHL BENNETT were to reserve his tenaciousness and high sense of injury done to honour for his own use. GENERAL MACQUARRIE has used such round set terms, and has applied such unequivocal epithets to little NIHL, and they exist so plainly in print, (some of them we have had the pleasure of quoting,) that if he is as sensitive about himself, as he is about his friends, his conceit and effrontery must sit uneasily on him. There is a MAJOR ANGELO also, who favoured him with two letters, to which we never saw any reply.

We speak now of NIHL—not in his Parliamentary capacity—but as the second son of the pure and virtuous House of TANKERVILLE; and considering that in neither of the last cases we have glanced at, there was any SPEAKER to interfere, we must repeat, that gentlemen, who are so mighty skittish about other men’s honour, might as well look at home.

NIHL is in the dumps, and, we suppose, out of humour with every thing. The most gentlemanly coadjutor of his little party, MR. LAMB, has left them, and the MOUNTAIN (as they call themselves) is mightily moved.

They have called themselves the MOUNTAIN; people say in imitation of some worthy predecessors in the time of the FRENCH REVOLUTION; but we doubt this (we are particularly sceptical this week,) and rather think they have thus nick-named themselves, from the habit that dwarfs and pigmies have of getting upon high places to make themselves look big.

NIHL, however, is reported in the newspapers to have expressed himself quite savagely at being deserted by men who were wont not to shirk popular questions. NIHL did not recollect that HE shirked the agricultural relief question, and that LAMBTON and HUME, between whom he was sitting at the time he spoke, shirked the favourite question of REFORM.

THE unfortunate Whigs are really to be pitied—either they are the victims of their own egregious folly, or of the vile misrepresentations of the newspapers.

If any thing had been wanting to the entire demolition of their hopes and vanities, we think the dressing our supposed colleague CREEVEY got from MR. CANNING, and the severe correction bestowed upon him by MR. PEREGRINE COURTENAY, must have quite answered the purpose.

CREEVEY, (who brought forward the consideration of the state of the Board of Control), the newspapers tell us, began his attack upon it, and its inefficiency, and its uselessness, by informing the House how HE conducted himself while holding the office of Secretary.

The Honourable Gentleman is represented (erroneously in all probability) to have told the House, that his reason for thinking the Board unnecessary, and, in fact, a nest of sinecures, was, that when he was attached to it, he did nothing but

read the newspapers and look out of the windows, and judging of others by himself, he concluded that nobody connected with that office ever did any thing else.

This most incautious display of Whig official assiduity must have kept the remnant of the party in a dreadful state of agitation. Why, any man taking the ground MR. CREEVEY is said to have done, might prove that the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is a sinecure—for the Whig holder of that office did as little in it as MR. CREEVEY did as Secretary of the Board of Control; and as to the Whig Secretaries for War and Colonies, and the Whig First Lord of the Admiralty, considering the exploits of our military and naval commanders under their Administration, they had much better have been following the Honourable Gentleman’s official plan, and been reading the newspapers, and looking out of their windows into the Park, than meddling with higher or graver matters.

CREEVEY, however, is a wag—not a first-rate performer certainly, but quite as good as Whig-wags generally are. He was a good deal too comical to be seriously dealt with; and perhaps the very funny mode in which the reporters made him speak would best have been met with jokes of equal merit and personalities of equal delicacy. But MR. CREEVEY is made, in the papers, to attack MR. PEREGRINE COURTENAY in a strain more grave, and evidently meant to have been more moving, but MR. CANNING set that part of CREEVEY’s attack quite at rest by a most eloquent and manly allusion to his official connexion with MR. COURTENAY, so that the weapons of the Opposition recoiled upon themselves, and produced a panegyric upon MR. COURTENAY’s qualities and abilities not needed by those who know that most modest and highly-talented gentleman.

TURNER, who is heartily ashamed of the company he has got into, differed very considerably with the Honourable and idle Secretary; and we do not wonder—for this very Board of Control, about which so much fuss is now made, was, under MR. FOX’s plan, to have consisted of seven members and nine assistants, who were to have been salaried.

However, what adds greatly to the folly of making a point about it, as far as currying favour with the people, (which the Radical newspapers evidently do) is the fact, that the reduction of the whole Board of Control to-morrow, would make no difference in the public expenditure;—the charge is defrayed by the East India Company, and even the amount of salary due to MR. C. BATHURST, as President, (but which he would not receive,) has reverted to the treasury of Leaden-hall-street.

This, perhaps, did not occur to MR. CREEVEY; for surely, if he had considered that the “suffering people” would not be relieved by the abolition of the office he attacked, he would not have subjected his party to the mortification of a majority of one hundred and eighty-five against them, or to the silly exposition of what Whigs do, when they are in place.

MR. BROUGHAM the lawyer is gone circuit—and what then? say our readers—all lawyers go circuit who want money and work for their bread.

True;—but MR. BROUGHAM, the patriot—the LORD SOMERS of the age—he who loves his country so dearly—who instructs the poor and enlightens the ignorant—to leave us without his services in Parliament for the sake of a dozen of dirty guineas.

This sounds strange to men who do not know what modern patriots are, but it requires few words to explain it. MR. BROUGHAM, who will writhe his imitable countenance, and twitch his nose, as the Devil switches his tail, with ecstasy, while talking patriotism, leaves the mountain without any ceremony, and all the best interests of the nation, for the sake of a few fees. To be sure—and so will the best patriot of them all. We only wish the fervent admirers of BROUGHAM, of BROUGHAM HALL, (alias Bird-nest) to set down in their tablets the sacrifice of personal advantage that magnanimous HUMBLED makes for the sake of THE PEOPLE!!

PRINCESS SERRES OF OLIVE has been had up before the Insolvent Court, considerably the worse for wear. In the account of killed and wounded it is stated, that her HIGHNESS’s left leg had been broken, her nose split, and her eye blackened—all by the same mischance!

A new and violent medicine called the Prussic Acid has been recently introduced; and to any body who knows the wonderful powers of that medicine, it may appear dangerous to trust it in unskilful hands; however, it is quite the fashion; and a certain cure for the effects of any too liberal use of it, is—that most palatable, ungentlemanly, and more unladylike potion called BRANDY and WATER; so that Ladies who feel their extremities benumbed by the deleterious effects of the poison, administer to themselves cold grog, in stated quantities, which acts as an antidote to the acid, and at the same time sends them off to sleep with sensations, which they (not being accustomed to get hazy in the regular course of things) cannot account for, but vote extraordinarily charming, and wake in the morning blessing the Prussic Acid, and the popular Doctor who recommended it.

Now, whether her Highness the PRINCESS CUMBERLAND SOBIESKY of SERRES OLIVES had been over acidulating her blood royal with this Prussic poison, and had been forced into the unwilling use of cold grog we cannot say, but we never saw a more awful exhibition of human indiscretion than her Highness made while under examination.

Her HIGHNESS was attended by a person she styles FITZ-CLARENCE. We understand she calls one of her footmen EARL GREY, and the other EARL GROSVENOR, her only maid LADY HOOD, and the pot-boy, who brings her beer, Little GREY BENNETT. The poor creature must be cracked—at least her nose is. Her Highness is of considerable magnitude now; it is difficult to say what she will be when enlarged!

Several noblemen were present, who had been subpoenaed on her behalf, to whom the whole scene must have been very disgusting.

THERE was a meeting held on Thursday at an ale-house at Hackney, at which PETER MOORE, BURDETT, WADDINGTON, and HOBHOUSE, and several others of the party, were present to make speeches.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT’s harangue was so grossly libellous upon the House of Commons, and so filthily indecent, that we cannot notice it; and as for the others, their own stupidity and vulgarity preclude the necessity of making the smallest allusion to them.

There were a great many pick-pockets present, and a pretty sprinkling of prostitutes.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## THE IDLE APPRENTICE TURNED INFORMER.

A NEW BALLAD, BY T. C. ESQ.

TUNE—“When I was a maid, oh then, oh then.”

I ONCE was a placeman, but then, but then,  
I once was a placeman, but then

’Twas in the pure day  
Of LANDSOWNE and GREY,  
And the rest of the TALENTED MEN—MEN!  
And the rest of the talented men!

I had been a lawyer, but then, but then,  
I had been a lawyer, but then

I hated the fog  
Of the wig and the bag,  
And envied the Parliament men—men,  
And envied the Parliament men.

So I married a widow, and then, and then,  
So I married a widow, and then

Folks wonder’d to see  
That a woman could be  
So fond of a face like a wen—wen,  
So fond of a face like a wen.

But she had a borough, and then, and then,  
She had a borough, and then,

By the help of the dame,  
I got into the same,  
But never could do it again—again,  
Never could do it again.

So I found out another, and then, and then,  
So I found out another, and then

The worthy LORD THANET  
He chose me to man it,  
As free—as a sheep in a pen—pen!  
As free as a sheep in a pen!

At last we got power, and then, and then,  
At last we got power, and then

A salary clean  
Of hundreds fifteen,  
Made me the most happy of men—men,  
Made me the most happy of men.

The first quarter-day came, and then, and then,  
The first quarter-day came, and then

I reckon’d my score,  
But I never did more  
Till quarter-day came round again—gain,  
Till quarter-day came round again.

Despatches came sometimes, but then, but then,  
Despatches came sometimes, but then

I handed them slyly  
To MORPETH or HILEY,  
And limp’d back to Brookes’s again—gain,  
And limp’d back to Brookes’s again.

If OSSULSTON call’d on me, then, oh then,  
If OSSULSTON call’d on me then,

We stroll’d through the Park,  
And the folks would remark,  
We look’d like an owl and a wren—wren,  
We look’d like an owl and a wren.

If I walk’d with dear SEFTON, oh then, oh then,  
If I walk’d with dear SEFTON, oh then,

The people would stare,  
And think us a pair  
Of mummies, that parodied men—men,  
Of mummies, that parodied men.

If I stay’d at the Office, oh then, oh then,  
If I stay’d at the Office, oh then,

I damn’d all the Hindoos—  
Look’d out of the windows—  
And sometimes I mended a pen!—pen!  
And sometimes I mended a pen!

Such toil made me sulky, and then, and then,  
Such toil made me sulky, and then,

If I ask’d for old WRIGHT,  
He came in in a fright,  
As if to a bear in his den—den,  
As if to a bear in his den.

This lasted a twelvemonth, and then, oh then,  
This lasted a twelvemonth, and then

To end all our cares,  
They kick’d us down stairs,  
As a hint not to come back again—gain,  
As a hint not to come back again.

The tumble was heavy, and then, oh then,  
The tumble was heavy, and then

I grew very sour  
At placemen and power,  
And croak’d like a frog in a fen—fen,  
And croak’d like a frog in a fen.

I vowed to have vengeance, and then, oh then,  
I vowed to have vengeance, and then

’Tis a vulgar belief  
At catching a thief,  
An accomplice is equal to ten—ten,  
An accomplice is equal to ten.

So I turn’d informer, and then, oh then,  
I turn’d informer, and then

I tried to expose  
My friends and my foes,  
As equally infamous men—men,  
As equally infamous men.

The Whigs they cashier’d me, and then, oh then,  
The Whigs they cashier’d me, and then

GREY haughtily swore  
He’d trust me no more,  
Not even with cutting a pen—pen,  
Not even with cutting a pen.

Next CANNING chastised me, and then, oh then,  
Next CANNING chastised me, and then

If what is called shame,  
Were aught but a name,  
I could ne’er show my visage again—gain,  
I could ne’er show my visage again.



## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the 5 per Cent. Navy Bills and the Judges of Assize Commission Bill.—The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Alien Bill were read a first time.

The EARL OF DARNLEY alluded to the treatment of Mr. Hunt, in Ilchester Gaol, and moved for the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of that Gaol.

In answer to a question from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the EARL of LIVERPOOL stated, that a Bill would be introduced for the better regulation of prisons.—The motion was agreed to.

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE presented a Petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Waterford, praying the House to consider the distressed state of Ireland, and to institute an inquiry into the system of tithes. This, the Noble Duke said, was one of the great causes of complaint. He was proprietor of the tithes of 20 parishes, and was willing to give up great part of his property in them. The petitioners were ready to make similar sacrifices.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL complimented the Noble Duke, and the petitioners on the sacrifices they were willing to make, the subject had occupied much of the attention of the Government of Ireland. He thought an alteration in the system of tithes would go a great way in tranquillizing Ireland. The petition was laid on the table.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## FRIDAY.

On the question for going into Committee on Monday, on the Navigation Act, in answer to a question from Mr. S. Wortley, respecting woollen cloths imported, MR. WALLACE said it was intended that foreign woollen cloths should be allowed to be imported, and then exported duty free.

MR. D. BROWN's motion on the State of Ireland was fixed for the 24th of April.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Malt Duty Repeal Bill,

SIR J. YORKE was afraid agriculture would derive little benefit from the Bill; it was the rejoicings of the Calverts and Whitbreads and the whole race of brewers; but he should be glad when the public were to benefit by the reduction of the fractional part of a penny on the pot of porter. Would the representatives of barleycorn tell the House when.

MR. CALVERT observed the brewers could not afford to reduce a halfpenny per pot.—The Bill was committed.

Some conversation arose on a question from Lord J. Russell respecting a letter of a *private nature*, written by the Right Hon. C. Arbutnot to an Hon. Member, in which he charged the Opposition "with endeavouring to undermine the best institutions in the country," when Mr. Arbutnot declared he had merely alluded to a motion before the House, but had not said any thing inconsistent with the privileges of the House.—Lord J. Russell was satisfied with the explanation.

LORD NORMANBY fixed the 2d of May for renewing the motion for reducing one Post-Master General.—In a Committee of Supply,

LORD PALMERSTON moved, that the sum of 236,339l. be granted to defray the charges of the land forces stationed abroad as well as at home.

MR. HUME renewed his objections to the estimates, condemned the charge of 6,000l. for a table at St. James's, for the officers of the Life and Foot Guards, and the luxurious mode of living. He could not see any necessity for the riding-house at Picnic, nor the heavy expence of the Captain General's office, which he should move to reduce, as also the recruiting establishment, paymasters, and surgeons. To effect all these economical ideas, he moved to reduce the sum by 25,000l. and that the vote be for 211,400l. and not 236,339l.

SIR C. BURRELL defended the table at St. James's, and denied that the officers indulged in excesses, the door was shut at eleven o'clock at night.

GENERAL HARDINGE protested against the imputations of the Hon. Member, the Guards' table was under the strictest regulations. If the same allowances were made to the officers of the Guards as to other officers of regiments, the expence to the country would be 30,000l. instead of 18,000l.

MR. BERNAL did not believe the expence of the Guards was beyond what was necessary.

COL. TRENCH said this table cost at this time considerably less than it did some years ago. In 1792 for a table for five officers, the public paid 3500l.; but now, for 13 officers, the charge was no more than 6000l.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT contended that the table might be entirely dispensed with.

COLONEL DAVIES observed, that in 1819, when there was a force of 80,000 men, the expence was 18,000l. less than in the present year. He moved the Resolution should be further reduced by this 18,000l.

COL. DALRYMPLE spoke against the Amendment.

LORD PALMERSTON said, that with regard to the recruiting department, the whole expence was only 9,000l. including bounties and all other expences, and it was absolutely necessary to the service to keep it up. As to the rough-riders belonging to cavalry regiments, it was necessary to have a school for training them. This would show the necessity of keeping up the Riding-house establishment at Picnic.

After some further conversation the Amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried.

The sum of 684,491l. 15s. 6d. was then voted for the same service in Ireland.

LORD PALMERSTON then moved for the sum of 98,648l. 2s. 1d. for General Staff Officers.

COLONEL DAVIES thought that four distinct Quartermasters General in England were superfluous.

MR. HUME proposed to reduce the amount of the vote 12,000l. The Committee divided.—For the original Resolution, 109.—For the Amendment, 33.—Majority, 76.

MR. MABERLEY recommended to Mr. Hume to propose manfully at once a proper reduction, leaving to Ministers as much as was necessary to support the character and dignity of the country; and not uselessly waste his time and strength.

22,661l. 6s. 6d. was then voted for the Staff in Ireland.

MR. R. SMITH had been informed that a desire had been manifested to the Noble Marquis by his Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, that a communication should be made to Parliament, expressing his Royal Highness's wish to give up so much of his income to relieve the distresses of the country, as would place him upon a footing with the Royal Dukes. If this were the case, he wished to ask the Noble Marquis when the communication would be made to the House?

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY said, he had received no communication of the nature alluded to, by the Hon. Member. It was a perfect novelty to him, and he was therefore not prepared to answer the question.

The next Resolution was a sum of 14,512l. 5s. 5d. for the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. HUME proposed a reduction on this vote of 3,656l.

LORD PALMERSTON, in answer to the call of the Hon. Member, said, the duties of the Commander-in-Chief were well known to require the greatest attention, and every one knew how completely his Royal Highness the Duke of York devoted himself to the duties of the office, and with the greatest advantage to the country. The proposed reductions would go to supplant one of the most necessary establishments in the country.

MR. HUME was not one who wished to detract from what was due to the Commander-in-Chief. His Royal Highness he well knew had served his country, but other officers who had also seen service had been deprived of their full allowance. He was bound to object to the increase of allowance from nine to sixteen guineas per day.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY asked why was the illustrious Person to be degraded by being reduced to a sort of half-pay? Would the Hon. Member occasion disaffection in the army, against the illustrious Individual to whom all looked with confidence? The fact was, an Hon. Member felt that the Member for Aberdeen was making no way, but blundering at every step he took. His work was not done by a lumping statement, such as the Hon. Member (Mr. Maberley) was in the habit of making. The Noble Marquis recommended the Hon. Genl. and his friends to discuss their tactics out of the House, that they might not waste the evening in the discussion of fruitless questions. The Commander-in-Chief would be disgraced by the Hon. Gentleman's reduction.

The vote was agreed to, and the amendment negatived. The Chairman then reported progress.

Tuesday the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Sir William Congreve, General Bane, and upwards of twenty officers, together with several ladies.

On Wednesday, Mates, the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign office with despatches from St. Petersburg, which were left on the 23d of February.

## THEATRES.

## MR. MATHEWS.

THE more we see of this most extraordinary man, the more we are surprised—not at the mechanical rapidity of his transformations, not at the minute correctness of his imitations, not at the spirit and animation of his performances—for with those we, as well as all ENGLAND, are familiar—but at the powers of the mind, which can each succeeding year (when one really thinks the mine exhausted) produce a fresh supply of matter and manner; and in an entertainment inevitably upon the same principle *always*, so completely vary the detail, as to excite anew all the anxiety to see and hear, and to gratify that anxiety entirely in the exhibition.

We are prepared to think that the performance of this season is the most amusing of any he has yet given. He has a privilege (or rather his authors have) of dressing up very old jokes, which, told by him, have all the interest and point of new ones; but there are fewer regular old stagers in his "Adventures" than usually show themselves. His introduction and imitation of several celebrated persons are highly interesting as matters of history; and notices of a life so actively spent as his has been, and so shrewdly observed upon, cannot fail to excite public attention and receive public applause.

In the dramatic afterpiece of "Stories," his changes are incalculably rapid, and the difficulty of managing that rapidity, we should suppose, must be considerably increased by the inevitable running up and down stairs in the progress of representation.

The whole of the performance was received with the most rapturous approbation; and we have no doubt that Mr. MATHEWS will find, at the end of his season, the most solid and satisfactory proofs of his undiminished powers and success.

The management of Covent Garden, it appears, is removed from the hands of MR. HARRIS to that of MR. CHARLES KEMBLE. The town cannot fail to feel indebted to the extraordinary liberality with which the former of these gentlemen has conducted the theatre since his father's decease, but if it be the sense of the proprietors that a theatrical man will be the best manager, it is impossible not to congratulate the public upon the assumption of the Thespian Government by CHARLES KEMBLE, who, with scientific knowledge of the art, blends the most gentlemanly manners, and a large portion of that classical taste and powerful genius with which his family are proverbially endowed.

We are happy also to inform our readers that every exertion is making to render the little HAYMARKET worthy of public patronage for the ensuing season.

TERRY, LISTON, OXBERRY, and several other leading performers are already engaged, and there is every reason to believe that the gloom of last season will be dispelled by their efforts "after the old fashion," and that we shall laugh as heartily within the new walls as we ever did in the days of FOOTE and COLMAN.

WE have received the following letter, about the concert at the Mansion House, which was honoured by the presence of LADY HOOD and the late QUEEN.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Justice to SIR GEORGE SMART requires that, as Secretary to the "Royal British Institution for the Education of the Poor," for whose benefit a Concert was given at the Mansion House, under the patronage of her late Majesty, I should apprise you that some inaccuracy appeared in a paragraph in your paper of Sunday last.

That paragraph attributes to him that he "solicited the honour" of conducting that Concert; but I assure you that he was particularly requested by the Committee to officiate, as they had benefited greatly by his exertions at a former Concert for the benefit of the Charity, and were consequently desirous also to profit by his experience and direction on that occasion.

Allow me also to assure you, that by him, as well as by all parties, it was expressly stipulated that no political tendency should be given to the Concert which benevolent motives alone induced him to superintend and the Committee to promote. I am Sir, &c. &c.

Finchbury-place, Feb. 15th, 1822. JOHN WILKS, Hon. Sec.

We are very glad that MR. SMART has been able so satisfactorily to repel the insinuation made against his conduct upon the occasion in question.

We should here observe, in answer to a very long letter from an "Invalid," upon the same subject, which contains a reproof of us, for not calling Mr. Smart SIR GEORGE, that we have no objection to his being SIR GEORGE, but that as, by the late decision of the Law Officers of the Crown, he IS NOT SIR GEORGE, we should think ourselves excessively wrong and very foolish, to call him so.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

TUESDAY.—*Howard v. Gibbs*.—His Lordship in a few words said that this case must stand as he formerly suggested, and that the petitioning creditor, Mr. Shaw, should have his costs.—Mr. Montague begged permission to make a few observations, especially on behalf of Mr. Wilkie, who he was certain had been chosen by the creditors themselves as one of the assignees.—His Lordship then said, if Mr. Wilkie thought proper to file an affidavit of certain facts, he should be glad to see it, but that in the affidavit filed there appeared much against him.

## INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—*Case of Olivia Serres (calling herself) Princess of Cumberland*.—About 12 o'clock the insolvent arrived in a carriage, attended by servants with crimson liveries; and her name being called, she entered the Court.—She was dressed in white satin; her bonnet, which was extremely large, was also of white satin, and was surmounted by a plume of feathers. An India shawl was thrown loosely over her shoulders. She appeared to be highly painted, and there were two small black patches on her face; one on the top of her nose, and the other under her right eye. She addressed the Court, stating that she had broken her leg, and therefore begged the Court would indulge her with a seat.—She was opposed by a Mrs. Longstaff, who swore she had repeatedly seen in the insolvent's possession a document relating to a debt of 15,000l. She had had it in her own hands repeatedly.—The Insolvent stated it was a document of the late King's sign manual, to receive 15,000l. after the King's decease. This paper she saw about eight weeks before the insolvent left her apartments at the corner of Fleet-market.—Mrs. Serres was examined as to the production of this paper.—She swore.—That paper is a paper addressed privately to his present Majesty. It is a free-will gift; and is have applied for the payment of that document, and have asked Sir Benjamin Bloomfield for it. I have been informed that the paper must be proved in Debtors' Courts.

The Court.—Where is that paper now?—It is in the hands of a Mr. Beaufort, a proctor, to be proved as a will before the Commons.

The Court.—Let the case be adjourned to some day about a fortnight hence, and let all unproduced documents be left at the office, with liberty to amend the schedule.

The Insolvent.—I have to instruct my Counsel.

The Court.—Your Counsel has been instructed.

The Insolvent.—That document was represented to me as being a will, and I will prove it.—It was ultimately fixed that the case should be adjourned until the 25th inst.

On Tuesday a Meeting of the Subscribers for the intended Monument to the memory of his late Majesty, was held at the Thatched House Tavern, to receive the Report of the Sub-Committee, and of course the best means for promoting the object of the Subscription. The Earl of Liverpool was in the chair, who felt extremely for his own hope of carrying into effect their wishes, unless the Committee came prepared with a statement of what the actual cost would be.—The Earl of Blessington moved that a Special Committee of twenty-one Gentlemen and Gentlemen (whose names he ready should be appointed to inquire into and report what difficulties prevented the completion of the Monument. A public meeting of the Subscribers is appointed on the 6th of May next, to receive the Report.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MARCH 8.—On Tuesday, at noon, an assemblage of upwards of 400 students took place on the Place de St. Genevieve, shouting "the Charter for ever!" "Liberty for ever!" The Commissionaries of Police were received with hisses; a detachment of Gendarmes rushed to the spot at full gallop, and dispersed them. At two o'clock the again mustered, marched to the Place du Palais Bourbon, where they renewed their rallying cries of "the Charter and the Nation for ever!" The guard and gendarmes took several into custody, and cleared the ground. At the close of the evening, they rallied in front of the Church St. Eustache, and vented insulting expressions against the Missionaries. Here they were again discomfited by the military, parties of whom were stationed at different positions during the night, and an imposing force was kept under arms on the Place des Victoires. On Wednesday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, several hundreds of individuals, assembled at the entrance of the Jardin des Plantes, for the most part composed of the lowest of the populace, a serious riot ensued. The gendarmes charged the multitude; several were wounded. A guard was placed at the gate, with orders to let no one pass who had not an entrance ticket; but numbers made their way over the walls, on which orders were given to let no one escape until the arrival of a stronger force, to enable the authorities to disperse and apprehend those who had clandestinely introduced themselves. The officer having backed his horse, the Students, in fear of being trampled upon, struck the animal with their canes and umbrellas; the officer drew his sabre, and the gendarmes charged these youths, two of whom were wounded, one grievously in the shoulder, by a sabre cut. At eight in the evening, groups formed on the Place Vendôme, these were almost immediately dispersed by strong detachments of cavalry: again they rallied on the Place des Victoires, from whence they were also driven by the military, whose vigilance disconcerted their schemes to congregate.—A sergeant of the 16th of regt. infantry took a young man into custody, who was encouraging the mob by seditions language.

The *Gazette de France* contains the following postscript, dated Saturday, at midnight:—Twenty vehicles, laden with persons arrested in the Jardin des Plantes, and escorted by the Gendarmes, arrived at the Prefecture at nine o'clock. It is said that a great many commissions have taken place in the Post-office department. Advice received from Saumur contradict the statement of the embarkation of Berton. It is said he has taken refuge in the forest of Parthenay, which is circumscribed with troops.

MARCH 10.—*Ministry of War*.—The latest news from Angers, Saumur, and Tours, is as satisfactory as might be hoped. The riots have been dispersed as soon as they appeared. A great number of them have been delivered up to justice, and search is making after the others. If these events have shown all the falsehood and fury of the factions, they have also proved the good spirit and fidelity of the troops.

On Sunday, at ten minutes past four o'clock, M. Fleury's, Commissaire de Police, presented himself at the office of the *Constitutionnel*, and seized twenty-one numbers of the Journal of that day. The motive of the seizure was the publication of a letter entitled—"Reply of the Students of the Law School to the *Quotidienne* of the 10th inst."

NEW MINISTRY.—M. Martinez has formed a new Ministry from the moderate party in the Cortes. It is composed of the following persons:—Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Martinez de la Rosa; Minister of the Interior, Don Joseph Altamira; Minister of the Colonies, Don Manuel de la Bodega, Ex-Deputy of Lima; Minister of Finance, De Felipe de Sierra Pampliez; Minister of War, Brigadier Belandier; Minister of Marine, Brigadier Ramarote; Minister of Justice, Don Nicholas Careli.

VIENNA, FEB. 20.—The Greeks, after remaining 22 days in Arta did not take the citadel. Being informed of the approach of Osman Pacha and his brother, with a large force, they quitted it in disorder, after having utterly destroyed it, leaving in the greatest misery the Greek families in the midst of the ruins.

Advices from Warsaw, which have recently been received at Berlin, announce that an extraordinary courier has brought an order to the General-in-Chief of the Russian army of the West, to proceed without delay to the Southern Provinces of the Empire.—It is affirmed, that on the occasion of the ensuing marriage of Geo. IV. with a Danish Princess, a Treaty of Alliance will be concluded between England and Denmark; in which certain modifications will be stipulated relative to the navigation of the Baltic. It is not said whether Russia and Sweden will be parties in this Treaty.

On the 17th February several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Comoon, in Hungary. The Church of St. Anacoe was cracked in several places, and many chimneys of the barracks were thrown down. At the village of Izo, about two leagues from Comoon, not only the Catholic and the Protestant Churches were damaged, but six houses wholly thrown down, and a quantity of cattle buried under the ruins.

Canada Papers to the 9th ult. state, that the Attorney-General Upper Canada had been appointed Chief Commissioner, with a salary of 2,000l. to proceed to this country with the Address from the Colonial Legislature to the King, respecting the disputes between the Upper and Lower Provinces, on matters of finance.

American Papers to the 21st ult. announce, that the Spanish part of St. Domingo, which had declared its independence of the mother country, has united itself with the Haytian Republic. The whole of the Isthmus of Panama has declared its independence. Callao had again fallen into the hands of the Royalists. The Constitution of Columbia was promulgated with great rejoicing at Caracas on the 1st of January, and at Lagaira on the 12th. The Royalists had still possession of Porto Cabello.

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

At the Special Sessions at Limerick, William Daly, a farmer, possessing property to the amount of 300l. a year, was put to the bar, on having concealed powder and ball in his dwelling-house, contrary to the Act.—R. H. Maunsell, Esq. knows Daly, had such an opinion of him that he was one of the first he had in contemplation of enrolling in an association for the defence of the neighbourhood. He was acquitted. And Sergeant Torrens told him he was creditably acquitted—his character upheld.—Edmund McKnight, a decent young man, from the Race-Course of Newcastle, was put to the bar for having been out after the prescribed time in the Act.—The Rev. Mr. Crampton gave an excellent character of the prisoner's family. He was acquitted.—The Court stated to the prisoner that there was no stain or imputation on his character whatever; but that he was unguarded at being out at such an hour.—On Sunday night last, the house of John Doherty, a herdsman on the lands of Ballyrudy, Cork, was entered by some of Captain Rock's banditti, who inhumanly flagellated and named the unfortunate man. After which they put him on oath, to have a crown at the disposal of their command on the next night they purposed visiting him, on failure of which his life was to be the forfeit.—In the neighbourhood of Newmarket, 129 cows have been carried off in the course of one week. Three more of the Whiteboys were executed at Newmarket on Tuesday se'night.—Last week a body of armed insurgents visited several houses in the neighbourhood of Castlemahon, near Newcastle, in search of two young women of the name of Hassell, who were in the service of some farmers. On ascertaining the house where one of the girls lived, the door was broken in, and she was dragged out on the road and violated by those monsters. Three of those ruffians were apprehended on Wednesday night, in the town of Newcastle. A sister of one of the young women was a witness on the Crown prosecutions at the late Special Commission in Limerick. John Holdburne, one of the escort of the 3d Light Dragoons, who was shot in the thigh in the attack and murder of the Rathkeale post-boy, died of his wounds yesterday.

A Meeting of the Magistracy was held at Cashel on Wednesday, 6th inst. to consider the necessity of addressing a Memorial to the Government to proclaim various Baronies in the county of Tipperary under the Insurrection Act.

The Cork Paper states that the Insurrection Act has, by the mere terror of its name, hitherto subdued the spirit of the Insurrection in that great County. There has not yet been one conviction under the Act.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Monday, J. Harrison and Mary Ann Young were examined on suspicion of the murder of Mrs. Donnelly, the mistress of the female. There was no evidence against the prisoners; on the contrary, the man was proved not to have left his master's shop in Baldwin's-garden, till about half past nine; his employers, and his comrades, proved his being with them at a public-house until ten o'clock, and he proved by evidence where he was till taken up. Alibi was as completely proved on the girl's part, by respectable witnesses, and both were discharged. Several private examinations have since taken place, but no information elicited which served to point out the perpetrator of the crime.





## LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to the 14th inst. arrived yesterday. They contain the decision of the tribunal of the first instance in the case of Buonaparte's Will in the following terms:—With respect to the characters of Mandataires (Attorneys) taken by Messrs. Montholon, Bertrand, &c. The letter of Buonaparte of 25th April, 1821, cannot avail as an holograph testament (all written with the testator's own hand) according to Article 970 of the Civil Code; nor in a Court of Justice, according to Article 1322 of the same Code; and that the Mandat (power of attorney) finishes by the death of the principal, according to Article 2003 of the same Code; that, therefore, the letter of the 25th April cannot be a title in favour of the persons above named. And with respect to the character of testamentary executors, assumed by Count Montholon and General Bertrand; the execution of a testament cannot be ordered till the totality of the testamentary dispositions is known; that therefore the plaintiffs having no qualifications, all discussion on the validity of the testamentary acts of Napoleon Buonaparte is at present useless. The tribunal authorises Sieur Lafitte to make deposit of the sums; declares Count Montholon, General Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand, non recevables in their suit, and condemns them to pay the costs.

PARIS, Mar. 12.—The *Feuilleton* states, that in one of the sittings after the 14th of this month, the Report will be made on the petition of Mr. D. Loveday.—M. Daucourt, who is confined in the fort of Ha, at Bourdeaux, also claims his daughter, whom a sister of La Charite has taken away, during his confinement, and whom he cannot recover.

AUGSBURG, MARCH 7.—The mail from Vienna has brought to-day letters from that capital, which confirm the catastrophe of Ali Pacha. Ali having proceeded to acts of violence towards some of his people, the latter seized him and cut off his head, which they sent to Chourschid Pacha, who immediately dispatched to Constantinople some Tartars to carry this bloody trophy to the Grand Seigneur.—They arrived on the 13th of February in that city, where their presence excited lively transports of joy. It is affirmed that this event has raised the fanaticism of the Mussulmans to the highest pitch; it is even asserted, after letters from Belgrade, that the Grand Vizier, Selim Pacha, was to march with the army assembled in the environs of Constantinople, and proceed to the Banks of the Danube.

According to a letter from Parthenay, dated the 8th March, Gen. Berton had been nearly arrested the day before. One of the officers in pursuit of him arrived at nine in the morning at a farm, where the fugitive, disguised as a peasant, had passed the night; but having reason to think himself known, he had left it before day-light. The letter adds, that he had no attendants, and shewed the greatest uneasiness.

BRIGHTON, MARCH 14.—The King took a carriage airing in public yesterday, from two to four o'clock in the afternoon, and was greeted by the affectionate salutations of all ranks and descriptions of people.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Henry Wood, Esq., of Tamworth, in the Counties of Stafford and Warwick, Gentleman, a Master Extraordinary of the High Court of Chancery.

The East India Company's Ship, *Earl of Balcaras*, Capt. P. Cameron, outward bound, was spoken with, crossing the Equator, in 19 deg. W. long. on the 20th Jan. all well; but had experienced one of the most tremendous gales for three weeks.

On Saturday, the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of the ship *Asia*, Capt. T. F. Balderston, for Madras and Bengal.

More Success at Hazard!!—Only Two Twenty Thousands drawn, and both sold in Shares by Hazard and Co. Last Thursday, No. 7839, drawn a Prize of Twenty Thousand Pounds, was sold in Shares by Hazard and Co. who also sold, in the present Lottery, No. 467, another Prize of Twenty Thousand Pounds, and Nine other Capitals, of £2000, £1000, &c. &c. at their offices, Royal Exchange Gate, 26, Cornhill, and 324, Oxford-street. The last day but one is Thursday week, when the first-drawn Prize will receive 20,000l. The wheel contains Three of £20,000, with others of £2000, £1000, &c. &c.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL PORTRAITS.—On the 15th of March will be published, in imperial octavo, price 11s. the Fifth Part of the above Work, containing Ten highly-finished Portraits, engraved in the Line Manner, by the most eminent British Artists, and accompanied by Biographical Notices in English and French. A limited number of Proofs on India Paper, are published in royal quarto, price 21s. 2s. With this Part will be given a finely engraved Title-page, completing the First Volume. The remaining five Parts, forming the Second Volume, will appear Quarterly, with that undeviating regularity which has been observed in the publication of the First; when thus completed, the Work will form a most unique display of the Modern British School of Line Engraving, in no fewer than One Hundred Characters of distinguished Fame, and Physiognomical Expression. Published for the Proprietor, by John Major, Skinner-street; Robert Jennings, Poultry; and Robert Triphook, Old Bond Street, London, 1822.

A TREATISE on the newly-discovered WHITE VINEGAR, with detailed directions for its application to Pickling, and every other domestic purpose. Also Certificates of its superiority in Medicine to all other distilled Vinegar. Sixth Edition, with numerous Additions.—Published by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster-row.

To-morrow will be published, in 2 vols. price 12s. boards, THE RENEGADE; translated from the French of the VICOMTE D'ARLINCOURT.

This Work has excited so lively an interest in France that four editions were printed within one month from its publication. The originality and pathos of the story, which are perhaps unrivalled, promise to make it no less a favourite in its English dress.—Published by J. Robins and Co. Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

REMARKS on SOME FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINES in POLITICAL ECONOMY; illustrated by a brief Inquiry into the Commercial State of Great Britain since the year 1815.—By JOHN CRAIG, Esq. F.R.S.E. Author of "Elements of Political Science."—Edinburgh: Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. and Hurst, Robinson and Co. Cheapside, London; of whom may be had.

2. An INQUIRY into the NATURE and ORIGIN of PUBLIC WEALTH, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase.—By the EARL of LAUDERDALE. Third Edition, enlarged. 8vo. price 12s. boards.

TO those who may wish to make something more of their Money than the present reduced state of the Stocks will allow, a good opportunity offers by the purchase of a large and substantial HOUSE, in an airy situation in London. The Purchaser may be assured of a Tenant for a Term of Years, at a fair Rent.—For particulars apply personally to Mr. Ginger, College-street, Westminster.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS, for the SALE of IRISH LINEN by the Piece, at the Factor's Price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury-square, four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn.

THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in the Country; where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public with WARRANTED GRASS BLEACHED LINEN, for Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour, at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium. They also engage to return the Purchase-money should any fault appear. Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual. Country and Town orders punctually attended to by JOHN DONOVAN, 4, Bloomsbury-square, London; Agents.

AROMATIC and ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT OFFICE, REMOVED from No. 71, Dean street, to No. 51, King street.—The Public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the decease of the late Proprietor, a COMPANY have undertaken the manufacture of these highly-approved Compositions upon a larger scale, and at reduced prices, under the superintendence of T. VANHELMAN, the original Inventor. Orders addressed to the Office of the Aromatic and Anti-corrosive Paint Company, No. 51, King street, Soho, will be strictly attended to.

N.B. Oils and Paints of all kinds in common use—superior Pale and Linseed Oil, peculiarly adapted for Inside Painting; also, Genuine Sperm Oil, supplied on the first terms.

Just published, PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.—A Gentleman of great respectability, who, from motives of delicacy, has hitherto deferred the promulgation of a Medicine which is calculated to secure the lives of those afflicted with Spasmodic and Hooping Cough, Asthmatic Complaints, Nervous Debility and Consumption, Hemorrhage, or Spitting of Blood; Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Greasy Indigestion, in all cases where the Lungs are affected, and eminently in those succeeding the Measles, and during the Teething of Infants, now submits it to public patronage. Mr. HUGH VENABLE, the Proprietor of this Medicine, pledges himself that it will effect a perfect cure in cases of Consumption, if taken in time, and will eradicate the Hooping Cough within three weeks. For the sake of distinction, the Medicine is called, VENABLE'S INDIAN SYRUP; and in fact, the roots and herbs of which it is composed are indigenous of Paragway, in South America. Mr. Venable thinks it just to state, that, in offering this Medicine at 4s. 6d. the half pint bottle, he is induced more by a sense of his duty, than the consideration of emolument. As the least equivocal testimony, Mr. Venable relates those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantage of his Medicine, to many of the most respectable individuals in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, whose names and addresses will be readily given, by a personal application to Mr. Hugh Venable, No. 2, Mount Pleasant, No. 1, Lewis-lane, near the Foot of Blackheath-hill, Greenwich, where orders will be attended to. It is of importance to be observed, that this Medicine is not sold by Messrs. Batters, 220, Regent-street; Mr. Banger, 153, Oxford-street; Mr. Gomersall, West End, Royal Exchange; London; Mr. Wostenholme, York; Mr. Heaton, Leeds; Mr. Atkinson, Hull; Mr. Wark, Liverpool; Messrs. Moberg and Brown, Manchester; Messrs. Beatty and Scott, Birmingham.

Under the patronage of the King's Most Gracious Majesty. DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND. THE SOCIETY established for the Relief of Indigent Persons belonging to His Majesty's Company of Comedians of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, will hold their FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

President.—His Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX. Vice Presidents.—His Royal Highness the DUKE of MORLEY Right Hon. the Earl of Morley Right Hon. the Earl of Fife Right Hon. the Earl of Yarmouth Right Hon. the Earl of Belfast Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston Right Hon. Lord W. Gordon Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool Right Hon. the Earl of Blessington

Majoribanks, S. Esq. M.P. Mash, T. B. Esq. Metcalf, T. Esq. Mills, J. Esq. Morland, T. B. Esq. Ramsbottom, J. Esq. M.P. Ricardo, D. Esq. M.P. Ricardo, J. Esq. M.P. Ridley, Sir M. W. Bart. M.P. Robins, G. H. Esq. Roper, Colonel Savory, T. F. Esq. Soane, J. Esq. R. A. Stephenson, R. Esq. Uttersen, E. V. Esq. Vaux, J. Esq. Wentworth, G. Esq. Williams, O. Esq. M.P. Wilson, R. Esq.

Stewards.—Messrs. Barnard, Carr, T. Cooke, Cooper, T. Dibdin, Dunn, Ellis, Fittzwilliam, Foot, Gattie, Grimaldi, Harley, Kean, Knight, Loveday, Penley, Powell, Russell, Smith, Thompson, Vining, Winstoun.

The Musical Department under the direction of Mr. T. Cooke. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Committee; Mr. Rodwell, at the Box Office; at Freemasons' Tavern; and of the Secretary, at the Stage Door of the Theatre.—Dinner on Table at Six o'clock precisely. J. HUGHES, Sec.

THE Public are respectfully informed, the KINGSTON Steam Packet, will commence the Season in the beginning of April to run from LONDON to HULL, as usual.—A new Steam Packet will be ready to join the Kingston in May.—Agency-Office, Stanton's Wharf, Tooley-street.

STOCKING begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just published an extensive CATALOGUE of every New and Standard Work connected with the Literature of the day, to which he respectfully solicits their attention.—C.S. begs to add, that he regularly supplies Reviews, Magazines, Law Reports, and every new Work, at the instant of publication.—3, Paternoster-row, three doors from Cheapside.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Messrs. M'QUEEN and CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that, in compliance with the wishes of many respectable artists and publishers, they have added to their old established concern of Copper Plate Printing, a separate establishment for LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING, which they pledge themselves to execute upon the most approved principles, and according to the latest discoveries in that interesting and useful art.—Messrs. M'Queen and Co. beg to state that they print Circulars, Maps, Plans of Estates, &c. as well as the most highly finished Chalk and Pen and Ink Drawings.—Artists and Amateurs may depend upon being supplied with the best German Stones, and with superior materials for Drawing; also with plain and tinted paper, made expressly for Lithographic Printing.—72, Newmarket-street, Oxford-street.

Just published, price 2s. A LETTER to the RIGHT HON. the EARL of ELDON on the present State of AGRICULTURAL LESSEES, and their Right to RELIEF from the PAYMENT of RENT. By a BARRISTER.—London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 39, Paternoster-row; Hatchard and Son, 190, Piccadilly; and J. and W. T. Clarke, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and sold by them and most other Booksellers.—The purpose of this Work is, to shew that a substantial reduction of Rent would substantially relieve the Distress of the Farmers, and to establish their Right to such a reduction.

INJUNCTION IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY!! THE attempt to suppress the sale of No. V. of the GAZETTE of FASHION, containing the popular old Melody of "We're a Noddin," has been, after Two unsuccessful Applications, completely frustrated. The cheapness and elegance of this Publication has alarmed all the Music sellers and Compilers of old Airs. No. V. contains "We're a Noddin," and No. VI. "Charlie is my Darling." No. VII. of the GAZETTE of FASHION; or Magazine of Literature and the Fine Arts, Belles Lettres et Bel Esprit, price 1s. was published on Saturday, March 16, and contains:—The British Melodies, No. I.—"When Love was Young," Air, the Old Christmas Carol, "God Bless you Merry Gentlemen," the Melody arranged by John Bianchi Taylor.—This Number is embellished with the only authentic PORTRAIT of LORD BYRON, from a Picture by Agar, engraved expressly for this Work, and other Illustrations on Subjects connected with Fashions and the Fine Arts.—The Monthly Number of the MAGAZINE of FASHION is now ready for delivery, price 3s. 6d.

London: Published by R. Hoffman, Stationer to the Royal Family, 426, Strand; and W. Sams, Bookseller to H. R. H. the Duke of York, 1, St. James's-street.

Just published, price 6d. THE LIFE of the late T. COUTTS, ESQ. Banker, with Biographical and Entertaining Anecdotes of his First Wife, BETTY STARKY, and of the present MRS. COUTTS. By a Person of the First Respectability. To which is added, an Account of the Manner in which his Immense Property has been bequeathed.—Printed and Published by John Fairbairn, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. Where may be had, No. 1, of the Supplement to the Black Book.—And No. 9, Life in Paris.

LAND AGENT and STEWARD.—A Person who has been several years in the service of a Member of Parliament in the above capacity, is at liberty to engage with any Nobleman or Gentleman, who may have occasion for an Agent, every way qualified for the situation. Being practically experienced in the Agriculture of Suffolk, Essex, and Norfolk, he would have no objection to the management of an extensive Farm: Reference will be given to the above Gentleman, and various others, in the Counties of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Shropshire, &c. &c. for whom the Advertiser has surveyed and valued Farms, Rents, Tithes, Covenants, &c.—Address—T. W. Roughton, Norfolk.

CHEAP PAINTS.—UPTON and Co. 65, Queen-street, Cheapside, (the Corner of the Church-yard) most respectfully inform the Public, that their ANTI CORROSIVE PAINTS are selling at the following prices, in quantities not less than 14 lb. vint. Invisible Green, 40s. per cwt.; Olive Green, 76s. per cwt.; Bright Green, 1s. per lb.; Lead, Stone, and Slate, Colours, 46s. per cwt.; Chocolate, 40s. Red 38s. and White Paint, 40s. per cwt. These Paints, from drying quick, smoothness of surface, and very handsome appearance, may be used with great advantage for INSIDE WORK; but for Outside Work and Shipping purposes, they are peculiarly adapted, as they give a handsome and preserving covering, are a cure for the worm and dry rot, and will stand in the hottest climates.

N.B. Painters' Oils and Colours, dry or ground, in any quantities; and genuine Sperm and other Lamp Oils.

BONAPARTE was the scourge and terror of Kings—so is the BONASSUS the scourge and terror of Wild Beast Proprietors. They envy him, because he is the admiration of the World, and he is justly termed the Monarch of the Brute Creation. His fascinating powers are beyond description. He has now been fourteen months at 287, Strand, solely dependent on himself, and his patronage daily increases—a circumstance unparalleled. The Ladies are unlimited in the praise they bestow on this surprising Animal. Mathew, at Home—Barker's Panorama—the British Gallery—and even the Royal Exhibition at Somerset-house, require a change of subject; but like the Sun in the firmament, he never varies, but continues singly the focus of attraction and the topic of general conversation.—No connexion whatever with Exeter Change. Strand Entrance most convenient for carriages.

BALDNESS or GREY HAIR will now sure not be seen, as PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, as it will always keep pleasant, and makes it a greater nourisher and strengthener to the Hair, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent it falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, it will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often it will never turn grey again. The principal cause of Hair turning grey is because the roots get dry, and loses its power of nourishing the Hair, but by often rubbing the Russia Oil into the roots of the Hair, it will moisten them, and restore them to their original strength, and is sure to clear the scalp, from infamy to old age, and will always keep the Head and Hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen who are bald, and have the last sign of roots of Hair remaining, by using regularly for a few months Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it and produce a fine Head of Hair, which hundreds have experienced; but it must be used regularly for a few months to have the desired effect, and as the valuable extra ingredient the Russia Oil is now prepared with is very expensive, therefore, the ounce bottle is five shillings, and a bottle containing five ounces one pound, which is a saving. Caution, as there are several unprincipled persons who finding they cannot now impose upon the public by selling them counterfeit Russia Oil, it being now well known that Prince's is the Genuine, therefore, they pretend to sell Bears Grease, but it is well known even Bears Grease is too harsh for the Hair and does harm.

Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper. Send of each bottle; without it, is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. Sole, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, removed to No. 9, P. and S. street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smith, Perfumer to his Majesty, 117, New Bond-street; Hendrie, Tick-bone-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Vendors. Caution.—There are Hair-dressers and others, in town and country, who sell counterfeit Russia Oil to their customers, as they merely get a trifle more by it.

CAUTION to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A very inferior imitation of MILLS and EDWARDS'S much admired NEW FRIED STRIPES, being now introduced, by several Houses, they are considered as called upon to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are the original and only manufacturers of that fashionable article so admirably adapted for the room, library, and bed furniture. When it is considered that this is not the most durable, but at the same time the least expensive description of Furniture, the manufacturers confidently look for a continuation of the high patronage they have already experienced. London printed Chintz Furniture, Damasks, &c. &c. at nearly half their former prices. No. 134, Oxford-street, near to Hanover-square.—Not connected with any other House.

UPHOLSTERY, CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and MANUFACTORY.—Important Information to Families furnishing, applying to the real Manufacturer; they will find a saving of nearly one half where Ladies and Gentlemen may see their Goods as they are manufactured, warranted of the best quality, at R. WALKINGTON'S, 214, High-street, opposite Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square.—A large assortment of seasoned Mahogany, real Rosewood, Stained Rosewood, Cottage and Bed Chairs, of all colours; real Rosewood Chairs, very cheap; Card, Sofa Tables and Cabinets to match; a good Assortment of Mahogany Dining Tables, Wardrobes, and Drawers, and other Articles of Furniture, numerous to mention. The Trade supplied as usual.

KENSINGTON LACE WORKS.—WANTED, some respectable YOUNG PERSONS, from the age of 12, or upwards, or three or twelve months, or longer, to learn these beautiful Lace Works at this increasing Concern, 14, Kensington square, Kensington, where prices may be known, and specimens seen, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, between nine and two o'clock. References required, as persons of respectability will be admitted. A small premium is expected employment at their own homes is warranted at the expiration of either from the Kensington Lace Works, or from the Warehouse, 30, St. James-street, Covent Garden.

BERKSHIRE.—To LET, FURNISHED, a MANSION between Maidenhead and Reading, situated in a Lawn surrounded by Plantations and Walks, together about 30 Acres. The House contains sitting rooms, six best bed-rooms, requisite servants' rooms, and offices, at Mr. Cresswell, 121, Library, Crawford-street, Portman-square, post paid.

DESIRABLE PURCHASE, near the MILITARY ASYLUM, a finished HOUSE, of six Rooms, and two dry boarded Kitchens, &c. &c. superintended by the Proprietor's Surveyor, who may be referred to. Also behind, and a Grove of Chestnuts in front; free from dust, and regularly supplied with Water. The neighbourhood is genteel, and the situation agreeable. Twelve Houses comprising the Terrace, this is the only one to be disposed of. Lowest price £400. Ground Rent, but Nine Guineas, and Lease for many years. From the last Advertisement, the Proprietor received three offers, and one within £10 of his price; but as £400 is the lowest sum he will be sold for, less will not be listened to.—Apply at the House, 11, Hemus Terrace, White Styles, Chelsea.

NOTE.—Excellent Cellaring for Wine, Coals, &c. Stores to be taken, see COTTAGE BREAD, pure and unadulterated WHITE BROWN, made from the best Hottel's Flour, Yeast, and Salt, and is much esteemed for its sweet and pure taste, and strongly recommended. Facility.—Messrs. McKinsey and Accums Comments on the Advertiser's Bread, now so much practised, proves the utility of a genuine-made article. be had at Gilbertson's, Yorkshire Bakelhouse, 52, Judd-street, and central part of London.

WHITE BRANDY.—THOMAS FIELD and SON, to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have recently received a Parcel of very superior CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, free from colour, and NOW on SALE, in quantities of not less than two gallons, at their Dealers and Cyder Warehouse.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

LONDON MARKET CORRENT GARDEN.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, March 15.

The arrival of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate trade, however, is dull, and some quantity of the ordinary sorts remains on hand. Fine Barley sells on quite as good terms; Beans and Pease there is no variation to notice. Having but ready arrivals of Oats this week, good fresh Corn meets a ready somewhat better terms. In other articles there is no alteration.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (new).....	32s.	36s.	Maple.....	32s.
Fine.....	42s.	56s.	White ditto.....	32s.
Old.....	32s.	56s.	Boilers.....	32s.
Essex White (new).....	32s.	45s.	Small Beans.....	32s.
Fine.....	50s.	54s.	Old.....	32s.
Superfine.....	56s.	68s.	Old Beans (new).....	32s.
Old.....	56s.	68s.	Old.....	32s.
Rye.....	32s.	26s.	Feed Oats.....	32s.
Barley.....	16s.	20s.	Fine.....	32s.
Fine.....	21s.	22s.	Poland ditto.....	32s.
Superfine.....	24s.	25s.	Fine.....	32s.
Mail.....	50s.	54s.	Poland ditto.....	32s.
Fine.....	56s.	58s.	Fine.....	32s.
Hog Pease.....	22s.	23s.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns of Wales, according to the Gazette of the 16th of March, enable follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION. Wheat, 46s. 10d.—Barley, 18s. 8d.—Oats, 16s. 0d.—Rye, 20s. 8d.—Beans, Pease, 23s. 4d.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER

Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. oz.	New Dollars	0 11
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10	Silver in Bars Stand	0 11
New Doubloons 0 10 0	New Louis, each	0 11

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, March 15.

Amsterdam.....	12 7 C.F.	Trieste.....	10 10s
Ditto at Sight.....	12 4	Madrid.....	37 1/2
Rotterdam.....	12 8	Bilbao.....	36 1/2
Antwerp.....	12 4	Seville.....	36 1/2
Hamburg.....	37 2	Leghorn.....	47 1/2
Altona.....	0	Venice.....	27 60
Paris, 3 days Sight.....	25 30	Naples.....	40
Ditto.....	25 60	Lisbon.....	50 1/2
Bordeaux.....	25 60	Rio Janeiro.....	45
Frankfort on Main.....	154	Bahia.....	51
Petersburg.....	3 U	Dublin.....	92 1/2
Vienna.....	10 10 1/2 ss. do.	Cork.....	92

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM THE 11TH TO THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1822. The transactions in Rums have been most extensive, accompanied by an advance of fully 3d. per gallon, which, with the previous establishes 6d. per gallon upon the lowest point. Leeward Proofs command 1s. 8d. and Jamaica 16 over Proof 2s. per gallon. Sugars have continued in good request, and are gradually rising from the minimum point in November; the present currency is 5s. to 6s. higher; Jamaica Brown 56s. to 60s.; Middling 61s. to 65s. Good and Fine 68s. to 78s.—Refined Goods experience a lively demand at 2s. improvement; the market is but inadequately supplied. Single Loaves Brown 82s. to 83s.; Middling and Good Middling 87s. to 88s.; and for Fine 93s.; Molasses 24s.—Coffee has declined in value from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. 1566 bags of Cheribon having sold at from 102s. 6d. to 107s.; and 500 packages of Havana at 106s. 6d.; good clean Jamaica, however, form an exception continue in demand for home consumption.—The supply of Rice being considerable, prices have fallen to 32s.—Scarcely any news transacted in Tallows, in the expectation of a discussion House of Commons last night, with reference to an augmented duty, which, however, is postponed till Wednesday next—remain as per last.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Consols.....	79	79 1/2	79	79	79 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Consols for Account.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
5 per Cent. Navy.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Bank Long Annuities.....	50 p	51 p	51 p	48 p	45 p
India Bonds.....	50 p	51 p	51 p	48 p	45 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	50 p	51 p	51 p	48 p	45 p
Ditto, 2 1/2.....	—	—	—	—	—
Omnia.....	—	—	—	—	—

On Saturday, the 9th inst. at Lambeth Church, by the Rev. Dr. D.D. Gordon Calthrop, of Kensington, to Jane, only child of the late Thomas Gordon of Kensington Common.

On Thursday last, at Harwich, Lieut. John Cooke, R.N. to Miss P. Pullman, second daughter of E. J. Penning, Esq.

On Sunday last, at Canwick, County of Lincoln, by the Rev. Dr. D.D. Gordon Calthrop, of Kensington, to Jane, only child of the late Thomas Gordon of Kensington Common.

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# BULL.

No. 67.

**SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1822.**

**Price 74.**

of the Præbend of the Profession; and a part or the whole of the Premium may be made payable at convenient periods. Applications addressed, postage free, to A. B. to the care of Messrs. Brown, Bankers, Bristol, will meet due attention.

**PRESERVATION OF HEALTH**, and the best means for invigorating and prolonging Life.—By the late celebrated **GEORGE CHEYNE, M.D. F.R.S.**—“There is not any thing that the better sort of people more unconcernedly throw away than health.—I know of no means of health and long life I have omitted, nor any pernicious custom I have not noted.”—*Author's Preface.*  
 1825. 2s. 6d. 125 Strand, and John Anderson, West Smithfield.

factor.—**I. HARRISON**, Mount Terrace, Whitechapel-road, four-factor.—**W. ROBINSON**, Botesdale, maltster.—**W. ATHERTON**, Ervton, brewer.—**W. LYES**, Cheltenham, coal-merchant.—**W. WICKHAM**, the Younger, Chichester, butcher.





LORD PALMERSTON proposed a grant for the War Office. The Noble Lord informed the House that he had made a reduction in his Office to the extent of 8000l. since last year, and to the number of 16 persons. He had reduced 16 clerks. One of 1200l. a-year, one of 1000l. two of 800l. two of 750l. one of 500l. and one of 450l. besides several others of minor extent. When he compared the charges of his Office for this year with those for 1814, he found a reduction now of 15,000l. and he had a wish to make still further reduction; but a considerable part of the force of his Office was employed on arrears accounts. These reductions had been made in pursuance of directions from the Treasury. An alteration in the system had been arranged, which, when brought into full operation, would cause a saving of 19,000l. As to the new scale of promotion, a person coming in at 90l. a-year at first, and receiving progressively every step an increase of pay, it would take him 45 years to arrive at a salary of 800l. a-year. He then moved that 43,185l. be granted for the War Office.

Mr. HUME admitted that a reduction had taken place since 1813 of 16,000l. He would inform the House, that since the same period, pensions in the War Office alone had amounted to the sum of 17,000l. The system of pensions had been carried on to a greater extent in the Office of the Secretary of War than in any other. In 1798 the whole expense of that establishment was 16,000l.; in 1806 it was 29,907l. He considered it extraordinary that greater reductions were not made; there was no department required more alteration than the War Office. He hoped the Noble Lord (Palmerston) would excuse him, but he saw him there without any check; he had the entire management; he was the alpha and the omega of that branch of the service. Mr. Hume then enumerated the various situations held by the clerks in the Office, with their salaries, and complained of the superannuations. He was decidedly opposed to granting this year 43,000l.; when, in 1806, the expense of the Office was defrayed for little more than half the sum.

LORD PALMERSTON vindicated the general arrangements of the office, and the assiduity and attention of the clerks. As a proof of the arduous duties they had to perform, it was only necessary for him to say that from 1810 to the present year, 26 of them died of pulmonary complaints, brought on by intense application and close confinement.

After some further conversation, the resolution was agreed to.

LORD PALMERSTON moved the grant of 26,903l. for defraying the expenses of the Army Pay-office.

COLONEL DAVIES contended that this office was entirely useless, as the greater part of the business went through the office of the War Secretary.

SIR C. LONG said this office was under the revision of different Committees, and yet not one of them came to the decision that it was useless; all of them, after a minute examination, suggested several improvements, which was in itself a proof that they considered the office necessary. His Noble Friend near him could not make up his accounts or revise them without assistance from the Paymaster-General. He had also the payment of all the half-pay; and was Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, and he would ask was that a Ministerial office? He assured the House he did every thing in his power to make every practicable reduction, and on a comparison with former years, it would be found his exertions were successful. In 1814, the expenses of this office were 85,000l. in 1815, 57,000l. in 1816, 43,000l. in 1817, 34,000l. in 1818, 29,000l. in 1819, 30,500l. in 1820, 29,460l. in 1821, 28,560l. in 1822, 26,000l. From this statement the expenses appeared to be less this year than any preceding one. The Hon. Gent. on the other side had been always taunting them with reducing poor clerks, but for his part he would say, that all the reductions he made were amongst the higher clerks; but in whatever shape reductions were made for the public good, they were sure to meet with objections from the other side. The Resolution was agreed to. The following sums were voted 684,000l. for the Adjutant-General's department.

On moving the sum of 4,580l. for the Department of the Judge-Advocate-General.

Mr. HUME said the expense was far too great at this time. Sir Charles Morgan received 1370l. a year; but in 1817 the expenses were increased to 4,580l. And he should move to reduce that sum to 3,580l. leaving 1000l. a year to the Judge-Advocate-General.

The Committee divided. For the Amendment 18—Against it 124—Majority 106.—The original Resolution was carried.

The following sums were voted:—12,765l. for defraying the expenses of the Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army, their Secretary, Clerks, &c. from 25th of December, 1821, to 24th December, 1822. 5,715l. for the Principal Officers of the Medical Department in Great Britain. 10,331l. 10s. 5d. for defraying various charges in Ireland. 19,330l. for Hospital Contingencies in Great Britain, and 7,061l. 12s. 6d. for similar expenses in Ireland. 124,250l. for the expenses of Volunteer Corps in Great Britain. 61,319l. 19s. 8d. for similar charges in Ireland.—On moving that 13,662l. 1s. 7d. be granted for the expenses of the Military college,

Mr. Hume objected to so large a staff as required 6000l. to pay for superintending the education of young men. He would propose to reduce the staff, and to retain either the Governor or Deputy Governor, which he pleased. That institution had cost the country, since 1815, upwards of 387,000l. He would therefore move, as an amendment, that the sum of 9,662l. be substituted for that proposed.

The Committee divided. For the Resolution, 75—Against it, 26—Majority, 49.

## THURSDAY.

At half past three o'clock, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House to the House of Peers. On their return, the SPEAKER informed the House that the Royal Assent was given by Commission to several Bills—for which see the Lords.

Mr. CALVERT gave notice that he would, on Friday, the 29th of March, move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the sale of Bread in the Metropolis, and within the Bills of Mortality.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply of the 1st of March, on the Navy Estimates, upon the Resolution for granting 202,671l. 13s. 9d. for the expenses of Dock-yards and salaries of Officers,

Mr. Hume adverted to what he had urged in point of objection to certain grants as compared with those of 1792, admitted that he had made a mistake of 138,000l. He said he had received several communications, charging him with endeavouring to weaken the force of that most important service, the Navy. He disavowed any such disposition; he only desired to cut down expenses which were a burden to the country without producing any good. The Hon. Member, after a few more Resolutions had been agreed to, asked if it was intended to maintain the Commissioner at Malta, at his present increased amount of salary?

SIR G. COCKBURN replied that it was, as the expenses incurred by him required an addition to his emolument.

Upon the Resolution for granting 600,000l. to the Preventive Service,

Mr. Hume observed, that in this sum was included 80,000l. for the coast blockade. He complained that these accounts should be merged in the Navy Estimates, and also that Admirals should be employed at the ports instead of Rear-Admirals. He contended that it was not necessary to keep up 7 Marine Generals; but thought that the Marines were the most neglected part of the service. They partook of very little of the advantages that were so liberally enjoyed in the Army and Navy. From the 4th of June, 1814 to 1820, there were but nine second Lieutenants promoted to be Lieutenants, nine Lieutenants to be Captains, eight Captains to be Majors, seven Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels. At the battle of Trafalgar, where the Marines particularly distinguished themselves, there was but one promotion—and at Algiers but two. He thought then that the Marines had a good right to complain of the partial dealing of Government.

SIR G. COCKBURN defended Government from the observations made upon their conduct to the Navy. With respect to the Marines, he had been colonel of the Marines, and by the gracious favour of His Majesty was made their General. He declared that he would sooner receive his allowance still as connected with the Marines, than ten times its amount as a pension. No pleasure could equal that which he felt in visiting his old comrades with whom he fought; whose conduct in the most trying difficulties he had so much reason to admire, and who often drew upon themselves the praise of all around them by their gallantry and discipline. He could not agree with the Hon. Member that there was any ground for supposing that the Marines were neglected by the Government.

The other Resolutions were agreed to.

## FRIDAY.

Mr. LANBTON presented a petition which he said was signed by 4000 persons, and coming from Newcastle upon Tyne, praying for a remission of Mr. Hunt's sentence.

SIR M. RIDLEY had been instructed by his constituents to say that this petition had not been agreed to at any public meeting, and was entirely of a private nature; he would not countenance such a petition.

Mr. FREEMANTLE objected to the petition being laid on the table on account of its stating "that the corruption of the House was notorious," and charging Ministers with advising the King to express his satisfaction at the slaughter of his subjects.

Mr. LUSHINGTON also objected to the petition on the same grounds. The House divided.—For receiving the Petition, 22—Against it, 123.—Majority 101. The Petition was of course rejected.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT moved, that the return from the Auditors Office, of the state of Mr. Theodore Hook's accounts be made forthwith.—Ordered.

In a Committee of Supply:—SIR J. OSBORN moved the grant of 154,200l. for defraying the expenses of improving the dock yards.

Mr. Hume renewed his objections to the granting of money for these purposes until further inquiry, the sum now called for would make a total exceeding the original estimate of 2,000,000l. He called upon the Committee to diminish this grant by 50,000l. What he particularly objected to was the sum on account of the works for Sheerness, where accident after accident had occurred, and shewed the untidiness of proceeding with these works. He found also a considerable sum taken for the Breakwater at Plymouth, which up to last year had cost the country 750,000l. for the next year 25,000l. was demanded; he thought it better to take as much as would ensure its completion within the two years. The Dock-yards improvements were an immense expense to the country, not less than 5,400,000l. had already been expended. He moved to reduce the present grant to 104,200l.

SIR J. OSBORN observed there could be no doubt of the utility of the works at Sheerness. He agreed with the Hon. Member as to the propriety of taking a large grant for the Breakwater, to complete the work in two years.

SIR J. YORKE defended the grants, particularly with respect of the Breakwater, which was a necessary work, and afforded a safe receptacle for ships of the line.

Some further conversation ensued between Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Bernal, Sir G. Cockburn, Mr. Bright, &c. and the Resolution was agreed to.—Mr. Hume's Amendment having been withdrawn.

LORD PALMERSTON moved the following grants:—For the pay of General Officers in Great Britain, not being Colonels, 108,522l.—Ditto, ditto, in Ireland, 1903l.—For Garrisons, 28,894l.

Mr. Hume thought the charge for Garrisons too large; he objected to that part of it which related to Guernsey and Jersey; 22,000l. in his opinion, was enough for Garrisons in England.

LORD PALMERSTON observed these Islands threw no additional expense on the country.

Mr. Hume moved to reduce the grant by 12,341l.—The Committee divided.—For the Amendment, 27—Against it, 80.—The original Resolution was then carried.

The next Resolution was for a sum of 137,297l. for the full pay of unattached Officers of the Army.

Mr. Hume said there was a great abuse in this part of the service. Officers were placed in the veteran corps, and immediately afterwards re-fired on full pay. Every one of these ought to be put back upon half-pay. He moved, therefore, to reduce this sum by 13,570l. being the amount of the difference of full and half pay.

LORD PALMERSTON said, the reason these officers were allowed full pay was, because they were compelled to forego all promotion in the army. The difference of allowance of full pay and half pay in most ranks was as two to three and not as two to four.

The original resolution was carried, as was a vote for 7,337l. for the full pay of retired officers in Ireland.

It was then proposed to vote a sum of 824,393l. 9s. for half pay and military allowances.

Mr. Hume observed that the Committee of Finance in 1817 thought the half pay might be reduced, a year to come, five or seven per cent. instead of that it had been progressively increased. He thought officers ought not to be allowed to retire upon half pay until they had served a certain time.

SIR H. HARDINGE, in allusion to what had fallen from the Hon. Member on former occasions, wished to correct his mis-statement. There had not, as Mr. Hume had stated, been 2,553 appointments or promotions within five years; the whole number, in fact, for that period was only 663; so that the Hon. Member had actually over-stated the numbers 1890, and 1,800,000l. in the saving which would have arisen by filling them up. He would explain how the Hon. Member had committed a gross error, which was made up of the most inconceivable collection of errors altogether, that ever any one man committed. He had made his calculations upon this principle:—If a Lieutenant-Colonel retired, his rank was filled by a Major, the Majority by a Captain, the Captain's by a Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant's by an Ensign. This of course made only one vacancy to be filled from the half-pay; but strange to say, the Hon. Member had taken and calculated upon five; and thus he made his over-statement of 1890 in numbers, and to over-state 1,800,000l. in expense. And this too he had stated openly in the face of the country—he had placed it upon the Journals of that House, and stated it at Hereford, and in almost all the public meetings which had taken place in this country. The effect of this must have been to prejudice a great portion of the people against the manner in which the Army is administered, and against the valuable services of the Commander in Chief. The actual number of appointments in the specified time he had found to be as follows:—31 Lieut.-Colonels, 34 Majors, 140 Captains, 297 Lieutenants, and 161 Ensigns and Cornets, making in the whole 663. This error of the Hon. Memb. was a sufficient test of his general mode of calculation.

Mr. Hume admitted that the Hon. and Gallant Officer had shewn that he (Mr. H.) had made a mistake in his statement upon a former occasion; but he submitted that it was the only mistake, in point of statement, he had ever committed in that House. He had discovered it afterwards, and mentioned it to his Hon. Friend the Member for Shrewsbury, who recommended him to correct the mistake the first favourable opportunity, and this he had resolved to do.

LORD PALMERSTON observed, that the Hon. Member's calculations and statements were made upon the principle adopted in venturing a smuggler's cargo. If one in three was safe, there was still a profit. The mistake of the Hon. Member had now been admitted, but the Hon. Member, though he had discovered it, could sleep upon it at least until December last; and had then availed himself of the generosity of the worthy citizens of Hereford—their generous liquor, and their handsome vase. Surely, the Hon. Member would how return it.

The Resolution was agreed to.

The following sums were then voted, viz.:—For half-pay in respect of the Forces in Ireland, 44,765l.; for allowances to reduced Officers, 60,193l. On the question for voting 114,870l. for half-pay of reduced Foreign Officers in the English service, their Widows, and Orphans,

COLONEL DAVIES suggested the necessity of making some alteration in the permission given to Foreigners to hold commissions in the English service, while Englishmen were prevented from entering Foreign service if they held a British commission.

LORD PALMERSTON said every attention had been paid to prevent such a circumstance occurring.

Mr. Hume called upon the Noble Lord to make some regulation respecting the clergymen who had found their way into the army as officers. No return had been made of the number of these officers, although the House had made an order on the subject.

SIR C. LONG said it was impossible to make the return alluded to by the Hon. Member; for he had no right, as Paymaster, to call upon any officer to declare whether or not he was in orders. The officer might refuse to answer the question. He did not believe there were more than twenty such officers; though the subject was a good topic for a speech at a public meeting.—The Resolution was agreed to.

The following Resolutions were then agreed to without any material observation; viz.:—35,675l. for In-Pensioners of Chelsea; 16,247l. for those of Kilmainham Hospital; 975,453l. for Out-Pensioners of Chelsea; and 214,000l. for those of Kilmainham; 26,200l. for the Royal Military Asylum; 102,837l. for Widows' Pensions; and 21,449l. for those of Ireland; 179,250l. for the Compassionate List; 36,932l. for the Superannuation List; 7,606l. for that of Ireland; and 2,000l. for Exchequer Fees.

A vote was then passed for 2,660 men for the Irish Veteran Battalions; and another for 83,176l. for paying them. The Report was ordered to be received on Tuesday.

Mr. R. WARD gave notice that he would on Monday move the Ordnance Estimates.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

TUESDAY.—The Lord Chancellor gave his decision on an application made by Mr. Schroder, citizen of London, for leave to file bills, or prosecute any other proceeding in *propria persona*, without the assistance of Counsel. This gentleman, a few days since addressed his Lordship at considerable length; contending that no point of practice could supersede the right of the subject to appear in all of his Majesty's Courts of Justice.—The Lord Chancellor, in giving his decision, declared that the application of Mr. Schroder required what was contrary to the practice of that Court, which his Lordship considered part of the law of the land, and which had been acted upon by the

most learned men that had ever presided there. He referred to various authorities, amongst which was one during the Chancellorship of Lord Hardwicke, in 1737, where, after a bill had been filed, it was ordered to be taken off, and that the parties should pay all expenses. The same course must be pursued in the case of Mr. Schroder.

## ASSIZES.

Essex.—J. Church, J. Brown, and J. Archer were indicted for a conspiracy to obtain, under false pretences, 152 sheep, from one John Davis, with intent to defraud him of the same, at Barlow, on the 9th Sept. 1820. Brown and Archer did not appear to take their trial.—The prosecutor, a Denbighshire grazier, was attending Harlow Cattle Fair in Sept. 1820, with 152 sheep for sale. The defendant entered into a treaty with him for the purchase of them at the price of 120l. He gave him a bill for 50l. accepted by a person named P. H. Harley, Grosvenor Hotel, payable at the Banking-house of Messrs. Hankey and Co. and drawn by the prisoner. Whilst they were in treaty another of the defendants, named Archer, came up in a gig, and the defendant Church borrowed of him a bill for 75l. drawn upon and accepted by Brown, in the name of Lord Viscount Montague, of Storrington Hall, Sussex, payable at Mr. Champs, Baptists Chambers, Chancery-lane, two months after date. The defendant Church had sold 70 of the sheep to a horse-dealer in Goswell-street-road, where, it appeared, Mr. Brown, alias Lord Viscount Montague, had applied to know whose sheep they were, and desired the horse-dealer to sell them at his peril, for they were bought and paid for with his acceptance. Before the Magistrates Mr. Brown acknowledged the acceptance, "Lord Viscount Montague," to be his hand-writing. It also appeared that Mr. Brown had made claim for some years past to this title, but had not succeeded. There was a house in Sussex, in which he resided, near to the estate of Lord Viscount Montague, but was not a freehold. The question was, whether the case proved amounted to a conspiracy.—Mr. Baron Graham said, it was for the Jury to decide whether or not the defendant was a guilty participator in the fraud by which the prosecutor had sustained the loss of his sheep. His Lordship summed up the evidence for the Jury.—The Jury found the defendant *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to Six Months' imprisonment.

KENT.—James Goodwin was indicted for knowingly uttering to F. Porter Molloy, at Chart next Sutton Valence, on the 22d of Jan. last, a forged Bank of England note, for the payment of 5l. with intent to defraud the said Bank. To confirm the alleged guilty knowledge of the prisoner, it was proved that he had uttered, on the 3d of December, 1821, another forged 5l. note, to the wife of a publican named Barham, at Headcorn, in this county. At that house he had paid a small reckoning, amounting to about sixpence, with the note then tendered, and received the change.—An Inspector from the Bank of England proved that both the notes were forgeries in every particular, and had been struck off the same plate, and were of the same date.—The prisoner said nothing in his defence, but called one witness, who gave him a good character.—The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.—*Death*.

The King v. Richard Gude, Gent. and Others.—This was an indictment against the defendant, Mary Ann his wife, and six other persons, for disseising and expelling James Hall from the undivided moiety of a freehold messuage at Margate, and for assaulting him on the 24th of April last. Three other counts charged all the defendants with an assault upon the prosecutor on the 6th of May last.—It was alleged on the part of the defendant, Mr. Gude, that Mr. Hall had agreed that he, Mr. Gude, should remain in the sole possession of the premises in question, the latter paying a rent for Mr. Hall's undivided moiety in the house, and that acting upon this understanding he had fitted up the house, repaired and furnished it at considerable expense, and had sent his family down from London to dwell there as a residence. On the 24th of April, when Mr. Gude was absent in London, the prosecutor, Mr. Hall, went to the house for the purpose of obtaining possession of his undivided moiety of the premises. Mrs. Gude told the prosecutor her husband's instructions, and recommended him not to act as he proposed. However, Mr. Hall left his man in possession of one of the parlours, took the keys of three unfurnished rooms, which he gave to the man, and removed some articles of furniture out of the parlour. Soon afterwards Mrs. Gude called in the assistance of the other defendants, and the man left in possession was by them turned out of the house. On the 6th of May the prosecutor went to the house just as Mr. Gude was setting off to Ramsgate. Mr. Gude advised him to retire, or else he would do something, after some time held up his doubled fist. The prosecutor, in a loud voice, asked him what he would do. Mr. Gude said he should know hereafter, and dropped his arm; upon which the prosecutor retired. This supposed assault was the subject of the second set of counts. It was proved that Mr. Gude was not present when the first alleged assault was committed, and none of the other defendants were present when the second was committed. The prosecutor had obtained judgment in ejectment for his share of the premises, and is now in possession of the same. The Jury, under the Learned Judge's directions, found Mr. and Mrs. Gude *not guilty* of the several assaults alleged to have been committed on the 24th of April and the 6th of May. They found Mr. Gude *guilty* only of the disseisin and expulsion on the 24th of April; acquitted all the defendants of the assault on the 6th of May, and found Whitehorn, Franklin, Thornton, and Jordan, four of the defendants, only *guilty* of the expulsion and assault on the 24th of April.

We understand, it is intended to make an application to the Court on the first day of next Term, in arrest of judgment.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Paxton v. Nicholson*.—This was an action for seduction. The plaintiff, who is an innkeeper in Alnwick, sought a compensation in damages, for the loss of his daughter's services, from the defendant, a farmer residing in the same neighbourhood.—From the evidence of Elizabeth Paxton, it appeared Nicholson had paid his addresses to her, and seduced her under the promise of marriage. She admitted, on cross-examination, that the defendant had been in the habit of visiting her at unreasonable hours of the night, unknown to her parents. This was strongly urged to show a culpable want of caution in the plaintiff, and to mitigate the damages.—The Jury returned a verdict for 10l.

WILTSHIRE.—John Stevens and his nephew, William Stevens, both of Hindon, were indicted for the murder of one Stephen Burleigh, who was a shoemaker and a constable of the same place. No less than twenty-two witnesses were examined on this important trial; and excepting the fact that the prisoners and the deceased were seen together nearly at the time the murder must have been committed, nothing was elicited that incriminated the prisoners, or either of them, excepting the testimony of one Catherine Portingale, a woman of indifferent character who resides with her children in a lone cottage about two miles from Hindon. This woman swore that she and her little girl were at John Stevens's house on the evening of the 4th inst. and in a conversation with him respecting the death of Burleigh the constable, he (John Stevens) said, "he's dead, I'll be d—d if he isn't; he'll have never a 5l. out of me, nor have me to prison, nor search my house; and after I have served my three months in prison, I'll be d—d if I don't serve the other that swore against me the same message." This woman also swore positively that John Stevens at the same time told her little girl to get the bellows and blow wind into Burleigh's body, and get him alive. The girl confirmed the first part of her mother's testimony, but swore that she did not hear him say any thing about the bellows. After a few minutes consideration, the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Wm. Taylor was convicted of burglariously robbing Mr. Sturide, the landlord of the Crown inn, at Hindon, of a table-cloth.—*Death*.—He had been twice tried before and found guilty; and on going from the Court he said to the crowd—"I shall have a cluck for it now, but that's nothing; it won't take a minute, 'tis only crying *keck* and it's over!"—Samuel Alford was indicted for being found in a wood belonging to the Marquis of Lansdown, armed with a gun, with intent to kill game. Robert Bull, one of the gamekeepers, went with John Pearce towards where they heard the sound of a gun, at about half-past one in the morning of the 5th of February. They got under a tree, and saw a man in the wood walking towards them; the man afterwards turned round, ran about 40 yards, and fell; witness fell upon him; Pearce came and took up a gun; prisoner said—"Take care, it is loaded." They took from him two hen pheasants; the gun had a slip barrel.—Judge—What is that? Here the witness began to describe it to his Lordship, and with the muzzle pointed towards him, said—"My Lord, it be cock and loaded now." There was a general movement in Court on hearing this communication, and the Judge severely reprimanded him for bringing into a crowded Court, or even carrying through the streets, so dangerous an instrument. He said that the man at the bar had used more caution with respect to the lives of his fellow-creatures than he (the keeper), and ordered him immediately to draw the charge. John Pearce corroborated the testimony of Bull, and the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

YORK.—Christopher Shepherdson, pylican, of Pontefract, was charged with cutting Wm. Greenwood with a sharp instrument, with intent to kill, maim, disable, or do him some grievous bodily harm. The story of the prosecutor was in itself so improbable, and was so strongly contradicted, that the Jury acquitted the prisoner.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are quite pleased to find that the manager of the *Oratorios* has taken our hint—BAGGOT is, we know, a beautiful composition, and we have no objection to such an introduction, provided that the immortal HANDEL, and our religious propensities, are not entirely laid on the shelf.

"The WARDER blew his horn" this week, for the first time, in BULL'S hearing, or he would earlier have replied to the blast.

We have received a communication signed "LITIGANT," detailing MR. HALL of Margate's Story—it is quite a tale of a tub. Aware of MR. HALL'S CHARACTER, we decline holding up his tail!

We are sorry Mr. KEAN'S communication came too late; his speech shall certainly have a place in our theatrical department of next week.

S.I.D., a servant in Brunswick-square, (we suppose at Mr. BURNLEY'S) really writes remarkably well, and sensibly withal.

Our other numerous correspondents must stand over.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

A small party meeting of an evening in the City, staunch friends to the Constitution £10 0 0

Blackburn Pitt Club 2 0 0

Sir E. E. 5 0 0

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been very considerable fluctuation in the Money Market during the week. Consols for Account, at one time, were as high as 81½, and the small amount of the dissentients to the transfer of the Navy 5 per Cents, has had the effect of giving great confidence. Rumours of an arrangement between Russia and Turkey, and the termination of the conspiracy of General Berthoin in France, have contributed to keep the Funds high. Consols at the close were 80½ for Money and 80½ for the Account.

3 per Cent. Red.	India Bonds	49 51 p
3 per Cent. Consols	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	3 4 p
3½ per Cent. ditto	Ditto	500l. 2 3 p
4 per Cent.	Small	5 7 p
5 per Cent. Navy	Con. for Acc.	80½ ½ 4 p
Long Annuities	Omnium	...

## FRENCH FUNDS, March 13.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. 89-55 Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1595  
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-15 3mo. 25-5  
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents, were at 69½.

## WORKS OF JOHN HOME, Esq.

Just published, in 3 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait of Mr. Home, and Maps and Plates illustrative of the History of the Rebellion, price 11s. 6d. boards.

THE WORKS OF JOHN HOME, Esq. Author of "Douglas," a Tragedy, now first collected, with an Account of his Life and Writings.—By HENRY MACKENZIE, Esq. F.R.S.E.—Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Cheapside, London.

These volumes contain Douglas, a Tragedy, and the other dramatic pieces of the Author; the History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in the year 1745, (in opposing which, Mr. Home served as a volunteer, an authentic and interesting work. In the Appendix to the Life will be found Letters from the Marquis of Bute, David Home, James McPherson, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Dr. Carlyle, and other eminent literati of the last age.

An Edition of the LIFE of Mr. HOME is printed for separate sale, in 8vo. price 7s. boards.

Just published, corrected up to the present time, handsomely printed upon a sheet of drawing paper, and embellished with the Coronets of the several Orders of Nobility, tastefully coloured, price 5s. on canvas, in a neat case for the pocket, 8s. on canvas and rollers, 10s.

THE PEERAGE CHART for 1822.—This Chart contains the complete Peerage of the United Kingdom, alphabetically arranged (including the Scotch and Irish Peers who were omitted last year,) with the following particulars of each Member:—The Title, Title of the Eldest Son; Surname, Dates of the first and last Creation, Precedence, Age, whether Married, Bachelor, or Widower, number of Children, Male and Female; Knights of the Garter, Thistle, &c. Lord-Lieutenants, Privy Counsellors, Roman Catholics, and Peers' Eldest Sons who are Members of the present Parliament. It also shows by what means the Peerage was obtained, that is to say, whether by Naval, Military, Legal, or other Services; and states the Century to which each Peer can trace his Paternal Ancestry: thus exhibiting, at one view, much interesting information, and forming, upon the whole, a complete Peerage in Miniature.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whitaker, Ave-Maria-lane; and W. Sans, St. James's-street. Of whom may be had, just published,

THE BARONETAGE CHART for 1822, printed uniformly with the above, and containing the Baronets of the United Kingdom, with suitable Ornaments, coloured.

GOLDSMITH'S ENGLAND—CONTINUED TO 1815.—Just published, in 4 Vols 8vo, price 11s. 12s. boards, the Seventh Edition, Corrected, of

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest Times to the Death of George the Second, by OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M.B. With a Continuation to the Treaty concluded at Paris, in the Year 1815. By CHARLES COOTE, LL.D.—Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington; J. Nunn; J. Seathred; J. and A. Arch; J. Richardson; J. M. Richardson; J. Cutnell; Longman and Co.; T. Cadell; J. Booker; Baldwin and Co.; G. and W. B. Whittaker; Rodwell and Martin; J. Booth; R. Saunders; and E. Edwards.—Of whom may be had,

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## REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

THE HOLDERS of all DEBENTURES issued by me, as Vice-President of COLOMBIA, may receive the Interest due thereon on the 1st May next, by applying at the Office of MESSRS. CHARLES HERRING, WM. GRAHAM, and J. D. POWLES, Agents to the COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, on FRIDAY, the 3d of May next, and on every succeeding TUESDAY and FRIDAY, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. F. A. ZEA.

PARIS, MARCH 18, 1822.

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 24.

WE last week purposely omitted to notice the noble sacrifice made by HIS MAJESTY in order to observe the effect produced by it on our contemporaries, who are for the most part infected with genuine radicalism; but now that we have seen, in spite of every effort to diminish its importance, that there is but one feeling upon the subject throughout the kingdom, we cannot but join our feeble voice in the tribute of a grateful nation to a Patriot KING!

In every act done by GEORGE THE FOURTH there is so much kindness—so much delicacy—so much heart, that this instance was not wanting to mark to his people the consideration—the munificence—the feeling for others, which his MAJESTY has always evinced. He gives up to the country thirty thousand pounds per annum!—Whence deducted?—By his own Royal order, "from those departments most nearly touching his own personal convenience."

We recorded some weeks since the pious and beautiful remark made by HIS MAJESTY, on the anniversary of his accession to the Throne. Such a speech as that, and such an act as this, would be sufficient of themselves, to immortalize the name of GEORGE THE FOURTH.

An obscure Sunday newspaper put forth in its last number a long circumstantial story about a lady and some diamonds. The story is not worth repeating, and the paper (known only for its dullness and scurrility,) is not worth naming. It bears as its motto those words—"Our KING,

CONSTITUTION, and LAWS;" and since the whole of the story is told with a view to vilify and traduce the first, we conclude that the object of the paper is to libel them all in due season.

We mention the story, since it may have been seen by some people, merely to state, in the most unqualified terms, that, from the beginning to the end, it is a GROSS and SCANDALOUS LIE.

That there is a chivalrous spirit in the Opposition they take every opportunity themselves of telling us. What will these honourable men say to this falsehood, involving, as it does, not only the KING they affect to respect and venerate, but assailing female reputation, a crime held, as we know, in abhorrence by that sensitive and high-minded party.

Pleased and delighted with the filthy calumny, the Editor of the paper we allude to has repeated the falsehood in three different shapes and places in his publication, as if he thought it such a treat to his readers that they never could have enough of it.

"So when some JOHN his dull invention racks,  
"To rival BOODLE'S dinners, or ALMACK'S,  
"Three uncouth legs of mutton shock our eyes,  
"Three roasted geese, three buttered apple-pies."

A most incautious question was asked the other night, by MR. SMITH, in the House of Commons, relative to an offer made by His Serene Highness the PRINCE OF SAXE-COBURG, of giving up his present great income, and putting himself upon a level with the Royal Dukes in point of circumstances.

From the answer given by LORD LONDONDERRY, we presume that no such letter has been received; but the question has had the effect of producing a great many more, and it is imagined that it was asked only as preparatory to the offer itself.

We are quite sure His Serene ROYAL HIGHNESS will feel very much obliged to MR. SMITH, for thus delicately breaking the ice; and we have no doubt that the moment His Serene Royal Highness goes abroad again, and comes to ENGLAND, that he will take the first opportunity of pressing the subject upon Ministers, reserving, as a bonus, perhaps, the garden-stuff of Claremont, and the new brick and tile-kins, which His Royal Highness has recently built near that seat, to the great honour and credit of himself, and the entire satisfaction of all his neighbours.

THERE are no torments greater than blundering friends, or silly partizans. This observation (by no means new it must be confessed,) suggested itself particularly on reading the following animated paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* of last Tuesday:—

"The stile of argumentation of a certain Gallant Officer in a certain Assembly, seems very much akin to that of LORD PERRE, when he proved that a slice from a twelve penny loaf was a piece of mutton. 'Look ye, Gentlemen, to convince you what a couple of blind, positive, ignorant wilful puppies you are, I will use but this plain argument; by God it is true good natural mutton as any in Leadenhall-market; and G— confound you both eternally, if you offer to believe otherwise.' So, in like manner, the other—'You may say what you please, Gentlemen, as to the folly of expecting an independent and unbiassed opinion from those who, if they vote in one way, may acquire additional wealth and preferment; and if they vote in another, may be stripped without ceremony of all they have in the world. You may say, that in nine instances out of ten, or ninety-nine out of a hundred, he whose means of subsistence are dependent on the caprice of another, will pronounce no opinion calculated to displease that other. I say you have no right to apply such maxims to me; I insist on your reversing all the ordinary rules of judgment in my case—I insist on your believing me as independent as if the hope of advancement and the fear of confiscation were equally out of the case, and he who says he will not believe this is a s—, and I will shoot him through the head.'

Now, however apposite the anecdote of LORD PETRE, and however ingenious the application of it may appear, it has not the worldly wisdom (vulgarily called cunning,) about it, which once characterized the oracle of the Whigs. We read all the reports of the debate on the day alluded to, and we saw nothing about shooting, nor were we aware that the Gallant Officer had called any body a s—, (whatever that may be)—all we saw was, that the other party was quite satisfied with what had been said of him, and if it really was what the *Chronicle* states it to be, or even was felt or understood to be so by that party; we should think the less the *Chronicle* talks about it the better.

As we said before, the exposure of MR. HUME'S blunders by those able masters, LORD PALMERSTON, MESSRS. CROKER and WILMOT, has been so satisfactory to the country, and so very decisive in their effect upon the patient himself, that one is almost moved to tears at any new blow which is given to the fallen calculator; but truth must out—and Friday night afforded another, and still more glaring, specimen of the Honourable Gentleman's correctness in his statements.

In very large sums, where millions are talked of with the greatest sang froid, and where calculations are really intricate, the errors of a blunderer, however important, have not that striking effect upon every-day readers which is produced by a mistake in a smaller sum more clearly and distinctly set out.

MR. HUME, it will be recollected, went to Hereford, and made a speech; amongst other things which tickled the fancies of his auditors, was an account he gave them of the prodigal promotions in the army; and having assured them that two thousand two hundred and fifty-three new appointments had been made in the army in a given period, MR. HUME was cheered, the people paid the postage of his letters, and gave him a pot of cyder—all upon the strength of this marvellous discovery of corruption and expenditure. And MR. HUME also wrote a pamphlet, in which the same statement was set forth.

On Friday night, the Hon. Gentleman, it seems, sported the favorite assertion, when Sir HENRY HARDINGE, who had taken the trouble to think for himself and cast up HUME'S statements, discovered and declared to the House, that instead of two thousand two hundred and fifty-three appointments, there had only taken place six HUNDRED and sixty-three—that is to say, little more than ONE QUARTER of the NUMBER MENTIONED BY MR. HUME.

## MR. HUME ACKNOWLEDGED THE MISTAKE.

We really think, if it is in a state to be refunded, MR. HUME should send back the cyder to the poor fools in Herefordshire, who so amiably believed these statements, which he now himself confesses were false.

With MR. HUME, however, we shall very soon have done his political career is nearly over—friends and foes all agree upon the point—and he will, in a few weeks, sink into the oblivion which has shut from our eyes and ears the names of PAUL and WARDLE—his worthy predecessors in mob popularity.

But his moral conduct is still our property: and, as we invited MR. HUME (seriously disbelieving the horrible story) to refute the calumniators who have cast upon him the imputation of cutting up the body of his own brother, we are vexed and surprised at seeing no contradiction of a charge, now the theme of universal conversation—we confess, if another week elapses without a denial from MR. HUME, we shall be less sceptical than we were on the subject, although our blood curdles in our veins at the atrocity of the accusation.

We had prepared a considerable quantity of matter on the subject of the Ionian Islands and the government of Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, under the idea that MR. HUME'S proposed motion would have come on last Thursday, but the gentleman having postponed it till the 17th of next month we shall also delay our observations and information upon the point till the same period.

Having, however, received a letter from MALTA, touching the character and government of the Lord High Commissioner, we think it right to insert that to-day, as giving corroborative proof of the justice and wisdom of his measures in a place, which, if not embraced by the motion we have just alluded to, has very often been quoted as the scene of misrule and misconduct.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MALTA, DATED JAN. 1822.

"I have always told you that we wanted nothing but the presence of our Governor, to remove or suppress all further expression of such feeling as might reflect any discredit on the character of his Government. My predictions on this head have been fully verified since his last return to this Island. Fortunately circumstances have permitted of his remaining here longer than he, perhaps, himself expected; and hardly a day has passed without producing some measure equally beneficial to the place, and demonstrative of the ability of Sir Thomas in planning and carrying them into effect.

"One of these (the establishment of an office for the registry of contracts) has given great satisfaction to our countrymen, who expect that it will prevent in future the frauds lately practised by persons claiming the protection of the bankrupt laws.

"You will, perhaps, have heard that another Memorial to Parliament was in preparation; but I think I may safely assure you no such measure is likely to be again resorted to. In proof of which I enclose the copy of a letter, addressed to Sir THOMAS MAITLAND by a very great and respectable majority of those who subscribed the Memorial in the last year, which has in consequence been withdrawn and cancelled:—

"MALTA, JAN. 20, 1822.  
"SIR—We beg leave to inform your Excellency, that having subscribed a Petition, which was forwarded to England for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, but which, through informality, was not presented, we have, upon mature reflection, determined to withdraw it. In order that our motives in so doing may not be misunderstood, we deem it our duty to state, that our sole reason for coming to this resolution is, our thorough conviction of your Excellency's desire to remedy every grievance therein complained of, as far as in your Excellency lies; which desire is manifested to us, not only from your Excellency's communications, but from your recent very important and very judicious enactments.  
"We take the liberty to add, that being conscious in our own mind of the rectitude of our intentions, both in framing and withdrawing this Petition, we are convinced we have nothing to dread from any misrepresentation of our conduct; but it will afford us sincere pleasure to be assured that your Excellency acquits us in so doing of any motion or feeling unworthy the character of honest men and loyal subjects. We have the honour to be, &c."

WE really believed, what with the facetiousness of DOCTOR LUSHINGTON'S explanations, and the still more facetious grief of little BENNETT, that the funeral of her late Majesty had been sunk into the deepest pit of ridicule and contempt; but as if all things combined to add to the travesty of mourning upon that occasion, a female has brought forward a charge against that illustrious personage MR. EX-SHERIFF PARKINS, which (though it is impossible for us to discuss it here) fixes upon that patriotic gentleman a faux-pas made upon that particular day of grief and sorrow.

What a mixture of feeling must have actuated the crowd of mourners, who followed in the lengthened train of DEATH—DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, flirting with his bride in the mourning coaches, in one place!—WILSON, making speeches on horseback, in another!—and the weeping Ex-Sheriff in question, carrying on a lively intrigue with a maid-servant, under as heavy a rain as we remember to have seen.

It is true the Ex-Sheriff has rebutted the charge, not so much on a plea of his excessive grief on the memorable day, or from a feeling of mauvaise honte, but because he never would have driven the poor young woman to legal proceedings against him, having, as he informs the public in a printed letter in the newspapers, "already eleven unfortunate individuals, living at his expence, under similar circumstances."

We are very sorry that we have not room here for that letter, for it gives the coup de grace to the popular sorrow which the Radicals tell us was bursting forth at every corner of the streets. However, as this MR. EX-SHERIFF PARKINS has favoured us with an original communication upon another

subject, we shall substitute that for the letter which has already been published.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Notwithstanding I differ from you on a variety of subjects, my hanks are due for your strictures on the conduct of that wise body, the Common Council of London. You, perhaps, are not aware that merely as Common Councilmen, they are not allowed a vote in the election of either Sheriff, Mayor, or Member of Parliament, nor even admission to the Common Hall, during such elections. The first decision of that body was determined on at a Common Hall, in the reign of Richard II. for the purpose of looking after their different crafts or mysteries in the wards, and not, by any means, to assume the power of legislators, or to interfere, in any way, in the affairs of the Government of the country; at whose pleasure they barely exist, as they have, on innumerable occasions, by their misconduct and gross ignorance, forfeited the charter, which is nothing more than a conditional grant from the Royal prerogative. The charter becomes void by any part of the body corporate infringing upon the privileges of the others; which has been done in the most glaring manner as regards the Common Council has nothing to do whatever, any more than any other class of His Majesty's subjects.

You may, if you think proper, communicate this to the wise Gogs and Magogs of the city, from, Sir, your obedient servant,  
10, Bridge-street, Mar. 21, 1832.  
J. W. PARKINS.

We cannot but call the attention of our readers to the mainly conduct of SIR WILLIAM CURTIS in the Common Council. His firmness, and his unshaken avowal of his principles, and of his recorded opinion of the intellectual qualities of the men by whom he was surrounded, are proofs of a mind much stronger than the Radicals give SIR WILLIAM credit for.

One thing surprises us, which, as we were named in the Court, we think it right to notice here, which is, that no Member of Parliament has thought it worth while to call up these Common Councilmen for a breach of privilege, in presuming to question a speech made in Parliament.

We were sent to prison by MR. BENNETT for mistaking one word in a speech of his, and we really do not see why MR. FAVELL and his fellows should not be had up to the Bar where we stood the unequal contest through a whole week.

We really do hope that MR. BENNETT, or MR. BERNAL, or MR. GRIFFITH, or MR. anybody else who happens to have about him a little patriotism, and a great deal of respect for the House, will summon this body of slop-sellers and fallow-chandlers to answer for their impertinence in meddling with things which they cannot possibly understand.

The extraordinary interest the patriots and mountaineers take in HUNT's case, since the demise of the QUEEN, must be as flattering to him, as their attentions to the great lady were to her.

This feeling of satisfaction must receive a little alloy from the recollection that, while HER MAJESTY was flourishing at Brandenburg, and at the season when copper hats, and tin pantalouns, were to be seen marching along to Hammersmith, HENRY HUNT (no longer leader of the mob) was suffered to sleep upon planks, and drink puddle, and not a tongue wagged in his behalf.

Our able correspondent, PAUL POTTER, in one of his letters, speaking of the facility with which those respectable gentlemen, the Whigs, lend themselves to any person likely to make a noise, made a parallel between the support given to the QUEEN, and that, afforded to ARTHUR O'CONNOR, the Irish Rebel.

It must be confessed that when the world saw the lofty EARL GREY dining at Brandenburg, with his innocent daughter, and her silly spouse—when the patriotic DUKE of LEINSTER and his amiable DUCHESS were to be found at her banquets—and when LORD ERSKINE advocated her—and MR. and MRS. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR visited her, there was a tone given to her pretensions, and a colouring to her innocence, by such very respectable guarantees for character.

But will it be believed, that, in the year 1798, most of the persons alluded to (not the DUKE of LEINSTER, because his uncle was incriminated, and lost his life) came forward to vouch upon oath for the honour, virtue, and excellence of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR—in the year 1798, when, upon the subsequent testimony of the parties themselves, it appeared that for more than two years they had been “*avowedly directing their efforts to a revolution.*”

But as this fact may not be easily credited by those poor fond fools, who think that the WHIGS espouse only the cause of the virtuous, we will subjoin a few depositions of that respectable party, upon the memorable trial of the Rebel, as to the excellence of his character and the purity of his intentions.

MR. WHITEHEAD, MR. SHERIDAN, MR. FOX, and the late DUKE of NORFOLK, all swore to the same points; but they are gone to their great account, and we shall not disturb what MR. BENNETT would call “*their ashes,*” save and except to observe, that the DUKE of NORFOLK SWARE, “*that ARTHUR O'CONNOR was a gentleman, attached to Constitutional principles in the same way as himself.*”

These men have passed away, and we have done with them; but we have, as vouchers for the character of this very ARTHUR O'CONNOR, a few of our old friends from BRANDENBURGH HOUSE; and we will lay before our readers one or two specimens of *hard swearing*, which would not have disgraced the case of QUEEN CAROLINE herself.

First, let us hear THOMAS LORD ERSKINE:—

THE HONOURABLE THOMAS ERSKINE, EXAMINED BY MR. PLUMER.

Q. You know Mr. O' Connor?—A. I do.  
Q. How long have you known him?—A. I have known Mr. O' Connor between two and three years, when he was last in England before this time, and I live a great deal with those with whom Mr. O' Connor was much when he is in this country.  
Q. Give me leave to ask who those friends are?—A. Mr. O' Connor's friends, in this country, are principally those persons who are my friends—Mr. O' Connor has principally lived with persons of high rank in the public world—Mr. FOX, MR. GREY, MR. SHERIDAN, all that class of gentlemen with whom I have acted in public life in parliament, and with many other persons, too many for me to recollect this moment.  
Q. Was that the case, this last time he was in England, as well as upon former occasions?—A. Certainly so; and in consequence of that

I know Mr. O' Connor's character as well as I can be acquainted with the character of any gentleman who lives principally in another country, but whom I have seen frequently here.

Q. Shall I beg the favour of you to state what that character is?—A. In my opinion, the best character that any man can possibly possess. I have a sincere regard and esteem for Mr. O' Connor, founded upon my opinion and belief that he is a man of the strictest honour and integrity—a man not only capable of, but who has made, great sacrifices to what he thinks right; if there be any more prominent feature in his character than another, as far as I am acquainted with it, and I am much acquainted with it; it is a noble mindedness, and a high spirit of honour, and I therefore feel myself not only intitled, but bound upon my oath, to say, in the face of God and my Country, as a British gentleman, which is the best thing any man can be, that he is incapable, in my judgment, of acting with treachery or duplicity to any man, but just of all to those for whom he professes friendship and regard; and I do know positively of my own knowledge, that he has been in the constant course of professing not merely regard, but admiration and enthusiasm for the persons whose names I mentioned.

Q. Did you ever observe any change of that sentiment in Mr. O' Connor towards them?—A. So help me God, never. Quite the reverse. Recollecting the station which I hold in the law, I should be little desirous to urge upon the Court any thing that could be at all questionable in point of evidence, otherwise I could, if the Court thought it right, state many instances of his persevering in the same opinions, and in the same regards; this I may say generally, that upon my oath, I NEVER HAD ANY REASON TO THINK THAT MR. O' CONNOR'S PRINCIPLES AND OPINIONS DIFFERED FROM MY OWN.

Q. Am I to understand that as well upon public subjects as private?—A. CERTAINLY SO.

Q. Did you see Mr. O' Connor in the month of January last?—A. I did.

Q. Where did you see him?—A. I saw him at my own house.

Q. Did you give him any advice upon that occasion?—A. I not only advised Mr. O' Connor, but urged and importuned Mr. O' Connor, two or three days before the first day of Hilary Term, which commenced the 23d of January, to leave this country any how.

MR. PLUMER.—You say you are clear it was two or three days before Hilary Term, which began on the 23d of January?—A. I will not take upon me to speak to the day, but I will take positively upon me to speak to its being before the Term.

MR. JUSTICE BULLER.—And you think two or three days?—A. I think so.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Q. Have I taken you right, when I understood you to be sure that the advice was given in the month of January?—A. I am positively certain that it was before Hilary Term.

Q. And I think you have said upon your oath, that you have no reason to believe that Mr. O' Connor had any other connections?—A. I have no reason to believe, so help me God, that he had any other connections.

So much for my LORD ERSKINE's testimony to character.

Next we have the present wise and amiable DUKE of BEDFORD in the box.

THE HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL, EXAMINED BY MR. GURNEY.

Q. Is your Lordship acquainted with Mr. O' Connor?—A. I am.

Q. How long has your Lordship been acquainted with him?—A. I had the honour of knowing Mr. O' Connor in the year 1796 and this year.

Q. Has your Lordship had opportunities of frequently seeing and conversing with him, and forming any judgment of his character?—A. I have been in Mr. O' Connor's company several times.

Q. What has your opinion been of his opinions and character?—A. I have always had a very high opinion of Mr. O' Connor's principles and character; I conceive his principles to be the same as those which have always guided my own conduct, to be in favour of a sound, rational, and constitutional liberty.

Q. Did you ever discover in Mr. O' Connor any sentiment favourable to an invasion of this country by the French?—A. Never.

Q. Did Mr. O' Connor live in habits of intimacy with the same persons as your Lordship?—A. He did.

Q. Was that the case during his residence in England in the present year?—A. Yes, I have been in his society three or four times in the present year, always in the society of those persons.

Q. Was Mr. O' Connor received and treated on the same terms of intimacy and regard as he had always been by those persons?—A. Yes, he was.

Next comes LORD THANET, who, if not on the stage himself at Brandenburg, is known to work the wires of his puppet, MR. HENRY BROUGHAM.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF THANET, EXAMINED BY MR. GURNEY.

Q. Is your Lordship acquainted with Mr. Arthur O' Connor?—A. I am.

Q. How long have you been so?—A. I was acquainted with Mr. O' Connor about three years ago.

Q. In what society has your Lordship generally known him?—A. I have generally known him in the society of my friends.

Q. Will your Lordship have the goodness to state who they are?—A. Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr. Francis, Lord Robert Spencer; generally those persons who are in the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament.

MR. GURNEY.—That need not be repeated by every witness; when asked if he has seen the prisoner, it will be taken for granted that it was in the most respectable circles.

MR. GURNEY.—Have you had an opportunity of forming an opinion of Mr. O' Connor's character and principles?—A. I have the highest opinion of Mr. O' Connor's character.

Q. Have you been enabled to form a judgment of his political opinions?—A. I always understood, both from his conversation, and from others, who were perhaps more acquainted with him than I was myself, that he entertained the SAME POLITICAL SENTIMENTS AS EVERY ONE OF THE OPPOSITION.

Q. Have you ever observed any change in those principles?—A. NEVER.

Q. Has your Lordship ever observed any opinion or principle of Mr. O' Connor that could lead you to suppose he had a wish that this country should be invaded by the French?—A. NEVER.

Last and least we have the APICIUS of Privy-gardens—MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR himself:—

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, ESQ., EXAMINED BY MR. GURNEY.

Q. Are you, Sir, acquainted with Mr. O' Connor?—A. I have been acquainted with Mr. Arthur O' Connor, I should think near three years, it was either from the end of the year 1795, or the beginning of the year 1796.

Q. In what society have you generally met Mr. O' Connor?—A. I have generally met him, and indeed my first acquaintance with him commenced in the society of the persons, with whom, in political opinions, I have the honour constantly to act, I mean the society of Mr. Fox, the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Grey, and a variety of other most honourable men, with whose political opinions I have ALWAYS agreed, and shall continue to agree.

Q. Had you an opportunity, from your knowledge of Mr. O' Connor, to know what his political opinions were?—A. I have;—my opinion of his political opinions is, that he was attached to the principles upon which the Opposition of this country is conducted; and I look upon those principles to be the true principles which seated our present King upon the throne, where, I hope, he will long continue.

Q. Did you know Mr. O' Connor, down to the period of his being last in London?—A. I did not know Mr. O' Connor for the last six months during the time he was in England, from an accidental circumstance, I was unfortunately laid up with a long illness, or I should most probably have done all I could to have regained his knowledge, and to have resumed his friendship.

Q. Did you ever know of any change in the political opinions of Mr. O' Connor?—A. None.

Q. Did you ever hear him state any principles at all adverse to the constitution of this country?—A. Far from it.

Q. Any principles favourable to an invasion of this country?—A. From all I know of Mr. O' Connor, and I do declare it most solemnly, I SHOULD THINK HIM ONE OF THE LAST MEN TO PLAN AN INVASION OF this country, or to act in any manner basely to it.

Q. Was Mr. O' Connor a man of an unreserved open character, or of closeness and dissimulation?—A. He appeared to be a man of uncommon openness of character, in all the conversations I ever had with him.

Q. What did you conceive to be the nature of his friendships, cold or warm?—A. Exceedingly strong; I can only say, I beg to add, that I have looked upon Mr. O' Connor in private life to be a man of the most amiable manners and most honourable intentions.

Having given these depositions at length, we subjoin the following:—

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.—PAGE 13.

The evidence of Dr. McNevin together with that of two other members of the Executive, namely, MR. EMMER and MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, DELIVERED UPON OATH before the said Secret Committee of the Lords, and who as well as the said Dr. McNevin have been examined since before your Committee, has completely developed the connection of the party with the French Directory. From their testimony it appears that so early as the year 1796, the party, despairing of carrying their plans into execution through the medium of a democratic reform, avowedly directed their efforts to revolution, and having received an intimation from one of their society, and whom your Committee have very good reason to know to be Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone already mentioned, (a fugitive from this country on account of his treasonable conduct) then at Paris, that the state of the country had been represented to the Government of France in such a light as to induce them to resolve on sending a force to Ireland for the purpose of enabling it to separate itself from Great Britain, an extraordinary meeting of the Executive of the Union was convened to take the proposal into consideration.

This meeting was held in the summer of 1796, and the result of their deliberations was to accept of the assistance thus held out to them, by the French Directory.

In consequence of this determination an agent was dispatched to the Directory to acquaint them with it. He was instructed to state the dispositions of the people, and the arrangements of the Union for their reception, and received fresh assurances from the French government that the armament should be sent as speedily as it could be prepared. The agent above alluded to appears to your Committee from various channels of information to have been the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who, accompanied by the said Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, proceeded by Hamburgh to Switzerland, and had an interview near the French frontier with General Hoche, who afterwards had the command of the expedition against Ireland, on which occasion every thing was settled between the parties with a view to the descent. The reason the persons employed on this mission did not pass into France, was, lest the Irish government should gain intelligence of the fact, and cause them to be apprehended on their return.

This statement of facts requires but little comment. If

Honourable Gentlemen could be found to bear such testimony to the character of ARTHUR O'CONNOR, AVOW HIS PRINCIPLES, and identify themselves with his politics, *knowing them*, we think there can be little faith put in the REAL VIRTUES of those persons, whom it may please such Honourable Gentlemen to patronize; and if these very Honourable Gentlemen in question lived upon the intimate terms they describe, with ARTHUR O'CONNOR, and really were as ignorant as they state themselves to have been of his real views and intentions, we must confess, although they get rid of any imputation of guilt, they have fixed upon themselves an eternal character for more stupidity and short-sightedness than politicians of their class would desire to have entailed upon them.

Our readers, when they hear of the virtues and purity of QUEEN CAROLINE, and the free-spirited patriotism of MR. HENRY HUNT, will do well to remember MESSRS. GREY, BEDFORD, ERSKINE, THANET, and TAYLOR; and MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, the Irish Rebel.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL paid a very handsome compliment to Ministers on Friday, in the House of Commons, upon their conduct. It is really gratifying when even the Whigs themselves join in the praise of administration, and must plainly point out what party those persons are of, who, with all these corroborative testimonies in favour of the Government, still so resolutely and obstinately oppose its measures.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of GLOUCESTER took the chair for the fifteenth time at the Deaf and Dumb Society. We do not know any person better qualified than His Royal Highness for President of such a society.

THE Dowagers are all in high spirits. Cards are come into fashion—and after a banishment of ten or twelve years, we have whist and *ecarté* in the greatest possible force.

There is nothing without a reason, somebody says—and we believe it. It has been calculated in the best society, that there have been fewer marriages, annually, by one-third, since quadrilles have superseded English country dances than before.

The long straggling lines of girls, separated from their chaperones, in an English country-dance, when the greater part of their time was spent in standing still, were much better adapted for those gentle murmuring dialogues which so often “*come to something at last,*” than the exhibition of quadrilles, where the intricacies of the figure and the difficulty of doing it well, require the full stretch of ordinary intellect, and supersede the half-serious, half-nonsensical conversations, which not unfrequently terminated very satisfactory to all parties.

This effect was so visibly felt last year, that even in the very best houses, there ran a rumour of the restoration of English country dances; but the idea was abandoned, as too serious an innovation, and the difficulty has been met by a half-measure—that of withdrawing the chaperones into another room.

The life of a dowager with daughters is nearly as laborious and as dull as that of her own coachman. One sits outside of the door and the other on the inside; but except to see how their daughters get on, and when they are likely to get off, these poor old bodies (for the last ten years) have had nothing to do but to sit still and wait to take the young bodies home again.

In this state of watchfulness the eye of the matron detected (quite by way of amusement) any mistake in the figure of the quadrille, or any little levity in the conduct of the girl; and what between dancing well and behaving well, the poor young creatures might as well have been cotillionizing with a party of Egyptian mummies, as to any view of matrimony.

But now that cards are come, and some amusement can be found for the chaperones in other rooms, every thing looks well, and we have little doubt, that since those dreadful “*wet blankets,*” the elderly ladies, are (by this manoeuvre) put away, quadrilles (particularly with occasional waltz figures) will be made as available to the great end of matrimony as “*Drops of Brandy,*” or “*Off she goes,*” in the olden time.



## THEATRES.

SHERIDAN'S SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL has been acted this week at COVENT GARDEN, and we very much doubt whether, taken as a whole, or, as DOCTOR HEME would call it, "a total of the whole," it was ever better acted since it has had possession of the stage.

Nothing is more uncertain or indefinite than a standard of histrionic excellence; nothing more vague than the praises constantly bestowed by our seniors on the actors of their youthful days. First impressions and early associations mingle so much with such reminiscences, that there is no case (if we except GARRICK, where all reporters are unanimous,) upon which we can sufficiently rely, to enable one to say that this man or that woman acts better or worse than any other man or woman of another day.

We therefore cannot pretend to assert that the parts of this comedy were as well filled on Tuesday as they were in the original cast; but this we are quite certain of, that coeval with ourselves, we do not think a more perfect effect was ever given to the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL than was produced on that evening.

CHARLES KEMBLE was all we could desire in CHARLES SURFACE; a thoughtless vivaciousness admirably tempered by the elegance of the mind, an innate gentlemanliness, the candour of a fine countenance, the qualifications of figure, manner, and knowledge of the best society, all combined in this accomplished actor to render him a perfect representative of the giddy, kind-hearted, thoughtless, excellent young spendthrift. Nor must MACREADY be forgotten.

Much, however, as we admire MR. MACREADY's talents, which place him in the first rank of modern actors, there is one point upon which we differ with him, and almost all other men who act hypocrites.

COOKE, upon whom the dwarf school of grunners and whisperers have formed themselves, was thought a fine IAGO; but as we have said somewhere before in this paper, he was so evidently a villain that OTHELLO must have been a "born ass" to have been deceived by him.

So MACREADY has in JOSEPH too much of a sneer at the morality he affects to others. It is as if a modern philanthropist, when he cries about a prisoner for whom he does not care two straws, were to tell us that his grief was humbug. And we think that MR. MACREADY can do no better, in order to remedy this little blemish, than to study HENRY GREY BENNETT, (not that he could ever reduce himself so as to look like him) and he will then find a finished illustration of what we mean.

MACREADY, however, made the part prominently effective—FAWCETT'S CRABTREE was excellent, and YATES'S HEBREW extremely good.

FARREN'S SIR PETER was admirable—perhaps a little too precise; but this struck us more forcibly from having last seen MUNDEN in the part, whose rich, broad, glowing characteristic touches are as different from FARREN'S high-finished niceties as the delicious richnesses of TENIERS are from the minute labours of DENNER.

Comparisons of actors are invidious and useless, and we only mention the name of MUNDEN here to shew that two excellent actors may delight us in the same part, each playing it in his own style; and one style as different from the other as possible; and because, if FARREN appeared to take too much pains, it was only that the last time we saw the play, the character had been rendered equally effective by totally different means. FARREN'S SIR PETER, however, stands as one of the best pieces of acting of the day, and received from the audience the most marked testimonies of approbation.

MR. KEAN has played SIR PERTINAX MACSYCOPHANT two or three times; and though he has not the remotest idea of the Scots accent, nor the least similarity to the established notion one has of the character, he played it as well as he plays many things, and we have no doubt will draw as much money to the house as he usually does.

The DRURY LANE THEATRICAL FUND Dinner was remarkable for nothing but the speeches of MESSRS. ELLISTON and KEAN, which are as good to the full as the orations of the Pot-house Keepers, who met on Monday se'nnight in full divan at the same tavern, to spout about a MR. MEER, who had lost his license.

The landlord of the Blue Pig, or some such thing, at that meeting, talked of LORD CHATHAM—of anomalies in our history—of "landlords as brave as lions"—"the gridiron of public opinion"—and the "martyrdom of MR. MEER, who, though he had conquered, was laid prostrate by the recoil of the mighty blow."

These are the effects of enlightening the lower classes, and polishing up pot-boys into philosophers; but the bombast of the tap-room was weak compared with the stuff spouted by the hero of Drury Lane. MR. KEAN talked of the "mighty Atlantic rolling between HIM and England," and assured the company, that, though his body was absent from us, we were treasured in his thoughts.—What a happy nation we are!

ELLISTON was rather better—he talked of "the perilous greatness he had aspired to," and of being giddy on his "vast eminence." He was really too good.

We must, however, bear testimony to the benevolence of that most admirable actress of her day, MISS POPE, who has bequeathed 500l. to the Fund; indeed the subscription altogether was very liberal.

## HUMBUG.

## TO JOHN BULL.

BROTHER BULL—Nothing but the attention paid by the gentlemen who assembled, on Saturday last, to celebrate the Annual Festival for the benefit of the benevolent Society of St. Patrick, to two persons styling themselves Indian Chiefs, could have induced me to trouble you with some account of these worthies. As you have already noticed the farce of producing one of these persons at the Bible Meetings, I shall at present forbear any remarks on the charlatanism of MESSRS. WILBERFORCE and Co. but proceed to inform you who CAPTAINS BRANT and KERR are.

The first is the youngest son of JOSEPH BRANT, the Mohawk, who figured away in this country about 35 years since. This young man was brought up, from the most benevolent motives, by COLONEL CLAUDE, educated at an English school, and is a perfect master of the English language, although he had the effrontery to commence his speech on Saturday by saying, "I have made so little progress in your language." BRANT is not a Chief—for, independently of his having an elder brother living, his father was only an elective Chief, not a hereditary one, and, of course, his honours did not descend to any of his sons.—KERR, the other self-styled Chief, is a half-pay Lieutenant of the Glengary Fencibles, son of a Surgeon KERR, a Scotsman, resident at Niagara, who married the natural daughter of the late Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTONE by a Squaw.—Yours, truly, PATRICK.

## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—The severity of your remarks on the supineness or principles of the Rector of Hammersmith, for suffering the obnoxious inscription on the grave-stone of HONEY and FRANCIS to remain as a monument of disgrace to the church-yard, would have been spared, I am sure, if you had known all the circumstances regarding it.

The worthy divine who holds that benefice (it is not a Rectory) has long been too much out of health to exert himself against the torrent of Radicalism which has carried every thing before it in that favoured village, lately the residence of Royalty.

That the incumbent has an irrefragable right to forbid the putting or setting up of any tablet or stone with an inscription in the church or church-yard, which in his judgment is improper, there can be no question. But this power of judging what is fit and what is not seems to have been taken out of his hands by a kind of church-warden—not to have been taken out of his hands by a kind of church-warden—(for Hammersmith is only a hamlet,) bona fide a church-warden—(for Hammersmith is only a hamlet,) who has usurped the office; and from my knowledge of Mr. Atwood, the clergyman, I will pledge myself he has done so without his privity or approbation. I am, dear John, your well wisher, A PATRIOT.

Brook Green, March 18th, 1822.

## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—As you avow yourself the champion of God, the KING, and the PEOPLE, and the exposer of humbug of every description, I am desirous of calling the public attention to the management of churches in this city, through the medium of your Paper. Whether the fault lies with the vestry, collectively, or more particularly with the churchwardens, you will find in many, seats either totally empty or at best partially filled, whilst crowds of the better order are permitted to stand in the aisles and porches, until the regular docteur in Holborn, on Sunday night last, where only by gratifying the cupidity of the woman who had the care of the seats, a great part of the congregation was relieved from the penance of standing, although there was sufficient room to accommodate double the number. As an orthodox friend to the Church of England, I apply to you, as professing the same principles, to give publicity to these facts; for servants and others of the lower order are, beyond doubt, driven by these "underlings" into conventicles, tabernacles, &c. &c. where the same difficulty is not found to exist. Besides, the vestries will do well to remember, that without a faculty from the Bishop they have no right to lock up a single seat.—At the same time it would be well, if the Police Magistrates prevented the sale of fruit, &c. on the New Road, City Road, and in all parts of the town, on the Sunday.—I am, dear John, your constant reader and well-wisher, CLERICUS.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MARCH 17.—Our correspondent at Aix-la-Chapelle informs us, that the passage of couriers through Berlin continues without interruption.

M. de Chateaubriand, who was appointed some time since Ambassador to England, upon the recall of the Duke de Cazes, is expected to set off from Paris for London in the course of the present week.

The *Ami de la Religion* states that the Scotch Clergy have just sent to France one of their Bishops, to claim from the Government the property they formerly possessed in the kingdom, and among the rest, the colleges in which the Missionaries are educated to preach the faith in Scotland.

The *Journal de Toulouse* mentions a slight disturbance among part of the pupils of the Royal College at Toulouse, in consequence of their having been deprived of their usual promenade on Sunday, the 3d, for some fault. The Rector, who was in the College, read them a severe lecture, and order was restored. Measures have been taken to discover the most guilty, and several of them have been sent back to their parents.

MARCH 18.—It was announced this afternoon on 'Change, that a great banking-house had received an express, announcing the declaration of war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.—A momentary alarm has been excited at Chateau, (Aisne) by the sound of the Tocsin. The people went to the church, where they arrested a person, who said he was a dancing-master, just arrived from Paris, and that he had sounded the tocsin to assemble his comrades. In fact, they perceived out of the town several men, meanly dressed, who, being pursued by the National Guard, fled into the woods. Four persons were arrested yesterday, in the Chausse-d'Anten, as they were getting into a carriage to leave the kingdom. They were taken to the Prefecture of Police, and their papers examined. It is said that they have been set at liberty, at the intercession of the Minister of a neighbouring Power, to which they belong.

On Sunday evening, at five o'clock, one of the Police Commissaries entered the Hotel des Bains, No. 36, Rue Chantereine, where Mr. Williams, an English merchant, resided, and proceeded to examine his papers, which occupied him until ten at night. Mr. Williams was on the point of returning to England, with his lady, upon whose luggage seals were placed, and the husband was conducted to the Prefecture of Police. An English Major (Baldwin) who was also a resident in the hotel, was likewise taken into custody, and an English servant named Morgan. It is affirmed that the English Ambassador, having learned this extraordinary measure on the part of the Police, instantly wrote on the subject to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The motives for this proceeding are not known.—*Constitutionnel*.

The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied with the project of Finance. On the question of a credit for the Department of Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon, in a long speech, reviewed and condemned what he considered as the servile policy observed by France in regard to her foreign relations. "I will not," said he, "say that the late Ministry was viewed as a Russian Ministry; but you," continued M. Bignon, looking to the Ministerial bench, "are now considered as an English Ministry. I wish to believe that the Ministry of a King of France is a French Ministry. This reproach is not without foundation. The Ministry would have been Russian for the subjection of Italy; it would now be English for the subjection of Greece."—The question for the printing of this speech was carried in the affirmative without a division.

His Royal Highness Monsieur is confined to his apartment by a slight indisposition. No repetition of tumult has taken place in this capital during the last three days. The most perfect order prevailed yesterday at the Church St. Eustache during the missionary lecture.

Lucien Buonaparte arrived in Brussels on the 15th instant.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 17.—From the report of the proceedings of the Second Chamber of the States General, it appears that several petitions have been presented to the Chamber, asking for measures to relieve the distress of the agriculturists. Some wish the importation of grain to be prohibited, or restricted; others desire some modification of the Salt Duty.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 13.—A letter from Constantinople, of Feb. 11, states, that that city was surrounded with troops that continued to arrive from Asia. Large corps were assembling about Adrianople. The Porte has, for the third time, offered an amnesty to the Insurgents of the Archipelago.

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The Dublin Papers of the 13th state, that four men, charged with being implicated in the murder of Mr. Brereton, and four other persons, accused of being principal Whiteboys, were brought into Kildare, on the preceding day by a party of the Killarney Volunteer Association, who were out nearly the entire night for the purpose of apprehending these men.—In the neighbourhood of Castle Island, some arms have been given up, and 60 stand more are expected; and what is more satisfactory, the people are taking the Oath of Allegiance, and they are returning to habits of industry and peace.—Four men and two women were brought into Dingle, on Sunday night, on charges of seven miles from thence near Ballinvoher, on the direct road from Tralee to Dingle, with Whiteboys, who were swearing in all directions. On Thursday night last, John Lacey and David Drewry, were found drinking in a house at Ballinagara, near Crotio, and arrested. On gunpowder and balls, and a piece of a scythe, fastened in a handle, to rest of those persons, they were brought to Listowel. Since the arrest the Westmeath paper of the 14th inst. states the following murder:—A Policeman named Thomas Knox, stationed at Clonard, county Meath, being in a bad state of health, got leave of absence, and on Sunday last while on his way to his father's in Moate, in care of a nurse and carman, (being unable to walk) he was stopped by two men driving to know what he had got on the car? He answered, a sick man; they rushed forward, and commenced their murderous design, by striking him furiously with large bludgeons. The wretched suf-

ferer was only able to call for "Mercy, mercy, for heaven's sake, let me die in peace!" but the monsters replied, "You shall not die in peace, you will give us," and shortly effected their errand, leaving him so unmercifully that he expired in 15 minutes. There were sons looking on, who never attempted to save the unfortunate. They took the murderers into custody.

A requisition has been addressed to the Clerk of the Peace Queen's County, requesting him to convene a meeting of the Justices, to consider what part of the Barony of Upper Ossory was placed under the Insurrection Act.

At the Cork Special Sessions, on the 13th inst. thirteen persons were tried on indictments under the White Boy Act, of which twelve were found absent from their dwellings between sunset and sunrise, of whom eleven were discharged, and two convicted.—On Friday, two persons were convicted of having a quantity of fire-ammunition concealed, in their possession. Two were acquitted on similar charge; as were 30 others on indictments, of being concerned in the Limerick Special Commission on the 12th inst.

Before the Limerick Special Commission on the 12th inst. individuals were tried and acquitted on charges of being concerned in their dwellings, and one convicted. On Wednesday four persons were tried and acquitted on charges of being concerned in secreting arms, and three of absence from their habitations.

The Limerick Paper of the 16th says:—This day Mr. Serjeant left this City for Dublin, from whence he will return on Tuesday se'nnight.—James Fitzgibbon and James Bridgman, are committed for the murder of Richard Going, Esq.—Michael Blake, been apprehended as the murderer of Mr. Raymond's servant, more of the murderers are in custody.—On Thursday night last, insurgents broke into the houses of Patrick Ryan, Denis Ryan, Wm. O'Brien, tenants to the Mayor of Limerick, at Ballinacorney, in this county. They flogged Brien inhumanly.—On Friday night a number of fellows attacked the house of Mr. Thomas Government Artificer, at Brick-hill, County Clare, demanding money. They broke the doors and windows. Twelve cows of Mr. King, lately burned on the same lands.—Thirty-four persons, in consequence of the Insurrection Act in this County, were transported Thursday evening.—The Magistrates of the County Kerry met on Monday, to divide the county into districts, and procure a national military force.—The system of swearing in Whiteboys, tried to a great extent between Bingle and Tralee, on Sunday week.—Within the last fortnight several farmers' houses in the side of the Barony of Kinnalea, have been visited at night by parties, in search of arms and money.—On Friday night last, Daniel Ding, of Ballyregan, was visited by a party of between and fifty, who fired into the house, and succeeded in obtaining money. The constant patrols of the army by night, have some effect, will, in a short time, bring those unfortunate misguided people to a perfect sense of their duty and obedience.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Sunday the King attended Divine Service, at his Chapel in Brighton. The service was read by the Dean of Hereford. The sermon was preached by Dr. Pearson. The chants and music were from the late Lord Mornington, the father of the Duke of Wellington, and Dr. Boyce. In the evening his Majesty had several of his Majesty now almost daily takes airings in an open carriage two or three hours in the morning, over the Brighton Downs, appears in excellent health.

Lady Stewart met with an accident on Sunday on getting into a carriage, of such a nature as to give rise to serious apprehensions for her Ladyship's recovery is shortly expected. We are, however, to state her Ladyship has sustained no material injury.

Mr. Serjeant Blosset is appointed Chief Justice of India. We are told that the late Rev. Dr. Barry, of Wallingford, buried in his gown and band, with his hair powdered, and a sword in one hand and a book in the other.

A Supplement to Tuesday's London Gazette contains a despatch from Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, commanding the force in camp grade, dated the 1st Oct. 1821, giving the details of a skirmish between the enemy in that quarter, when Major Ridge, with two 4th light cavalry, soon came in sight of the principal body of enemy's cavalry, under the Maharajah in person. He immediately formed and charged with the greatest promptitude, but within of two brave enterprising young Officers, Lieut. Reade and Lieut. Clerk, who nobly fell in the service of their country. Major was severely though not dangerously wounded by a sabre in the head. The Company's troops captured two guns, nearly the whole baggage, and all the camp which was left standing. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 200 killed, including many Chiefs; as our own reports make it 500. Return of killed and wounded—2 lieutenants, 2 havildars, 3 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 major, 4 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded. Killed—Lieut. Reade and Lieut. Clerk, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry. Wounded—Major Ridge, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Thursday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Thos. Williams was sworn into the command of the Princess Amelia, consigned to China direct. The dispatches to and from China, by the ship London, Capt. J. B. Sotheby, were delivered to the Purser of that ship.

On Thursday a General Court of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held, to consider of a dividend for the half year past. The Court recommended a dividend of 5l. per cent. to be paid half year past. A document, signed by a number of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, demanding an account of the state of interests and profits of the Corporation; and also that the records should be examined to see whether before the year 1759 it had not been the custom before each half yearly General Court of Proprietors, such as the state of their concerns as were now called for. The Court said, no record had been found to warrant the statement, that it had been the practice before 1759 to lay the accounts of the Corporation before the General half yearly Courts. After some discussion, the Court decided that a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year's stock should be given, was carried in the affirmative.—Mr. R. Jackson, who had taken part in the public papers, where a negotiation was talked having taken place between the Government and the Bank, in advance of a certain sum of money, at 3 per cent. and asked, what was the fact that such a negotiation had taken place or been entered into?—The Chairman said it would be most improper to give an answer during a negotiation which might not have been completed. The Chairman, upon being pressed, declined to state any opinion respecting to altering the rate of discount.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when Mr. Favell brought forward a vote of censure against Sir Wm. Curtis, for his conduct in the House of Commons, on the occasion relative to the affray at Knightsbridge Barracks. Sir Wm. Curtis, at that occasion spoke in terms of contempt of the Court, and of the Report of the Committee of General Purposes on that affair, and said, "He wished to let the world know the real character of this Court, which were always meddling with matters with which they had nothing to do, and which were far above their wisdom and energy." Sir William admitted its correctness. He maintained the Report of the Committee alluded to was disgraceful, and during the last two years language had gone forth disgraceful to the Court itself—let them read the address to the King, and what they could, from feeling ashamed of themselves. He wished to allow them to be led away by demagogues, by Jesuits, or by any sort of people.—The vote of censure was carried.

## POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Thursday night a man about twenty years old, of a dark aspect, long visage, and large black whiskers, dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, drab-coloured trousers, Wellington boots, rather of shabby appearance, together with women, underwent an examination, the former charged on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Donnelly, and the latter on having a knowledge of the deed. One of the female prisoners on the Wednesday after the murder, had taken a kitchen maid, who she had entered, when she landlady, not seeing her, became alarmed, lest something had befallen her, and knocked at the door, but received no answer. She then endeavoured to force the door open; which a voice, in a very hollow tone, called out, "D—n your eyes, what are you at? do you want to break the door open?" Information was given to the officers, who entered; and took the whole party into custody. On searching the place, they found a piece of coat stained with blood; for the possession of which they could not account. The man could not account for himself and his habits of living, the last eight months; but he has been brought up to the profession of a surgeon; one of the females, previous to her taking the kitchen

Also, ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE.—By merely wetting the Hair with this Preparation, the Proprietors warrant to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eye-brows, &c. to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, imitating the exact natural colour. Washing makes this Dye the more durable. Ladies or Gentlemen may dye their hair with ease and secrecy. Price 4s. 7s. 6s. and 10s. per Bottle. To be had of the Proprietors, **A. & C. ROWLAND, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.** Agents, Messrs. J. & W. GOSNOLD, Stationers, Great Court Street, Finsbury, London; and by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.—Ask for Rowland's Oil, or Rowland's Dye; and particularly observe the Signature on the label to each bottle, as impostors sign their trash. A. Rowland & Co. the genuine is signed "A. Rowland and Son."



## LATEST NEWS.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday arrived last night. In the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the Finance project was resumed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to M. Bignon upon the foreign policy of the Government. He observed, France found greater justice in America than at home, for there she had never been reproached with a want of magnanimity. With respect to the Ministry, it was French—it would always be French—always faithful to its duty—always penetrated with respect for established Governments—always invincibly hostile to subversive doctrines, which disturb public tranquillity; and would always know how to maintain the existing order of things. With regard to what had been urged that the Government ought to secure resources in South America, his Excellency observed, "that even the United States had not acknowledged the new Governments in that country, and that, as yet, no Power had sent agents thither."

PARIS, MARCH 20.—There is a rumour in some circles of an approaching Congress of Sovereigns and Ministers at Paris. The arrival of the King of England is confidently announced, and it is said, that he will be met here by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. It is said that they will confer upon the affairs of Greece, and other important subjects. We give this news without guaranteeing its authenticity.—*Constitutionnel*.

A private letter says.—The *Gazette of St. Petersburg* contains a very important order. It is formally enjoined, by the Emperor Alexander, to all Russian youths who are studying medicine and surgery in the different Academies of Europe, and particularly in Germany, to return to the interior of Russia at Easter. This order is in accordance with all other documents which seem to indicate a war.

A private letter from Frankfurt, dated 19th inst. states, that a report is spread to-day (the 14th) on 'Change, that a communication of the highest importance has been made to the Austrian Cabinet by the Minister of Russia at Vienna. It was added, that the negotiation relative to the affairs of Turkey had been broken off, and that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had definitively declared war against the Ottoman Porte.

Hamburg Papers to the 15th inst. arrived yesterday. An article dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 26, says, General Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, has arrived here.

We are glad to find the arguments with which Mr. Reynolds has controverted the ingenious fallacies of Mr. Ricardo continue to excite so much attention. Mr. Reynolds's opinion that reductions in the Army, Navy, &c. deteriorate the condition of the labourer, and thereby prevent the consumption of agricultural produce, and increase agricultural distress, gains many converts in spite of Dr. Hume.

A plot of ground has been inclosed in Hyde Park, near the entrance from Piccadilly, having in full view the mansion of the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of erecting a monument to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo.

The will of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq. was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Wednesday last, by five of the executors. The personal property within the province of Canterbury is sworn under 600,000.

A meeting of West India merchants was held on Friday at the City of London Tavern, C. R. Ellis, Esq. M.P. in the Chair, when a petition was agreed to, for strengthening the hands of Government, by praying for an open intercourse of trade between America and the Colonies.

The Company's ship Herefordshire was dispatched from Can'ton for England on the 22d, and the Inglis on the 26th November last. The Royal George, Hythe, Bombay, and Minerva were expected shortly to follow.

On Thursday a vessel called the New Union, F. B. from Calais, was seized, for having on board near one hundred bottles of quicksilver, concealed under her ballast: the vessel and silver are considered to be worth upwards of 2,000.

The American East Indianman Superb, from Canton in 106 days, has arrived at Cowes; on the 15th Dec. passed the Hon. East India Company's ship Inglis, from China, at anchor in the Straits of Banca, had been on shore, and thrown overboard 5,000 quarter-chests of tea, before she got off; made no water.

Advertisement.—Great Success at Hazard's!!—Only Two Twenty Thousands drawn, and both sold in Shares by HAZARD and Co. who have already shared and sold in the present Lottery, 467, £23,000; 783, £20,000; 233, £2,000; 3,018, £1,000; 2,395, £500; 8,074, £500; 281, £500; 2,290, £300; 336, £200; 2,791, £200; 8,048, £200, &c. &c.—Next Thursday, March 28, Last Day but One, £20,000 for the first-drawn Prize.—Wheel contains Three Prizes of £20,000, besides other Prizes of £2,000, £1,000, £500, &c. &c.—Tickets and Shares are selling by Hazard and Co. Stock-Brokers, Royal Exchange Gate; 26, Cornhill; and 324, Oxford-street, Corner of Swallow-street.

## THE ALBUM.

"Un Journal est-il autre chose qu'un Album, où l'imprimeur engage ses amis et ses bienveillances à déposer le tribut de leur esprit et de leur imagination—s'ils en ont?"—*Jour.*

THE FIRST NUMBER of the ALBUM will be published in the first week in April, in 8vo. price 5s. The object of this work is to establish a Quarterly Literary Journal, totally excluding politics; and thus to supply the want at this time felt so strongly of a periodical literary work, wholly free from party views and political feelings. The Album will be composed of original papers on all subjects connected with literature and the Fine Arts, and a copious review of New Works. No. I. will contain, among other papers, the following: On Albums.—A Morning at Bow-street.—On the Taste for the Picturesque.—Ghost Stories. No. I.—Sketches in Paris.—Letter of an Adventurer, written on the night before his execution.—John Locke; a Metaphysical Tale.—The Opera.—The Funeral.—Anecdotes and Bon Mots of celebrated Living Characters.—Scraps, original and selected; and a Review.—O' Sissimond's Julia Severa.—The Master of Antioch.—Mémoires du Duc de Lauzun.—Some passages in the Life of Mr. Adam Blair.—Mémoires of Horace Walpole.

Printed for and sold by J. Andrews, the Proprietor, 167, New Bond-street; T. Boys, Ludgate-hill; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; G. Mullins, Nassau-street, Dublin; and all other Booksellers.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY for DISEASES of the EYE, Co. street, Burlington Gardens, instituted for the Relief of the Poor, in the Year 1804, under the immediate patronage of their late Majesties and the Royal Family, and now under the patronage of His present Majesty.

## His Grace the Duke of SOMERSET.

## Vice Presidents.

The Duke of BEDFORD  
The Duke of DEVONSHIRE  
Marquis of AILSBURY  
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Sir J. WROTTESELEY, Bart.  
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Treasurer—ROBERT MITFORD, Esq.

Operating Surgeon and Surgeon in Ordinary—HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.

Collector—MR. ORLTON, Great Surrey street.

The Annual General Meeting of the Governors of this Institution will be held at No. 6, Cork-street, on Tuesday next, the 26th of March, at half past eleven in the forenoon. The Chair will be taken at twelve o'clock precisely.

(By Order of the Committee) HENRY ALEXANDER, Secretary.

March 19, 1822

NORWICH UNION and COUNTY FIRE OFFICES. COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Business and Systems of these Establishments, from which the Public may judge of their respective merits:—

NORWICH UNION.	COUNTY.
Original Capital, £550,000.	Original Capital, £400,000.
Sums returned to Insurers in the last 7 years, £73,600.	Sums returned to Insurers in the last 7 years, £36,000.
Period of return once in 3 years!	Period of return once in 7 years!
Returns made to Persons who discontinue their Policies at the end of one or two years.	No return to Persons who do not continue insured either by one payment or annual payments for 7 years certain.
Returns to Persons who may become claimants from Loss.	No returns to Persons who may become claimants from Loss.
Increase of Duty in one year, ending at December, 1821, £15,071 5s. 6d.	Increase of Duty in one year, ending at December, 1821, £1,384 14s. 8d.
All Claims left to the investigation of Local Committees.	All Claims adjudged at the Office in London.
Management.	Management.
Twelve Acting Directors, viz:— Four Bankers and eight Commercial and Professional Gentleman resident in Norwich.	Sixty Gentlemen residing in various parts of the Kingdom, and John Thomas Barber Beaumont, Esq. F.R.S. &c. &c. Managing Director.
When I cast my eye over the above comparative view, I discern at once the cause for the malevolent feeling entertained by the County Fire Office against the Norwich Union Society. This petty malice, however, the conductors of the Union need not regard. They may point to the official returns from the Stamp Office for the last two years, which sets the question at rest so far as the Public is concerned, as to the merits of the respective Offices. In this period the Norwich Union has increased near Thirteen Millions—the County about Three Millions.	
London, March 20, 1822.	LYNX.

Just published, in 12mo. with 130 New Receipts, price 9s. 6d. the Fourth edition of

THE COOK'S ORACLE; containing Receipts for Plain Cookery on the most Economical Plan for Private Families; also, the Art of composing the most simple and most highly-finished Broths, Soups, Sauces, Store Sauces, and Flavouring Essences; the Quantity of each Article is accurately stated by Weight and Measure; the whole being the result of actual Experiments instituted in the Kitchen of a Physician. The Fourth Edition; to which is added, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NEW RECEIPTS for Pastry, Preserves, Puddings, and an easy, certain, and economical process for preparing Pickles, by which they will be ready in a fortnight and remain good for years. Revised by the Author of "The Art of Lavigorating Life."

The Receipts added to this Edition may be had gratis, by the former purchasers of the work.—Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside, London.

"For practical receipts we recommend particularly and chiefly the Cook's Oracle, in which, along with the plainest directions, there is more of philosophy, and if we may so speak, of the Literature of Gastronomy than in any work we have seen."—*Suppl. to Encyc. Brit.—Article Food*.

"We venture to prophecy, that the Cook's Oracle will be considered as the English Institute of Cookery, and may well earn for its Author the proud title of Apicius Britannicus."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 69.

"This is the only English Cookery Book which has been written from the real experiments of a Housekeeper, for the benefit of Housekeepers. If the masters and mistresses of families will sometimes condescend to make an amusement of this art, they will escape a number of disappointments, &c. which those who will not, must suffer, to the detriment of both their health and their fortune."—*Author's Introduction*.

## THE KIT-CAT CLUB.

Just published, in 1 large vol. super royal 4to. with 48 Plates, price 4l. 4s. boards, MEMOIRS of the celebrated PERSONS composing the KIT-CAT CLUB, with a Prefatory Account of the Origin of the Association; illustrated with 48 Portraits from the Original Paintings by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The Kit-Cat Club, generally mentioned as a set of wits, were, in reality, the Patriotic Club.—*Horace Walpole*.

"The style of this volume is neat, simple, and popular. Occasional illustrative remarks are introduced with valuable effect. We understand that the public acceptance of the work has been unusually favourable; but we can feel no surprise at the success of a performance, which from its historical nature is entitled to interest so large a portion of the great families of the empire, and from its ingenious and accurate execution so much deserves the praise of literature."—*Blackwood's Edin. Mag.* Feb. 1822.

"We have seldom met with a book which has gratified us by a greater variety of curious and amusing literary and historical anecdote."—*Monthly Mag.* Nov. 1821.

"These Memoirs revive the memory of a golden era in English Letters, and happily condense the multitude of scattered Anecdotes, belonging to that time, with many original Sketches, which the Author has succeeded in combining with his more known materials, in a neat and appropriate manner."—*Literary Gaz.* No. 251.

## LAENNEC ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 14s. in boards, A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE CHEST, in which they are described according to their anatomical characters, and their diagnosis established on a new principle, by means of Acoustic Instruments. With Plates. Translated from the French of R. T. H. LAENNEC, M.D. With a Preface and Notes by JOHN FORBES, M.D. Physician to the Penzance Dispensary, Secretary to the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, &c. &c.

Printed for T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet-street.

"We here again repeat our thorough conviction, that those who neglect to possess themselves of the work, either in the original or translation, inflict a deep wound on their best interests."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*, No. 7, p. 659.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS, 8s. 6d. per Dozen, and £700 STOCK of RICH DAMASK and DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINEN, consisting of the richest and most superb patterns that can be produced, amongst which are some curious Silesian Damask, of ancient designs, to be sold positively for nearly half their real value; rich Damask Table Cloths, yard and quarter long, 2s. 2d. each; ditto, yard and half long, 3s. 6d.; ditto, two yards long, 4s. 6d.; ditto, two yards and half long, 8s. 6d.; ditto, Double Damask, 12s.; ditto, Real German Damask, 15s.; ditto, three yards long, 14s.; ditto, three yards and half long, 18s.; ditto, four yards long, 22s. 6d.; ditto, four yards and half long, 25s. 6d.; ditto, five yards long, 29s.; ditto, six yards long, 35s.; larger sizes equally cheap (all the proper width, with damask napkins to match); a few India Damask Table Cloths, two yards and half square, 8s. 6d. each; fine Irish Linen, of the most durable quality, 1s. 4d. per yard; very fine ditto, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d.; curiously fine ditto, 2s.; mock Russia sheeting, 1s. per yard; very stout do. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.; Lancashire do. 1s. 4d.; fine Irish sheeting, 2s. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.; do. yard and half wide, 2s.; twelve pieces real Russia sheeting, 2s. and 2s. 4d. per yard; ten pieces ditto, three yards wide, 3s. per yard, which prevents the necessity of having a seam; stout linen, 7d.; huckaback, 9d.; ditto yard and half wide, 1s. 2d.; fine ditto, 1s. 6d.; fine French cambric handkerchiefs, one guinea per dozen; furniture dimity, 6d.; curiously fine ditto, 10d.; Marcelline quilts, three yards square, 4s. each; counterpane, two yards square, 7s. 6d.; two yards and a half ditto, 10s. 6d.; three yards long, full width, 14s.; Witney blankets, 9s. per pair; ditto very large, 12s. and 15s.; self-wide India long cloths, 1s. per yard; curiously fine ditto, 1s. 4d.; caicoes, 6d.; self-wide cambric-muslins, 9d.; fine jacobines, 1s. 2d.; India books, 1s. and 1s. 3d.; tucked robes, 6s. 6d. each; worked ditto, 3s. 6d. each; rich ditto, 9s. 6d.; handsome chintz robes, 10s. each; elegant embroidered ditto, 15s. 6d. each; founced ditto, 15s. and 25s. each; French ditto, of the newest Parisian designs; robes a la Neglige; and India muslins of every quality; printed furniture, 10d. per yard; chintz ditto, 1s. and 1s. 3d.; stuffs, 1s. per yard; fine twilled ditto, 1s. 3d.; silk hose, 3s. per pair; ditto very stout, 4s. 6d.; extra embroidered ditto, 5s. 6d.; fine cotton hose, 1s. per pair, or 11s. per dozen; superfine ditto, 1s. 6d. or 17s. per dozen; 500 superb silk shawls and scarfs full sizes, from 12s. to 25s. each; rich Cachemere ditto, 30s.; some at 40s. 50s. and 60s. the greatest curiosities ever offered, such as are usually sold at six and seven guineas each; 200 yards rich white satin, 2s. 6d. per yard; crapes, taffetas, gros de Naples, Duocapes, &c. &c.—No Patterns cut, or country orders executed without a remittance; but a per centage will be allowed on all purchases amounting to £20 and upwards, at RILEY'S, India Warehouse, 118, Oxford-street.

FRENCH LAVENTINES and GROS de NAPLES.—400 Pieces of Gros de Naples, 4s. 3d. richest quality, 4s. 6d. and 4s. 8d.; 3 wide Laventines in every shade, 5s. 6d.; 3 wide Plain Silks, 4s.; rich Persian Silk, 1s. 6d. worth 1s. 2s.; yard-wide Silesian Crapes, 2s.; do. the best quality, 2s. 6d.; Irish and British Poplins, 1s. 4d.; Do. real Irish, 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d.; 350 Pieces of real Norwich Bombazens, 8d. a yard; Do. fine, 10d.; a beautiful article, 1s. 2d. worth 1s. 10d.; Irish Linens and French Cambrics.—SEWELL and CROSS most respectfully claim the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to the inspection of their new Manufacture of Irish Linens, having just received from Ireland 15 Boxes of the choicest Goods ever offered to the Public. These Linens having been bleached and got up entirely under the immediate direction of Sewell and Cross, they can, with double confidence, guarantee the durability of them.—Stout Cloth, 10d.; good Do. 1s. 2d. very fine, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.; a great novelty for Ladies' and Gentlemen's use, 1s. 10d. and 2s. 3d. worth 3s.—S. and C. deem it unnecessary to make any comment upon their new make of French Cambrics; suffice it to say, they are superior to any in the French markets, beginning at 5s. Do. fine, 6s. 6d.; a curious article, at 9s. 6d. worth 12s.; 50 dozen of Hambro' Cashmere Handkerchiefs, worked at the corners, 9s. 6d. the dozen, or 10d. each; 321 Pieces of self-wide India Long Cloths, got up free from Dress, 16s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. the Piece, containing 25 yards. To Ladies and Gentlemen that are going abroad, especially to hot climates, will find this article worth their attention, being decidedly cheaper than any wholesale or retail concern in London can offer them.—Scotch manufacture Cambric Muslins, 6s. 6d. the Piece, containing 12 1/2 yards; Do. fine, 8s. 6d.; a very beautiful article at 11s. 9d. worth 16s.; Jacobine Muslin, 16s. 6d. the Piece; Do. fine, 11s. with every other description of Muslins and Muslin Trimmings, suitable for the present Season; Foreign and British Table Linen, at Compton House, 42, Firth-street, Corner of Compton-street, Soho-square; and Cannon-street, Manchester.

TO WEST INDIA MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, HOP GROWERS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS in GENERAL. SUPERIOR MANURE—CLARKE'S DESICCATED COMPOST, COMPRESSED NIGHT SOIL, and CALAREOUS COMPOST prepared with URINE. One Hoghead, containing 36 Bushels of these Manures, is sufficient for Two Acres of Land for Sugar Canes and for all kinds of Corn, Turnips, and Mangel Wurzel, and are the best dressing for natural and artificial Grasses. Letters addressed to Joseph Clarke, 78, Goswell-street, London, will be duly attended to, where samples, and testimonials of its successful application, may be seen; and of the following agents, viz: Mr. James Woolough, Croydon Canal Wharf, Croydon, Surrey; at the Merstham Railway Wharf, near Reigate, Surrey; Mr. Snewin, Crown Wharf, Uxbridge; and of Mr. Michael Collin, Machinist, 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard-street, London.

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.—A Gentleman of great respectability, who, from motives of delicacy, has hitherto deferred the promulgation of a Medicine which is calculated to secure the lives of those afflicted with Spasmodic and Hooping Cough, Asthmatic Complaints, Nervous Debility and Consumptions, Hemorrhage, or Spitting of Blood, Hoarse, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, in all cases where the Lungs are affected, and eminently in those succeeding the Measles, and during the Teething of Infants, now submits it to public patronage. Mr. HUGH VENABLES, the Proprietor of this Medicine, pledges himself that it will effect a perfect cure in cases of Consumption, if taken in time, and will eradicate the Hooping Cough within three weeks. For the sake of distinction, the Medicine is called, VENABLES' INDIAN SYRUP; and in fact, the roots and herbs of which it is composed are indigenous of Paraguay, in South America. Mr. Venables thinks it just to state, that, in offering this Medicine at 4s. 6d. the half pint bottle, he is influenced more by a love of his species, than the consideration of emolument. As the least equivocal testimony, Mr. Venables refers those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantage of his Medicine, to many of the most respectable individuals in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, whose name and address will be readily given, by a personal application to Mr. Hugh Venables, No. 2, Mount Pleasant, Lewisham Lane, near the Foot of Blackheath-hill, Greenwich, where orders will be attended to. It is of importance to be observed, that this Medicine is palatable.—Sold by Messrs. Ballers, 220, Regent-street; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Gunnarsall, West Entrance, Royal Exchange, London; Mr. Wolstenholme, York; Mr. Heaton, Leeds; Mr. Allanson, Hull; Mr. Gore, Liverpool; Messrs. Matthewshead and Brown, Manchester; Messrs. Bellby and Knott, Birmingham.

Just published.

On the 10th inst. at Oldham, awfully sudden, to the inexpressible grief of family and friends, Wm. Chippindale, Esq. Captain and Adjutant in the Local Militia. His amiable disposition and unassuming manners gained respect and veneration from all orders of society, which is the lot of few to obtain. He was an affectionate husband, a kind master, and a loyal subject. It may be truly asserted, that by his death, His Majesty is deprived of one of its most faithful subjects, and society of one of its brightest ornaments. Respondent says of this Gentleman:—"To him, when invasion threatened England, the volunteer regiment owed its organization and its excellent plume. Always acting up to his favourite motto, *Semper paratus*, he was during life the same services to the local militia. He was a man of noble loyalty, of a capacious mind, acute observation, and strong spirit of his temper was social, his manners prepossessing, and his address unassuming. He had a warm heart and liberal feeling. All who respected his worth, and deeply lament his loss."

On Sunday, the 10th inst. at his house in Lancaster, Adam Thornburn, aged 49 years, much and deservedly respected.

No. 220, REGENT STREET, NEAR THE ARGYLL ROOMS. MESSRS. BUTLER beg respectfully to acquaint the Public, that, with only Two Days to draw, the Wheel contains Three Prizes of £20,000, One of £2,000, Three of £500, Four of £300, and 25 of £200; besides the full proportion of minor Prizes of £100, £50, &c. making less than Two Blanks to a £200 will likewise have £20,000 in addition. Tickets and Shares are sold at J. and J. SIVEWRIGHTS' truly fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill; 11, Mark Lane; and 38, Haymarket, Corner of Coventry-street; where they sold, the last Lottery, and in their last Contract, 4,421, a Prize of £25,000, £5,000, and a great many smaller Capitals.

THREE PRIZES of £20,000! and only Two Days to draw, the Wheel contains Three Prizes of £20,000, One of £2,000, Three of £500, Four of £300, and 25 of £200; besides the full proportion of minor Prizes of £100, £50, &c. making less than Two Blanks to a £200 will likewise have £20,000 in addition. Tickets and Shares are sold at J. and J. SIVEWRIGHTS' truly fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill; 11, Mark Lane; and 38, Haymarket, Corner of Coventry-street; where they sold, the last Lottery, and in their last Contract, 4,421, a Prize of £25,000, £5,000, and a great many smaller Capitals.

COSMORAMA.—A CHANGE will take place on the 1st of next.—The splendid View of the Coronation, by Mr. Mackenzie, the Views of Constantinople, the Place Vendôme, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, in the present series, will be removed and replaced by some equally interesting. The Views of the celebrated Monastery of Mount Bernard, the Tagus and Bar of Lisbon, and the Exterior and Interior of Peter's will remain.—Open from 10 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night, admittance One Shilling.—No. 29, St. James's street.

AROMATIC and ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT OFFERED.—REMOVED from No. 71, Dean street, to No. 51, King-street. Public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the decrease of the Proprietor, a COMPANY have undertaken the manufacture of these approved Compositions upon a larger scale, and at reduced prices, under the superintendence of T. VANHERMAN, the original Inventor. Orders addressed to the Office of the Aromatic and Anti-corrosive Paints, No. 51, King-street, Soho, will be strictly attended to. N. B. Oils and Paints of all kinds in common use; superior Pale and Black Oil, peculiarly adapted for Inside Painting; also, Genuine Spanish Oil, on the first terms.

DOG MEDICINES.—BLAINE'S MEDICINES for the TEMPER, and those for most of the Diseases of DOGS, continue prepared and sold by W. YOUTAT, (late Blaine and Youtat), Veterinary Surgeon, 3, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.—They are likewise sold by Messrs. Youtat and Sons, 4, Old Broad-street; Barclay and Sons, 95, Fleet-market, and all Medicine Vendors.—Also, Blaine's genuine Horse Medicines.—An Assured Dogs, and Advice, as usual, on the Diseases of Animals, either at Mr. Youtat's residence, or by letter, or personal attendance in Town or Country.

GREY HAIR changed in a few minutes to a Brown Black, by short, ABIGAIL'S GOLDEN METALLIC TINCTURE is the best and most discovered in the Universe; as it is sure to change Red or Grey Hair, the Head, Whiskers, or on any other part, to no other colour than a Brown in a few minutes, without trouble, by merely pouring a little of it into a glass, and dip the narrow part of a dressing-comb in it, and comb it through the hair, which will soon dry, and have the desired effect. Further particulars in the directions, which are sealed up with each bottle, so that any person may use their own hair with ease and secrecy in a few minutes, without staining of the face.

CAUTION.—As valuable articles are generally tried to be counterfeited, the fore Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, and ask for Abigail's Golden Metallic Tincture, at One Pound a bottle, or six bottles for Five Pounds, with saving, and observe, "Abigail A. P." is signed on the cover of each bottle; it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Sold by appointment to Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, near the Pantheon, Oxford-street, London; most principal Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.—It is so prepared as to be in all climates; the older the better.—Merchants and Captains, will receive allowance for exportation.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, March 22.

The supply of Wheat since Monday has been moderate; were, however, a few arrivals from the Suffolk coast, for the parcels of which that day's prices were fully obtained; but the many sorts are very dull in sale. Fine Barley sells on quite terms; and in Beans and Pease there is no alteration in value. There have been very scantily supplied with Oats this week; hence sales this morning were on rather better terms. In other there is no variation to notice.

## RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (new).....	32s. 36s.	Maple.....	32s. 36s.
Fine.....	42s. 50s.	White ditto.....	42s. 50s.
Old.....	52s. 58s.	Boilers.....	52s. 58s.
Essex White (new).....	35s. 45s.	Small Beans.....	35s. 45s.
Fine.....	50s. 54s.	Old.....	50s. 54s.
Superfine.....	56s. 58s.	Tick Beans (new).....	56s. 58s.
Old.....	60s. 64s.	Feed Oats.....	60s. 64s.
Rye.....	23s. 26s.	Field Oats.....	23s. 26s.
Barley.....	16s. 20s.	Poland ditto.....	16s. 20s.
Fine.....	22s. 25s.	Poland ditto.....	22s. 25s.
Superfine.....	24s. 25s.	Potatoes ditto.....	24s. 25s.
Malt.....	45s. 58s.	Fine.....	45s. 58s.
Fine.....	50s. 52s.		
Hoe Pease.....	22s. 23s.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 23d of March, calculate follows:—

## GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS INFORMATION.

Wheat, 45s 11d—Barley, 18s 3d—Oats, 15s 7d—Rye, 21s 11d—Beans, 5s 10d—Pease, 23s 1d.

## PRICES of GOLD AND SILVER

Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. oz.	New Dollars.....	0 0 0
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10 1/2	Silver in Paris Stand.....	0 0 0
New Doubloons.....	New Louis, each.....	0 0 0

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, March 22.

Amsterdam.....	12 6 C.F.	Trieste.....	10 10 1/2
Ditto at Sight.....	12 3	Madrid.....	37
Rotterdam.....	12 7	Bilbao.....	36 1/2
Antwerp.....	12 2	Seville.....	36
Hamburg.....	37 0	Lisbon.....	47 1/2
Altona.....	0	Venice.....	27 60
Paris, 3 days Sight.....	25 25	Naples.....	40
Ditto.....	25 55	Lisbon.....	50 1/2
Bordeaux.....	25 55	Rio Janeiro.....	50
Frankfort on Main.....	154	Bahia.....	51
Petersburg.....	3 U	Dublin.....	91 pence
Vienna.....	10 10 East. 3d.	Cork.....	91

## PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Consols.....	79½	80½	80½	80½	80½
3½ per Cent. Consols.....	—	—	—	—	—
Consols for Account.....	79½	80½	80½	80½	80½
4 per Cent. Consols.....	—	—	—	—	—
5 per Cent. Navy.....	103½	103½	104½	104½	104½
Bank Long Annuities.....	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds.....	53 p	55 p	54 p	55 p	53 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	3 p	3 p	3 p	4 p	4 p
Doitto, 2d.....	—	—	—	—	—
Omnium.....	—	—	—	—	—





wright; and the Hon. Member said, unless mercy was extended

Mr. S. LUSHINGTON said this subject was under consideration.

Mr. SYKES presented a petition from Kingston, in Yorkshire, signed by 1000 persons, owners and occupiers of land, complaining of agricultural distress. The Hon. Member said the petitioners would not entrust it to Mr. S. Wortley, because they did not like his politics, and he was not attached to their interests. They wished for high prices. Mr. S. Wortley would be happy to give the petitioners the means of obtaining high prices, but he was determined not to do so at the expense of the other classes of the community. His opinion was, that the first security of the country was in the maintenance of its public credit; and it was because he did not wish to touch this security that he had objected to take off the taxes. The petition was laid on the table.

Dr. LUSHINGTON presented a petition from John Barkley, 17 years old, under sentence for selling Carlile's seditious and blasphemous publications, complaining that the Jury who tried him had previously passed an opinion on his case, by convicting another person for publishing the same paper; a circumstance which the Petitioner submitted disqualified the Jury from trying him. The Learned Doctor said that he was one of the victims of the Society usurping to itself the name of Constitutional. Now he (the Doctor) was clearly of opinion that the Jury had prejudged the Petitioner's case; and, according to Lord Coke, such a Jury were disqualified. That great lawyer laid down that a Jury who had previously decided the substantial matter in issue, even though it were between other parties, were disqualified. The Petitioner had been tried by the Common Sergeant, who, in his charge to the Jury, actually referred to the former trial, and said he could not understand how the Jury could possibly come to an opinion different from their former one. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and sent to the Poultry Compter, and put to hard labour, a punishment not inflicted, he believed, for such an offence at any time within the preceding 25 years.

The Solicitor-General said with respect to the libel in question, one more seditious and blasphemous never issued from any press. Carlile, the author of it, had set the laws at defiance for twelve months, and had publicly declared that nothing should prevent his going on with his publications. Upon the conviction of his wife and sister, he had hired persons in humble situations, of whom the petitioner was one, to continue the business. Upon their apprehension, the trick was resorted to of selling pamphlets through an aperture in the partition of the shop, so that the person of the publisher was effectually concealed; and then, in open defiance, there had been a placard in the shop window saying, "This is the mart for blasphemy and sedition." To put down such atrocious proceedings, it became a duty to prosecute their authors. With respect to the challenge of the Jury, the Judge had no right to postpone the trial without the acquiescence of the prosecutors. He would read one single passage in the libel. "All religion is a vice in society; and is the offspring of ignorance and credulity." Was it possible that twelve men could entertain a doubt as to the character of such a publication? The petition was ordered to be printed.

SIR ELIAS HARVEY presented a petition from the Grand Jury of the County of Essex, praying for an additional gaol delivery between the summer and Lent Assizes. He stated the hardship of imprisonment possibly unjust for so long a time. At the last Lent Assizes twenty-two were committed for trial, between the beginning of August preceding and the 30th November. Of these six were acquitted, and two discharged by proclamation, leaving the remaining number only for punishments; and eight out of twenty-two only, who had suffered a long imprisonment unjustly.

Mr. WESTON was aware the subject had not escaped the notice of Government. He suggested that at the Quarter Sessions, a Judge, might be appointed to preside at the Criminal Court, whilst the Magistrates took charge of their own cases. There could not be a more appropriate time than this, when the Grand and Petty Juries were assembled together, with all the county gentlemen, and, as it were, the public.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL was opinion many difficulties would arise in adopting the suggestion of the Hon. Member. In the first place, it was impossible to carry that into effect without increasing the number of Judges, and to that all men who had turned their attention to the subject entertained very great objection. That difficulty therefore must in the first instance be surmounted, and then there would remain other difficulties of still greater magnitude. Any one who had witnessed the administration of the law at the Quarter Sessions, could not fail to have remarked the vast difference there was between the Grand and Petty Juries on that occasion, and those at Assizes. Another difficulty attending the Quarter Sessions was, that by law they were required to be held within a week after a certain period, which would disable the Judge and the Counsel from returning to their duty in the Courts in London, in term-time. The best way was to apply the means to remedy the evil; and he had to state that after full consideration, Government had determined next winter to make the experiment of a third gaol delivery in all the counties of the Home Circuit. Thus, in Essex, Sussex, Kent, Hertfordshire, and Surrey, a Judge would go the Circuit, and have the usual assistance of a Grand and a Petty Jury. The County of Middlesex had eight gaol deliveries, on account of its vicinity to the Metropolis. He might make many other observations as to the impolicy of changing our system of jurisprudence; but he rather limited himself to the declaration made, as to the nature of the change proposed.

Mr. LESTER, Mr. DICKINSON, and Sir E. Knatchbull, and others hoped the change would be carried into other counties.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL said, no additional expense would be entailed on the Judges, by this addition to their duties. Nothing would be more unjust, and he was sure the House never would countenance it. The Managers of London observed, that every Gentleman interested in the subject, would naturally wish, that the county to which he belonged should be first benefited by the projected change. But he was of opinion that the change proposed to be taken by his Right Hon. Friend was that which would best promote the success of the measure.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice of a motion (on the subject of the administration of Justice in Wales) after the Easter Recess.

Dr. PHILLIMORE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act. The Hon. and Learned Member referred to the Marriage Act of 1753, which he said had no claim to reverence on account of antiquity, as the principle then adopted was in itself, as Mr. Justice Blackstone had called it, "an innovation on the Law and Constitution of the Country." He described the law, from the Reformation down to the 22d of Geo. II. and set forth the evils arising from the present law, and quoted several cases in which marriages, after 20, 30, or 40 years of cohabitation had been declared null and void, and all their issue made illegitimate, on its being proved that one of the parties was under age at the time of the marriage. He had endeavoured to ascertain the average number of cases of this sort which had been decided since 1810. He found the number had been 30 in the Consistorial Court, and 20 in the Court of Arches. But these were not the whole of the cases, for all the Consistorial Courts in England were competent to decide on questions which went to annul marriages. The object of his Bill was to strike that clause out of the Marriage Act which went to multiply marriages, and to substitute a clause which would make it competent for parents or guardians to impeach a marriage during the minority of the parties. He did not propose to give to individuals the power of nullifying their own marriages after six months. Parents and guardians should be enabled to impeach a marriage during the minority of the parties, but not to make such marriages null and void for ever; all marriages to be valid after the passing of this Bill, if not impugned within six months. Marriages by banns he wished to regulate. He now proposed to compel the parties to give their residences to the Clergyman a week before their publication—to make it imperative on him to verify them—and he also proposed to have the names of the parties affixed to the church door.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

Previous to going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME asked several questions respecting the receipts of certain sums transmitted from the Colonies, and at the disposal of the Crown.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said they would be applied by the Crown, but in pursuance of the advice of Ministers, and if they were improperly disposed of, Ministers would be liable to bear the blame.—The House then resolved into a Committee.

Mr. R. WARD moved a grant of 248,744l. for extraordinary repairs of the Ordnance Office, (deducting 44,000l. for sale of Old Stores).

Mr. HUME complained of want of information on various items, and of the charges in the colonies, particularly Demerara, and Berberice; the former island having incurred a charge of 10,000l. for repairing the sea dam. He contended, the colony ought to pay for the dam, which altogether cost 23,000l. Having made a variety of observations on other items at home, he moved to reduce the grant by 13,063l. for the Island of Demerara.

Mr. WILKINSON shewed the necessity of the dam, it was not only of use to the Ordnance Department in the colony, but mainly so to the town,

and it was therefore the opinion of Government that it should bear a proportion of the expense. This had been communicated to the colony, and they were in the daily expectation of receiving an answer. The amendment, after some conversation, was withdrawn.

Mr. CREEVEY observed, that Government had, in the case of Demerara, admitted the principle, that Colonies should contribute to their own military expenses. What would be said, then, in the case of Barbadoes, where there was a fund of 40,000l. a year created for that purpose, and yet that island did not pay for repairing its own fortifications? Instead of being applied to its proper and intended object, this fund was given to the pensioners of the country. He was really ashamed to press this subject so often, but he was sure that he should succeed at last even in that degraded assembly.—(Cries of "Order!")—He might be called to order—but he would die for it, but it was a degraded assembly while it supported such a vote.—[The Hon. Member was called to order by the Chairman, and from many parts of the House.]—He concluded by moving the reduction of the sum for the fortifications in the island of Barbadoes.

Mr. WILKINSON said, with regard to the four and a half per cent. duties granted by the House of Assembly at Barbadoes, they were given to the Crown in return for certain concessions and privileges at that time conferred upon the island. This was distinctly stated in the Colonial Act of 1663, and immediately after that Act passed the duties were levied, but not applied to the repair of fortifications, which were paid for by a direct tax.—The Committee divided.—For the amendment, 39—Against it, 81—Majority 42.

On the question for granting 96,629l. 13s. to defray the expenses of the Office of Ordnance in Ireland, Mr. HUME said, there had been considerable reduction in the Ordnance expenses in Ireland, and under the present state of that country he should not oppose the grant. He expressed a hope that His Majesty's Ministers would make similar reductions next year.—The Estimate was then voted.

The sum of 45,662l. 15s. 8d. was moved to defray the charges, allowances, and emoluments, in the nature of superannuations, of officers, and also for Widows' pensions, in the year 1822.

Mr. HUME said, it was painful to oppose this vote, but he wished to know why many of the individuals had been put upon the Superannuation List? One individual received half-pay for three years' service. He alluded to James Bachelior, who was the son of one of the Queenborough freemen.

Mr. WARD said, James Bachelior, who was the object of the Hon. Member's observations, had been a clerk at Sleerness, and was put on half-pay to be restored to full pay, when his services were again required in that yard.

After some further conversation between Mr. Maberly, Mr. Ward, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Hume, respecting the number of new appointments, the estimate was voted.

The sum of 6000l. was also voted for a similar object in Ireland.

## THURSDAY.

Mr. CANNING presented a petition from certain West India proprietors at Liverpool, complaining of the depreciation in value of West India produce, and praying some relief by removing or lowering the duties, and that a negotiation might be opened with the United States of America, to place the trade of the West India Islands on the same footing with those States as formerly. The Right Hon. Gent. then presented another petition from Liverpool Merchants, praying that the restrictions on the commerce between those Colonies and America might not be taken off, as it would affect the dealings in grain at present subsisting.—Ordered to be printed.

Similar petitions were presented from certain West India Merchants by Mr. C. R. ELLIS.

LORD NORMANBY presented a petition from the City of York, praying for the release of Mr. Hunt. The Noble Lord seconded the prayer of the petition, on account of the severity of the sentence, and the unusual hardships suffered by the prisoner in Lichester gaol.—Ordered to be printed.

A similar petition was presented from St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, by Sir R. WILSON, but it was couched in such disrespectful terms that the House divided on the question for bringing it up.—Ayes, 17—Nos. 67—Majority against it, 50. It was of course rejected.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD presented a petition from Ashton-under-Line, praying for the liberation of Mr. Hunt, for an inquiry into the occurrences at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819, and for a Reform in Parliament.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUME said, the petition he had to present was from the Mayor and Commonalty of the town and borough of Monmouth. It stated that, in their opinion, the salvation of the country depended on a Reform in the House of Commons, and that without this the liberties of the people, already in a lingering state, would be overwhelmed. The petitioners also stated, that they were aware that petitions of this nature did not meet with the attention which they thought they deserved, from those who called themselves the representatives of the people. The petition of the people of England had just now been rejected without being heard. It was an insult to the people, and nothing pointed out the necessity of that Reform prayed for more strongly than the manner in which the late petition had been treated. He repeated that such conduct was an insult to the people of England.—(Cries of Order.)

The SPEAKER said he was sure the Hon. Member, on reflection, would see that the House could not permit those out of doors to use the language alluded to; and he was quite satisfied that in no one within the walls of that House could it be consistent with order and decency to persist in a course thus manifestly obnoxious to the House.

A short conversation arose on the question whether the Petition should be brought up, in the course of which, Mr. HENRY GREY BENNET said, that if any one doubted the fact that the Parliament of 1805 was corruptly constructed, he would only ask to have one of the Secretaries to the Treasury of that period at the Bar to prove it also. That House must be reformed sooner or later; and he must say, that he agreed with Lord Chatham, that if it did not reform itself, it would be reformed from without with a vengeance.—At length the Petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M. URB brought in a Bill for regulating the rate of interest on certain securities.

A Petition was presented by Mr. HENRY GREY BENNET from two persons named Mason and Moses (bail for Clark, indicted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice) complaining of the practice that prevailed of levying fees for respiting trial, when the trial is put off, without the wish of the parties, in consequence of the non-attendance of the Jury.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. RICE moved that certain returns of the Irish Malt Duty be printed. The Hon. Member alluded to the relief to Ireland, which would not be so great as had been anticipated, and noticed that great abuses prevailed as to the spiritliceness.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that he had expected that the proportion of relief to be experienced by Ireland in the remission of the malt duty, would be 200,000l. Since that time, however, he had learned, by inquiry, that it would not be above 100,000l. The papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. RICE moved for an account of the number of debtors, and of criminal offenders committed to the County Jail of Dublin from 1807 to 1821, with returns of the total amount of the expenses allowed for the said prison in the Grand Jury Presentments.

Sir J. NEWPORT complained of the charges for returns, and contended, that the officers had no right to make additional charges.

Mr. CROKER differed from the Hon. Bart.; should very voluminous papers be demanded, the manual labour must be too great for the hands employed, and in that case it became absolutely necessary to hire others to assist. It was only last week that a representation had been made on this subject. It had been communicated to him; that the returns called for, and which had been very voluminous, had been completed by great exertions, and by working out of hours, but a hope was expressed, that if further returns of the same kind should be demanded, that they might be allowed to hire additional hands. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BANKES asked whether, if it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to take into consideration the possibility of diminishing the expense incurred for managing the Fund appropriated to the reduction of the National Debt.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the charge alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman was not among those items which they considered open to a new and more economical arrangement. Till the expiration of the present Bank Charter, he considered that question to have been settled at rest by Act of Parliament. The Right Hon. Gent. intimated, that some inquiry into the state of the unclaimed dividends was in contemplation. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. LENNARD moved for a Committee to enquire into the fees received by the Clerk of the County Court of Conscience, and of the expediency of his sitting oftener than once a week. The Hon. Member stated, that the number of causes annually decided in this court, had been about 17,000. Last year, he believed, it at there was an in-

crease, and that the total number was nearly 18,000. The fees received from the County Clerk's own statement amounted annually to about 2,100l. Out of this he had to pay the expenses of the establishment, taxes, stationery, and the officers employed under him. Deducting 600l. for charges, it would leave the principal an income of 1,500l. or 1,600l. per annum.

Mr. BENNAL did not think the emoluments of the clerk ought to be called in question; as no complaint was made against him. The motion was negatived.

Mr. W. SMITH said, in the last Session of Parliament it was agreed that a sum should be given out of the Admiralty Droits to pay the American Loyalists ten shillings in the pound, out of the debt which they claimed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the sum granted for that purpose had in fact been issued, but certain other persons had claimed to share in it, whose claim seemed *prima facie* of equal validity with those which had been previously advanced. The difficulty of ascertaining to whom the King's bounty should be extended, had caused the delay.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply,

Mr. GRENFELL alluded to the sale of old stores, which the Ordnance Board had pledged itself, should be public, nevertheless the sales were private ones.

Mr. R. WARD observed, that in making private sales the Board had adhered to the usual practice.

The Report was received, and a variety of Resolutions agreed to.

Upon that for granting 13,662l. for the service of the Military College at Sandhurst, Mr. HUME contended, that the expense was too great in proportion to the utility of the school, and moved a reduction to 10,240l.

Sir H. HARDINGE wished to shew to the House how erroneous were the calculations of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, which he had submitted to the House upon this subject on a former night. He had stated that in five years there were only 160 cadets admitted into the army, out of 1764 who were educated at Sandhurst. The fact was, only 470 were educated in that period, and consequently the Hon. Member for Aberdeen had over-stated 1294 upon 1764. The mistake was, that he took the cadets admitted into the school during the five years, and calculated upon the whole number, whereas each took four years to complete his education. The effect of these mis-statements was to mislead the country upon most important points. If they had no further effect than making up the speeches of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, they would do no mischief, and might pass unheeded; but he complained that they gave the country a false idea of the manner in which the Army was administered, and most unjustly prejudiced the people against the services of the Commander-in-Chief. There was another point upon which the same attempt to throw discredit upon those services had been made. It was stated that the cadets who were orphans could not obtain commissions, because they were set aside by the children of the Nobility, and those who possessed interest. He would deny this altogether. He saw a case himself which completely disproved the assertion. It was one in which a young man who passed an admirable examination at the same time when a young Nobleman also passed with credit. The latter was about third he believed, and the former first in the class. The consequence was, that the Commander-in-Chief gave the first commission to him, and not to the Nobleman.

The House divided.—For the Amendment, 15—Against it, 35—Majority for the Resolution, 20.

On the Resolution for the payment of the Master-General and other Officers of the Ordnance, Mr. HUME moved a reduction of 10,000l. from the vote.—The motion was put and negatived.

On the Resolution for payment of the Medical Establishment, Mr. HUME said, he thought too many persons were employed on this Establishment, and that the principal Officer had nothing to do. He thought it was an improper vote, and should move a reduction of 1500l. from it.

Sir U. BUNGE said, that the principal of the establishment, Sir J. Webb, was a most efficient officer. The public were at a very trifling expense on account of his salary, for if he were to retire from the establishment he would be entitled to a pension.

Mr. R. WARD confirmed the statement, and the amendment of Mr. Hume was negatived. The other Resolutions were agreed to.

The Irish Commercial Credit Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

The Receiver-General's Bill passed through a Committee *pro forma*, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 18th of April.

## FRIDAY.

The Vagrant Laws Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND presented a petition from the Dean and Faculty of Advocates in the city of Edinburgh, stating, that an Act of Geo. II. passed in the year 1748, provided that Sheriffs Deputes of heritable jurisdictions should not be resident within such jurisdictions, and praying that the provisions of that Act might not be altered.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL said, that Government had come to the determination of adding 800l. a year to the salary of the Sheriff, and of requiring his constant residence. This plan was supported by the opinion of the Commissioners, as well as that of the Magistrates.

Mr. CANNING gave notice that he should, on the 30th of April, move to repeal the Act of the 30th of Charles II. which precluded Roman Catholic Peers from sitting and voting in Parliament.

Mr. PLUNKET approved of the measure, and would render his assistance to the Right Hon. Gent.

The Admiralty Quorum Bill passed through all its stages.

Mr. HUME moved for a variety of papers connected with Foreign Missions, which were granted.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. ARBUTHNOT moved a variety of miscellaneous Estimates; and pointed the saving in the several departments; in which bread, meat, and forage are included. The sum required last year for the articles he had mentioned was 159,000l. taking meat at 6d. the pound. This year the price of meat averaged but 4d., and the difference was given to the soldier. The next item, for coals, candles, and stores in barracks, was 41,000l. last year; this year the charge was 35,000l. For great coats the charge last year was 20,000l.; this year it was 17,000l. being a saving of 3000l. There was some small increase in the Commissariat Department, particularly with respect to Half-pay. The charge for the Full Pay of Officers had been reduced from 16,283l. to 15,380l. The hired labourers had been reduced from 127 or 129 to 59, and a saving of 4500l. had been effected. He explained the way by which the sum of 357,749l. the total charge, was reduced by stores in depot, presumed to amount to 15,000l. and other items to be carried to account to 334,000l. and concluded with moving the grant of this sum.

Mr. HUME made some observations on the statement, but believing the Right Hon. Gentleman to be really anxious to diminish the public expenditure, he was reluctant to offer any objections on the present occasion. He did not propose to make any reduction on the Estimates at present, but he could wish to ask if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to hold out to them that no future reduction could be effected.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT believed he might say, that from this time forward, the whole of the business of the Storekeeper's Department would be transacted at the Ordnance.—The Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT then proposed a Resolution for 121,000l. for the Barrack Department.

Mr. HUME objected to the largeness of the grant, and moved to reduce it by 10,000l. for the Barrack Department.

Sir J. NEWPORT said he observed a sum of 19,000l. for repairs in the Barrack Department, though they appeared to be of a temporary nature, and though the particulars of the charges were not given.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT was not able to give the particulars of the sum alluded to by the Right Hon. Baronet, on account of the illness of Mr. Markham, the principal officer at the head of the Barrack Department. He certainly would not press the vote for 10,000l.

The vote thus amended was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed a Resolution for 1,200,000l. for defraying the Interest of Exchequer Bills for the year 1822.

The Resolution was then agreed to, as were the following, viz.:—290,000l. to the Commissioners of Management of Exchequer Bills; 10,000l. for carrying on works at the Royal College of Edinburgh; 18,000l. for the Penitentiary at Millbank.

The next vote was for 40,000l. for the repairs of public buildings.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD moved an amendment for the postponement of the vote.—For the Amendment, 33—Against it, 75—Majority 42.

The following Resolutions were passed:—35,000l. to defray the charges for bounties upon the capture of slave ships, 10,500l. for expenses of the Mint and Gold Coinage in 1822; for Prosecutions for counterfeiting the Coin 5,000l.; for Law Charges in 1822, 25,000l.; for Convicts employed at home for the year, 1822, the sum of 81,562l.; for the Penitentiary, at Millbank, 23,000l.; 3,000l. for the National Vaccine Establishment; 33,567l. for the Public Office, Bow-street; 100,000l. for defraying the bills drawn from New South Wales.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A person calling himself a Member of a Pitt Club has been to our Office, to insist upon our saying something. INSIST is an impudent, insolent word, and we never attend to it; and as for being a Member of a Pitt Club, we do not care one straw more about him, upon that account, because we have seen, over and over again, Members, Stewards, and even CHAIRMEN of Charitable Clubs, who had no more charity in them than there is sincerity in a Whig-Radical. But this mighty insister (who must be a capital fellow in his way) shall have his will of us this time—the concession is not much, and we will make it, rather than incur the implacable anger of a Steward of ANY Club. He insists upon our saying that COLONEL GAITSKELL, of the Borough, is not a CHEESEMONGER. We know COLONEL GAITSKELL made a very foolish speech at a public meeting at EYFORD, and we believed him to be a cheese-monger, and we said so; but—there—the Steward is satisfied—he is NO cheese-monger! The fact is, the Colonel sells GIN;—and what a great deal the Member of the Pitt Club has done by insisting!

The letters from CHELTENHAM relative to the rich widow are curious—at least if the writer is not cozening.

BUMPTY-BER to ROBERT G. is good. We are quite in the dark as to where "ugly Bob" has hidden himself this season.

We have not read "CONDUCT IS FATE," nor seen it; so the long letter we have received, written in its praise, somewhat in the hieroglyphic style, must lay by. BLACKWOOD never publishes any thing unworthy, and therefore we are quite ready to believe it is vastly good; but not quite so amiable as to say so till we have had an opportunity of judging for ourselves.

ANNE's lines to a dead Goldfinch should have appeared, but that we believe they are the same sent us last year, addressed to a dead GOLDFISH, and we cannot sport our sorrow thus indiscriminately.

PHILO-MODESTUS must excuse our meddling with the things he glances at.

We do not believe that LORD FIFE is actually married.

HUME's election dinner shall not be forgotten.

NEMO is unavoidably omitted, for reasons, which, if we could talk with him, he would, we have no doubt, acknowledge to be good.

COCK ROBIN's Ghost, or the Fall of Wilson, is too long.

SEVENTY-FOUR guns were the number fired from Bloom's Battery, on the arrival of Mr. COKE and his Bride at HOLKHAM—corresponding with the number of years to which the jocund Bridegroom has happily attained.

It was CREEVEY who said he should like to see at the Bar of the House a Clerk who received 1200l. a year, as a curiosity; and we think that the difference between a man who gets 1200l. a year for working hard, and a man who got 1500l. a year for doing nothing, fully justified Tom's anxiety.

CURIOSUS is a pleasant person, and so is MISS FANNY; but we have no wish to indulge in private scandal, nor to cull our information from mischievous peepers through key holes; though, perhaps, if some people near Grosvenor-street were to stop up such little apertures, it would conduce materially to lasting tranquillity—the Physician will understand us—pulse 102—tremendous!!!

Our correspondent from Lincoln is not over-wise—we never called WILLIAMS, the Counsel, "Yellow Vulcan,"—it was WILLIAM WILLIAMS, the Member for WEYMOUTH, who was so designated by us; besides, as for franking, whatever van the new Member might have displayed by doing it, he was fully justified, that privilege commencing the moment the election ends.

RICHARD OSBORNE's intelligence shall be treasured in our minds.

P.D.—AMICUS—CANTERBURY ALDERMAN—CAP-MAN—R.S.—CARA-MANSERIE—POLLY—MARTIAL—S.S.—PTOLEMY, jun. and innumerable other friends must remain unanswered.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

Twenty individuals of the City of Worcester, firmly attached to their King and Constitution, enclose the Editors of JOHN BULL a subscription of ten shillings each, as a trivial token of the esteem they entertain for their principles

A few friends at Bolton . . . . . £10 0 0  
S. T. R. . . . . 16 10 6  
S. T. R. . . . . 2 0 0

[ERRATUM in our last, for Blackburn Pitt Club £2, read a few friends at Blackburn £2.]

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been a great scarcity of money in the market during the whole of the week, which has had the effect of depressing the public securities considerably. The business transacted has not been very extensive, and upon the whole, the Funds have experienced less fluctuation than for many weeks. This has arisen in a great measure from the large purchases of Stock previously made, which occasioned a temporary impoverishment to the buyers from their determination in holding out for a further advance. The rumours of a termination to the disputes between Russia and the Porte, which were very confidently spoken of about the middle of the week, had the effect of causing a temporary advance; but as these were soon discovered to be without foundation, the Funds fell to their former price. We understand, however, that considerable bets were made so late as Friday, that an advance of 3 per Cent. would take place ere another month expired. Consols for Money at the close were 79½, and for the Account 80½.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	India Bonds . . . . .	31 4
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . . 79½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	5 3
3½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l. . . . .	5 7
4 per Cent. . . . .	Small . . . . .	
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . . 103½	Con. for Acc. . . . .	80 79 ½ 80
Long Annuities . . . . .	Omnia . . . . .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, March 27.  
6 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . . 90-30; Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . . 1595  
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . . Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-15 3mo. 25-5  
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 70.

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 31.

HIS MAJESTY came to town on WEDNESDAY night, and remained in town till FRIDAY, when he returned to BRIGHTON. We are assured that HIS MAJESTY never enjoyed better health or spirits.

The TIMES tells us in an advertisement, that their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKES of SUSSEX and GLOUCESTER have visited the French GIANT, and after conversing with him for some time, stated their opinion that there was no deception about him. The TIMES does not go on to give us the Giant's opinion of the DUKES.

If there needed any other proof, of the empty hollowness of patriotic professions among the mob courtiers, or of the gullibility of poor dear JOHN BULL (we speak of our younger

branches) in giving credit to them, we have only to refer to the contemptible exhibition, afforded by the CALVERT and the WHITBREAD clans, in their refusal to share with the people, the benefits derived to their trade by the reduction of the Malt Tax, and their exultation in pocketing the concession of Government, as a bonus to themselves. Among these worthy personages, we find some of the loudest declaimers against the oppression and venality of Ministers—the most pathetic appellants upon the sufferings of the lower classes—their privations—and their grievances—and yet these very men dare openly avow (when their professions are brought to the test) that although Ministers, for the relief of the country, have taken off a tax of ONE MILLION AND A HALF, they are resolved to monopolize the whole, and to exclude the entire population of the metropolis, from any share, or participation in it.

This is not all. We have no disposition to inquire too minutely into the profits of trade, or how they are accumulated, as long as the level is decently preserved between one branch and another. But where a preponderating influence is created and established, in the heart of the country—where a tyranny, rather than a monopoly, is erected, which exists not in the most despotic Governments on earth—and where all this is achieved by a combination of men, who are forward to boast the purity of their principles, and their ultra-patriotic attachment to the liberties of the people, it is really impossible to remain silent. The system of buying up licensed houses, and forcing the sale of their beer, whatever be its quality—the subjugation of the publicans, who cannot subsist but as tenants at will to their liege Lords—exhibits, we repeat, a direct and unequivocal tyranny, and systematic oppression—hostile to the liberties, and destructive of the health and comfort of the whole body of the lower class of Englishmen.

But this system cannot be maintained without large funds: if money be the sinew of war, it is the heat and soul of the porter oligarchy; and as in all tyrannies the subjected slaves must themselves supply the means of subjection, miserable pot-houses, if their licence be once secured, are bought up at the price of palaces! and the wholesale competition is to be provided for by the retail consumers.

But, is it the mere return of these enormous expences that are calculated in their profits? We answer No. The great brewers of this metropolis are living like princes!—What do we say?—Princes!—Is there a Prince or a Noble in the land who is able to raise his sons and daughters, and their collateral connexions, to the rank and station in which we behold these people?—We know, and we speak upon tolerable authority, that sixty per cent. is not considered the highest return upon this branch of trade; and when it is recollected that these profits are accumulated from the sweat and daily toil of the great body of the labouring classes, we may easily account for the deep interest affected by these traders in the sufferings and privations of their victims, as a sort of counterbalance to the share in which they contribute to impose them.

But that the people should be such gulls as to be imposed upon by these men, when they see them mounted upon carts, and hustings, and in higher places, haranguing upon public abuses and grievances—oppressive laws and corrupt governors, is almost a matter of surprise, even to those who are best acquainted with the management of mob machinery.

If the good honest people, when they find their throats dry with cheering these professing champions, and drain their pockets to lubricate them again, were just to recollect the price they pay for their words, they would blow off the patriots as they do the froth from their pots. At all events, if they are not the senseless brutes their kind friends have sometimes designated them, upon a shew of loyalty, they cannot, when these men again have the impudence to demand their suffrages, as the defenders of their rights and friends of the people, forget, that, not content with at least six times the profit of any other trader in ordinary times, they do actually, at this moment, withhold, by an arbitrary act, the whole advantage of a reduction in the public taxation of ONE MILLION AND A HALF from the public, as far as the important article in which they deal is concerned: that article forming the chief and almost only beverage to support the labouring classes of the metropolis and its neighbourhood!

## HUM(e)BUG.

THE constant recurrence of the absurdities in the reports of Parliamentary Debates, as far as relate to the calculations and statements of MR. HUME, render it necessary that we should keep a register of them, in order that he may be enabled to punish, by any of the mild measures usually resorted to by the liberals and mountaineers, these libellers of his hardly earned reputation.

No longer ago than last Friday week those rogues of reporters make SIR HENRY HARDINGE state, that instead of nearly three thousand new appointments in the army since the war, which HUME stated to the people at Hereford, and in a pamphlet, to be the number made, there were only about six hundred; to which these mis-reporters make MR. HUME reply, that he had found out this mistake two months ago;—as if, in his candour, he would not have confessed it if he had; instead of which, upon that night, when he is reported to have mistaken stone walls for top-sail haulyards, and wet docks for powder magazines, he referred to the very pamphlet, in which he is said to have known that this egregious blunder existed, as the correct ground-work of all his calculations upon the Navy.

Then the MORNING HERALD (what punishment does it not deserve?) tells us that MR. HUME stated the British forces in the IONIAN ISLANDS at 10,000 men,

It really is very improper in the HERALD to put such stuff into MR. HUME's mouth. There are only five regiments and six companies of the 36th regiment dispersed through the seven islands. But supposing that there had been entire regiments on the peace establishment of 625 men each, they would have constituted a force of 3,750 men, instead of 10,000; making a difference in this small item of SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

Then the reporters tell us that MR. HUME got up in the House, and said, that "saturating ships' sides with coal rendered them so inflammable, that snapping a pistol against them would set fire to the vessel, and the flames would spread like wild-fire!!!"

The Navy Board, with the greatest possible patience and good humour, treat HUME, and a cory of his of the name of BOOT, (by whose father, the papers say, HUME had been prompted to make this attack upon coal-tar), to a little excursion down the River, and to a few experiments, such as thrusting candles into bulk-heads, firing pistols between linings, and others of a similar nature; upon which HUME made by the reporters again to get up in the House, and avowed that he had been hoaxed by old SLY BOOT, and to state, that JACK BOOT (the son) who went with HUME to see the experiments, was equally convinced with himself that they were in the wrong.

On FRIDAY morning, the reporters tell us that, in a Committee of Supply, SIR HENRY HARDINGE tried back upon a statement of the Honourable Member, in which he was pleased to observe, that, in five years only, 160 cadets had entered the army from the College at SANDHURST, where 1764 had been educated. In point of fact, however, only 474 had been educated there during that period. So that MR. HUME, in a small sum of ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED and SIXTY-FOUR, had made a BLUNDER of ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED and NINETY-FOUR!!!

Not satisfied, however, with these misrepresentations, the scurrilous journalists make their victim on Friday night say that the Barrack Master at HADDINGTON is a linen-draper. Upon which MR. ARBUTHNOT is made to get up and reply, so many words—that the Barrack Master at HADDINGTON is NOT a linen-draper—a mode of answer, which, as it appears to us, must have been more decisive than agreeable.

Then, as if to lower poor MR. HUME equally in the estimation of his friends and his opponents, they make him utter Mr. MURRAY, the Secretary of the Constitutional Association as Secretary of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT. Upon which they insinuate, that MR. ELLICE, (one of the occasional cronies) told him to mind what he was about, and take care not to cast a slur upon the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Really these Newspapers are too bad; for very little we think of HUME's intellect or ability, we cannot bring ourselves to believe any man can be so outrageously dunced as the reporters make him appear.

WHEN popular questions as they are called, are carried to a certain height, it is quite extraordinary to observe a quantity of nonsense which is talked, and that, even by the wise rational people.

The advocates of WILSON have treated his dismissal from the Army, without a Court-martial, as the most cruel and constitutional violence ever committed, and to adduce a thing like a parallel case have laboured back for nearly a century.

How very satisfactory to the feelings of those who fancy that our LIBERTY was violated, our glory tarnished, and our national character sullied by the act of Royal Prerogative which robbed MAJOR GENERAL WILSON of his uniform, find, by a return to an order of the House of Commons, between the year 1793 and 1821, without creating the smallest sensation, danger, or difficulty, the following Officers have been dismissed the Service, without trial, precisely in the same way.

- 1 General,
- 1 Lieutenant-General,
- 2 Major-Generals,
- 3 Colonels,
- 4 Lieutenant-Colonels,
- 1 Major,
- 56 Captains,
- 814 Lieutenants and Ensigns,
- 21 Paymasters,
- 3 Adjutants,
- 11 Quarter-masters,
- 9 Surgeons,
- 60 Assistant Surgeons, and
- 3 Veterinary Surgeons.

Making the "total of the whole," as HUME would call it, TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-NINE!—Poor WILSON!

MR. HUME having postponed his motion relative to the IONIAN ISLANDS till the 17th of next month, we contented ourselves, in our last number, with giving our readers a copy of a letter which we had received from Malta, determining to reserve our observations upon the conduct of SIR THOMAS MAITLAND until the period at which this subject should be brought forward regularly.

It is surmised that MR. HUME discovered, just in time, that he had no chance of doing any thing with his attack, and has postponed it in the hopes that something tangible would turn up before the middle of next month; but we are inclined to believe that his postponement will only make the matter worse for him, for the Address which has been published by the LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER to the Legislative Assembly

of the IONIAN ISLANDS is most gratifying and satisfactory in every point of view.

We know nothing of SIR THOMAS MAITLAND personally, and have no farther interest in him than we have in every valuable servant of the Government, and a feeling for him, which is excited by seeing that every engine at the command of the factions has been set to work against him.

We firmly believe that the discontents of the IONIANS are chiefly got up in England. We do not mean that fictitious accounts of them are put forth here, but that the IONIANS are made dissatisfied by what is going on in their behalf in this country. We know that they are in constant communication with certain persons here, and the TIMES talks of "the pathetic and heart-rending complaints transmitted by them."

But since we have touched upon the subject, let us, for one moment, look at the grounds of their discontent. They were literally SLAVES under the VENETIAN Government; equally so under the domination of RUSSIA, and little better when subject to the FRENCH;—what are they now, under the protection of GREAT BRITAIN?

They have a Constitution of their own framing; a Legislative Assembly to which all the islands send deputies; they enact their own laws, and regulate their own taxes.

To shew the prosperity of the principal islands, CORFU, CEPHALONIA, and ZANTE, it is only necessary to remark, that for a great length of time previous to the peace, their produce of oil and currants was not worth one third of its present value. This is the case particularly as to the latter article, (with which Europe generally, and England particularly, are thence supplied,) for instead of seven or eight zecchines per migliaro, which they fetched before, the IONIANS have sold the whole of their crops at from thirty to forty zecchines, and this year have obtained thirty-five and upwards.

Let us look a little closer at what are called the distresses and oppressions of these Islanders; and first on the list we shall find the efforts of SIR T. MAITLAND to introduce an honest and fair administration of the Government in all its departments. When he came to the Islands, JUSTICE herself was in the market, and the revenues were plundered by persons who filled the offices of Government gratuitously, but who farmed them to others. This system has been entirely abolished, and the result has been a vast and striking increase in the revenue. But it must be quite evident, that disturbing such very agreeable arrangements was not likely to make friends of those who were profiting by the public loss; and when we add to the misrepresentations of those individuals, acting upon the effects of their own discomfiture, the efforts of a FRENCH party; of a RUSSIAN party, (both of whom are opposed to every measure of the British Government) and to a Whig-Radical party of our own, who live but to find fault with every thing AS IT IS, we need not be surprised that SIR THOMAS MAITLAND should have been attacked.

We have unintentionally wandered into a sort of defence of SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, when we intended only to have alluded to the petition from the inhabitants of MALTA; but as we have gone so far, we may add one fact, which, as it goes to the point MR. HUME affects always to have in view, may be satisfactory,—we mean, that the salary received by SIR THOMAS, as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is one thousand pounds per annum, being five hundred a year less than MR. TOM CREEVEY drew from our pockets, with a ten per cent. income tax, to enable him to read the newspapers, and look out of the windows, during the short-lived Whig Administration.

We shall be prepared to resume this subject after the 17th of next month; but in conclusion, at present, we must take leave to observe, that there are some circumstances connected with the Maltese petition (which, by our letters of last Sunday, we shewed to have been withdrawn,) well worthy the notice of our readers.

In the first place the petition was given to MR. WILSON, Member for London, to present, but he returned it, with an observation, that he fell asleep before he could get half through it.

The most respectable merchants in the Maltese trade, resident in this country, the moment they perused it, saw the impropriety of the petition, in which personality and scurrility usurped the places of truth and reason; nay, the agent of the complainants himself, in writing to them, begged of them, if they sent over another petition, to "stick to facts."

The petition was withheld; but it coming to the ears of my LORD BATHURST that such a thing was in existence, he desired to see it, and a deputation of the merchants, with MR. WILSON, attended his Lordship, in whose presence they declared themselves quite satisfied as things stood.

We may perhaps give our readers some idea of the tone and style of this commercial address from an island in the Mediterranean, when we state that the name and virtues of the late QUEEN were introduced into it.

It was to withdraw this famous petition that the letter published in our last number was written to SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, and in justice to his feelings and character we now subjoin his answer, with which, for the present, we shall conclude our observations upon the subject.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your letter of the 20th instant, and to assure you that I read it with great pleasure.

My satisfaction is considerably increased on this occasion from the deep conviction I feel that the essence of good Government consists in the maintenance of cordiality, and of a good understanding between the Government itself and those who live under its rule.

The declarations of the subscribers, expressed by means of their deputation, that in withdrawing their petition they wished that the whole transaction should be considered as annulled, accords perfectly with

my own way of thinking on the subject; and, in consequence, I beg to assure you that, on my part it shall be for ever obliterated from my mind; as I trust will be from their minds the paper I felt it necessary to address them in regard to that petition, whilst that document was considered in existence."

MINISTERS are perpetually reproached for not redeeming their pledges; and if such a charge could be proved upon them by any higher authority than the HUMES and BENNETS, we should be the last persons in the world to justify their conduct. We confess, however, that we feel much more deeply interested in the redemption of the pledges given by the patriotic leaders of the rabble—or what may be called the mob Parasites;—and if it were possible to make the actions of these worthy personages consistent with their professions, there is no saying to what an extent the country might ultimately benefit. We should not only have MR. HUME succeeding, because he has never been able to carry a single point, nor make out one case in three—we should not only miss the important services of MR. COKE, in his desertion of the wicked company with which he has been forced to associate for forty years;—but we should have that worthy apostle of the modern school, COBBETT, broiling on a gridiron, because we have returned to cash payments; and his disciple, 'Croney CREEVEY,' suffering martyrdom, by "DYING, rather than not call the House of Commons a degraded assembly," which the Honourable House would not permit him to call it.—Ergo—

In our last number we felt called upon to contradict, in the strongest possible manner, a groundless history about some diamonds, which appeared, this day fortnight, in a Sunday paper, in so doing we cast some severe reflections upon that paper; because we were not (indeed how could we have been?) aware that the paper itself would voluntarily contradict its former statement upon the subject.

The following paragraph appeared in the number of that paper for last Sunday:—

"THE DIAMONDS.—We regret to have been the means of communicating to our readers last week, as a statement of facts on this subject, what we are now convinced, from information on which we can implicitly rely, is entirely without foundation."

We think it but right to apologize to that paper for having attributed to it a pre-determination to calumniate and libel the best institutions of our country. It appears that it was deceived, and has acknowledged its error. This invalidates our accusation against it, which would never have been made had we been aware of the very proper course it proposed to take.

THE splendour and magnitude of the improvements connected with the New Street, Pall Mall, and the Haymarket begin on every side to open upon us, and present to the eye the most astonishing proofs of taste and judgment of design, and greatness and expedition of execution.

In little more than seven years an alteration has taken place in this quarter of the metropolis, which, to ordinary minds, would have appeared impracticable; and in the effecting of which some most magnificent proofs of taste and elegance of mind have been given.

THE QUADRANT stands, we believe, as a street, unrivalled in the world. It is true that the vast variety of design, and a desire to produce a novelty of effect, has here and there thrust a whimsicality upon us, not quite consistent with the magnitude of the plan; and we could almost quarrel with the architect for having, in some parts of the street, (near Burlington-street, for instance), condescended to borrow an idea from those unmeaning lumps of stone, which disfigure the back of the Bank, and which, if tolerated in the city, were certainly not worth copying into the West-end of the town—but what is there quite perfect?

Certainly, whether considered as to the vastness of the undertaking, the genius it has called into play, or the rapidity with which these ranges of magnificent structures have risen from the worst and most filthy part of the town, the whole does the greatest honour to the highly cultivated mind, the classical judgment, and the indefatigable industry of MR. NASH, to whom, we believe, under the auspices of that munificent patron of the arts, HIS most gracious MAJESTY, these noble improvements have been confided.

We are informed, by the Morning Post, that the powerful eloquence of MR. PETER MOORE was called forth on Tuesday evening in defence of a friend whose interests appear to have been threatened by the operation of the Vagrant Act. He is reported to have expressed his anxious hope "that PUNCH would be protected in the Bill." We respect the friendship which dictated such an interference, but at the same time we really think the worthy member for Aberdeen is fully capable of taking care of HIS OWN INTERESTS.

In another part of this paper it will be seen that we doubted whether HUME had been admitted a member of BROOKE'S Club, or of BROOKE'S Dissecting-school in Blenheim-street—but the latest information confirms the earliest—the St. James's-street Club has him for its own.

AN account is given in yesterday's TIMES of the fatal duel between SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL, of AUCHINLECK, Bart. and MR. STUART, the writer to the Signet, whose rencontre with the printer of the BEACON, formed a very general topic of conversation last year in EDINBURGH. The facts are unfortunately too true. MR. STUART discovered that SIR ALEXANDER had written some articles personally reflecting upon him, and called him out; the parties met, and SIR ALEXANDER was mortally wounded.

We believe, however, that in the details, the TIMES is, as usual, perfectly incorrect, and that the affair in question had nothing to do with the BEACON, or MR. NIMMO its Editor. The paper in which the objectionable articles appeared was,

the GLASGOW SENTINEL, and the manuscripts were, we believe, procured by the amiable stratagem of breaking open the drawer in which such things were usually kept.

This explanation will relieve the TIMES from the apprehension that some of the parties concerned in the BEACON, may be employed eventually against MR. STUART, who has absconded into France.

By one of those pieces of stupidity quite natural to printers, an article about HUME appears twice in some of to-day's papers in different shapes:—"give these fellows a good thing and they never know when they have enough of it."

In consequence of the observations made by LORD KING on the munificent gift of His Majesty, of 30,000l. per annum, we are induced to lay before our readers the following extract from the 2d Vol. of "Anecdotes of the Life of the late Lord Chatham," page 49, chap. 37, relative to the 100,000l. per annum LORD KING stated to have been given by QUEEN ANNE:—

"On this subject of the Civil List, it cannot be improper to shew the falsity of a compliment paid by Boyer, Tindal, Smollett, Goldsmith, and other writers, and even by some Members of former Parliaments in their speeches, when it has suited their purpose, to the late Queen Anne.

"They say, that for four years, she gave one hundred thousand pounds per annum out of her Civil List, towards carrying on the war against France; and from hence they deduce an argument of the economy and patriotism of that Princess. If the assertion had been true, the argument might have passed without notice. But when a compliment of this sort is paid at the expence of truth, and of the nation, it is presumed, that it will not be thought improper to state the fact, for the information of those who have not the journals of Parliament, and other documents in their possession.

"In fact, this pretended generosity was one of the most scandalous actions that the Crown ever committed by any Administration. It was a manifest and gross cheat upon the public, who were extravagant losers by it; for, some time after, viz. upon the 25th of June, 1713, the Queen acquainted the House of Commons, by message, that she had contracted a very large debt upon her Civil List Revenue, which she was unable to pay, and therefore desired to make them good; and such was the complaisance of a Tory Parliament, that notwithstanding the detestation which must have arisen in every honest breast upon the detection of this clumsy juggler, and though Mr. Smith, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer,\* honestly informed the House, that the estimate of this debt was astonishing to him, (being made to amount, to August, 1710, to 400,000l.; whereas, he was able to affirm, from his own knowledge, that it amounted at that time to little more than 100,000l.) and though many others undertook to prove that the funds given of 700,000l. had, in reality, amounted to 800,000l.: and though these gentlemen had prevailed so far as to procure an Address to the Crown for an account of the Civil List debt at Midsomer, 1713, and for a yearly account of the net produce of the Civil List revenue, no regard was paid to this information, nor to the Address; none of these accounts were ever permitted to be laid before the House; and upon the very next day they voted no less a sum than 500,000l. for this service. This is the truth, and the whole truth of that generous exploit of the daughter of King James II. It was a mean trick, by which the nation was cheated of 400,000l.

"This Queen had as many private vices, and as few public virtues as any Prince who has filled the British throne since the House of Tudor."

\* The Tellers of the Exchequer were at that time Members of Parliament.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

TUNE—"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled."

WHIGS, whom FOX and PETTY led,  
Whigs, who under LORD GREY fled,  
Welcome, though three in a bed.

To the Treasury.  
Now's the day, and now's the hour,  
Starve the TORIES out of power,  
Cent. per cent. their wages lower,  
They cannot choose but flee.

Who would be a grumbling knave,  
Though but half a loaf he have?  
Who prefer to toil and slave  
Without pay or fee?  
Who, in spite of KING and LAWS,  
Faction's darkling weapon draws,  
Calls HUME and BENNET's FREEDOM'S cause,  
Let him follow me!

Let BENNET boast his purity  
In politics and pedigree!  
Talk loud of his NIMITY,  
By long service won.  
Let HUME dissect each place and fee,  
Each clerk, although a brother he,  
And prove that COCKER'S rule of three  
Means only number one.

Whigs, with CARLILE who condole,  
Whigs, with HUNT now cheek by jowl,  
Whigs, whom TIERNEY can't control,  
And swear at—horribly!  
HUME vows he has made a BREACH  
(Not a pair, as hirelings teach,)  
Out of little BENNET'S reach,  
By Financery.

Let WILSON rear his fallen crest,  
Let LOG-WOOD'S wisdom be confess'd,  
Leave CREEVEY'S virtues—to be guess'd,  
And CAN to form the line.  
Let BROUGHAM be taken off the shelf,  
And make his fees from MICHAEL'S pelf;—  
MICHAEL'S a host, Sirs, in himself,  
So—let us in and dine!

By our long and hopeless pains,  
By despair of office gains,  
We will draw our dearest veins,  
But we will get in.

Lay LORD LONDONDERRY low,  
Place men fell at every blow;  
Every placeman is our foe;  
Let us—pray begin!

G. W. T.



## THEATRES.

To criticise DRURY LANE THEATRE seriously, when, after the braggadocio of the mandarin in a Tavern dinner, its season closed last night, would be as absurd as to labour to controvert HUME or argue with BENNET; but we cannot avoid noticing a nasty exhibition of ARTAXERXES which took place under its prophaned roof last week, in which the beastly custom of dressing up women in men's clothes was carried to a greater than usual excess.

VESTRIS seems to have obtained a claim to the distinguishing apparel of the other sex, but another worthy candidate for disgrace was brought forward in MISS CUBITT, a most assured personage, who, together with the aforesaid VESTRIS, murdered the beautiful music of ARNE without compunction; not, be it understood, so much for want of skill, as for want of those tones which mark the male performer. In all the pieces of combination where different parts are to be sustained, the feebleness of the female voices completely marred the effect, and the result of the exhibition was not such as palliated the offence of putting women into breeches.

MISS FORDE has as much notion of singing the songs of MARYDANE as she has of standing upon her head; she has not physical power enough to have justified the fondest fool of a mother on earth to have put her out as a singer; and education in the profession she evidently has had none. So that, with women as heroes, and a bungler as a heroine, ARTAXERXES came badly off. As for MISS POVEY, a dwarf, whose only merit was climbing up a scarlet bean stalk, by proxy, some years since, she should be cured of acting tragedy even in recitative.

However, the contempt to be cast upon the drama by the exhibition of this opera is not likely to be very prevalent, for, except the younger sons of the scene-shifters, the unmarried daughters of the orange-women, the heirs apparent to link-balls, and the unhappy renters and people on the free-list, we believe there was nobody in the theatre, a more wretched assemblage of ruffs we never saw.

It would be a great blessing to this concern if MR. WINSTON would go to AMERICA or VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have now a word or two to say to MR. KEAN. We spoke of his speech last Sunday before we had received, through his kindness, an authentic copy of it; indeed the reporters, whether of Parliamentary proceedings or of tavern mummery, are getting so very loose and negligent, that we have to apologise to him for the rough manner in which we treated his harangue.

MR. KEAN has favoured us with a correct copy of his oration, which we give verbatim as we received it; and lest any body should doubt the authenticity of the copy from which it is printed, we have preserved the manuscript. We think our readers will appreciate the corrected version—it runs thus:—

Your Royal Highness has been pleased by the last toast to intimate to the Master of the Corporation, in whose behalf your R. H. condescends this day, for the fifth time, to appear as the personal advocate, the moment when it becomes him to attempt the discharge of the duty imposed in him by his confiding brethren. Sir, I am charged—may I rather say (feeling my own weakness) oppressed with the offering of grateful and overflowing hearts, with the invocations of the objects of this charity; for, blessings on the heads of its illustrious and generous benefactors, that they have added another not comfortless year to the calendar of their pilgrimage; some with thank heaven, with support is one portion of the Noble and practical results of a generous public, benefactions under the auspices of your R. H. at the last anniversary. Sir, I am wholly unable to speak their thanks, but I sustain myself with the assurance that your own feelings afford a far higher and more appropriate gratification than any returns so imperfectly conveyed by the person who is now allowed the honour of addressing you. In the name of those to whom has been assigned the task at once pleasing and painful, of dispensing annually an augmented measure of relief to the stricken deer of the herd—I am desired to assure your R. H. and the public, that they have at no moment forgotten to whom their praise is due, nor whose almoners they are; they have to with admiration. The peculiarity of this charity that your benevolence has ever anticipated our solicitations, for whilst obeying their commands to seize the first and earliest opportunity of recording our gratitude for the past, I cannot but recollect that I am only interposing an hindrance and a barrier to the fresh tide of benevolence which will cover us with fresh obligations. But, Sir, my own feelings second too forcibly their instruction not to impel me to proceed. We have been taught Sir, to believe, that the virtues of the Sovereign are the best of his people; they convert a duty into a pleasure, and make the judgment follow the feelings of the heart; may we not then, as Englishmen, be proud of all such additional claims on our affections, and shall we not secure the sympathy of our country, whilst, with mingled gratitude and pride, we hail in our Kings the munificent protector of our distress. Sir, I am desired to add, in behalf of those, and indeed, of all the children of the stage, that the name of the Duke of York is cherished with a passionate devotion, nor is ever inserted in our family, but as the friend of the poor player, that struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more. Surrounded, as your Royal Highness has ever been on those occasions by the great, and the ornament of their own country—the example of the world. Shall I be suspected of wanting inclination or words to speak our sense of obligation to our noble-minded, to our generous countrymen. From such sorces the proudest spirits may be well pleased to receive a for infirmity and age;—within those walls Charity is to be found in her purest attire courts neither ostentation, nor the gratification of the of our weaknesses. The and the Pear meet here on the proudest footing of a great benefice, nor look for reward save that which the Recording Angel will assuredly register in the records of the blessed. To that awful home from whence no traveller returns, have, in the course of nature, journeyed since last we met, more than one distinguished benefactor of this institution. The loud applause of their approving country can no longer reach their ear; nor disturb their quiet; but the liberality of this day will sparkle bright for the tear of gratitude which the children of the stage ask leave publicly to consecrate to their memory. I need scarcely to remind this assemblage that in no occasion, for much the greater part of a century, has merit or misfortune connected with our art wanted the unsolicited patronage and benevolence of the late Mr. Coutts. Sir, I presume I speak in the hearing of many who have witnessed the powers of the late Miss Povey in the best comedies of our language, and in the hearing of more who can bear witness to her attendance in the drama of real life. My powers would vainly endeavour to do justice to the one or to the other; but it is my grateful duty to record the last act on which the curtain of her life most gracefully descended, and that was a bequest of 5000l. to the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund. She had one good report when living—I trust she will not have a bad epitaph when dead. Sir, I am desired, under your Royal Highness's favour, by the Members of the Corporation, to take this opportunity of publicly expressing their obligation to the liberal and public-spirited lessee of the Drury Lane Theatre. Your R. H. and the public have been witness of the kind and efficient manner in which Mr. E. last year pleaded for the children of adoption. I will not trust myself with adding the expressions of the sense which, as Master of the Corporation, I entertain of Mr. Elliston's conduct on that occasion, because I am conscious that I should mix up my feelings as an individual with the duties of the Master. He will permit me publicly to offer to him the sincerest wishes of a faithful, devoted, and unwearied servant in the arduous task he has imposed upon himself in the conduct of the Royal establishment under his care. Sir, I was absent from my duty here on the last anniversary. An Englishman by birth, and, if I know my own heart, a devoted lover of my dear native land even to a passion; conscious too, that I owe more to the kindness of my countrymen than language can utter or heart sufficiently feel, I may be believed, Sir, when I venture to assure this company, that whilst separated by the wide waters of the Atlantic, on the very day of the last anniversary, no heart ever beat stronger with pride or devotion to the country of his birth than did that of the stranger in America while endeavouring to draw a feeble sketch, for the admiration and example of his listeners, of the noble, of the heart-stirring scene which I now again have the happiness to behold.

## TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR JOHN,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of our several Governors, both Spiritual and Temporal, to the Sixteenth chapter of Exodus, verses 14 to 30, both inclusive, and after they have read it, let me ask them, whether it would not be better to prevent the few Mackrels, that may remain unsold on the Sabbath night, being sold on the Sunday? to the Sabbath's being profaned in the way it is at present, and that, too, even during the time of Divine Service? I am, my dear John, your constant reader, A LAYMAN.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As a friend of the two Chiefs of the Five Nations of Indians, mentioned in your paper of Sunday last, I request you will let me know the name and address of the writer of the letter signed "PATRICK," published in it. I am bound, however unwillingly, to charge him with gross misrepresentation; and, without claiming from you more attention than is usually allowed to a private individual, I suppose that this direct denial of the truth of his malevolent assertions, will induce you, unless the statement in the letter be substantiated, to express your regret that you have thus readily given publicity to a slander. I am, Sir, your very faithful servant, S. BANNISTER.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MARCH 26.—A violent affray took place at Valenciennes on the 18th inst. between parties of the 3d regt. of Horse Chasseurs and the 2d regt. of infantry. It originated in a dispute at a tavern, after an encounter with fists, each side separated to procure sabres, and a serious conflict ensued. The police, aided by their officers and the patrol detachments, succeeded in compelling the combatants to retire to their respective barracks. About 12 were severely wounded.

The Government has just granted 2000 francs to Spaniards who have taken refuge at Toulouse, to be distributed in the first place to the most indigent families.

This morning the Bureau of the Chamber of Peers, introduced by M. Corbiere, Minister of the Interior, had the honour to present to the King the project of law relative to the peas, which had been adopted by the Chamber of Peers.

Some Piedmontese, who took a distinguished part in the troubles of Piedmont last year, were arrested yesterday at Paris, where they have resided some time under false names.

It is confidently affirmed, that an association has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communications with the secret societies in the South of Europe. Two important personages have been arrested. Quotidienne.

Letters from the neighbourhood of Agen state, that there are circulated in that quarter, *Bulletins of the victories gained by Gen. Berton*, at the head of 20,000 men, and detailing the triumphant progress of this rebel. These fabricated documents add, that discontent is universal, and that Paris is in full revolution. We learn from Chalons-sur-Marne, that seditious songs have been industriously circulated amongst the youth of the schools of arts. *Gazette de France.*

A Nantes Journal, entitled *L'ami de la Charte*, states, that at a grand review of the National Guard in that town, the first company called out *Vive le Roi!*—on which the other exclaimed *Vive la Charte!*—which cries were incessantly re-echoed until they were dismissed.

A letter from Saumur, dated the 20th inst., gives the following names of persons who have been arrested, in consequence of the movements of General Berton:—"At Saumur, MM. Roule, a pensioned officer; Tissot, a merchant; Caffee, a physician; and Camin, a veterinary surgeon. M. Beauge, a notary, of Verneuil; M. Benafais, of Doue, and from 25 to 30 persons at Thouars. They have all been sent to Poitiers, to take their trials. It is reported that the School of Cavalry at Saumur is broken up, and that General Alphonse, who commanded it, retires.

According to news from Greece, received at Marseilles on the 16th of March, the Congress of the Peloponnesus has resolved that Representatives shall be sent to the different Courts of Europe, to obtain a recognition of the independence of Greece.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, MARCH 18.—Commercial houses at Leipzig have received letters from the interior of Russia, which announce, that in that country they consider themselves as on the eye of important events. These letters confirm the movements which the Russian armies are making on all points.

HANOVER, MARCH 15.—We learn that an Ordinance is expected shortly to appear, abolishing the use of torture in the kingdom of Hanover.

MADRID, MARCH 14.—The last letters from Ceuta state that Muly Solymán, who had abandoned the siege of Tetuan, had resumed it with 10,000 cavalry besides infantry; but as he has no artillery, it is feared his efforts will be unavailing. Various letters from Navarre state that the greatest fermentation prevails; and that at Pampluna especially, fears are entertained lest former scenes should be repeated. Accounts from Seville say that General Grimaest, the Marquis D'Alaya, and other persons of distinction, implicated in a conspiracy against the constitutional system discovered last year, have been removed from Seville to Xeres la Frontera.

In the sitting of the 13th inst. the Minister of the Colonial Department communicated letters from the Prince Royal, dated Rio Janeiro, the 14th and 15th of December, in which his Royal Highness states, that "the publication of the Decrees from Portugal has excited an extraordinary sensation among the Brazilians; so that they talked of opposing his departure, and that united with those of St. Paul and Minas, they would send a representation to the Cortes, that they might decide according to their wishes." The reading of these letters gave rise to a considerable discussion on the relations between Portugal and the Brazils, and it was decided that a Special Committee of twelve members should be immediately named to discuss the affair of Brazil.

LISBON, MARCH 14.—In the sitting of the Cortes of the 28th Feb., a communication was made of the intelligence brought by the Captain of a brig from Bahia in 66 days, the substance of which was, that all was tranquil there, though there were reasons to believe that the advocates of independence were numerous.

VIENNA, MARCH 14.—We expect here, with the greatest impatience, the arrival of the next post from Constantinople, which will bring letters to the end of February, and may be here in two or three days. There can be no doubt of the inclination of the Emperor Alexander to preserve peace; the extraordinary mission of M. de Tatischeff is a fresh proof of it, whatever reports may have been spread to the contrary.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 12.—His Majesty the King has had a pretty good night. The St. Antony's fire is diminishing, and His Majesty's health continues to improve.

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Six men were convicted at the Assizes of Philipstown on Wednesday, of the murder of the Murphys. Cusack, who was executed for the same offence at the preceding Assizes, had formed the design of cutting out the tongue of Murphy's sister, after she was murdered. The four Keegans and the other two were identified by two boys; they were seen by them actually engaged in firing the house, and perpetrating the crime for which they were convicted. When the awful sentence of the law was passed, they appeared obdurate and unmoved; on quitting the front bar they loudly proclaimed their innocence, and uttered imprecations upon their prosecutors, &c. Since their convictions, however, Patrick Bridle has confessed, that every word sworn to by the two boys was circumstantially correct; he has been respited for three weeks. Thomas Wilson was executed on Wednesday, for the wilful murder of T. Knox, a Westmeath police man, which crime he had perpetrated only on Sunday week; he appeared resigned to his fate; and the only wish he expressed previous to his suffering was, that his remains might be given to his friends.

COUNTY OF MAYO.—In the county of Mayo the Ribbon system is extending. On Monday evening, at the early hour of five o'clock, as Mr. Fair was returning home, and had reached to within five hundred yards of his house, a villain, who lay concealed behind a ditch, took deliberate aim at him, with a double-barrelled gun; the ball passed him, he turned towards the ditch, and the assassin deliberately discharged the other barrel; the second ball, like the first, fortunately missed him.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—On Thursday, Mr. A. Johnston (who is a receiver under the Court of Chancery to a certain property near Mullinshole, jun.) sent out for that purpose, about nine o'clock in the morning, John Egan, John Sheppard, and Maurice Liffitt; on their arrival at Oldis's, at Glengoshee, and in the act of driving some cattle out of his back yard, a shot was fired by some villain from the dwelling-house, which killed Egan on the spot! A party of military apprehended Hugh Loughlin and Patrick Meehan, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

COUNTY OF KERRY.—Mr. Blennerhasset's cottage, at Churchtown, was totally burned by the insurgents, on Monday last.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—On Tuesday night, the house of a tenant to Mr. Nash, was burned by the insurgents at Ballinagary, together with a quantity of wheat, furniture, &c. On Friday night, two tenants, on the estate of Viscount Adair, were hogged in a cruel manner, by some fellows, because they did not conform to General Rock's mandate, in surrendering the arms and day-night, Connor Long, on the lands of Cappanahane, was desired to give up his house.

The Limerick Paper says, tranquillity has been restored to this county, with the exception of the extreme points of it, bounded by the mountains between Abbeyfeale and Newmarket, desperate ruffians who have taken refuge in the inaccessible of those rocky regions, still continue to plunder and terrorize protected people of that desolate district. Thursday, a man had assumed the title of Captain Rock had been taken and sent to prison. He says his name is William Ryan, and that he is a habitant of the parish of Ballinaland, in the County of Limerick.

At the Kerry Sessions, on the 20th inst., William Neill, mas and Patrick Cahill (brothers) were indicted for being concerned in their dwellings within the specified hours. They were found guilty and sentenced to seven years transportation.—John Cain being in a house not his own, after hours, apprehended by Constable and the Rev. James Mahon, was also found guilty, but from his recommendation to mercy.—Darby and Daniel Brosnahan, and Picket, apprehended by the same Magistrates, being found guilty, the houses of other persons, were acquitted.

At the Cork Special Sessions, on the 20th inst. three persons were tried on an indictment under the Whiteboy Act, charged with being disorderly, of whom two were acquitted and one guilty; the latter was sentenced to seven years transportation. A respite has been received by the High Sheriff of the County, 16 unexecuted men of those who were found guilty and sentenced to the late Special Commission.

WATERFORD, MARCH 25.—A young woman, named Margaret, aged about 25 years, with one of her sisters, was sent to their way they saw a fire on the road-side, with seven or eight around it, which on their approach was quenched; both the girls knocked down by the men. One of them ran home to her father, and on her return her sister was found quite dead, with marks of violence on her person. The prevailing opinion was, that the cause of the murder is, that the sisters were suspected of giving information regarding some trees that were cut down.—Within a few miles of Thurles, near Turtulla, on the night of the 14th, some persons burned two houses, nine cows, one ass, and some fowls, the property of Luke Bray, Esq. Mr. Bray had ejected the former tenants from these lands.

## MISCELLANEOUS

There has been some blunder, we believe, about Hume's name, into Brookes's, and we ought in that case to apologise to him. We were not prepared for a coincidence of names, which probably given rise to the calumny. It is most true that Doctor Hume has been admitted a member of Brookes's; but it is, we believe, Brookes's *Dissecting School* in Blenheim-street, and not the St. James's-street, which has the honour of bearing his name in its muster-roll.

SURGEONS and BUTCHERS are excluded by law from the Juries. We do not see why the objection which incapacitates for that duty, should not be equally strong against their other deliberative bodies.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, his Majesty arrived at Palace in Pall Mall, from Brighton.

On Thursday, the King held a Court at his Palace in Pall Mall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. The Right Hon. E. Thornton was presented, on his appointment as a Knight of the Cross of the Order of the Bath. Capt. Bligh, R.N. had an audience of his Majesty, to deliver the Insignia of the Bath, worn by his father, Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh. His Majesty held a Council, at which the Earl of Huntingdon was introduced, and in Governor of Dominica. Col. Wodehouse was sworn in as a tenant of the County of Norfolk. Lord Burghersh and the Lord Derby were sworn in Members of the Privy Council. His Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Lyons, Mr. Peel, the Marquis of Londonderry, Visc. Sidmouth, &c. &c.

Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta will leave Frogmore on Monday, for the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, during the performance of service, was open to the public for the first time since the coronation.

The Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, T. S. Good, is stated, regularly presented a Report for the consideration of other Members on their re-assembling on Monday.

THE ARMY.—Six troops of the 16th Lancers disembarked at the pool on the 23d inst. from Dublin, and marched in two divisions to Romford barracks, where they are expected to arrive on the 11th of April.—A detachment of the 7th Heavy Dragoons, on Monday marched into Hingham and Attleburgh, to remain there in lawless disposition manifested by the recent assemblages of the santry in the destruction of the thrashing machines has caused the 13th regt. of Foot, which was to have embarked for the West Indies this spring, does not embark till the end of the year.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. George Canning was appointed Governor-General of Bengal; and Captain Daniel Ross, of the Marines, was appointed Marine Surveyor in India, in the place of Captain Charles Court, deceased.—The following ships were named, viz. for Madras and Bengal: Astell, to be at anchor April 10 to Gravesend April 14, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 17. For Bengal: Warren Hastings, Winchester, and Dorsetshire, be at anchor April 20, sail to Gravesend April 30, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs June 3. For Bengal: Coldstream, to be at anchor 20, Gravesend on the 30th, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs July 3.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 29.—The election of a Librarian of the University, in the room of the late Dr. Clarke, took place on Tuesday last. The two candidates nominated by the Heads of Houses were the Rev. J. Lodge, M.A. fellow of Magdalen coll., and the Rev. J. Franks, M.A. Chaplain of Trinity coll. At the close of the poll, the majority were for the Rev. J. Lodge, 139, Rev. J. C. Franks, 126. On Friday last the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees: HONORARY DOCTOR IN CIVIL LAW—The Right Hon. Lord St. John's coll.—HONORARY MASTER OF ARTS—Hon. John Henry St. John's, eldest son of Lord Henniker.—MASTER OF ARTS—Dallzell, Esq. Trinity.—BACHELOR IN CIVIL LAW—The Rev. J. Stanfield, Trinity.—The following is a list of Incorporees to the Coll. of Master of Arts:—W. S. Walker and H. Southern, Trin. coll.; Rev. G. M. Cooper; W. M. Praed; the Rev. W. Richardson; Milford, and C. J. Helyar, St. John's coll.; the Rev. C. S. Peter's coll.; J. Cape, Clare-hall; Rev. W. P. Wilkinson, St. J. Holroyd, Cath-hall; J. King, Queen's coll.; E. G. Hall, Jesus coll.; E. J. Ash, Christ coll.

On Thursday, the Recorder made his Report of the prisoners Newgate, convicted of capital offences at the last February Sessions, when Wm. Osborne and Edw. Cochrane, for burglaries, were sent for execution on Tuesday.

A new edition of Mr. Phillips's "History of Cultivated Vegetables," common octavo size, so much desired, will be published to-morrow. In this the object of the Author has been to render the knowledge of Plants useful and useful, not only to Botanists, but to those who have hitherto deemed a difficult and uninteresting science. He has endeavored to ascertain the countries the vegetables now cultivated, are natives, the earliest account of cultivation, and how far they have improved by attention, or derivation from different countries.

The Pleasures of Conversation.—The object of this Poem is to represent assemblies of persons of both sexes at one another's houses for the purpose of discussing such occasional subjects as may be useful and ornamental to it. It is not too true that we have been long deficient in conversational accomplishments, and we must not let some time must yet elapse before the loss of such assemblies can be changed from their present rapidness, common-place affectation to a higher and more intellectual character—to an intercourse will interest the heart, and contribute to enlighten the understanding, and general benefit resulting to rational society from such establishments, is very great.





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# BULL.

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

**SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1822.**

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.



## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Somerrell and Campbell, Edinburgh, wine-merchants.—Pleschell and Co. London.—Jones and Bailey, Chester, auctioneers.—Rushell and Severne, Coleman-street, woolen-factors.—P. and E. Bullock, Reading, linen-draper.—Cooke, sen. and Co. Waltham, bricklayers.—Stonehouse and Rickaby, Scarborough, carpenters.—Horne and Taylor, Queen-street, librarians.—Hirst and Co. Leeds, cloth manufacturers.—Bray and Blinkinsop, London Wall.—Dowrick and Way, London, soap-makers.—Whitehead and Macliff, Philpot-lane, insurance-brokers.—J. and E. Pratt, Loxington Mills, Somersetshire, mealmen.—Smith and Whiteman, Birmingham, engravers.

## BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. EARLE, Church-street, Rotterdam, victualler.—A. JOSEPH, Magdalen-row, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS

T. STANDEN, Lancaster, Slater.—T. BOULTBEE, Lichfield, coal-master.—W. EURNIVAL and J. HARDY, Stratford-upon-Avon, corn-merchants.—J. RICHARDSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-dealer.—W. BAKER, Rew, Devonshire, farmer.—J. WESTBROOK, St. Alban's, farmer.—W. BARTHOLOP, sen. Kingston-upon-Hull, and W. BARTHOLOP, jun. Bradford, woolstaplers.

## DIVIDENDS

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—May 11, T. Sawyer, Ramsgate, chemist.—April 23, T. Lynn, Jerusalem Coffee house, Cornhill.—April 23, C. Shoolbridge, Kensington, draper.—April 23, J. Dobell, Cranbrook, currier.—April 26, S. Holland, Bexhill, coal-merchant.—April 23, J. Richardson, Liverpool, merchant.—April 26, S. Reistrick, Idle, Caverley, Yorkshire, clothier.

## CERTIFICATES.—April 23.

T. Hall, Eagle-street, coach-maker.—J. Boulton, Peterborough, banker.—A. Roper, Gosport, brewer.—J. E. Pownall, Little Chelsea, money-scriver.—J. Wright, Bloomfield Cottage, wine-merchant.—T. Swann, Wardour-street, eating housekeeper.—B. Gardner, Leigh, farmer.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

The House examined the Treasury Messenger and the Secretary of the Excise Board, relative to the delay in making returns to the Orders of the House. Lord George Seymour, one of the Commissioners, was then called in. His Lordship stated, that the Order of the House had been received on the 12th of March, and that directions had been immediately issued to the Exchequer, and to the country correspondents to make the Returns, which required considerable delay and discretion, as there were many shades in the cases, each standing on different grounds, and one general answer would not cover the whole. He had received a letter from the Treasury requesting an explanation, and took blame on himself for not allowing the Secretary to answer, but he had done this in order to prevent any additional delay.

On being asked by EARL GREY whether entries were not made of all the orders sent by the Excise, Lord George Seymour said, that when so many orders were issued to meet the shades of the different cases, the general order only was recorded.

His Lordship having withdrawn, some conversation took place in respect of the delay, when, at the suggestion of the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, Lord George Seymour was called in, when he was thus addressed by the LORD CHANCELLOR:—"Lord George Seymour, I am commanded to acquaint you, that this House expects that in future, all its orders shall be punctually obeyed, and at present dismisses you without any further attendance."

On the motion of the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, it was ordered that copies of the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, on all prosecutions for roasted Wheat, &c. was ordered to be laid before the House.

## TUESDAY.

The Report of the Committee for considering the best mode of collecting church rates was laid on the table.

The Irish Five per Cents. Bill was passed.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the Irish Five per Cents. Bill, the Admiralty Quorum Bill, the Malt Duties Repeal Bill, and the Attorneys and Solicitors Regulation Bill.

LORD ERSKINE presented four Petitions from owners and occupiers of land in various places of the counties of Kent, Wilts, and Gloucester, praying for Agricultural Relief.—The Petitions were read and laid on the table.

The Dublin Fever Hospital, and the Receivers of Stolen Securities Bills were passed.

On the motion of the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, the House adjourned to Thursday the 18th inst.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

GENERAL GASCOYNE presented a petition from Liverpool, praying for the repeal of the Duties on salt. The Hon. Member asked whether Mr. Calcraft intended to bring the subject again forward.

MR. CALCRAFT replied, if Ministers did not propose some measure for the relief of the agriculturists, he should most certainly. But he trusted the tax would be given up next year.

Sir T. Lethbridge, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Davenport, and Sir J. Coffin, considered the tax as oppressive. The petition was then ordered to be printed.

MR. S. WORTLEY presented a petition from certain Owners and Occupiers of Land in the county of Lintithgow, upon the subject of Agricultural Distress. The petitioners proposed for their relief, that £100,000 should be applied in the purchase of corn, in order to create a demand in the markets. They were further of opinion, that no adequate relief could be granted by the reduction of taxation. The Hon. Member expressed his dissatisfaction that the rate of interest had not been lowered by the Bank of England, which would facilitate the circulation of money through the different channels which produced wealth. The rate was higher than at Paris, which was but four per cent, which could not fail to lead to the greatest advantages for the country in which it was circulated.

MR. MANNING defended the Bank from the charge of taking too high a rate of interest. There had been an outcry against the Bank Directors, in which certain official persons had joined, but he was at a loss to know why they were to be held up as usurers and extortioners. Their whole capital of fifteen millions sterling was lent to the country at three per cent, and he was convinced, that to reduce the rate of interest from five to four per cent, would afford no relief whatever.

SIR W. W. WYNN said, he should be glad to hear that the interest on mortgages was to be reduced to 4l. per cent. He wished to know from the Right Hon. Gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) whether any part of the duty was to be taken off on the transfer of mortgages.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was intended to introduce a clause for remitting the *ad valorem* duty on the transfer of mortgages. The principle was, that in future the mortgage might be transferred from one to another by making indorsement on a common deed stamp. This would save the heavy *ad valorem* duty.

MR. HUSKISSON had no hesitation in saying, that if the Bank could be prevailed on to lower the rate of discount, it would tend to lighten the pressure. He did not mean, at the same time, to impute any blame to the Bank for not pursuing this course. When the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Manning) spoke of £150,000, lent to the public at three per cent, it should be recollected that the Bank derived advantages from that contract, which prevented others from availing themselves of similar advantages.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

ALDERMAN WOOD gave notice of a motion for Wednesday, April 24, relative to Ilchester gaol.

MR. GOUGH brought up the Report of the Agricultural Committee. The Hon. Member would not offer any sentiments upon the subject until the Report had been read.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDEERRY suggested, that it would be better to defer the reading of the Report until some future day; and moved that it be taken into further consideration on Monday, the 22d April. It was his intention after it had been read, to propose a practical measure, growing out of the Report.

The Report was then ordered to be read on Monday, the 22d April, and it was also ordered, that it should on that day be taken into further consideration in a Committee of the whole House.

In a Committee on the Colonial Trade Acts, MR. ROBINSON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate our Commercial intercourse. There was at the present moment scarcely any one of our colonies which was not at liberty to carry on commerce with other countries in ships other than British. The Act of 1805, commonly called the Free Port Act, gave this permission as to all parts of America at that time under the dominion of foreign powers. There was nothing to prevent our being supplied with corn, rice, and other commodities, carried in American ships. In fact, it was done almost every day; so that that was done circuitously, which had better be done indirectly. His

object was to simplify the several Acts of Parliament composing the law; and he should propose the repeal of all of them, for the purpose of their being consolidated. These should be introduced into two Bills—one applicable for America and the islands, and the other for Europe and its dependencies. The American Colonies were entitled to much consideration. The steady support of the Mother Country would alone entitle them to it; but in the present case the policy was combined with principle. He should propose certain duties which would prove favourable to the interests of those colonies; but it was not intended to give them a complete monopoly. The Right Hon. Gent. then stated various regulations which he intended to propose in the Bills to accomplish the object of a beneficial intercourse, and moved the Bills to be read a second time. The first Bill to regulate the trade between His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indian Colonies and other places; the second for a Bill to regulate the trade between the West Indian Colonies and other parts, exclusive of America.

MR. WILBERFORCE wished to impress on Government, the expediency of considering in this measure for the relief of the European interests of the West Indian Colonies, that of the slaves. He thought it was absolutely necessary that a registry of slaves should be kept in the Colonies.

MR. BARHAM assured the House, that there was no ground for apprehending any fresh importation of slaves into the British West India Islands. The difficulty of all the proprietors was to know what to do with their slaves. They would be glad to get half the price of the cost of them, and a man must be insane who would at this time import slaves.

After some conversation between Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Baxton, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Evans, &c. The Resolutions were agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, the following grants were made:—To officers of the Court of the Exchequer 7,000l.; to the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Clerks 8,540l.; Professors of the Universities of Oxford, for reading Lectures in the present year 953l.; for expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons 19,653l.; ditto to the officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons 22,000l.; extraordinary charges in the department of the Lord Chamberlain 4,500l.; expenses of certain Colonial services 2,421l.; for Printing Acts of Parliament 17,000l.; for printing votes of the House of Commons 3,500l.; to make good a deficiency in the grant for last year 204l. 15s.; for the relief of American Loyalists 7,500l.; Criminal Lunatics 3,261l.; allowances for Dissenting Ministers, Protestants, Refugees, Clergy, and Laity 7,036l.; for Repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel 1,847l.; Deficiency of Grant for 1820, 20,000l.; Printing Bills, Acts of Parliament 20,000l.; Deficiency of Grant for 1821, 1,231l.; Ditto, ditto, Grant for 1821, Bills of the House of Commons 10,479l.; for Printing in the present Session 3,500l.; Printing the 77th Volume of the Journals 1,750l.

On moving a grant of 40,000l. for Foreign and secret services, MR. HUME thought 15 or 20,000l. was quite sufficient, but the Resolution was agreed to.

The following sums were then moved for:—For the Fee Fund in the Departments of the Treasury, and Secretary of State 72,000l.; for contingent expenses in the Lord Chamberlain's Department 78,741l.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET moved a reduction of 10,000l. making the sum 68,741l. The Committee divided, the numbers were—For the amendment, 19—Against it, 69—Majority, 50.—The Resolution was agreed to.

For Sierra Leone 22,176l. 12s. 10d.; for New South Wales 13,347l. 6s.; for Newfoundland 6,488l. 10s.; for Prince Edward's Island 3,520l. 10s.; for New Brunswick 6,771l. 10s.; for Nova Scotia 14,098l. 17s. 6d.; for Upper Canada 11,992l. 10s.; for Dominica 600l.; for the Bahama's 3,506l.

MR. LUSHINGTON brought in a Bill to amend the Slave Trade Abolition Bill, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 18th of April. The Bill extended only to the regulation of bounties.

## TUESDAY.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT presented three petitions in favour of a remission of the sentence against Mr. Hunt; one from Warwick, the second from Bath, and the third from Heytesbury; and MR. P. MOORE presented two; one from Coventry and the other from Kenilworth, on the same subject.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET presented two petitions in favour of Hunt, one from Stockport, and the other from Liverpool.

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD presented a petition, purporting to be from the Livery of London, complaining of distress generally, of the profligate expenditure of the public money, &c. and praying for a Reform in Parliament.

SIR W. CURTIS informed the House that the meeting consisted of not more than from three to four hundred out of eleven thousand persons, of which that body is constituted; he could not admit, therefore, it was the sentiments of the Livery of London.

MR. T. WILSON entertained similar opinions with the Hon. Bart. MR. ALDERMAN BRYDGES was of the same opinion.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. ABERCROMBY gave notice that he should, soon after the holidays, bring forward an enquiry into the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, respecting the press in Scotland.

The LORD ADVOCATE had always sought inquiry into his conduct; he could not but be glad of any opportunity which might be the means of giving publicity to his justification. All he asked was, that Hon. Members would not allow their minds to be influenced by ex-parte statements.

SIR J. MACINTOSH postponed his motion on the Criminal Law till the 9th of May.

MR. M. URE brought in a Bill for regulating the Rate of Interest on West Indian Securities.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 18th.

MR. LENNARD postponed the motion for the Repeal of the Seditious Meetings Bill till the 15th of May.

MR. C. CALVERT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the 55th of his late Majesty, respecting the assize of Bread, and to reduce its provisions into one Act, and to add new provisions to the same.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

MR. S. WORTLEY moved to refer a petition from Mr. Burgess (praying for compensation for planning an extra post) to the consideration of a Select Committee.

The motion was objected to by Mr. Palmer, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Calcraft, Sir M. Ridley, Mr. Marryatt, &c. &c.—On a division, the numbers were, Ayes, 28—Noes, 36—Majority against it, 8.

MR. HUME postponed his motion respecting the Ionian Islands till the 14th of May.

A Petition was presented by MR. GEORGE BANKES, from Mr. G. R. Welling, Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, complaining that, in disobedience of the express injunctions of a Committee of that House, Sir W. Adams had published part, and made an advertisement upon his evidence given before that Committee, relative to the Ophthalmic Hospital. The petitioner prayed that, in consequence of this, the House would order the evidence taken before that Committee to be printed, or would allow him to print parts of his own, in order to repel the charges of Sir William Adams.

MR. WILMOT said, that when the time came for considering this question, it would far better become them to follow the recommendation of the Committee, as contained in their Report. viz. to consider only what amount of compensation was to be made Sir W. Adams for his four years constant attendance at the Ophthalmic Hospital for the public service. They ought to discourage, rather than encourage, the dispute between the Medical Board and Sir W. Adams; and the less they entered into private quarrels the better.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to, with the exception of three of the Resolutions, which were postponed till after the holidays.

MR. ABERCROMBY gave notice, that, on the 22d April, he would submit the postponed items to the consideration of the House.

MR. W. SMITH gave notice of a motion for the 17th April, the object of which was to alter part of the Liturgy with respect to Unitarian marriages.

The Innkeepers' Bill was passed.

## WEDNESDAY.

MR. CANNING having been frequently asked whether the motion of which he had given notice for the 30th inst. was positive or conditional, tended to bring on that motion on the 30th of April.

MR. J. BENNET presented a petition from certain land-holders in Wiltshire, complaining of agricultural distress. He maintained it was taxation that must depress the power of the farmer to compete with the foreign corn grower. It had been the opinion of those most conversant with the matter, that the landlord ought to have one third of the produce of the land for his rent. But, in consequence of the increase of taxation and the poor rates, it was now impossible to obtain rent at so high a rate. He hoped they would not be sent back amongst their

constituents with the stigma that they had trifled with their duty and turned a deaf ear to their complaints.

MR. ELICE was of opinion that the only purpose that had been answered by the appointment of the Agricultural Committee was, enabling public business to go on without the impediment of all minds. He had looked at the Report of this Committee, and he learned, and the House and the country would be surprised to hear it, that all they had done was to see how far it was possible to raise the price of corn. They had thought only of giving the remunerating price, without considering how the consumer was affected by such a course. They had come to the conclusion, that it was expedient to advance a sum of one million of money upon the warehousing of this unsound grain. This, it must be clear, was not the way to look at the question. It was not what was to be considered—it was what was to be done, that was to be considered—it was what was to be done, that was to be considered. He agreed in the opinion of Ministers, as that the remission of taxes to the full amount of the sinking fund would not give effectual relief. He knew of no relief but the Bill of the Right Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. Peel) and that he could agree to; or reducing the scale of the taxes to a level with the proportionate increased value of money consequent on the war of 1819.

MR. F. LEWIS observed, that the present was not the time for entering into discussion upon the grave matters adverted to by the Member (Mr. Ellice). But as that Hon. Gent. had so strongly adverted upon the conduct of the Committee, of which he had the honour to be a Member, he felt himself called upon to say that he was convinced that neither the House nor the country, when the matter came before them, would be found to agree in the strong expressions that Hon. Gent. As to the other notions of the Hon. Gent. say that it would have been an assumption of power altogether warrantable in the Committee to have attempted to seek out the of remitting taxes—a duty belonging to the House, and which was large, that even with the constant attention it paid to it, it was scarcely able adequately to fulfil. It was not a duty imposed on the Committee; and even had they attempted it they must have failed. He disclaimed, on behalf of the Committee, that it was any part of their duty to examine the matters alluded to by the Hon. Gent. that it had been their object to raise the price of corn in the foreign corn. It was true that some in the Committee had found fault with what they had done on that head. They had only changed the mode of operation of the introduction of foreign corn.

MR. WESTERN agreed with his Hon. Friend (Mr. F. Lewis) that the Committee did not deserve the censure of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Ellice). It was no part of their business to touch upon the question of taxation, nor to go deeply into the causes of the present state of the country. He could not, however, accede to his Hon. Friend opposite, who said the Committee was right in their recommendations to the House, and concurred with them in principle, but not in the means. At that time he must say, that it was not fair to represent the objects of the Committee to be to raise the price of corn. The measure recommended by the Committee was, in his opinion, incompetent to do so, and would only tend to place the farmer in a worse condition than was in before.

MR. RICARDO described the opinions set forth in that Report, the effect of opening the ports when the price of wheat was 4s. 6d. shillings, and exposing the country to the danger of being deluged with any quantity of corn which the foreigner might choose to export. But he contended that there was a departure from sound principle in what was advanced on the subject of countervailing duties, the system there recommended he did not see that any limit could be put to them.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET, alluding to the means of doing with the distresses of the country said, when they had reached the lowest point by doing away that juggle, the Sinking Fund—taxes had been repealed to that amount—if this would not make would say the first creditor in the country must compound, as would not see the Gentlemen of the country robbed of their property and havock made of the farmers' property, without calling for compensation. Though the assertion was a bold one, he had no doubt that he should live to see the day when this would be proposed, when the Noble Lord opposite and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on some plea of expediency, would stand up in that House as advocates of such a measure. This he wished it to be borne in mind that which he would only recommend in the last extremity should deserve to be considered void of common honesty, if he had not first to recommend that every practicable step should be taken to avoid that great, but, as he feared it would prove, inevitable calamity by strictly paying the interest to the last shilling. But when could be done no longer, they must then rest content with paying far as they could go, and the creditor must be satisfied with a portion of his debt, which portion might be endangered by delay. The present report seemed to him only to suggest a raising the price of corn, instead of holding out to the country the prospect of relief as ought to be afforded.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDEERRY could now understand the pursued by the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury. He could not understand why it was thought desirable that, with imperfection they should enter into the discussion of a subject which came before them in no practical shape. But he could now see the object of the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, and he must enter his most sincere protest against the purpose which he had in view, for if he understood him right, he wished to sound the public mind through the ears of the distresses of the agricultural classes, to ascertain if they were disposed to favour that most flagrant deviation from sound principle, well as from common honesty—a breach of faith towards the creditor. Could a British House of Commons sanction such a measure, it would relieve no class in the community, but it would overwhelm all classes with ruin. Any man, who took a rational view of this subject, must know that he was attempting to mislead the public when he represented that the existing distress could be removed by any remission of taxation. He must take this opportunity, after he had been advanced, of stating what he knew the feelings of the country to be on this subject. He would never believe, and he thought he knew its temper well, that the country, under any degree of suffering would so far forget itself as to favour injustice. He would not believe that under any circumstances they would be disposed to break through with the public creditor. The security which the Hon. Gent. offered to offer, in the first instance—by not calling on the public creditor to compound, till the effect of reducing taxes to the amount of the Sinking Fund had been tried, was no security at all. They were giving, by taking such a course, only a brief delay; for the certain consequences of such a step were sufficiently known. The distress caused by the distress of the seasons and the markets; and therefore it was obvious could not be cured by the remission of taxation, though that were pushed to the length of national bankruptcy. At this point there could be no doubt; for if a Parliament could be so degenerate, and a people so destitute of honour and common honesty, as not to start at the idea of such an abandonment of principle, the most sordid calculation would forbid the adoption of such a measure; as the want of protection for all the great interests of the nation, which must be felt in that case, would make it worse than less, and instead of removing the evil, it would only have the effect of largely aggravating that distress, which it was vainly proposed to such means to remedy.

After some observations from Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Calcraft, and Mr. H. Gurney, the petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. C. W. WYNN brought in a Bill for further regulating the elections for the county of York, which was read a first and second time.

DR. PHILLIMORE moved the second reading of the Marriage Amendment Bill, and proposed that the discussion should be taken by the Committee, and ordered to be committed on Friday, the 19th April.

The Report of the Royal Burgh Amendment Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration on the 26th of April.

The Report of the Summary Proceedings Bill was received, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for Monday, the 22d of April.—The House adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th of April.

BRIGHTON, APRIL 3.—The Marquis of Anglesea, Lady Jane Fane and Lord Lauderdale, took leave of His Majesty, and departed for London yesterday. The Duke of Dorset, Lord and Lady Maryborough and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, took leave, and left the Pavilion at town this afternoon.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The Quarter's Revenue is generally made up on the 5th of April; but the 5th falling upon Good Friday the Quarter was made up on Thursday. And we are happy to say that there is an increase of upwards of four hundred thousand upon a comparison with the corresponding Quarter of last year.





## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The DOCTOR LOCKE who was *neglected*, and therefore proved guilty of *Simonaical transactions*, is the worthy personage who was a lime-burner at FARNHAM, and the most ardent friend of the late QUEEN.

VITRUVIUS, upon the New Street, is evidently a disappointed brick-layer; he need not trouble us or himself with any more of his stupid remarks upon subjects which it is evident he does not understand.

DOCTOR BUMPUS on the longevity of Caterpillars is by no means interesting to us, nor would he prove so to our readers; and we think the mode of destroying snails in gardens, which he advises, by giving them strong physic, is too elaborate for general practice. The Doctor is, however, very able, and if he would devote his great talents to something superior, we have no doubt would be a most acquisition to society.

We wish OSBORNE could tell us when the book he speaks of was published.

ARMIGER is informed that all the papers received from PARIS have been examined, but none of those described are amongst them.

IFC. has not read ADAM BLAIR, we advise him to do so immediately; there are parts and passages of it exquisitely beautiful. We have heard rumours of PEN OWEN, but it is not yet out. We do not believe the person C. mentions is the author; it is hardly possible to think in such busy times that he could be—but, as the French say, "nous venons."

One of the patrons of Drury Lane Theatre writes an angry letter, and begs us to "give MR. KEAN 18 duc."—What a thing it is to have sulcious friends!

We have received a very sensible letter upon the HUMBUG said to be about to be practised upon the Renters, by what is called terminating the season of DRURY LANE on Saturday se'nnight. It is a question, which, if the present management have any serious intentions of trying, must indeed be tried. We are quite sure no such imposition can be intended—the Renter and his transferable ticket have a right to admission every night in the season, such season not to be less than two hundred nights. All Theatres are closed in Passion Week, and therefore the hiatus demanded by decency, the laws, and RELIGION itself, of those six nights, does not warrant the Lessee in considering the resumption of his performance on Easter Monday the commencement of a new season. We repeat, we believe that no such mad scheme of shuffling is in contemplation; if it is, we will take every means to prevent its success.

A correspondent who writes about the Quartermaster General's Office and Nihil BENNET, appropriately communicates his observations on foolscap. He is wrong in every thing he has the goodness to say.

The Water-carrier and HUME completely eclipses the mutton-chops. We should be glad if our correspondent on that subject would do what he is kind enough to offer.

"The SURGEON" puts the exclusion from juries upon a wrong ground—he says "a flatteringunction to his soul;" he and his fellows are excluded from a supposed callousness of feeling, and not for the delicate reasons he gives.

MR. GEORGE BOLTON MAINWARING's name in the note of our friend JUSTICE is spelt "Bolting MAINWARING,"—is this a joke?

We do not believe that the marriage is already so far arranged as SMUG says. Surely the widow cannot so soon have forgotten the founder of her fortunes, at least we hope not, for the honour of human nature.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the early part of the week very little business was transacted in the Money Market, and the public securities laboured under considerable depression from the scarcity of money. On Thursday rumours were afloat which mentioned a fall of 3 per cent. in the French Funds, and occasioned the Consols to fall on that day 1 per cent. under the opening price. These reports, however, being proved mere Stock-jobbing concerns, were speedily contradicted, and the Market on Thursday was looking up. The news, however, of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum, and the determination of the Porte for war, which was notified on the Stock Exchange to-day, had the effect of lowering the Funds nearly 1 per cent. from the opening price. The intelligence of the decision of the Turkish Government coming in a more tangible shape than any of those so often-exploded rumours which have infested the market, has occasioned this reduction, as very little doubt is now entertained of the authenticity of the intelligence. Consols for Account opened at 79½ and closed at 78½; for Money they opened at 78½, and closed at 78½.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	India Bonds . . . . .	61 64 pm
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	4 6 pm
3½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	500l. 3 4 pm
4 per Cent. . . . .	Small . . . . .	5 6 pm
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .	Con. for Acc. . . . .	79½ 78½
Long Annuities . . . . .	20 1-16 20l. Omnium . . . . .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . .	87-80	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . .	1585
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-15 3mo. 25-5	
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 68½.			

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.

Shortly, in Three Volumes,

## PEN OWEN.

"Why so! This gallant will command the Sun."—SHAKESPEARE.

Blackwood, Edinburgh; and Cadell and Davies, Strand. This work, whether considered as to the spirit of its dialogues, the interest of its narrative, or the fidelity with which certain political and fashionable portraits are sketched, proves itself to be the production of some person moving in the most active and distinguished circles of public life.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A NEW subject of discontent has been started by the RADICALS in their leading Journal of yesterday, of equal importance in itself with the miseries which cheap meat, cheap bread, cheap beer, a mild winter, a glorious spring, and an increasing revenue cannot fail to bring down upon this wretched country.

The TIMES has discovered that FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS were spent of the Droits of Admiralty for the KING's visit to Ireland, and falls to calculating the number of days the KING dined in that country, the necessary diminution of expence at Brighton, and to vituperating and abusing every body who expressed their feelings of loyalty and affection for His MAJESTY during his visit.

This is the first return the MONARCH meets with for the noble sacrifice of personal convenience he has made to the temporary exigencies of the State. "The KING lived rent-free," says the TIMES, "in Ireland." As if that were a new or extraordinary event; or as if the KING OF ENGLAND were to account to Parliament for the charge of his lodging-money. Oh! these Radicals—these Radicals! the more favor and indulgence they receive, the more insolent and daring they become.

The TIMES concludes by observing, "How much more

effective would the application of this money have been to the purchase of meal and potatoes than this sacrifice of the "fund for a month of loco-motion and a two-days' pageant."

This is the true spirit of revolutionizing. How much better would LORD GROSVENOR's property be spent in keeping five hundred families, than in fattening up one; what a pleasing division the DUKE OF BEDFORD's church lands would make among the Atheists and Philosophers; and what a delicate feast the Protestant poor would make upon the lands and beeves of the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

This is precisely the view these Radicals take, and these the delusive temptations invariably held out. But with all their dingy morality, we would stake our lives, that if we were to observe (truly too) that the money raised by the advertisements of the TIMES would do a great deal more good if distributed to the poor, than if kept to fatten up the Cockney libellers who do that paper, there is not one amongst the whole faction of Printing House-square who would consent to give up his Sunday pleasures of tobacco smoking, queen-cakes, and ale, at the Yorkshire Stingo, to save a score of starvelings, and certainly we have no right to expect that he would.

THE TIMES, on Saturday se'nnight, gave a circumstantial account of the fatal duel which has robbed society of the amiable and excellent SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL, in which it spoke of the BEACON newspaper and MR. NIMMO; upon which we last Sunday remarked that the TIMES talked nonsense and told falsehoods, the paper in question being the SENTINEL, and not the BEACON, and the fellow who betrayed his employers not MR. NIMMO but a MR. BORTHWICK.

To those who remember the letter written in London, dated PARIS, which appeared in the TIMES, and who have read in our paper the detected falsehoods and misrepresentations, ignorances and omissions of that journal, this blunder must appear very unimportant; and the fact of saddling treachery and debt upon one man instead of another, held as nothing by people accustomed to the vulgar mistakes of the Cockney print, which are not less frequent or entertaining than those of its financial editor DR. JOSEPH HUME.

We are well content, provided we are let alone, to permit the Cockney and the Doctor to flounder about in the mud, upon the certainty that the more they struggle the worse they will always make their cases, and the more evident their blunders; but when the TIMES takes upon itself to speak falsehoods which involve JOHN BULL, JOHN BULL is compelled, in justice to himself, to notice them.

The TIMES publishes, on Monday, a letter, written, no doubt, in some alley in the Strand or Blackfriars, dated Scotland, wherein, after a garbled statement of circumstances relative to the unfortunate affair we have alluded to, the public are told that "a close connexion has been made out "between the BEACON, the SENTINEL, and JOHN BULL;" the same power rules them, &c.

Having never seen the SENTINEL, and only once or twice the BEACON, we really are not aware of the merits of those Papers; and have, therefore, no reason for what we are about to declare, farther than to shew the utter groundlessness of every information offered by the TIMES.

The truth is, that from the hour this Paper was established to this moment, we have never, directly or indirectly, had the remotest connection with either the BEACON or the SENTINEL—we are ignorant even of the names of the persons who conduct the latter Paper, and were equally so of those who carried on the former one; and as for the same power governing all three,—the same principles may actuate all three, but there is no power in the British Empire to controul JOHN BULL. We fear no one—we are influenced by no one—we speak as we think—we act as we feel—and are, thank God, free and independent in the fullest and most unqualified sense of the words.

As we have said before, we do not care three straws for MINISTERS—we have no affection for COURTIERs—we hold no communication with them. We love our KING—we love our COUNTRY and its CONSTITUTION—but as for being parties to any league or confederation, or for being fed'd, or taught, or dictated to, we repel the charge with scorn, while, at the same time, we enjoy the false and scandalous assertions of the WHIG and Radical writers; as they are the strongest possible proofs of the justice of our feeling towards them, and of their consummate ignorance, as well as insolence, upon every subject they have the temerity to touch.

THE COURIER of last Monday quoted the greatest part of one of our articles of last Sunday, and had not the grace to acknowledge the obligation. The COURIER has acted in this way before, and it is not the handsomest way of acting certainly; but the COURIER, at all events, keeps a civil tongue in its head, and upon most points we agree. So far we shall not quarrel with it for slyly appropriating our articles to its use; on the contrary, whenever we can be useful to it we shall be very glad; but there is another paper called the PUBLIC LEDGER, which, as we are told, has belaboured poor BULL; vilified, traduced, ridiculed, and would, if it could, have injured him.

Now, certainly, we thought from the pilferings of such a paper as this, we might have been secure; but no,—in Tuesday's PUBLIC LEDGER, as we are informed by a correspondent, (although in one part of the paper we are cut up and abused) appears our article upon the extortion of London brewers, without the smallest observation as to whence it comes. This is precisely what the soldier at the election called "foraging upon the enemy."

THE wise-acres in the city are resolved upon making a game at the ensuing elections of RECORDER and COMMONS. SIR JAMES MACINTOSH is to be opposed to MR. KNOWLYS; but, of course, ineffectually; there can be no doubt that MR. KNOWLYS, although he was not the intimate friend of GERALD the rebel, and although he did not undertake to raise a subscription for that gentleman's family, claims at least equal to those of MACINTOSH upon the affrages of the Aldermen.

The other election being in the Livery will be no less amusing. It is surprising to what extraordinary heights the ambitions of some men soar. MR. DENMAN, who contented himself formerly with being only Solicitor-General to the Queen, now pants for the dignity of civic office in which he may strut and crow about the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, the legal and tolerated associate of Lord Mayors and Sheriffs.

We have heard that his anxiety to obtain this office, which he is canvassing, arises from a desire to emulate VASALI and BERGAMI, who, it will be recollected, were his friends of QUEEN CAROLINE, and COMMON SERJEANTS in the bargain.

THE dullest public meeting we ever heard of took place last week at Lincoln. SIR ROBERT HERON proposed that we should relieve the Lincolnshire farmers by giving GIBRALTAR! and a COLONEL JOHNSTONE, the Member for Boston, made a particularly stupid speech. A person of the name of MAYDWELL repeated some long-winded calculations quite as intelligible, and doubtless as correct, as any of HUMPHREY's, and the meeting dispersed.

Two respectable Tory Members were present; why, we should like to know—such absurd convocations should be countenanced by all people of decent feelings and character.

It is impossible to view the rapid and almost uninterrupted progress of Infidel opinions, through every avenue of the public press, without the keenest apprehensions of their ultimate effects upon the human mind. We speak of Infidelity in the literal, as well as more extended sense of the word; embracing not only apostasy from religious faith, but scepticism upon all points connected with moral restraint, and the higher obligations of social life.

Let it not be supposed, that we are stepping out of our line, or that we affect a philosophical tone, in order to speculate upon remote or contingent results. We consider the subject as public writers, anxious for the public welfare, and resting our hopes of its durability upon those moral principles which have alone distinguished us from all the other nations of Europe—which have taught us to appreciate the blessings of a Constitution in Church and State, which could never have existed, or been matured, but under the direct influence of high-toned morality, and a just sense of what we owe to the mercies of Providence. It is against these that the public sophists of the nineteenth century, first covertly, but now the face of day, array their indefatigable and combined efforts.

We are led to these reflections by the case of LAWRENCE's Lectures, delivered at the COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, decided few days since in Chancery.

Called as public attention has been to these lectures, we cannot but feel considerable surprise and indignation at the conduct of those, who have the controul and management of the institution in question, who permitted their continuance through a course.

A lecturer is in full possession of his audience, and whatever he assumes and lays down is received without question or contradiction; and, however strong and conclusive the opposing arguments may be, they must, from the mode of their expression, come too late to counteract the mischief, which such tenets as those of MR. LAWRENCE cannot fail to do.

MR. RENNELL, the Vicar of KENSINGTON, in his capacity of Christian Advocate in the University of CAMBRIDGE, attacked these very lectures; and his work upon the tendency of the principles and doctrines with which they abound, is, indeed, a most powerful and masterly performance; but we very much doubt whether the antidote ever reached those upon whom the bane had been inevitably suffered to operate for a certain space of time.

The young surgeon's reading naturally lies less amongst books of Divinity than amongst works in his own line; and, therefore, the evil of these lectures is manifold; for, by engrafting upon the pupil's studies, Scepticism, Atheism, and modern Philosophy, he imbibes the poison with his professional knowledge, the farther and more intricate pursuit of which, out of the lecture-room, naturally turns him away from that style of reading, which alone could modify or correct the mischief he cannot fail to encounter whilst in it.

The MORNING CHRONICLE of Tuesday quotes from some Sunday paper (and thereby makes itself a party to) an attack upon MR. RENNELL (who is mistaken by these blunders for his father, and called Doctor,) for his admirable work, in which we have just alluded, and which was written ex-officio in his capacity of Christian Advocate, upon the subject of MR. LAWRENCE's Lectures.

The CHRONICLE, or at least the paragraph it quotes, terms this MR. LAWRENCE "an accomplished physiologist and elegant writer," and calls "obvious, the frantic wickedness of "laying scientific researches under restraint for the sake of "Christianity."

Have we lived to see this printed and published in one paper, and quoted and repeated by another, whose circulation, though confined, still exceeds that of the journal wherein the appalling lines first appeared. Is CHRISTIANITY talked of as a thing to be slighted?—to be laid aside?—to be brought into disre-

pute in our public halls, in the schools of our youth?—Is this part of the system, by which every thing worth possessing is to be undermined?—Can those who were before sceptical longer doubt the *generality* of the efforts to overturn the establishments of religion, and thence to effect the great end of political REVOLUTION?

But the paper speaks of MR. RENNELL's "hue and cry," and the persecution of MR. LAWRENCE, as if MR. RENNELL had really been using thumb-screws or hot pincers to the lecturer. MR. RENNELL persecuted MR. LAWRENCE only inasmuch as the great cause of truth and religion is superior in force and power to the blasphemous ravings of modern philosophy, and the irrational attempts to controvert the word of God himself.

Those who read of MR. RENNELL's persecution will be surprised to find that it consisted only of a book, written in opposition to another book, composed of the same materials, and circulated through the same envied medium—a free press. This book is called a "senseless cry;" yet the paper confesses, that "it has obliged the modest author to discountenance the publication of his lectures."

So that, after all, the persecution turns out to be, an answer and refutation by MR. RENNELL of MR. LAWRENCE's follies and ignorances, so striking and conclusive as to have convinced MR. LAWRENCE himself of his faults, and to have induced him to discountenance his own work.

Some people might be surprised to find political papers taking up this subject so warmly, but those who know how actively, and with what sanguine hopes of success the extended efforts at demoralization are carrying on at this moment, will not be astonished at the variety of methods adopted for effecting it. It is impossible not to perceive how closely religious and political reform are now connected; nor can the aridity with which works of a "modern philosophical" nature, or those which abound in licentiousness, are circulated, have escaped the most cursory observer.

Here it is that the attack upon LAWRENCE galls the Reformers. Through the medium of lectures—of works not promising, not holding forth political principles, or religious scepticisms, which might shock and deter a reader from opening the contagious volume—the abominable doctrines were to be insinuated into the minds of the pupils of a particular branch of science; and it was hoped, by proving MAN to be the creature of nature, and not of GOD, to shake the faith of a whole race of persons, whose subsequent influence over their fellow-creatures would, perhaps, be greater than that of the members of any other profession.

But this is not all. While these graver and better organised attacks are made upon the MEN of the rising generation, let us turn to the insidious arts with which our WOMEN are attacked.

Every body knows that the progress of the French revolution was facilitated by the association of the *other sex*, and that the activity of the *Boudoirs* was soon found to be an overmatch for the vigilance of the *Bureaux*; so here, while the fathers of families are lending their voices to strengthen the clamours for Reform, and pledging themselves upon the hustings to improve upon the institutions of their ancestors, we have only to enter the drawing-rooms or dressing-rooms of their wives and daughters to discover the progress of regeneration under another form, but covering and embracing the self-same principle of self-destruction.

LORD BYRON is to the higher orders what HONE and CARLILE are to the groundlings; his principles are only distinguished from those of his fellow-labourers by being more circuitously laboured under the obscurities of poetry. LORD BYRON's works, like MR. LAWRENCE's, have been refused the protection of the law. We have occasionally pointed out the indecencies of the wanton lyrist, MOORE, but they are merely immoral in a worldly sense, and too flimsy to be mischievous even if they aimed at worse and greater things. But the more serious amalgamation of love and heroism with the principles and practice of outcasts and prostitutes; the artful combination of splendid attributes and awakening interests with the most abandoned dereliction of all social ties, open to our view a scheme of universal subversion, that none but a DEMON can contemplate without horror; and none but a DEMON could suggest with premeditation!

When it is known, at this moment, or certainly within a very short space of time, two adventurers, distinguished only as libellers of their God and their fellow-creatures, are expressly summoned by this Lord to form a league to embody a system more effectually to undermine the peace and morals of the world, it is time to speak out, and to warn our countrymen and countrywomen of what is intended against them. Let every father of a family, not yet infected with the popular frenzy, ask himself what is really meant by REFORM in the political, and REGENERATION in the moral, sense of the terms. Let them go further, and enquire into the policy of supporting a pauper Peer in his degrading pursuits, by suffering his wife and daughters to purchase principles for his profit which strike at the root of happiness in this world, and exclude every hope of it in another!

BYRON, as a poet, would be as ephemeral as a BRUMMEL or a VELOCIPÈDE, but the novelty of broaching blasphemy and amatory licentiousness, and conveying them, through the medium of an hitherto most respectable bookseller, in all the pomp of wove-paper and hotpress, has insinuated them into quarters, where our mothers would have deemed themselves insulted by the imputation of ever having heard them named.

We have alluded to BYRON's as being a parallel case with LAWRENCE's; but however much we may admire certain flashes of talent in the poet, we must admit that the lecturer,

on the score of ability, has greatly the advantage of him; and in so far, we are of opinion, that MR. RENNELL, the present object of Radical attack, deserves well indeed of his country for having so ably taken the dangerous adversary of our happiness at his own weapons, and thus armed, and thus only—driven him from the field.

In a light but very pleasing work, from the pen of a beautiful and ennobled authoress, just published, a nick-name is given to the club in St. James's-street, to which HUME, CREEVEY, LORD SEFTON, FERGUSON, TAYLOR, and Co. belong, which is admirable. Her Ladyship calls it BROOKES'S MENAGERIE! and so, we will venture to say, will every body else from this day forward.

#### POTTER'S POUND—(No. 1.) FOR STRAY WHIGS AND WHIGGERIES.

THE evidence of the new Whigs upon the trial of ARTHUR O'CONNOR, formally recorded in the Court of Kipp's Bench, and detailed in the pages of JOHN BULL on Sunday the 21st of March, must not be dismissed without a more minute and rigid examination. If shortness of memory be really indicative of genius, the people of this country might be reckoned amongst the most illustrious wits in Christendom; but their real friends will not flatter them by such a suggestion; and it is more charitable to impute this oblivious tendency in the character of Englishmen to an honest credulity, which cannot be brought to believe, that men, professing high patriotic principles, and a horror of corruption, are, in fact, only playing a private game and labouring, by every trick and artifice of the most profligate nature, to feather their own nests, and secure power and profit to themselves and their connexions.

Professions—like falsehoods—if left to their own impression upon a community for a certain time, or repeated at stated periods, answer the purpose of the parties concerned, fully as well as if they were actually founded in truth. The appeal is always made before packed Juries, and the cheers of partisans are a sufficient guarantee of its sincerity to the gregarious multitude. Party writers are too much occupied with the topics of the day, to analyze narrowly the bearings of GENERAL PRINCIPLES, and their influence upon the tone and feeling of the country. They apply topical remedies, but the general health of the state is neglected. Thus the Radical corruption, so long and so sedulously infused through an inferior press, has been permitted to invade the whole body of the lower classes, without an attempt to check it—or, at least, without any systematic and therefore effective co-operation against it. JOHN BULL first—and JOHN BULL alone, warring against these principles, and standing upon the broad basis of THE KING and CONSTITUTION, has had the virtue and boldness to probe this festering wound—and Physiologists will all agree that the knowledge of a disease is the half-way house to its cure. As a contagion, it need but be known, to be dreaded and avoided.

The conduct of the new Whigs—that is of the men who were deserted and abandoned by all that was high and dignified among the old Whigs, upon the great question of French Jacobinism—affords in the affair of ARTHUR O'CONNOR a perfect solution, not only of their general principles, but of their particular application in the late extraordinary proceedings respecting the unfortunate Queen.

Things which appear improbable in theory, are not on that account impossible in practice. If, in describing the character of a man, whose education and habits of life qualified him for a rank among the leading persons in society—whose morals were unimpeached by any flagrant act of misconduct in his private relations—and whose integrity as a man of business was unsuspected,—if, in describing such a person, we were to insinuate that he was open to certain influences which we knew would, upon occasion, lead him to the breach of some great moral obligation—to cover a known criminal by arraying his own character on his side—by palliating treason and glossing over conspiracy, we should be justly charged with a defect of charity, and the least sceptical would be disposed to consider the suggestion improbable; and yet, what shall we say to the new Whigs as a faction in the State?—How are we to account for the eager and anxious solicitude of these men, at a moment when the symptoms of a revolutionary crisis were visible in every quarter of the country—to stand forward individually and in a body, to bear testimony to the "honour"—"integrity"—"high-mindedness"—"purity"—"candour"—and "patriotism"—(identified with their own upon oath)—of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, who was known to all England and Ireland to be at the head of the Revolutionary Press—daily urging the people to individual assassination—of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, the acknowledged leader of the Irish Rebels, taken in the very act of leaving the country with his companions, to join the regicide Republicans of France, for the purpose of accompanying them back to his native shores, in order to raise the standard of blood and revolution—of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, among whose baggage was found an Official Address from "the Secret Committee of England"—(the English Directory being already formed upon the model of the French)—to the Executive Directory of the French Republic, laying open the organized plan of massacre and revolution, and claiming the fulfilment of their promise to carry the sanguinary scheme into full effect?

What shall we say—what must we think of these Whigs? Could it be believed, did not the record of the trial render it an unquestioned and unquestionable monument of political profligacy, that such men could voluntarily come forward, with the evidence of their senses, and with the evidence produced on the trial before them, to swear solemnly that the

principles of this rebel "were as patriotic and constitutional as their own, and to avow their unhesitating conviction of his INNOCENCE?"

Let us, however, look a little more into the details of this most marvellous transaction. That illustrious Whig, MR. BARRISTER ERSKINE, (now a Lord, for honours are only contemned whilst out of reach) declined to act as counsel for this MR. A. O'CONNOR, purposely and avowedly in order the better to qualify himself as a witness in his favour! He was compelled, however, to admit that he had been his chamber counsel, and in that capacity had strongly urged the man, whose innocence he was about to testify, to run away, and voluntarily to abandon his country. Had "importuned him (to use his own words) to get out of it, in any way he could." Curious advice, it must be admitted, to an innocent, patriotic, and high-minded gentleman, whose opinions were precisely and intrinsically the same as those of his legal friend and adviser; which latter "had never any reason to think that his principles differed from his own, as well on public as on private subjects." There is nothing like it but the recent evidence of MR. KEPPEL CRAVEN, who recommended the QUEEN not to suffer her footman to follow her as footmen generally do, lest it should give occasion to scandal, although he was himself content to sit down at table with the same footman, and afterwards to serve under him as his Vice or representative!

But my LORD ERSKINE was not content to speak merely of MR. O'CONNOR's innocence; his Lordship, charmed with his own eloquence, outstripped the dull system of legal interrogatory, and volunteered a delineation of the Rebel's character. "He was," he said, after stating the intimacy subsisting between the criminal, himself, and his Whig partisans, "possessed of the best character that any man could possess: he was a man of the strictest honour and integrity, and one who had made the greatest sacrifices to what he thought was right. If there appeared any prominent feature more than another in his character, it was a noble-mindedness, and a high spirit of honour!!! He knew him to have been in the constant practice of professing not only a regard, but admiration and enthusiasm for the persons whom HE (MR. ERSKINE) ASSOCIATED WITH."

I need not observe that the allusion is to the new Whigs; (separated and alienated from the Constitutional Whigs); and powerfully as the learned Advocate urges this enthusiasm in proof of MR. O'CONNOR's "high-mindedness, and his high spirit of honour," there would be little room to question the truth and reality of such a sympathy had not his friend and client disavowed it in a PUBLIC DOCUMENT! for nothing could be more natural, in the ordinary march of human passions and prejudices, than that a man, who was in actual treaty with the French Republic for the establishment of a similar regicide Republic upon the ruins of the British Monarchy, should hail the fellowship of those illustrious patriots who were (consciously or blunderingly, is not the question here,) paving the way for its superstructure, by toasting, at Tavern revels, "OUR SOVEREIGN, THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE!" and urging forward, by every possible incitement, from the hustings and the press, THE NEW SOVEREIGN to resume the rights, which, they were told, had been usurped by ONE who had no claim to them.

I ought to beg pardon of any reader for offering a comment upon a text so clear and obvious to the most ordinary comprehension; but the fact is, the new Whigs (I mention it with regret, as an awful sign of the times,) have so enveloped themselves in sophistry and delusion—and so sedulously laboured to involve all, whom discontent or disappointment brings within their vortex in the same "mystification," that the plainest inferences are rejected from facts in themselves not even attempted to be denied. Thus insults are offered to the Throne, and they are strenuously affirmed to be the result of loyalty—personal obloquy has been daringly cast upon the Sovereign, and the parties offending, call themselves the especial and jealous admirers of their King! In short, they substitute PARTY for PRINCIPLE, and reconcile every aberration (which in private life would stagger the least scrupulous,) by supposing the obligations of the one, a sufficient plea for every breach of the other. But I must postpone my further observations to a future day.

PAUL POTTER.

\* MR. ERSKINE'S evidence.

† Parliamentary declaimers have been the bane of the people.—They have wished to raise themselves on our shoulders, and want only their share in the NATIONAL PLUNDER. It is, therefore, the interest both of them and the Government to continue the delusion, but they have at length pulled off their disguise, and the very men who, under the semblance of moderate reform, only wished to climb into power, are now willing to fall into the ranks of the people. Yes, they have fallen into the ranks, and there they must for ever remain—"for Englishmen can never more place confidence in them."—Extract from official communication of the "Secret Committee of England, to the Executive Directory of France." This is the Radical judgment officially pronounced, on the time-serving Whigs, and admitted by LORD JOHN RUSSELL. Will it be believed in after times, when Britons appeal to England sober from England drunk, that men of rank, family, and education, could condescend to the degradation of uniting and acting upon such principles—or will they believe, that one honest, unbiassed mind in the country could be found to uphold them if they did?—The document, it is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, was found upon Quigly, (who was hanged for it), the companion of his fight, and the tool of Arthur O'Connor, who was unquestionably the author of it.

‡ The friends of LORD FITZWILLIAM appear to have forgotten that his Lordship acknowledged the justice and propriety of removing a Lord Lieutenant from his post of honour and confidence, for supporting Democratic principles or opinions hostile to the Throne, since his Lordship cheerfully accepted the office upon the expulsion of the late DUKE OF NORFOLK for playing the very game, in which, in more advanced life, his Lordship has thought proper to take a hand!



A Correspondent informs us, that Vyse of Ludgate-street is vending horn Hats of the new fabric, upon the same cheap principles as the celebrated Messrs. Todd and Co. to the terror of the Trade, and the London Leather Merchants.

**THE WAY TO PRESERVE HEALTH, INVIGORATE A DELICATE CONSTITUTION, AND ATTAIN AN ADVANCED AGE;** together with a Treatise on Domestic Medicine divested of Professional Terms, and pointing out the nature and treatment of the Diseases incidental to Men, Women, and Children, both Cold and Warm Climates; with appropriate Prescriptions, and Analyses, and the doses of Medicines suitable to different ages, including likewise Rules for preventing the extension of infectious disorders, and for enabling Europeans who go to the West Indies or Jamaica, to escape an attack of the Yellow Fever.—By ROBERT THOMAS, M.D. Author of the Modern Practice of Physic, and an Honorary Member of the Literary, Philosophical, and Historical Societies of New York.—Printed for T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet-street, London.

This is fair to all parties; it puts the little theatre upon the same grounds as those on which Mr. FOOTES stood; and as, of course, the proprietors of the theatre will give their houses their benefits during the month in which the winter houses are open, they will have three clear months, in which we may see good and favourite actors, and not be pestered with the childish experiments of finding merit at Dunstable, or producing genius from the fens of Lincolnshire.

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## LATEST NEWS.

We have noticed in another part of our paper the Divan solemnly assembled on the 28th of February, to take into consideration the Note of the Ambassadors. The result was a reply transmitted to the Ambassadors, which was not so favourable to peace as was expected. The reply was discussed in a Grand Divan or Council of State, at which were present the Viziers, the Cadis of Rumelia and Anatolia, the Commandants of the Janissary Corps, the Learned Doctors, and the Muftis. Repeated interviews took place between Lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, which terminated abruptly; and, on the 3d inst. a note was delivered to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, in Turkish manuscript, with a French translation, of which the following were some of the charges against Russia:—It would be desirable that the above-mentioned Ambassadors would make known to their Courts the subjects of complaint which the Porte has against the Muscovites, viz.—That the Russian Consuls, chosen from the Greek nation, thinking themselves secure under their Barat (or Russian letter of neutralization) have openly taken part in the plots which have been concerted at Smyrna, and in the isles of the Archipelago, to insurrectionize the Rajahs (subjects of the Porte); that a Russian ship, laden with arms and ammunition, has been seized in the Gulf of Smyrna, when on the point of sailing for Isparta; that the merchants of Odessa sent to the Greek Insurgents money and corn, supplies of which were seized in the strait of the Bosphorus; that Alex. Ypsilanti, styling himself the 'Agent of Russia,' and attired in Russian uniform, came to Bucharest, at the head of a troop composed of Greeks and Russians, seized the public coffers, put to death the Mussulman merchants established in Wallachia, and posted proclamations, exciting the subjects of the Porte to insurrection, and promising them the aid of Russia, &c. It concludes thus: "Finally, it is not for the Porte to send Commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate peace—she is not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations—and if the Muscovite armies shall begin hostilities, she has taken measures to repel them."

**THE KING'S LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM.**—The King will hold a Levee on the 19th inst. On the 23d inst. His Majesty will hold a Drawing-room, for the first time this season, which will be considered a Grand Gala day, it being for the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, when the Members of the different Orders will be required to appear in their Collars, &c.

On Good Friday, the Dean of Westminster preached before the Nobility at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

**Advertisement.**—An advertisement appeared in our last paper, signed a "Prudent Man," and directed against the Norwich Union Insurance Society, for which we take the earliest opportunity of expressing our unfeigned regret. We have always held it to be a sacred principle, in the management of our paper, in no case to insert any thing that can either wound the feelings or hurt the interest of any individual, and it has been accordingly a standing rule, often and anxiously enforced, that all advertisements, which contained matter in the least degree doubtful in its tendency, should be submitted to the Editor, as it is impossible that he can render over all the matter previous to its appearance in the paper. By some unaccountable mistake this rule was not, in the present instance, complied with, and the advertisement in question having got insertion unawares, was not observed until it was too late to remedy the evil. We can only repeat, that this mistake has occasioned the most unexpressed vexation, and that we are anxious to make any reparation that may still be in our power. *Caledonian Mercury, March 29, 1822.*—We most cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Editor of the Caledonian Mercury, and for ourselves, we had no hesitation in giving publicity to the article, for we entertained the certain conviction that any calumnious charge would be satisfactorily resisted the moment it met the eye of the Directors of the Norwich Union Office. It may be expected from us, at the present moment, to take some notice of the controversy carrying on between the two rival Offices, (Norwich Union and County) situated as we are in the immediate vicinity of one of them, and having personal knowledge of the characters of the gentlemen at the head of the Norwich Union Societies. We feel it imperative on us, then, to state, that the honour and probity of those gentlemen is too well known to allow for a moment to be questioned the rectitude of their proceedings, in respect to the assailed Societies. We must condemn, in the strongest terms, the tactic of a rival Office, in disseminating the most unjust insinuations, under the shelter of an anonymous signature, and we are glad to see that the attack has been met by our fellow townsmen, in an open and dignified way, by a plain statement under the signatures of all the Directors. We must confess, that, for the honour of our native city, we are proud of having two such noble Establishments as the Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance Societies within our walls, and we heartily wish them a long career of that prosperity which they have so pre-eminently enjoyed. *Norwich Mercury, April 6, 1822.*

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Just published, price 5s. 6d. sewed, the Fourth Edition, in which useful Extracts from the late Vestry Act are incorporated, of **THE CHURCHWARDEN'S AND OVERSEER'S GUIDE AND DIRECTOR**, written and arranged for the use of Parish Officers, and others, desirous of acquiring Parochial Information; on an entirely new system, in which every branch of Parish Business, and other matters relating thereto, and the various Duties of Parish Officers, are familiarly and minutely explained.—By J. ASHDOWNE, Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane. Also, by the same Author, **THE PARISH OFFICER'S ALPHABETICAL REGISTER**, shewing the names of Paupers receiving occasional or permanent Parochial Relief, whether residing in their own Parishes or elsewhere, price 2s. 6d. sewed.

## DR. SYMMONDS'S LIFE OF MILTON.

Just published, in 8vo. price 14s. boards, the New Edition of **THE LIFE OF JOHN MILTON**,—By CHARLES SYMMONDS, D.D. late of Jesus College, Oxford. Third Edition, with considerable Alterations and Improvements.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane. "We cannot better conclude our account of Milton than in the words of his liberal and eloquent biographer, Dr. Symonds, to whose work we have already acknowledged our obligations, and to which we earnestly refer the readers of the new Cyclopædia, in order that they may see how much more is recorded of our illustrious countryman, than can possibly be expressed in this article."—*Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXIII.*

**DISTRESSED STATE OF IRELAND.**—The Public are respectfully informed that the very distressed state of the Sister Kingdom, has afforded the advertiser an opportunity of offering to them upwards of Two Thousand pieces of IRISH LINEN of the most beautiful and durable fabric for family use, so much under the regular prices that such an opportunity of purchasing cheap Linens may never again occur. To each piece the lowest price is affixed, from which no abatement can possibly be made. Also a very large choice of Irish Piques upon the same low terms. French Cambrics of a beautiful texture at prices greatly reduced. Coloured striped Muslin dresses—3s. 9d.; also very superb Brocade dresses 5s. 8d.; white Muslin ditto, with three rows of lace 6s. 6d. to 15s.; fine Jaconets very superior 10s. 6d.; a piece; French Cambric handkerchiefs 15s. a dozen; curiously dyed 21s.; Flemish worked Cambric handkerchiefs so low as 12s. a dozen. Purchasers of Linens above five pounds will receive a discount of 5 per Cent.—New Establishment, Armstrong and Allenby, 22, Oxford-street, next door to Miles's Furniture Warehouse.

## THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Just published, in a pocket volume, 6s. 6d. half-bound, **THE CONVERSATIONAL PRECEPTOR, in FRENCH and ENGLISH**, consisting of Useful Phrases, arranged under distinct heads, on a new and more simple plan than any hitherto attempted, by J. L. MABIRE, of Paris, Professor of Languages. To which are added, AMUSING DIALOGUES on various subjects of general interest.—By M. LEBLANC.—London: Printed for Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand.

On Monday, the 8th of April, will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. **A COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE MINERAL and METALLURGICAL GEOLOGIES.**—By GRANVILLE PENN, Esq. Also, by the same Author, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s. **AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRIMARY ARGUMENT OF the ILIAD of HOMER**; in which the Unity of that Argument is demonstrated, against the Objections of Heyne and Wolfe.—Printed for Ogle, Duncan, and Co. London; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and M. Ogle, Glasgow.

Just published, by James Cawthorne, Cockspur-street, price 3s. 6d. **REVOLUTIONARY CAUSES**, with a brief Notice of some late Publications; and a Postscript, containing strictures on "Cain," &c.—Where also may be had, a few remaining copies of **HOBHOUSE'S ALBANIA, and OTHER PROVINCES OF TURKEY in EUROPE and ASIA**, 2 vols. 4to. Second Edition, 51. 5s. boards.

**THE GREATEST DISCOVERY EVER KNOWN IN THE ART OF HAT-MAKING.**—LLOYD and Co. 71, Strand, opposite the Adelphi Theatre, and 92, Newgate-street, are manufacturing BEAVER HATS, The finest and most beautiful ever seen, which no rain can possibly injure. This advantage must give them a decided preference over all others; they are also light and pleasant on the head, nor will they become soft, or spot in any weather or climate; their colour is particularly rich, and will last twice as long as those made on the old principle. Money price from 25s. to 27s. in upwards of 100 different shapes—all by the Original Inventor.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

CERTAIN anonymous letters, and other publications, having been lately inserted in the newspapers of this kingdom, which are intended to injure the NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, the Board of Directors have determined to lay before the public a plain statement of the change which has taken place in the principle of the Society, in addition to that general information which they have already given through their Agents, as well as by means of advertisements, and by circulars.

The principle of the Norwich Union Fire Office was for many years that of mutual guarantee amongst the parties insured, and although the concern might have continued longer upon that principle, it was liable to difficulties from having no fixed Capital; the Directors felt this objection, and were glad to embrace an opportunity that lately offered of fortifying the Society against great and extraordinary losses, by a large subscribed Capital. As the premiums in hand at the time this change was effected belonged exclusively to the insured, they were not mixed with the new subscriptions, and are now in a course of repayment to the parties insured, agreeably to the provisions of the former constitution of the Society. The subscription now entered into by as opulent proprietors amounts to 550,000l. and the advantages reserved to the parties insured under the new constitution are these—

I. That they are free from all risk or responsibility for each others losses.

II. That they receive back three parts out of five of the surplus premiums and savings of the Society.

III. That this return is made at the end of three years, and is not withheld from persons who remain insured, only for one or two years, nor from those who have had claims for losses.

This is the general outline of the principle; and with regard to the plan, there are Boards of Management in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and local Committees in other Cities and Towns throughout the united kingdom, appointed for the purpose of assisting the Directors in the prompt investigation and settlement of claims for losses.—The Agents of the establishment were instructed to take every means of explaining the alterations which had been made in the principle of the Society, and the most unequivocal testimonies of their being cordially approved by the insured, were soon received from all parts of the kingdom.

A feeble attempt to prevent the new principle from being acted upon, was made by four individuals in London, who applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction against the Directors, on the ground that they had misapplied the funds and property of the insured; but this charge being unsupported by any evidence, and completely disproved on oath, the Lord Chancellor dismissed the application with costs; at the same time observing, that he was quite sure the addition of a capital of 550,000l. must be a prodigious improvement.

The Board of Directors of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society have only to add, that they are desirous the public should know the whole of their proceedings, as regards the management and general conduct of this establishment, that they court every enquiry, and are open to every investigation.—Disposed as they are to act with a liberal and friendly feeling towards other offices, they lament to observe that one Fire Office (the County) has lately departed from that fair and liberal course which should mark the conduct of all public bodies.

In proof of the general confidence placed in the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, the Board of Directors refer the public to the annexed statement of Duties.

For the Year 1820.....£41,554. 3s. 9d.  
For the Year 1821.....56,625. 9s. 3d.  
For the last Quarter.....18,470. 15s. 4d.

(Signed) Jeremiah Ives, President—John Browne, Vice-President.  
Edward T. Booth, John Harvey, J. W. Robberds  
Thomas S. Day, William Herring, W. Simpson  
Hammond Fisk, John S. Patterson, Samuel Stone.

Board-Room, April 2, 1822.

**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
CAPITAL £550,000.

The Most Noble the Duke of Beaufort  
The Most Noble the Duke of Argyll  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Craven  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Orford  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford

Hon. Col. Wodehouse, M.P. Lieut. of the County  
Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.  
Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P.

President—Jeremiah Ives, Esq. Banker.  
Vice-President—John Brown, Esq. Alderman.  
E. T. Booth, Esq. Alderman  
T. S. Day, Esq. Alderman  
Hammond Fisk, Esq.  
John Harvey, Esq. Alderman  
William Herring, Esq. Alderman

The Parties insured in this Institution are free from all responsibility, and will receive back Three-fifths of the Surplus Premiums at the end of three or five years.—The Rates are the same as at other Offices.

Statement of Duty paid for the last Two Years:—1820, £41,554. 3s. 9d.; 1821, £56,625. 9s. 3d. Since the commencement of the present year, there has been a further increase of above Three Millions.

**LIFE SOCIETY.**—Capital £500,000. The rapid progress of this Society (which is entirely distinct from the Fire Office), is evidenced by the amount of its premiums, which, at the undermentioned periods, stood as follows:—

Year ending at March, 1815.....£33,441 5 11  
Year ending at March, 1818.....56,226 8 9  
Year ending at June, 1821.....99,220 16 7

In the last twelve months upwards of 800 Policies were issued for Insurances exceeding £600,000.

An inviolable advertisement, issued by the Managing Director of the County Fire Office, and headed "Dissolution of the Norwich Union Society," &c. having been inserted in several newspapers, the Agents of the Norwich Union Office refer their friends to the Facts regarding that Establishment, stated in the annexed address of the Board of Directors, as a sufficient reply to the malignant insinuations of its adversaries.—N.B. The Directors of the Norwich Union Society, for mutual Insurance against Loss by Fire, have repaid to the Members, as dividends of profit, sums amounting to nearly £100,000, and to upwards of 3,000 Claimants for Loss by Fire, above £300,000.—April 2, 1822.

**EXTRACT from the RETURNS OF DUTY** paid by the undermentioned FIRE OFFICES, at the Stamp-Office in London, for the Years ending Christmas 1821 and 1820, and shewing the Increase and Decrease:—

	Duty paid in 1821.		Duty paid in 1820.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Sun Phoenix	117,047	9 7	117,753	0 0	—	—	2705	10 5
NORWICH UNION	67,695	4 7	68,736	9 0	—	—	1041	4 5
Royal Exchange	36,625	9 3	41,554	3 9	15,071	5 6	—	—
County	52,112	1 11	52,104	7 8	7	14 3	—	—
Imperial	37,520	3 11	36,135	9 3	1384	14 7	—	—
Globe	35,218	5 5	36,260	9 2	—	—	—	—
Atlas	28,556	17 0	29,252	4 9	304	12 3	—	—
Albion	16,045	16 7	14,756	9 3	1259	7 4	—	—
Edgar	15,617	9 4	16,696	4 11	—	—	60	15 7
Union (Cornhill)	15,428	19 11	13,926	3 3	1502	15 8	394	2 5
Hand-in-Hand	14,538	4 0	14,306	0 10	232	4 2	—	—
Westminster	14,529	5 9	15,196	16 11	—	—	667	11 2
British	14,224	16 9	17,180	3 6	—	—	2955	6 9
Hope	13,985	12 3	14,417	17 4	—	—	421	5 1
London	8649	4 1	9,256	8 8	—	—	601	4 7

**SELLING OFF.**—Vale's Tonbridge Ware and Toy Rooms, 62, Fleet-street, corner of Bouverie-street.—W. Vale respectfully informs the Public, that, as he is retiring from business, his extensive STOCK of TONBRIDGE WARE, White Wood Articles for Ladies' own Painting, Toys, and Fancy Goods generally, are now SELLING OFF, under the manufacturer's prices. The premises, 30 feet front, and 60 feet deep, established upwards of 30 years, to be Let on Lease for 21 years.

## NEW and INTERESTING PUBLICATION.—In the press, and speedily published, the Fourth Edition of

**THE NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE OF the BONASSI.**—Amongst the latest visitors to 287, Strand, the Proprietor has been numerous Ladies of Distinction, who, with the younger branches of their families, have been very solicitous to be put in possession of every particular to this extraordinary creature. The body of information he is enabled to give to the public will be found highly interesting, and from the kindness of the first scholars of England, who have honoured his exhibition with their presence, many facts are adduced that place the character of this "Natural History" in a much stronger light than he has even hitherto borne, and there is not the least doubt but that every day he exists must add to his celebrity, and he will increase in fame and attraction till time shall be no more. The pamphlet sold only at the Exhibition, 287, Strand.

No connexion with Exeter Change.

**SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.**—Sewell and Cross announce that they solicit the inspection of Ladies who are about purchasing their Dresses, Rich, plain, and striped Bourns, Gros de Naples, India Taffetas, and Laventines in every choice and fashionable colour; rich plain Silks, 2s. 2d. per yard; 300 Pieces of Rich Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Ducaes, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; 500 Pieces of Rich Laventines, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; colour in Persian Silks for Linings, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; about 60 Pieces of Silk Gauzes, 11d. to 1s.; Do. Opera Netts for Evening Dresses in every colour, 1s. 9d.; the best yard-wide Silks, a fashionable article for Morning Dresses, 2s. 4d. Pieces of Norwich Bombazines, beginning at 1s. a beautiful article, 1s. 3d. worth 2s.; 60 Bales of India Long (valuable curiosity, got up entirely free from Dress, measuring 25 yards, 16s. 6d. a beautiful fine article in real Madras Cloth, 25 yards, for 20s. To Ladies Gentlemen who are going abroad, especially to hot climates, will find an article truly worth their attention.—Scotch Manufacture—as one of our Agents have just returned from the Scotch Markets, they solicit the attention of their immense Stock of Muslins, being decidedly cheaper than any other House in London can offer them; all-wide Cambric Muslins, containing 6s. the piece; Do. fine, 8s. 9d.; a beautiful article, 11s. 6d. worth 20s. worth half price; all-wide Jaconets and India Muslins equally cheap; 500 Pieces of India Book Muslins, yard and half wide, suitable for Ball and Party Dresses, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; Rich Flounced Robes, 12s.; Do. the most superb party dresses to 20s.; 60 Dozen of Hambro Cambric Handkerchiefs, a great bargain, 10 dozen, 10d. each Handkerchief; 300 Boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 24s. the dozen, a Discount of 5 per Cent. allowed to wholesale buyers, chasing an entire Box, which contains 25 dozen; 1,000 Pieces of French Cloth, 3 quarters wide, 6d. per yard; Real Damask Table Cloth and Napery, nearly half price, purchased only a fortnight since of an Insolvent manufacturer, a great variety of French Cambrics, decidedly cheaper than ever imported into this country at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Fritch-street, Corner of Soho-square, and Cannon-street, Manchester.—N. B. It is particularly wished that Ladies will bring the Advertisement with them, that they may satisfaction to themselves have the goods advertised, as the unpleasant frequently adopted in the west part of London of advertising goods they produce, which S. and C. are determined not to imitate.

**COLONIAL COFFEE ESTABLISHMENT and TEA HOUSE.** No. 16, Fenchurch-street.—AMBROSE TWEED begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to sell the best West India COFFEES, and every description of TEA, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms for ready money, viz.

TEA.....Congou, 5s. 4d. per lb. Bloom.....8s. to 9s. per lb.  
Congou, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. Twankay.....8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.  
Souchong, 7s. to 10s. Hyson.....8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

COFFEE.....Plantation, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.—Dutch, 3s. and 3s. 2d.

Orders from the country forwarded without delay. Captains of the Proprietors of Taverns, Inns, and Breakfast Houses are supplied with advantageous terms.—16, Fenchurch-street.

**BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES,** upon the principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to the public against the use of improper spectacles, as their effects prove instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitting and anxious study which Bradberry has paid to his glasses for upwards of thirty years, has called for most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability, had only at 28, Holles street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to.—Price from 3s. 2d. Oxford-street.

**EXTRACT of a LETTER from LORD BARON DE SELWYN.**—Sir, I beg you will forward, in one of the first ships for India, addressed to Mrs. H. Frid, Lawack, and Koch, at Altona, to be forwarded to Baron de Selby, two Boxes of your PATENT VIOLET SOAP, with this in each, and eight of your Shaving Cakes, for which I send you an order. Messrs. Wright and Co. Bankers, beg you will not fail sending, being well having been in the habit of using your Soap nearly thirty years, with great satisfaction.—I am, Sir, your very humble Servant, (Signed) Selwyn, near Oldenburg, in Holstein.

stein, near Hamburg Packet.

To Mr. J. B. Hall, Chemical Laboratory, No. 28, Hadow street, Burton Crescent, London, per Cuxhaven. As a convincing proof of the superiority of the Patent Violet Soap, for washing and shaving soap, it is yet considered an article worth almost every shop where Perfumery is sold, and in the most conspicuous exhibited Violet Soap. As a mark of distinction the genuine is marked "Hall's Patent Violet Soap." His address and signature, in his writing, is on the outside wrapper, and should be asked for in his name sold by Messrs. Smith and Nephew, 117, New Bond-street, and the most able dealers in Perfumery in town and country, in squares at 2s. 6d. and by the Patentee, at the Laboratory, where the smallest order will be forwarded and warranted to arrive safe in any part of the kingdom. Shells 2s. 6d. and in boxes, 4s. 6d.

## LONDON MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY, April 3.** The Wheat trade has been dull to-day, and though the parcels that appeared were taken off on much the same terms Monday, the middling and ordinary sorts meet a very heavy reduction of about 1s. per quarter. Fine Barley remains steady, but the coarse ordinary sorts can only be got off at lower value, and Beans and Pease support Monday's prices, and Oats sold freely, as our market will not be open for business next day. Good Friday.

**RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN,** on board Ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (new).....32s. 36s.	Maple.....42s. 48s.
Essex White (new).....35s. 44s.	Boilers.....50s. 54s.
Essex Old.....35s. 44s.	Small Beans.....50s. 54s.
Superfine.....55s. 56s.	Old Beans (new).....50s. 54s.
Old.....55s. 56s.	Tick Beans.....50s. 54s.
Rye.....25s. 26s.	Feed Oats.....15s. 18s.
Barley.....15s. 18s.	Poland ditto.....20s. 22s.
Superfine.....20s. 22s.	Fine.....20s. 22s.
Malt.....43s. 49s.	Potatoes ditto.....50s. 52s.
Fine.....50s. 52s.	Fine.....20s. 22s.
Hog Pease.....20s. 22s.	

**THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN,** as weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns of England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 6th of April, calculated as follows:—

Wheat, 45s 1d—Barley, 19s 1d—Oats, 16s 1d—Rye, 17s 7d—Beans, 5s 6d—Pease, 23s 6d.

**PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.**

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
3 per Cent. Consols.....	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
3½ per Cent. Consols.....	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Consols for Account.....	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
4 per Cent. Consols.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
5 per Cent. Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Long Annuities.....	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds.....	61 p	63 p	62 p	63 p	63 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p
Ditto, 2½d.....	—	—	—	—	—
Omnium.....	—	—	—	—	—

**BIRTHS.** On Friday, the 5th inst. at his house in Bolton street, the Lady of Thos. Knox, M.P. for Dunannon, of a daughter. On the same day, at Viscount Northland's, in Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady of the Hon. Capt. Knox, R.N. of a daughter.

**MARRIED.** At St. Pancras Church, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rudge, William phene, Esquire, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-Inn, to Miss Mary Ann eldest daughter of Mrs. Shaw, of Burton Crescent.

**DIED.** On the 25th ult. at Chelsea, aged 22, John Edward, fifth son of the Thos. Scott, of Watton Green, Norfolk. On Saturday, Francis Brabazon Wallace, Esq. youngest son of Mr. Wallace, Esq. of Waterford, Ireland. On Saturday, suddenly, of convulsions, Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. Forster, Esq. of Hackney.

**LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKEL, No. 11 JOHN'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET.** only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.

# BULL.

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

**SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1822.**

**Price 7d.**

**W**ANTS a Situation, either as **NURSERY-MAID** or **HOUSE-MAID** in a Gentleman's Family, a steady Person about 30, used to Children and Confinement, with an unexceptionable Character from a Family of Rank, with whom she last lived, and who are in Town.—Apply, post-paid, Z. Z. No. 1, King-street, Westminster.

usually, a Silver, or a Gold Mine. Foot-paths or Bye-roads—Distances of Posts—Boundaries of Gold and Silver Mines—Boundaries of Provinces—also signs of Quarries and Mines of Gold and Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, Tin, Quicksilver, and Red Lead; Fountains and Springs, Alum and Antimony, Sulphur—Mineral Salt and Mineral Springs, Marble, and other Stones, Coal, Hot Springs, Cold Springs, &c. &c. The Position of the City of Geneva on the North, and Marshes, and the Position of the Lake of Geneva on the West; forming the most comprehensive Map that has ever appeared. Dedicated to the Emperor of Austria. By J. A. ORSIZAZZI. The size of the Map is 46 inches by 27. London: Published by Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand.

**DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge.**—  
**MONDAY, APRIL 15;** and during the Week, **LIFE IN LONDON**, or  
 the Day and Night Scenes of Tom and Jerry: and **ARTIPADIASES**, King of  
 Tucaramania.

insurance-broker.



OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. April 6. 1822.

MADRID, MARCH 27.—Great ferment continues to prevail in this capital. The cry of "Riego for ever!" is the watchword of tumult. On the 24th, one individual was assassinated in the Rue de Toledo, and another lies dangerously ill from violent treatment, for having replied to the factious by shouts of "Long live the King!" At Valencia some bloody conflicts have taken place. A duel has taken place this day between General Quiroga and the Ex-Deputy Moreno.

provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but considering the state of war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote

bounty of Limerick in the month of August last. Take warning, gentlemen, in time; and I regret to be obliged to add, that this is not the

first warning you have had. I have long foreseen the issue of this county; I have before now observed to you from this place

that if the resident gentlemen did not use their utmost exertions, both by the exercise of lawful power and personal influence, to suppress the destructive practice of illicit distillation, the laws would eventually be trampled under foot, and the mob become their masters."—The following prisoners were tried and sentenced:—Nathaniel Brogan, for writing a threatening letter to T. Atkinson, of Caven Garden, Esq. to be transported seven years.—Thomas Hart, for carrying off from the lands of T. Ellison, of Churehminster, a quantity of oats by night, to be transported seven years.—James Gallagher, for carrying away oats, the property of D. Chambers, of Rock-hill, Esq. which had been seized for rent; to be imprisoned 12 months, and give security to be of the peace for seven years.—Thomas Phillips, for firing at and killing one man and wounding another, whilst carrying away sea-weed, in the barony of Boylagh, the property of his father; two months imprisonment, and burnt in the hand.—Hugh McGinlay, for larceny, to be imprisoned six months, and burnt in the hand.—P. Sweeney, H. O'Donnell, N. Carcel, Sarah McGonigle, and J. M'Mennamin, charged with house burning. Not Guilty.—Seventy-three persons, confined for practices connected with illicit distillation, were found guilty. Those who submitted were sentenced to two months imprisonment, and those that traversed, and were found guilty, four months imprisonment.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

**WEDNESDAY.—Bruton v. Ridgway.**—The plaintiff, one of the under-performers at the Surrey Theatre, sought to recover damages for an alleged assault made by the defendant, another of the performers, upon his person. The facts of the case were, that at the conclusion of the performance one evening, in May last, the plaintiff and defendant, with some other performers, had adjourned to the Coffee-house adjoining the theatre. In the course of conversation, the merits of the parties in their profession became the subject. The defendant was boasting of his own skill and talent in his profession, and depreciating that of the plaintiff. The latter boasted that he (the plaintiff) would be backed by his friends against the defendant, as a dancer, for 50l. and would deposit in defence of himself and his professional character that the defendant flew into a violent passion, struck the plaintiff and knocked him down, and while down beat him violently with a stick which he had in his hand; at length the standers by rescued the plaintiff from defendant's fury, and saved him from further injury.—Mr. Paul Weich, commonly called Signor Paulo, said, the parties were sitting on opposite sides of a table, and witness saw the plaintiff stretch out his finger towards the defendant's face. This was before defendant struck him. His finger went near defendant's nose, on which defendant struck him, first with his fist, and then with a stick which he had in his hand.—The waiter of the Coffee-house saw the plaintiff point his finger towards defendant's face before defendant struck him.—The Chief Justice left it to the Jury to say whether, in this case, a shilling damages would not be quite sufficient to meet the justice of the case.—The Jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, One Shilling! Costs, One Shilling!

**Pippet v. Hearn.**—This was an action to recover a compensation in damages for a malicious prosecution. The declaration stated, that the defendant, intending to injure the plaintiff unlawfully and maliciously, without reason or probable cause, preferred an indictment, charging that the plaintiff being examined before Mr. Collinridge, upon the execution of a writ of inquiry, in an action brought by Bridges v. Hearn, falsely swore that he (the plaintiff) did not go away with a box of lace before 40l. had been received by Bridges from the defendant.—Hearn, who is a publican, was entrusted with some lace to sell; and Bridges, who is a dealer in that article, went to look at it. He paid 40l. for it, and a dispute having occurred respecting the delivery, Pippet seized the box, and it was alleged that he endeavoured to remove it away. Hearn having returned the 40l. to Bridges, sent for a constable, and imprisoned both Bridges and Pippet on a charge of felony. When the matter came before Alderman Atkins, he dismissed the charge, on the ground that there was no pretence for the imputation of felony. Bridges then brought his action against Hearn for false imprisonment, and there being no justification on the record, the Secondary, Mr. Collinridge, assessed damages. At the execution of the writ of inquiry, Pippet was called to prove the case against the defendant, swore that he did not remove the box after the 40l. was paid. Hearn, supposing he had sworn falsely, preferred an indictment for perjury, which, after some delay, was removed by *certiorari* from the Old Bailey to the King's Bench, where the prosecution failed in consequence of informality. These were the facts, and the plaintiff now sought compensation for the injury.—The Jury retired from the box, remained out half an hour, and on their return found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, 150l.

**THURSDAY.—Miller v. Aarons.**—This action was brought by the Assignees of Benjamin, Garland, and Magnus, bankrupts, against Lewis Aarons, a merchant, to recover 4144l. being the proceeds of a quantity of cotton which came consigned to the bankrupts from the Isle of France, in the ship Adriatic. The question was, whether the defendant, when the cottons were delivered, knew the house of Benjamin, Magnus, and Garland, to be in such a state of embarrassment that they were unable to make ordinary payments in the way of business. In 1813, Benjamin, Magnus, and Garland, had committed acts of bankruptcy. Many of their bills, in the course of that year, were dishonoured. In February and April 1813, Messrs. Spooner and Co. sued the parties on dishonoured bills to the amount of 3000l. Benjamin and Garland were arrested, and the defendant became bail for them.—Mr. Mayratt called Garland and Magnus to prove that the defendant was a bona fide creditor, and that he received the cottons without knowing the bankrupts were insolvent.—The Lord Chief Justice left the Jury to decide upon the belief they might have of Aarons' knowledge of the insolvency of the parties at the time he received the goods.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.—Damages, 4144l.—The cause occupied nearly the whole of the day.

**FRIDAY.—Kingsford v. Hope.**—This was an action by the assignees of Thomas Hope, a bankrupt, against George Hope, his brother, to recover the value of a vessel which was transferred to George; also a bill of exchange, and a large quantity of oats and beans. The ground on which the plaintiffs put their claim was this:—All the different articles which they sought to recover were delivered by Thomas to George, at the time when the bankrupt was in embarrassed circumstances, and in contemplation of bankruptcy. The question, consequently, was, whether the articles passing from Thomas to George Hope, were delivered with a view of giving George a preference, and relieving him from engagements with his brother, to the injury of the general creditors.—The Jury, after a long investigation of all the circumstances, found a verdict for the assignees.—Damages, 833l. 18s.

## ASSIZES.

**GLOUCESTER.—King v. Chance.**—The plaintiff, Miss Mary King, was the only child of the manager of a manufactory at Dursley, and was now about 32 years of age; but at the commencement of the courtship when the present action originated, was only 26; and the defendant, Mr. Daniel Gardner Chance, was a gentleman of fortune, and had served some time as a Lieutenant in the South Gloucester Militia. Before the year 1815, he had met with the plaintiff, and attracted by her beauty, was induced to visit her at the house of her father. She was certainly inferior to him in point of situation, and followed the business of a fancy-dress-maker, her father's salary amounting to only eighty pounds a year. In April, 1815, on being pressed by the plaintiff's father as to his intentions, the defendant said, "what more can I say, or what can I do more to convince you of the honour of my intentions? May my right arm drop off, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I ever deceive you or your daughter: there is no one shall ever call me husband but she, and I will make her my wife." Extracts from a number of letters addressed by the defendant to the plaintiff, commencing in the year 1815, was read, couched in terms of the warmest and most honourable attachment, and breathing sentiments of the most tender description. In the month of May, 1820, the defendant visited the plaintiff at her father's house; and, without any previous announcement of a change of sentiment, abruptly stated his attachment to another lady, and asked the plaintiff's consent to his marrying her, at the same time demanding that all letters which had passed between plaintiff and himself might be destroyed. At this unexpected communication she fainted away, and whilst in this state her father entered the room. On demanding of the defendant what was the matter, he referred him to his daughter, who, when she was a little recovered, exclaimed, "Oh! God, this will be the death of me!" and again fainted. On recovering a second time, she explained to her father, as well as she was able, the cause of her distress; when Mr. King upbraided him for his conduct. In the month of March, 1821, the defendant's mother, upon whom he was wholly dependent, and who had uniformly opposed

the connexion, died, and he in consequence came into possession of a landed estate to the amount of 500l. a year; and, on the 21st of Jan. 1821, married Miss Maria Evans.—Mr. Barrow Garrow addressed the circumstances of the case, his Lordship animadverting in strong language upon the abrupt communication of the defendant, at the interview in May, 1820; which his Lordship characterised as unfeeling and inhuman. By the law of the land, the plaintiff had certainly a right to be recompensed for the outrage her affections had sustained: her fortune broken, her health materially impaired, and her future prospects blighted, she asked for such compensation as the law could give; under all its various bearings, seemed to them to demand.—The Jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, 800l. damages.

**SUFFOLK.**—John alias Richard Roper, charged with having set fire to, and burned down, a barn and other outbuildings belonging to the Rev. H. Hill, and others, at Buxhall, on the 29th of Dec. The case having been closed, the Learned Judge very ably summed up the evidence; and the Jury, after they had consulted about five minutes, requested leave to retire. They were out of Court about half an hour, and then returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

William Peters was charged with having set fire to a stable, and other premises, the property of the Rev. Wm. Betham, of Stonham Aspal. It appeared there had been two fires on the prosecutor's premises, one on the 28th of February, and the other on the 7th of March; and that on both occasions the conduct of the prisoner had been of the most extraordinary and suspicious description. The Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

William Aldous, a youth of seventeen, was charged with having, on the 6th of February, set fire to, and burned, the barn, stable, and other out-buildings, of W. Davy, of Stradbrook. The first witness called was Wm. Davy, the prosecutor, with whom the prisoner lived as a town apprentice, at the time of the fire. He mentioned different circumstances of the prisoner's disobedient, morose, and violent disposition.—Jonathan Davy, son of the preceding witness said, the prisoner slept in the same room with him. About nine in the evening before the fire, prisoner asked him if he might go out a little way. Witness asked him where. He refused to tell. Witness then said, he should not go anywhere; he might unlase his highlows and go to bed. Prisoner said he'd be d—d if he should save anything by it. He said, if he went to bed he should not undress himself. Prisoner went to bed at the same time with witness. Next morning witness called him up a little before six o'clock. When witness heard the prisoner strike a light, he began to get up; he dressed himself, and had put on every thing but his frock, when he heard the prisoner call fire. It might be ten minutes or a little more after he had heard the prisoner strike a light. Witness went to the window, and found that the barn was on fire; alarmed his father, then went down stairs, and called to the prisoner to take a horse and go for the engine as fast as possible. Prisoner was standing against the stable-door. He said, "where shall I go for a horse, they are all running about the fields." The horses should have been in the yard: they were in the stable at night, and were allowed to go into the yard as they liked, the stable-door being left open for that purpose. The yard-gate was shut at night. The horses could not have got out of the yard, if they had not been turned out. A neighbour took one of his own horses and went for the engine. Witness did not see the prisoner for a long time after. About an hour and a half after, a horse was wanted to remove some of the materials. Witness told the prisoner to go to Mr. —'s and take a horse and yoke. Prisoner rushed past the witness, and said he would not go. Witness went himself. The confessions of the prisoner before the Magistrates were here put in and proved. In that which related to his having acted in confederacy with a young man who had formerly worked for the prosecutor, and who, he alleged, had persuaded him to meet him in the morning with his lantern, and to set fire to the barn; some tow knots, such as those described by Sarah Tills, were said to have been used in producing the fire. The second confession, relating to the oranges, contradicted the former. The prisoner, on being called upon for his defence, said he was scared at the time, and did not like to say the truth. The fire was occasioned by his trying to get at the oranges, when the straw caught.—The Judge having summed up the evidence with great closeness and attention, the Jury deliberated a few minutes in the box, and then retired. After an absence of about an hour, they returned with a verdict of *Guilty*, but particularly recommending the prisoner to mercy, on account of his youth.—This unhappy youth was left for execution, but all the other capital convicts were reprieved before the Judge left the town.

Lewis Boswell and Ferdinand Smith, two gypsies, were convicted of burglary. When the verdict was returned, Boswell struck one of the witnesses a violent blow, crying out, "that's the man that has murdered us." A great uproar took place, both the prisoners continually screaming out, "they were wilfully murdered," and damning Judge, Jury, Counsel, and witnesses.

**WARWICK.—Farrington v. Lilly and Another.**—This was an action against the defendants, Lilly and Cave, of Coventry, for enticing and seducing the plaintiff's servants from his employment. It was proved in evidence that a society had been formed for the support of those who refused to work for prices less than those fixed, by a list agreed to between the masters and men in 1819. The defendants were described as the treasurer and secretary of this society; the former, Mr. Lilly, had at one time been a master ribband-manufacturer in Coventry, but was now retired from business and lived upon his fortune. The plaintiff was a manufacturer, principally of what are termed doubles and galloons; he had not, however, agreed to the list of prices. In consequence of this, his men were enticed, or induced by intimidation, to quit his employment one after another, until at length he was unable to meet the demands of his customers and London agent, who were therefore compelled to make their purchases elsewhere. By this means the plaintiff had sustained very serious injury, and this injury was laid in the declaration as the ground of special damage.—Mr. Justice Best thanked the plaintiff that he had had the nerve to resist the combination of which the defendant, Lilly, had become the tool; adding, that he deserved the thanks of his fellow-townsmen for bringing the action. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 50l.; costs 40s.

**Bate v. Morris.**—This action was brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage. At Michaelmas, 1819, the plaintiff, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Bate, individuals in humble life residing at Newton, went to live with the defendant, a farmer at Higham, in Leicestershire, as his housekeeper. He soon began to pay her marked attention, and at length proposed a marriage, and the wedding-day was fixed. But when the day arrived, the defendant put it off a fortnight longer, and at length, after numerous promises had been made and broken, he refused to fulfil the contract, assigning as a reason, the aversion of his friends to the match. The poor girl, however, had become pregnant, and the defendant acknowledged himself the father of the child.—On the cross-examination of one of the witnesses, who was the plaintiff's fellow servant at the time in question, it appeared that a former lover of the plaintiff's had, on more than two or three occasions, visited her at the defendant's house, and remained with her during the greater part of the night; the plaintiff, who slept with the witness, having never, on those occasions, gone to bed till some time in the morning.—As soon as this fact had been elicited, his Lordship recommended the plaintiff's Counsel to withdraw a Juror, which, after some consultation, was agreed to.

**LANCASTER.—The King v. Colonel Williams.**—This was an indictment for a libel on the character of Mr. Higgins, the Governor of Lancaster Castle. The case was opened, when Mr. Brougham rose, and in the name of Colonel Williams stated, that nothing was farther from his (Col. Williams's) intention, than to attack Mr. Higgins' character, or to give personal pain to, or to wound the feelings of, Mr. Higgins.—Mr. Justice Bayley—I have no doubt that what Mr. Brougham has said, on behalf of Colonel Williams, is satisfactory to Mr. Higgins, and has quieted the impressions which had been raised upon his mind; and, on the other hand, the demeanour in this particular instance of Mr. Higgins is as respectful to Mr. Williams as it is possible any thing could be.—Mr. Scarlett—If he has your Lordship's sanction in saying that you conceive what he has been said should satisfy his feelings, he will be happy to yield to your suggestion.—Mr. Justice Bayley—That is the impression on my mind; and he will, no doubt, go away with his character increased in the estimation of the public, by his forbearance on this occasion.

**Redford v. Birley and others.**—This trial occupied the Court for five days.—It was an action brought by the plaintiff Redford, against four persons, one of whom, Birley, was Captain of a troop of the Manchester Yeomanry; another was an officer of a different troop of the same corps; a third was a private, named Oliver; and the fourth was Meagher, a trumpeter; to recover compensation for an injury which Redford alleged he had sustained by an assault of the said defendants on the 16th of August, 1819, at Manchester, the day on which Hunt

made his celebrated entry into that town. A vast number of witnesses were examined on both sides, to shew on the one hand, the peaceable demeanour of the persons met to petition for a constitutional object; and on the other hand, for the defendants, it was contended, that the meeting of the 16th of August, 1819, was, if not actually riotous according to law, at least what was denominated a riotous meeting, and one which might become riotous if permitted to carry its objects into effect; and that they (the Yeomanry) were called in to disperse such meeting by the order of the Magistracy. There were other parts of the pleas which led to a great deal of evidence, namely—that there existed a previous seditious conspiracy to excite discontent in the minds of the King's subjects; and that divers persons were at that meeting, engaged in the designs of the conspirators.—Mr. Justice Holroyd, who tried the case, in directing the Jury's attention to the vast mass of evidence produced, laid down the law. He observed, that if the Yeomanry went among the people on that day, by command of the Civil Magistracy, and to execute a lawful purpose, and that one of them, while so engaged, committed an unlawful act, then the others being lawfully employed, and not participating in an unlawful act of one of their party, were not answerable for his conduct. If others went in a body to do, not a lawful, but an unlawful act, then all were by law held responsible, their original intent being alike illegal. But even in the latter case, if one of the party separate from the rest, and does an act not in pursuance of the common design, then they who were so separated from him are not involved in his particular guilt. If the military were called in for a lawful purpose, they were bound to execute the commands of the Civil Magistrate, and only those who shall act unlawfully in obeying those commands can be held responsible; for the law said, a man might act unlawfully in executing a legal purpose—for instance, in the forcible removal of a public nuisance. With respect to the unlawfulness of this meeting, they must look at the mode and manner of its assembling—what were all the circumstances preceding and attending its organization—who were the leaders—who brought the divisions to the meeting—what were the banners, and how the bearers of them conducted themselves on that occasion—who had been drilled, and what was the apparent object of that drilling. If, from the general appearance, and all the accompanying circumstances of that meeting, it excited reasonable grounds of alarm and apprehension, then it was generally criminal and unlawful, and all persons attending it in such a manner as to evince a determination to co-operate in the attainment of its object, were equally criminal. The appearance of the meeting, and the intentions of the parties could only be collected from evidence. If these were of such a nature, as, when taken together, to excite alarm, then it was for the Jury to say whether it did not become the bounden duty of those who were sworn to keep the peace to take such steps as were calculated to avert from the peaceful inhabitants the apprehended mischief. The Learned Judge enumerated the different heads of the evidence, and commented upon the previous drilling of parties who had been seen at this meeting—their assault on the constable, and on Murray—their hissing before the latter's house, when marching into Manchester—their hooting before the Exchange, and again at the soldiery.—At six o'clock, the Jury retired for about six minutes, and returned a verdict for the defendants.

Catherine Briggs, a young female only 15 years of age, was indicted for a forgery committed so long ago as the 11th of November, 1819. The circumstances of this case are of a singular and affecting nature. In the month of November, 1819, the prisoner, then only about 16 years of age, was living with her father at Lancaster, who had fallen into considerable pecuniary distress. An elder sister had lived with Mr. Dilworth, a banker at Lancaster, 17 years, in which time she had saved a considerable sum of money, which was deposited in the bank. At this time an arrangement was in contemplation, by which the elder daughter, Hannah, should draw out a sum from the bank to assist her father, but the person whom she consulted advised that the money should be raised in some other manner, and Hannah was not unwilling that it should be borrowed upon her credit, and, for this purpose, she gave him her banker's check-book. By some means, not distinctly stated, the check-book came into the possession of Catherine, the prisoner, who went to Mr. Thompson, a solicitor in Lancaster, and, producing the check-book, stated that she was the person mentioned in it, and asked him to lend her £30. Mr. Thompson lent her the money, on receiving a promissory note for it, signed by the prisoner as Hannah Briggs. This occurrence took place on the 11th of November, and it was not until the month of October, 1821, that the note was discovered to be a forgery; and it was upon the refusal of Hannah Briggs to pay it that gave rise to this prosecution. The act of forgery was clearly proved, and Hannah Briggs denied that she had ever given any authority to her sister to obtain this money from Mr. Thompson in her name, or to endorse her name to any promissory note.—His Lordship having charged the Jury, they retired, and after a deliberation of four hours, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but in the strongest terms recommended her to the merciful consideration of the Court.—On the following day Mr. Justice Bayley passed sentence of death on this unfortunate young creature, but he told her that it would not be executed—the recommendation of the Jury should have effect.

## WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Thursday last, the business of the Sessions for this City and its Liberties, commenced before Francis Const, Esq. the Chairman, and a full Bench of Magistrates.—On the Grand Jury being sworn, the Learned Chairman briefly addressed them, observing, that although the calendar was, in point of numbers, heavy, he did not perceive any one case but of that description which occurred every day.

**FRIDAY.—ATTACK ON THE LIFE GUARDS.**—*The King v. John Fly.*—This was an indictment against the prisoner for having, on the 26th of August last, with a considerable number of other persons, riotously assembled opposite Knightsbridge barracks, and committed a most wanton and outrageous assault on Francis Deligate, a private in the First Regiment of Life Guards.—Joseph Freek, a trumpeter of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, deposed to his having been at the Brown Bear public-house when the funeral of Honey and Francis was passing, it was about seven o'clock; some of the persons assembled said, "Here comes one of them!" (meaning witness)—he was instantly attacked, beaten, and had his medal forcibly torn from his breast; some other soldiers coming up, rescued him, and he was taken into the Barracks. Deligate, at the time, was in the Brown Bear public-house, and the first that came out on hearing of the tumult in the street.—Francis Deligate corroborated the statement of the last witness, and in addition, stated that the windows of the Barracks were broken. After Alderman Waltham had ordered the soldiers into their Barracks he retired towards Hyde Park corner.—James Hitchman and Thomas Taylor, also belonging to the same regiment, corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and also that the windows of the barracks were broken, to the number of 264 squares, by the mob throwing stones and brickbats.—Mr. Alley addressed the Court and Jury on behalf of the prisoner, after which, the Chairman, (Mr. Const) having summed up the evidence, the Jury consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*.

Description of the Alterations and Improvements in St. James's Palace, for holding Courts and other great State Occurrences.—A particular description of the above appeared in the Literary Gazette of yesterday, No. 273. The other leading contents are Reviews of Lumsden's over land Journey from India.—John Dagley's Life, a Poem, probably not by Lord Byron—the Biography of John Home, with interesting Correspondence.—Conclusion of Burchell's Travels in Africa, and remarkable Extracts—Walpole's Memoirs, Analysis of the years 1757 and 8—the Renegat, a Romance from the French—the Respectable Man, a London Portrait and Sketch of Society.—The Original Correspondence, Dramatic Criticisms, on all novelties, and varieties of information and entertainment are as copious as usual. The First Quarterly Part for 1822 is just completed, and contains 618 columns of information, (closely and handsomely printed) on the Literature, Arts, and Sciences of the period, so as to form a very full compendium of the novelties and progress in each. The Reviews embrace 8 quartos, 33 octavos, and 22 duodecimos; in all, 63 volumes, with complete analysis and copious extracts, to enable every reader to form a correct opinion of the works. Every discovery in Science is immediately recorded; and no exhibition or remarkable production of Art, is passed without due notice.—Literary Gazette Office, 362, Strand.

**Crabb's Technological Dictionary.**—In proportion to the advance of Science and Cultivation, Language becomes extended; it daily receives new accession of terms, and may be considered as divided into two distinct ramifications, viz. that of terms of ordinary usage, and those restricted to science and art. The General Dictionaries of a language confine themselves almost exclusively to the former, leaving unnoticed those terms that more particularly relate to the latter. A work, therefore, whose object it is to define and elucidate such terms, cannot but be valuable to every description of readers, and must materially assist all, by enabling them fully to understand those peculiar terms which must otherwise constantly embarrass and perplex the reader in pursuing works relating to any art or science with which he is not familiar. Much of the difficulty attendant upon science arises from the novelty of its technical expressions, and from the employment of what are popularly designated as hard words. These once explained, other difficulties gradually disappear; what at first appeared mysterious, becomes easy and intelligible. Such a work as that here recommended has long been a desideratum in our libraries, and from the manner in which the Two Parts already published are executed, there is no doubt but that it will prove honourable to its author, and most useful to the public.





as the active leader of THE REBELS IN IRELAND—and the editor of a Paper daily inciting the people to assassinate their governors, this statesman, the leader of the party called the Opposition, solemnly declares that he considers him as a highly enlightened, and FIRMLY ATTACHED TO THE PRINCIPLES which SEATED THE PRESENT FAMILY ON THE THRONE!!

This last testimony to character, it will be recollected, is one claimed upon all public occasions by the Whig Rump, and exclusively applied to those, who, if we were to judge by their conduct, appear to be attached to any principles rather than those which should maintain any Family AT ALL upon the Throne. Let us, however, see what MR. O'CONNOR himself thinks and writes upon the subject, and what is the interpretation, according to his creed, of those principles so vaunted by Mr. Fox and his party, called the Opposition.

Before we proceed to this important document, we must just advert, en passant, to the opinion entertained by MR. O'CONNOR of the friends who were so zealous and anxious to identify themselves with him and his political objects. In an address from "the Directorial Committee of Dublin," drawn up by this gentleman, are the following observations:—"As little as we consulted the sentiments of Administration or Opposition—WE have attentively observed BOTH; and whatever we may HOPE from SOME MEMBERS of the LATTER, we firmly believe both parties are adverse to an ADEQUATE REFORM!" Who formed the elite of the corps under the exception of SOME MEMBERS; it is not for us to decide; but it must be somewhat mortifying to those Whigs, who only mean to go as far as Hounslow (like their friend HORNE TOOKE), to find reception they are likely to meet with when the glorious consummation of political regeneration shall arrive;

What those blessings are, which are predicted in the glowing promises of regeneration, may be pretty accurately inferred from the following gloss of the Whig sentiment, founded on the principles which placed the present family on the Throne!

Among other papers relative to the organization and crisis of revolutionary insurrection, was found a PROCLAMATION, ready prepared for distribution, when THE REVOLUTION had taken place!—The following extracts from it will not only answer a present purpose, but may open the eyes of the giddy multitude to the schemes which their mad support may ripen into action, and shew them what is prepared by their RADICAL FRIENDS in the event of their obtaining the upper-hand! It may be considered as a practical lesson upon Jacobin or Radical LIBERTY!

"IRISHMEN!—Your country is free, and ALL THOSE MONSTERS who usurped its government are in our hands. Some of THE MOST ATROCIOUS MONSTERS have already paid the forfeit of THEIR LIVES."—"The national flag is at this moment flying over the ruins of despotism, &c. Arm yourselves like LIONS, and rush upon your foes. In the cause of LIBERTY (!!!) inaction is cowardice—and the coward shall forfeit his property he has not the courage to protect."—(Anglice—he who will not be cut-throat, shall have his own cut for him.)—"Let those generous wretches (the army!) who turn their swords against their native country!"—(that is, against the New Directory)—"FIND NO QUARTERS, unless they shall prove their repentance by speedily deserting."—"Attack them in every direction by day and by night."—"VENGEANCE—VENGEANCE on your oppressors!"

These are only a few extracts from this regular invitation to a general massacre of all who, after the rebels had established their power, should presume, upon a pretence of liberty, to dispute, or even to differ with their new governors, upon questions of personal free-will, or the disposal of their property. And these are the principles which the Whigs were so proud and so anxious to acknowledge as congenial with their own!

Is a single comment necessary?—Englishmen judge for themselves. If the Whigs are such arrant blockheads as to have been deluded en masse by a TRAITOR single-handed, they are utterly disqualified for the management of the most ordinary concerns of life. If they KNEW THE MAN, and upheld him, because he might in their foolish imagination pave the way to their own power, they merit the execration and contempt of their countrymen.

That the same men should have repeated the same game—that they should, after having shared in the ignominy of saving O'CONNOR from the hands of the hangman, whilst his poor pool and agent was sacrificed—that after their associations, oaths, and voluntary testimonies to the perfect purity and innocence of a man, who laughed in their faces, and gloried in avowing himself the IMPLACABLE ENEMY OF HIS KING AND COUNTRY—that they should, after hanging for twenty years on the two horns of a dilemma, be compelled to plead IGNORANCE and INCOMPETENCY—OR to avow conduct which would place them at the Bar from which they rescued O'CONNOR himself—that, after all this, availing themselves of a fever in the public mind, raised by the successors of O'CONNOR in the arts of revolution, they should rashly come forward as a BODY OF EVIDENCE in support of the late Queen,—stigmatised by their own previous verdict—acknowledged guilty in their own private circles—reprobated by their own acts, and avoided by the females of their own families, and declare, under the most solemn pledges of their veracity—pledges as sacred, if not so formally enunciated as on the trial of O'CONNOR, that they believed her to be PURE and INNOCENT, is a consummation of POLITICAL IMPUDENCE and PROFLIGACY that could not be credited, if the actors in it had not themselves furnished a PRECEDENT strictly, and almost literally a parallel.

#### BLACKWOOD REVIEWED.

It is very seldom we are moved—we are like a line of battle ship at sea—it must blow a heavy gale, and there must be a good deal of sea on, before we feel it; but, by Jove, when we do begin to labour, we make an astounding creaking, and splashing, and rolling.

Magazines, now-a-days, are as plenty as mushrooms, but, except for the purpose of making ketchup (and even for that they have not enough salt) one never buys them, or keeps them; and, as absurdity, ignorance, and stupidity, are precisely what one expects in them, magazines might continue to be absurd, ignorant, and stupid, to all eternity, and never call for a remark from us.

But, there is ONE magazine, like the beautiful white swan amongst the carrion-feeding crows, where wit, satire, good taste, and good feeling blend—we mean EBONY'S MAGAZINE, Anglicised (thus—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE; there (if they were less fond of localities and personal observations upon people unknown to us) we might find the choicest amusement and instruction; but last month, Ebony has made a few slips, which we have it in us to correct him for, and please the pigs we will.

First of all, his cuts at the QUARTERLY are barbarous—all his display of HUMBUG is unfair—all that shewing up of GIFFORD and SOUTHEY, and the putting the religious MILLMAN, and SHELLY the blasphemer, upon parallel lines; and upholding BILLY HAZLITT, who is indubitably an ass of the first magnitude—is peevish and pettish, and arises, we have no doubt, from some pique between MURRAY and EBONY.—EBONY, perhaps, has bought off some of MURRAY's scribes; or perhaps EBONY is savage, because MILLMAN has stolen LOCKHART's admirable novel to make an indifferent poem; but this is all stuff. LOCKHART's novel will live in our libraries, when MILLMAN will be only considered as a PAPER-MILL-MAN, and be celebrated chiefly for the quantity of the materials he will have used.

Then his praise of MR. NODIER is ridiculous—a fellow who tells you that going up the Thames, Kew is on your right hand; and while you stand at POPE's window, at Twickenham, you gaze upon the tall trees of WINDSOR.

This is ill-judged of EBONY. The Paris petit-maitre, as he justly calls him, curried favour with EBONY, by abusing those spinning-jennies, the belles of GLASGOW; but we will shew up EBONY and KIT NORTH too.

His London correspondent, J. J. is in truth, a dull dog: first of all, he cuts up poor MARRA (her concert, was ages ago). This is as unfair as bullying COKE for his marriage; twaddling senility is not game; we are taught to respect old men—why not old women; therefore, MESDAMES MARRA and COKE should be held sacred.

Then he tells us that the author of the NYMPHOLEPT is to be a leading person in the BYRONIAN BOOK OF BLASPHEMY; we hope—we trust not; he was an amiable man—the son of a living and RELIGIOUS FATHER—he is a father himself—we discredit the calumnious report—it cannot be.

Then his praises of ADAM BLAIR, from London, are out of place. ADAM BLAIR is, indeed, a beautiful, very beautiful novel; but on the 11th of March, it was not enough known in London, to be generally talked of as it is now. This looks like puff—and as if EBONY had hirelings here; this is bad—he has no need of them—neither the magazine nor the novel in question require a forced word; the one and the other, each in its province, are excellent.

The praise of HAYDON is a mistake—the man is no more a painter than his colleague, LEIGH HUNT, is a poet. His Agony in the Garden, last year, was, as we have before said, saved from contempt only by the sacredness of the subject. As a picture, it was beneath all criticism.

But oh! EBONY—giving you up all the humbug of praising HAZLITT—(whose name literally is not known in London, except as being advertised as a two-shilling lecturer, at some place over Blackfriars-bridge)—giving you up all your abuse of the Quarterly, of which we say nothing, that work being fully adequate to its own defence—how do you defend yourself upon the score of TOM and JERRY.

As to the Burletta—we do not mean that—but your London correspondent adduces two ladies, MRS. WAYLETT and MISS HAMMERSLY, as specimens of English beauty, opposed to the "narrow Signoras and Mademoiselles of the Opera House." Now, we really would not say one syllable to wound the feelings of any poor females sufficiently unfortunate to have been paid to perform in this piece, to put on breeches, (beastly, hateful custom on the stage, for women) and to speak, and listen to the dialogues of TOM and JERRY; but sincerely, we must say, that we never saw two more awkward, vulgar, and unattractive persons, than these cried up by the London correspondent of your MAG.

Had your correspondent, with his two I's, never seen that angelic being, MISS FOOTE?—Had he never sat rivetted to his seat by the witching charms of MISS M. TREE?—Such eyes, such a countenance as the one has—such sweetness of voice, such symmetry of figure as has the other; such a melancholy interest as pervades every thing the one performs—such a delicate naïveté as animates the other. Had he never seen these—these really charming specimens of our theatrical females—that he must go to a puppet-show, at the back of a colour-shop, in the Strand; to select specimens of British beauty?—Oh! EBONY—as we suppose you blush black when you do blush, OTHELLO must be a lily to you now.

But the deuce of the thing with EBONY is, that he has his redeeming points—excellencies we cannot deny him, and which has brought his magazine into the repute in which it now stands.

There are articles in the last month's number which must live—the dialogue between NORTH and ODOHERTY is admirably done—somewhat lengthy as Jonathan calls it; but not longer than we can easily conceive, in such pleasant society as KIT NORTH's, such a colloquy would naturally be. We will extract a little of this, although it is vain, because all our readers are, doubtless, readers of BLACKWOOD.

Speaking of the KING's visit to SCOTLAND, we have the ADJUTANT (known to all our friends) speaking thus—

"ODOHERTY.—Will he come to Scotland this summer?"

"EDITOR.—One can never be sure of a King's movements; but 'tis said he is quite resolved upon the trip."

"ODOHERTY.—What will the Whigs do?"

"EDITOR.—Poh! the Whigs here are nobody. Even LORD MOIRA could not endure them. He lived altogether among the Tories when he was in Scotland. The Whigs would be queer pigs at a drawing-room."

"ODOHERTY.—SIR RONALD FERGUSON seems to be a great spoon."

"EDITOR.—He is what he seems. At the Fox dinner, another day, he came prepared with two speeches; one to preface the memory of old Charlie; the other returning thanks for his own health being drunk. He forgot himself, and transposed them. He introduced Fox with twenty minutes' harangue about his own merits, and then, discovering his mistake, sat down in such a quandary!"

"ODOHERTY.—Good! they're a pretty set."

BYRON's letter to MURRAY (and a sillier letter never was penned) comes in for his share of remark. ODOHERTY says,

"Have you seen LORD BYRON's letter to Mr. MURRAY?"

"EDITOR.—Yes; 'tis in the papers."

"ODOHERTY.—A bite! that's the prose edition. It was written originally in verse, but MURRAY's friends thought it would have more effect if translated into prose; and a young clergyman, who writes in the Quarterly, turned the thing very neatly, considering. I believe I have a copy of LORD BYRON's own letter in my pocket."

"EDITOR.—Let's see it."

"ODOHERTY.—You shall have it."

#### BYRON TO MURRAY.

"Attacks on me were what I look'd for, MURRAY,

"But why the devil do they badger you?"

"These godly newspapers seem hot as curry,

"But don't, dear Publisher, be in a stew."

"They'll be so glad to see you in a flurry—

"I mean those canting Quacks of your Review—

"They fain would have you all to their own set;—

"But never mind them—we're not parted yet."

"They surely don't suspect you, Mr. JOHN,  
"Of being more than an *accoucheur* to CAIN;  
"What mortal ever said you wrote the Don?  
"I dig the mine—you only fire the train!  
"But here—why really no great lengths I've gone—  
"Big wigs and buzz were always my disdain—  
"But my poor shoulders why throw all the guilt on?  
"There's as much blasphemy, or more, in MILTON—  
"The thing's a drama, not a sermon book;  
"Here stands the murderer—that's the old one there—  
"In gown and cassock how would Satan look?  
"Should Fratricides discourse like DOCTOR BLAIR?  
"The puritanic MILTON freedom took,  
"Which now-a-days would make a Bishop stare;  
"But not to shock the feelings of the age,  
"I only bring your angels on the stage.  
"To bully You—yet shrink from battling Me,  
"Is baseness. Nothing baser stains 'The Times,'  
"While JEFFREY in each catalogue I see,  
"While no one talks of priestly PLAYFAIR's crimes,  
"While DRUMMOND, at Marseilles, blasphemes with glee,  
"Why all this row about my harmless rhymes?  
"Depend on't, Friso, 'tis some private pique  
"Among those that cram your Quarterly with Greek.  
"If this goes on, I wish you'd plainly tell 'em,  
"Twere quite a treat to me to be indicted;  
"Is it less sin to write such books than sell 'em?  
"There's muscle!—I'm resolv'd I'll see you righted.  
"In me, great SHARPE, in me *convertite telum*!  
"Come, DOCTOR SEWELL, shew you have been knighted!  
"—On my account you never shall be dunn'd,  
"The copyright, in part, I will refund.  
"You may tell all who come into your shop,  
"You and your Bull-dog both remonstrated;  
"My Jackall did the same, you hints may drop,  
"(All which, perhaps, you have already said.)  
"Just speak the word, I'll fly to be your prop,  
"They shall not touch a hair, man, in your head.  
"You're free to print this letter; you're a fool  
"If you don't send it first to the JOHN BULL.

"EDITOR.—Come, this is a good letter. If I had been MURRAY I would not have thought of the prose. I'll be hanged if I would."

Our readers will easily perceive, that, however much we may be inclined, hypercritically, (as is the fashion) to censure some minor omissions and carelessnesses in BLACKWOOD, that, in point of fact, it is the only periodical work extant which is likely to survive the present hour—we mean as a Magazine; because the EDINBURGH REVIEW, in spite of its mischievous politics, its radical imperfections, and its glaring inaccuracies and inconsistencies, and the QUARTERLY, in defiance of EBONY's censure, contain both one and the other so much instruction and amusement, that they will survive in a higher class; but, in the line of MAGAZINES, BLACKWOOD most certainly stands unrivalled.

#### VACATION REMINISCENCES;

OR,

#### WHIG OPERATIONS UP TO EASTER.

TUNE—"Bow, wow, wow."

A PACK of Hounds of Whiggish breed, who sought to get their name up, And all throw off in gallant style whene'er they put the game up, At BROOKES's met to form their plans "In vulgum voces spargere"— Not BROOKES's CLUB, as heretofore, but BROOKES's GREAT MENAGERIE.

Bow, wow, wow,

Told de riddle, told de riddle,

Bow, wow, wow.

When "loaves and fishes" formed the only object of the chase, Sir, No dogs had better noses, or could go a better pace, Sir; And all excell'd in "giving tongue" whene'er they took their station, To growl about the grievances of this unhappy nation.

Bow, wow, wow.

Small BENNET, LUSHINGTON, and WOOD, engaged to raise the ghost of A certain Royal Funeral, already made the most of; While WILSON, in his grief at being laid upon the shelf, Sir, Thought the most important subject for discussion was—HIMSELF, Sir.

Bow, wow, wow.

Says JOSEPH HUME, "Though CROKER's cuts have made an alter'd mon o' me,  
"I'll still be foremost in the throng for preaching up economy;  
"I'll hunt down all the charges in our armies and our navies"—  
"And I will be your whipper-in," cries gallant COLONEL DAVIES.

Bow, wow, wow.

Then CURWEN would repeal the tax on tallow, cheese, or leather. Says CALCRAFT "I've a better plan, and let us pull together;  
"VANSITTART means to ease the MALT, so let us work the SALT TAX—  
"If SALT should be the word with him—why then we'll try the MALT TAX."

Bow, wow, wow.

Young NORMANBY—surprising change!—the motley party graces, And wars against his flesh and blood, to prate at useless places; And HOBHOUSE swears that every place and placeman he will bark at, Except the first Commissioner for Nabob's debts at Ancor.

Bow, wow, wow.

There's JOSEPH YORKE, while he a Lord of Admiralty flourish'd, No patriotic schemes of close retrenchment ever nourish'd? But since, O most unlucky day! his "stern was to the board-room," He sternly vows for idle Lords we cannot now afford room.

Bow, wow, wow.

Then CALVERT, who, if course, opposes all unfair monopolies, Steps forth to regulate the sale of BREAD in the metropolis. "The poor," he says, "shall never have their quartern loaf too dear, Sir,

"If they will only hold their tongues about the PRICE of BEER, Sir."

Bow, wow, wow.

Says CREEVEY, "I must needs confess, when I was at the India Board,  
"I ne'er did much but read the news, or loll upon the window-board;  
"But since my hopes of lolling there again, are all demolish'd,  
"I'll prove the whole concern so bad it ought to be abolish'd."

Bow, wow, wow.

"I care not who," says LAWYER BROUGHAM, "from place or pension budge;  
"What salaries ye lower, so ye leave alone the Judges;  
"Who knows but I, by chance, may be hereafter for the Bench meant,  
"Then that is surely not a proper object for retrenchment."

Bow, wow, wow.

"'Tis wisely said," GEORGE TIERNEY cries, who to the last had tarried,  
"Too far by patriotic feelings some of ye are carried;  
"Economy 'tis very well at times to snarl and bite for,  
"But have a care, lest bye and bye there's nothing left to fight for."

Bow, wow, wow.

But, spite of TIERNEY, they have things and notices in plenty, too To keep the MOUNTAIN pack at work till June or July, Twenty-two; And there's no doubt they'll do as much to serve the grateful nation, As they had done before they parted for the short vacation.

Bow, wow, wow.

(To be continued and concluded at a seasonable opportunity.)



## THEATRES.

AFTER the sombre stillness of Passion-week, the diversions of Easter burst upon us with redoubled gaiety. We do not know whether GREENWICH FAIR and the MANSION HOUSE may be fairly classed under the head of *Theatrical* performances; but certainly at both places there were some very pretty exhibitions; and at the latter, particularly the actors at the dinner tables in the body of the Hall, gave every effect to the parts they undertook, and seemed to relish cutting-up much more than the fraternity of the sock-and-buskin generally do.

At COVENT GARDEN, a piece was produced called CHERRY and FAIR STAR. In which all the former efforts of this most liberal theatre in the way of splendour and magnificence are completely outdone. We have no words to describe the brilliancy of the scenery and decorations; a looking-glass curtain more superb than that of which one of the Minor Theatres has been bragging and boasting for months is here introduced incidentally as a scene, and in that way produces a magical effect; the distance at which it is placed from the front of the stage destroying the glare, which at the Cobourg Theatre annoys, while it dazzles the eye.

In the spectacle we have ships sailing through canals; colonnades which would make even NASH envious, and frozen mountains and burning forests; in short, every thing art can contrive seems to have been called in to aid the witchery of the illusion.

But all that ART has done, magnificent as are the decorations, and gorgeous as are the dresses, sinks before that master-piece of NATURE, the heroine, MISS FOOTB; she seems like a divinity just lighted on the earth. There certainly never beamed a more perfectly FAIR STAR than this enchanting girl; nor did we ever see her look more beautiful than in this particular character. MISS E. DENNETT swims and swings about very prettily, and MRS. VINING is quite a MAY-DUKE in CHERRY.

GRIMALDI has not much to do, nor is he ever so delightful as when painted white, and red, and green, with a scarlet tuft upon his head, rolling about and dislocating his limbs, and knocking his nose against posts. FARLEY (to whom every praise is due for the skill and taste with which the piece has been so admirably got up,) is a captain, and boisterous enough too. FARLEY's action is excellent, but his voice is against him, and is not mended by over-exertion, which he seems to think it is. We have not the pleasure of knowing MR. FARLEY, but we should think he eats too much new bread at his meals; at least, we know when LISTON, in JONES's farce of "TOO LATE FOR DINNER," stuffs his mouth with buns, he speaks very like FARLEY, and we judge by analogy.

The house was crowded, and the FAIR STAR is likely to meet with the full reward of its unparalleled merit as a spectacle.

At DRURY LANE, GEORGE BARNWELL was performed after the fashion of a ballet of action; not much of LILLO reached the galleries, and, from the emptiness of the house, the noise of those elevated worthies had a greater effect.

A Drama founded on DR. HAWKSWORTH'S ALMORAN and HAMEY followed, and displayed some very pretty scenery, but the contracted size of the stage opening, relatively to the theatre (to which it bears about the proportion of a Rumfordized stove to a decently-sized drawing-room) destroys the effect. MISS TREE danced very pretty, but it was all dull and dismal, and Drury-laneish.

SADLER'S WELLS, ASTLEY'S, and the SURREY THEATRE all produced TOMS and JERRIES. That at SADLER'S WELLS is more carefully purged of impurities than any of them, and takes the lead in other respects, which, perhaps, may be owing to the care of MR. EGAN, or the tact of MR. EGERTON; it was followed by a capital Pantomime, which we trust will meet with the patronage it certainly deserves.

ASTLEY'S TOM and JERRY possesses some local advantages over its antagonists, but we must reprobate the extreme length of the performances; they were not over till past twelve o'clock. At the CIRCUS the attraction is MR. BURROUGHS, the original JERRY.

The fact is, that that which appears a silly opposition in producing the same piece at all these houses, will eventually turn out capitally; for now, instead of being contented with seeing one TOM and JERRY, the town will not be satisfied till they have seen them all; and as the last three months were spent in discussing the merits of the first, so the whole summer will be devoted to comparing notes, and qualifying for "Critic," upon the new editions of this very extraordinary performance.

MATHEWS, "singly and alone," drew crowds to his entertainment at the Lyceum, and the holidays having chased away the *Orrieres*, the *Diastrodaxons*, and the *Ourang-outangologs*, with their cricket-ball globes and their caricatures of comets, he will have a clear stage till the commencement of the theatrical performances there. We are surprised he does not appear oftener; to be sure, the fatigue is great, and perhaps requires alternate days of rest; but such is the eagerness this season to get a peep at him, that if his legs and lungs would but hold out, he might crowd his house every night in the week.

The COBORG THEATRE (as it is called) opened with a piece called LIFE IN PARIS. The attempt to vary the thing deserves praise, as does some of the scenery; but the notion of caricaturing the French, or ridiculing the manners of one of the first nations of the world, is now, we hope, obsolete; and the attempt to revive it, silly.

The ROYALTY THEATRE, in Wellclose-square, also opened; but what occurred there, we know not. We confidently expect dispatches on the subject, in the course of a week or ten days, should the season last so long; but from the great distance, and the rare occurrence of opportunities to that part of the country, we cannot pledge ourselves as to any specific time.

ALEXANDRE, the French Ventriloquist, at the SANS PAREIL, proves very attractive.

Tuesday morning a female of rather genteel exterior, with a brown paper parcel under her arm, passed over the Southwark-bridge. On getting to the centre of the bridge, she threw the parcel over the balustrades and walked off quickly. A waterman was coming through the middle arch of the bridge in his wherry at the moment, and the parcel fell into his boat. He instantly opened the paper, when, to his great consternation he found the body of a female infant quite dead, packed up very peculiarly; an empty blacking bottle and some stones were also in the parcel, in order to sink it. The woman was pursued and taken into custody.

Tuesday night, at nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Wiltshire, near the London Hospital, on the Mile End-road, which consumed two houses.

It is base to betray confidential correspondence—but we must, to do a "great right" to ourselves, "do a little wrong" to the fair writer of the following.

## TO THE EDITOR OF JOHN BULL.

(Most Private.)

DEAR SIR—Mamma desires me to thank you for the account of her party she sent you last week; she does not think three pounds a bit too much for it, because it was so long. I send you the money enclosed. Papa does not know we sent it to the papers, and is quite surprised.

There was one line omitted, which perhaps you will notice—Mamma desires me to mention this, it is not out of my own head:—"MISS LAVINIA RAMSBOTTOM's dancing created a great sensation—it is said that a certain dashing Dry-salter has fallen a victim to the fire of her bright eyes."

By inserting this you will oblige Mamma, and also yours truly,

LAVINIA RAMSBOTTOM.

Pudding-lane, Thursday.  
P.S. Pray burn this.

You did not mention the ices.

Ainsi va le monde.—EDITOR.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having read in your very useful Paper some just animadversions on the present practice of monopolizing public-houses, I am induced to offer you the following observations.

The original use of public-houses, or rather inns, was no doubt to afford places of rest and refreshment to travellers.

Afterwards they became also places of amusement and relaxation to the neighbouring inhabitants, supplying them with a nourishing beverage, and opportunities of convivial enjoyment.

All such houses should unquestionably be under the view of the Magistrate; and the keepers of them ought to be persons of known integrity, on account of the mischief that men of bad characters acting in that capacity are capable of doing to society.

To the two before-mentioned branches has been added a third, which being of a different nature, might with propriety be allowed to be practised by other persons, entirely independent of the sanction of the Magistrate, or of the Clergyman, or principal inhabitants of the place where it is carried on.

The one I allude to is the supplying of malt liquor by retail, for out-of-door consumption.

As the law and practice now stands, any persons, not being common brewers or publicans, may, without a license, sell strong, or, as the Excise call it, X beer (of course including porter) of which the duty has been paid, for out-of-door consumption, in quantities of not less than 4½ gallons in one cask.

They are required to enter the rooms, in which they keep the beer, with the Excise, and are subject to survey.

All persons, without a licence, and without an entry, are permitted to sell small or T beer in quantities of not more than one gallon at a time.

Now, as it appears to be the wish of our leading men (how wisely, it is not my present purpose to enquire) to lessen the number of ale-houses, if chandlers, or hucksters, and all such persons as are already surveyed by the Excise, were allowed to sell X, as well as T beer, in small quantities, or by retail, for out of door consumption, it would, I think, have the following effects.

It would be the means of furnishing the inhabitants of many places, both in town and country, with malt liquors for the consumption of their families, without bringing to their immediate neighbourhood the nuisance of a public-house.

It would enable families to get their strong beer and porter one penny per quart cheaper; all the exorbitant rents, and other heavy expenses and inconveniences of a public-house (except perhaps a small licence) being avoided.

It would therefore go far to counteract the complained of monopoly of alehouses.

It would lessen their number by diminishing their sale.

It would increase the consumption of malt liquor, by affording it cheaper, and in places where it cannot now be got.

By which the revenue and the agriculturist would be much benefitted. The working classes would not be so much exposed to moral and political corruption.

It would be a great good to poor families; as what is now in many instances drank by the father in the ale-house, would then be shared at home with his wife and children.—Yours,

JOHN BARLEYCORN.

## MISCELLANEOUS

On Thursday the Marquis of Londonderry left North Cray, on a visit to His Majesty, at the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

The average amount of notes, and post-bills of the Bank of England, in circulation during the quarter, ended the 5th inst. was 18,660,623l.

On Easter Monday the Grand Royal Hunt took place, which was numerously attended by all ranks and descriptions of persons, who travelled in various kinds of vehicles, as well as several hundred pedestrians. The Royal huntsmen proceeded through the lawn of Windsor, and crossed from Windsor to Eton in the ferry boat, and thence to Farnham Common, where there were several hundred sportsmen waiting their arrival. At half-past ten o'clock a fine deer was turned out for the day's diversion.

THE ARMY.—Four companies of the 10th Regiment of Foot embarked at Plymouth on the 4th inst. on board the Intrepid and Zephyr transports for the following places, viz.—two companies and headquarters for Deptford; one company for Harwich, and one company for Landguard fort.

Two companies and the head-quarters of the 10th Regiment of Foot, disembarked on the 9th instant at Deptford from Plymouth, and marched into the barracks at that place.—The 44th Regiment of Foot at Liverpool on Sunday last from Dublin, and will march for Gravesend, where they will shortly embark for Bengal.

On Wednesday, a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Owners of Ships Trading from the Port of London to the West Indies, was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the Distressed State of the Colonies; and also for the purpose of receiving the Report of a Committee appointed to Watch over the Interests of the Ship Owners in this Trade.

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six Directors, in the room of R. C. Plowden, Esq. J. Hudson, Esq. G. A. Robinson, Esq. W. S. Clarke, Esq. J. Thornhill, Esq. and G. Raikes, Esq. who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on W. Astell, Esq. C. Grant, Esq. C. Majoribanks, Esq. C. E. Prescott, Esq. G. Smith, Esq. and S. Toone, Esq. The thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to T. Reid, Esq. and J. Patison, Esq. the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

The General Kyd East Indiaman, on her voyage from Bengal to China, was run ashore in the straits of Malacca. The chief mate was drowned; the vessel did not receive any particular damage.

On Friday the dispatches for Bencoolen by the ship Layton, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Master of that ship.

Great fears are entertained in the City for the safety of the Lady Popham, from Jamaica, with specie. Her cargo is estimated at 170,000l. value. Policies have been effected at Lloyd's at 15 per cent. premium.

On Easter Monday the Lord Mayor gave the grand Dinner and Ball, which has customarily been given on such occasions, to the principal Members of the Corporation, and a number of Nobility and Gentry. It was determined that the ball-room should be prepared for the reception of the dinner guests, and a large chair, elevated above the rest, was placed at the top of the room, in which the Lady Mayoress, with two of her children, were seated. The company began to assemble soon after five. At half-past six the Lord Mayor entered. The Lady Mayoress was with him. On the right he was supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Peel, on the left by Lord Sidmouth.

After dinner the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, according to ancient custom, drank to the health of the company from two massy cups, which were passed down the tables. This ceremony complied with, "The health of the King" was drunk with four times four; "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy," were among the next toasts. The three times three. Mr. Peel returned thanks on behalf of his colleagues, and begged to say, that no situation could make him cease to feel proud of the honour which his family derived from its connexion with the City of London, or make him feel less sincerely the wish that London might long retain its present pre-eminence as the chief City of Europe.—The Earl of Shaftesbury proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor." The Lord Mayor said, he was sincerely grateful for

the manner in which his health had been drank. He begged to say that he was anxious to imitate his predecessors in all that they did for the comfort and gratification of their fellow-citizens.—Viscount Sidmouth proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress," which was drunk with three times three. The Lord Mayor returned thanks for the honour conferred on the Lady Mayoress.—"The health of the Bishops" having been drank, the Bishop of London returned thanks.—Amongst the Dinner Company were—Lord Sidmouth, Lord Petersham, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Dunsany, Earl of Harborough, Bishop of London, Bishop of Landaff, Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Bangor, Right Hon. Mr. Peel, Vice-Chancellor of the King's Bench, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Countess Powlett, two Misses dington, Lady Lennox, Lady Charlotte Pindar, &c. &c.—The company then adjourned to the Ball-room. The Lady Mayoress, surrounded by a part of her family, received her distinguished guests with the utmost affability and politeness. The dresses of the ladies were in general particularly elegant. The ball was opened by the younger daughters of the Lord Mayor, Misses Ann and Mary Magnay, who danced the minuet de la cour in so elegant and graceful a manner as elicited general approbation.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor held a Special Court of Aldermen Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Recorder in the room of late Sir John Silvester, Bart. when Newman Knowles, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, was unanimously elected Recorder; and being seated at the head of the Bench, attended, and took the usual oath.

The King George the Fourth, of 120 guns, is speedily to be launched at Chatham. This fine ship is built with a round stern, and is the handsomest ship of the line in the Royal Navy.

BEER.—The brewers of Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, and Whitby, having reduced the price of beer to the publicans, strong ale is now sold at these places at 5d. per pot. Several houses in London have advertised a general reduction in the price of malt liquor. The eight-penny ale is now sold for 7d. and that which was charged now reduced to 5d.

The brewers of Peterborough have lately lowered the price of strong ale in that town to the publicans; but still the retail price (as we are informed) is 6d. the quart.—Good home-brewed ale is sold at most of the public-houses at Louth at 5d. and at one of them at 4d.

The two young chiefs from Owyhee, who arrived in this country some months back, left this country on Monday, in the ship bound for Port Jackson, from whence a passage home will be procured for them in some of the vessels that trade periodically to the South Sea Islands.

## POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Friday a man named Gray was charged with a burglary in the house of Mr. Dart, of the East India House, servant of Mr. Dart stated, that about half-past twelve o'clock the night preceding he heard a noise at the windows of the room in which he slept. Upon rising up in his bed the noise stopped, but at 1 o'clock he heard it again, and on looking in the direction of the noise, he saw a man getting in at the window upon his hands and knees. Witness having made a noise, the man dropped from the window into the area, and the servants of the house, on seeing the premises, found the prisoner in the coal-hole.—Committed.

GUILDHALL.—A man, named Wilkins, was charged with defrauding a Mr. Houghton, a law stationer, of stamps, value 3l. It was stated that the prisoner went to the shop of Houghton with a warrant from the Stamp-Office for 3l. which he said was due on spoiled stamps; this was paid, and upon reference to the Stamp-Office found to be correct. He went in a day or two after, demanding 10l. 13s. on another warrant, and brought stamps to the amount of 1l. 5s. Mr. H. giving him account of the warrant, until it was ascertained to be correct. He charged against the prisoner in the latter transaction, that he fraudulently used the name of a Mr. Bennett to obtain the stamps, he was committed for trial.

HATTON-GARDEN.—A master chimney-sweep was charged with attempting to assassinate another sweep named Elias Dube. The son and prosecutor quarrelled at the Brewers' Arms, where, respecting a pot of beer, which was afterwards adjusted by their mutual friends, the prisoner asked the prosecutor if he would have a fight; the latter replied he would if he would fight with his fist. He made no reply, but stood by the side of the prosecutor, who took up the beer to drink; the latter then got up away, and on his turning round, he (the prisoner) came behind him and made a plunge at his throat. On the prosecutor going on, he plunged a knife into his left thigh; he then drew it out from the side and struck him in the side; he was covered with blood; he then incision in the throat, a stab in the left thigh about 4½ inches, and another in his side of similar depth.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Friday, a female about 20 years of age, her father with violently assaulting her. She stated with earnestness, that her husband was harboured at her father's house, both turned her into the street to procure a subsistence as she could. On Sunday last she called to see her children, when he kicked her out, tore her dress, and dragged her by the hair of the head into the street, till the people cried shame. The father, overpowered by his feelings, was some time before he could get to the Magistrate's question; at last he recovered, and told the Magistrate he found her abusing her mother, and only turned her gently. The fact was that she ran away with a fellow, who, he said, had deserted his family, and no blame whatever attached to his husband, but quite the reverse, as he still maintained his fidelity. The Magistrate asked how old she was, when married, and answered, 15 years of age. The Magistrate then expressed surprise that her father had not sufficiently corrected her before she came to which her present misconduct might be fairly attributed.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &amp;c.

At Stepney Fair, on Monday, two men named Gregory and Leaver had a quarrel, and agreed to fight the next day in the fields of Lea river. Here they met, and knocked each other about for more than two hours. At length Hansel, who works upon the river, not being got up. He was conveyed to a cottage, and died in consequence of a rupture of a vessel in the head.—A mechanic, about 40 years of age, having imprudently ventured into one of the swings, and his full height, was hurled into the air, and on his alighting on the ground, he was picked up a corpse, without any ostensible injury.—On the same evening, a young woman had her jaw broken, and her nose nearly torn off her face by a blow from a stick, and a boy having been rode over by a donkey, had his thigh broken, and was otherwise much injured.

During one of the late gales, the French pilot Sobole, in the Chesterfield Southampton packet into Havre Roads, fell overboard. Mr. John Wood (son of the Captain) threw himself into the sea, succeeded in reaching and supporting him until a boat from the ward picked them both up. The King of France, to distinguish his generous act, has presented Mr. J. Wood with a rich silver medal, accompanied with a most flattering certificate from the French Government of Marine.

The body of a gentleman, who was an underwriter at Lloyd's, found in the Thames on Wednesday morning. It is unknown how the unfortunate occurrence took place—by accident or otherwise.

On Tuesday, about one o'clock in the morning, some barrowmen were smoking in their barges, lying near the Regent's Canal, in the City-road, heard a female voice, exclaiming "save me, save me!" and almost the instant they heard a splash in the water. The men made the circumstance known to the watchman of the bridge, who just before had been surrounded by five men, whom they were bargemen; but the fifth observed that "it was a woman's affair;" upon which the bargemen replied, "d—n your eyes, you say a word about the job, we'll throw you over too." The man, alarmed at this threat, made off as fast as he could to Finsbury, and the bargemen towards Islington. Drags were ordered and the dead body of a female, about twenty-six years of age, and ably dressed, was pulled ashore. The corpse was taken to the Castle, where the pockets were searched, and found to contain shillings and sixpence, a pocket handkerchief, and a pair of duplicate of a garment, pledged in the name of Jane Strawberry; the body was afterwards removed to St. Luke's workhouse.

Monday night, after the family of Mr. Flemming, nurseryman, Ball's-pond, had retired to rest, Mr. Flemming heard an unusual noise in the garden, and saw two women pulling down some of the fruit which hung on lines to bleach. Mr. Flemming called up two of his men, secured the two women, and locked them up in one of the houses; but on Tuesday morning, when the constable came to discover that they had both escaped by taking off the tiles from the roof, carrying with them the clothes they were apprehended stealing.

valine Russia Oil, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, it will be forwarded immediately by coach.



## LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday arrived yesterday, which state a rumour in Paris, that the English naval officers who are in France had received orders to return forthwith.—It is confidently affirmed that General Berton, and his co-conspirator Delon, have arrived safe at St. Sebastiani, (Portugal) and they were cordially welcomed by the Constitutionalists of that kingdom.

It is affirmed that, at the demand of a neighbouring Power, and the Ministers of several of the States of the Holy Alliance, the Prince de Canino (Lucien Buonaparte) who was at Brussels on affairs connected with the marriage of his son, has received a request to quit that town. A private letter from Paris, dated the 10th inst. has the following paragraph, which requires confirmation:—"A private letter from Madrid states, that on leaving the Cortes, Riego, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members, were assassinated by the Serviles, that the populace of Madrid instantly rose *en masse*, penetrated into the Royal Palace, and massacred all the Royal Family."

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, *the King v. Sewell, Murray, Sharpe, and Others*, was tried. It was an indictment for a conspiracy against certain Members of the Constitutional Association.—The first case against the defendants was that of William Atkinson, of the London-road, bookseller, who was arrested by the Society for selling Carlie's "Address to the Reformers," in March, 1821. Murray said if witness would give up the rest of the obnoxious books, and sign an agreement to sell no more, the prosecution would be dropped. In the course of the next week, he received a message from Murray by a man on horseback, witness attended him at the Judges Chambers. The person on horseback demanded 18l. 16s. 8d. for expenses. He objected to the exorbitancy of the demand. Afterwards Murray told witness that the Committee had taken his case into consideration, and reduced the expenses to 5l. After various interviews with Murray he paid the 5l. and received a receipt for it from the latter, on behalf of the Society.—The next case was that of Wardle, of the *Statesman*. By the evidence of a witness named Bastow, Mr. Wardle acknowledged the lenity of the Society, in putting a stop to the prosecution. The other alleged instances of extortion and conspiracy existed in the cases of Dolby, Turner, and Thelwall, and were supported by the evidence of those individuals.—Mr. Gurney addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendants, and contended, that not even the slightest grounds had been laid either for the charge of conspiracy or extortion.—The Chief Justice summed up, and, in doing so, laid it down as his decided opinion, that the Association was legal, if it confined itself to the prosecuting seditious and blasphemous libels. The Jury would now determine, on the evidence before them, whether the charges contained in the indictment were made out; in his opinion they were not.—The Jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty* in favour of all the defendants.

The new and elegant French Stripes, so universally introduced into the first drawing-rooms in the kingdom, can only be procured at Miles and Edwards's newly established Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square). The novelty of the style, and its great superiority over every other description of Furniture, at not more than half the prices of Chintz patterns, are advantages which cannot fail of recommending them to the use of Families forming new Establishments, or making purchases of Furnitures.

The most essential part of comfort is good seasoned Bedding. Advantageous opportunity to those who are furnishing houses, at 40, Drury-lane, corner of Long-acre. James Walker and Co. beg leave to submit to the Public the following reduction of Feathers sold by weight:—Best White Goose warranted sweet and free from dust, fit for immediate use, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; Common White ditto, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; Best Grey Goose, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; Common Grey ditto, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Best Poultry, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Two hundred ready made Ticks of various sizes and quality from 4s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Feather Beds from 28s. to 10s. 6d.; Mattresses and Palliasses, 7s. to 5s. 6d.; Bedsteads of every description from 18s. to 6s.; Blankets, Counterpanes, and Quilts; elegant Loo Tables, Wardrobes, Drawers, and Chairs. J. Walker and Co. flatter themselves the public will find a considerable saving by purchasing goods at the above warehouse.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their work, "The *Logic of Life*," in full explanation of these subjects may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, or, at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part however distant.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, **THE ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF SEFTON CHURCH**, near Liverpool, consisting of Views, Plans, and Parts of the Interior Ornaments, detailed at large from actual measurement, and etched in Outline, by R. BRIDGENS. In large quarto, 33 Plates, 11. 15s. in folio, 2l. 10s.—Published by R. Jennings, 2, Poultry; J. Taylor, Architectural Library, High Holborn; Rodwell and Martin, 48, Bond-street; Priestly and Weale, 5, High-street, Bloomsbury; and the Author, 56, Newman-street.

On the 1st of May will be published, price 5s. No. X. completing the Fifth Vol. of **THE RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW**; containing 1. Aleman's Life of Gusman D'Alfarache, for the Spanish Rogue.—2. Burton's History of the Conquest of Wales.—3. Henry More's Psychologia, or Life of the Soul.—4. Erasmus's Letters.—5. Storey's Poetical Life of Cardinal Wolsey.—6. Memoirs of Captain Creighton.—7. Luther's Table Talk.—8. Bishop Burnet's History of his Own Times.—9. The Earl of Surrey's Poetical Works.—10. George Chapman's Comedies.—Published by C. Baldwin, Newgate-street; and R. Triphook, Old Bond-street. New Editions of Nos. I. II. and III. may now be had.

THOMAS on DIGESTIVE ORGANS, &c.—NEW EDITION. Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. Second Edition (being a complete Medical Guide to Cheltenham and many other celebrated Watering Places in Europe) **PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, BILIOUS & NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. &c.**—By JOHN THOMAS, M.D. Member of several Learned Societies; many years resident Physician at Toulon, and now practising at Cheltenham. Printed for T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet-street.

**EDINBURGH AND LONDON STEAM PACKETS.** **THE CITY OF EDINBURGH**, Capt. John Beaton, one of the Packets belonging to the London and Edinburgh Steam Packet Company, will start from Blackwall for Edinburgh on Wednesday the 24th April, and land and receive Passengers off Scarborough.—The **JAMES WATT**, Capt. Patrick Dail, belonging to the same Company, will leave Blackwall on Wednesday, the 1st May.—These Packets will alternately start from Blackwall and Edinburgh every Wednesday during the season.—Light Goods and small Packages for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland will be received at the Company's Warehouse, 35, Leadenhall-street, forwarded by the Packets, and delivered at Edinburgh. Goods from Scotland for London, &c. will also be received at the Company's Warehouse in Edinburgh by R. W. Hamilton, the Company's Agent there, and delivered at London.—For viewing the Vessels apply to the Captains on board at Blackwall.—and for securing Births to A. MITCHELL, Agent. London and Edinburgh Steam Packet Office, 35, Leadenhall-street.

**SMOKE FROM STEAM AND OTHER BOILERS, FURNACES, &c.**—His Majesty's Letters Patent have been granted to Mr. G. STRATTON for his improvements in the process of consuming Smoke, effecting a most important saving in Fuel; and, at the same time, (when applied to Steam Boilers), very greatly increasing the power of the Engine. Application or letters, post-paid, to be addressed to Mr. Setree, 13, Gray's Inn-square.

**THE Public are respectfully informed, the KINGSTON Steam Packet** leaves the Tower Stairs every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, with Passengers for Yarmouth and Hull, and returns on Saturday evenings. The new Steam Packet "Yorkshireman," is launched, and will be ready to join the "Kingston" in May; thus forming a regular and expeditious conveyance each way twice a week. These Packets are admirably adapted for the accommodation of Passengers, and also for the carriage of Goods, especially of that description which require dispatch and care. The Proprietors do not engage to take any Goods or Parcels for Yarmouth.—Agency Office, Stanton's Wharf, Tooley-street.

**THE ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE**, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, instituted for the Relief of the Poor, in the year 1804, under the immediate patronage of their late Majesties and the Royal Family, and now under the patronage of His present Majesty.

President—His Grace the Duke of Somerset.  
Vice Presidents.  
The Duke of Bedford  
The Duke of Devonshire  
The Marquis of Ailesbury  
The Earl of Bessborough  
The Earl of Cardigan  
The Bishop of Durham  
The Lord Bagot  
The Lord Braybrooke  
The Lord Eardley  
Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.  
Sir Wathen Waller, Bart.  
J. J. Angerstein, Esq.

Operating Surgeon and Surgeon in Ordinary—Henry Alexander, Esq.  
At the Annual General Meeting of the Governors of this Institution, held at No. 6, Cork-street, on Tuesday, March 26, 1822, His Grace the Duke of Somerset in the Chair, it was reported, that the total amount of poor persons received since the opening of this Charity on the 26th of March, 1805, was 32,400, of whom 30,250 had been discharged cured and relieved, 888 deemed incurable, and 1262 remained upon the List. That within the same period, 1252 operations for the removal of the Cataract have been performed, 1174 of which had terminated successfully, and 122 of these were on persons born blind. Also during the last six years and an half, 50 persons had been restored to sight by the operation for artificial Pupil.

The Subscriptions become due annually on the 26th of March, and are received by Messrs. Hoare, Bankers, 37, Fleet-street; Robert Mitford, Esq. Treasurer, No. 27, Fitzroy-square; by Henry Alexander, Esq. No. 6, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens; and by Mr. J. J. Orlton, the Collector, 98, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars.

The Benevolence of the Public is earnestly solicited in behalf of this Institution. (By Order of the General Meeting.)

## NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

**CERTAIN** anonymous letters, and other publications, having been lately inserted in the newspapers of this kingdom, which are intended to injure the **NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY**, the Board of Directors have determined to lay before the public a plain statement of the change which has taken place in the principle of the Society, in addition to that general information which they have already given through their Agents, as well as by means of advertisements, and by circulars.

The principle of the Norwich Union Fire Office was for many years that of mutual guarantee amongst the parties insured, and although the concern might have continued longer upon that principle, it was liable to difficulties from having no fixed Capital; the Directors felt this objection, and were glad to embrace an opportunity that lately offered, of fortifying the Society against great and extraordinary losses, by a large subscribed Capital. As the premiums in hand at the time this change was effected belonged exclusively to the insured, they were not mixed with the new subscriptions, and are now in a course of repayment to the parties insured, agreeably to the provisions of the former proprietary amounts Society. The subscription now entered into by an opulent proprietary amounts to 550,000l. and the advantages reserved to the parties insured under the new constitution are these—

I. That they are free from all risk or responsibility for each others losses.  
II. That they receive back three parts out of five of the surplus premiums and savings of the Society.

III. That this return is made at the end of three years, and is not withheld from persons who remain insured, only for one or two years, nor from those who have had claims for losses.

This is the general outline of the principle; and with regard to the plan, there are Boards of Management in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and local Committees in other Cities and Towns throughout the united kingdom, appointed for the purpose of assisting the Directors in the prompt investigation and settlement of claims for losses.—The Agents of the establishment were instructed to take every means of explaining the alterations which had been made in the principle of the Society, and the most unequivocal testimonies of their being cordially approved by the insured, were soon received from all parts of the kingdom.

A feeble attempt to prevent the new principle from being acted upon, was made by four individuals in London, who applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction against the Directors, on the ground that they had misapplied the funds and property of the insured; but this charge being unsupported by any evidence, and completely disproved on oath, the Lord Chancellor dismissed the application with costs; at the same time observing, that he was quite sure the addition of a capital of 550,000l. must be a prodigious improvement.

The Board of Directors of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society have only to add, that they are desirous the public should know the whole of their proceedings, as regards the management and general conduct of this establishment, that they court every enquiry, and are open to every investigation.—Disposed as they are to act with a liberal and friendly feeling towards other offices, they lament to observe that one Fire Office (the County) has lately departed from that fair and liberal course which should mark the conduct of all public bodies.

In proof of the general confidence placed in the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, the Board of Directors refer the public to the annexed statement of Duties.

For the Year 1820 ..... £41,554. 3s. 9d.  
For the Year 1821 ..... 56,225. 8s. 3d.

For the last Quarter ..... 18,470. 15s. 4d.

(Signed) Jeremiah Ives, President—John Browne, Vice-President.  
Edward T. Booth John Harvey J. W. Robbards  
Thomas S. Day William Herring W. Simpson  
Hammond Fisk John S. Patteson Samuel Stone.

Board-Room, April 2, 1822.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.  
CAPITAL £550,000.

**Patrons.**  
The Most Noble the Duke of Beaufort  
The Most Noble the Duke of Argyll  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Craven  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Orford  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford  
The Right Hon. Lord Saltoun  
Lord Viscount Barnard  
Sir George Jerningham, Bart.  
Sir Joseph Scott, Bart.  
Sir George Leeds, Bart.  
Sir George Armitage, Bart. &c.

**Trustees.**  
Hon. Col. Wodehouse, M.P. Lieut. of Richard H. Gurney, Esq. M.P.  
the County Charles Harvey, Esq. M.P.  
Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P. &c. &c. &c.  
Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P.

**Directors.**  
President—Jeremiah Ives, Esq. Banker.  
Vice-President—John Browne, Esq. Alderman.  
E. T. Booth, Esq. Alderman A. Hudson, Esq. Banker  
T. S. Day, Esq. Alderman J. S. Patteson, Esq. Alderman  
Hammond Fisk, Esq. J. W. Robbards, Esq. Alderman  
John Harvey, Esq. Alderman William Simpson, Esq.  
William Herring, Esq. Alderman Samuel Stone, Esq.  
Secretary—Samuel Bignold, Esq. Surrey-street, Norwich.

The Parties insured in this Institution are free from all responsibility, and will receive back Three-fifths of the Surplus Premiums at the end of three or five years.—The Rates are the same as at other Offices.

Statement of Duty paid for the last Two Years:—1820, £41,554. 3s. 9d.; 1821, £56,225. 8s. 3d.; thus proving, that in the last year the business increased upwards of Ten Millions. Since the commencement of the present year, there has been a further increase of above Three Millions.

**LIFE SOCIETY.**—Capital £500,000.  
The rapid progress of this Society (which is entirely distinct from the Fire Office), is evidenced by the amount of its premiums, which, at the undermentioned periods, stood as follows:—

Year ending at March, 1815 ..... £33,441 5 11  
Year ending at March, 1818 ..... 66,226 8 9  
Year ending at June, 1821 ..... 99,290 16 7  
In the last twelve months upwards of 800 Policies were issued for Insurances exceeding £600,000.

An injudicious advertisement, issued by the Managing Director of the County Fire Office, and headed "Dissolution of the Norwich Union Society," &c. having been inserted in several newspapers, the Agents of the Norwich Union Office refer their friends to the Facts regarding that Establishment, stated in the annexed address of the Board of Directors, as a sufficient reply to the malignant insinuations of its adversaries.—N.B. The Directors of the Norwich Union Society, for mutual Insurance against Loss by Fire, have repaid to the Members, as dividends of profit, sums amounting to nearly £100,000, and to upwards of 3,000 Claimants for Loss by Fire, above £300,000.—April 2, 1822.

EXTRACTS from the RETURNS of the STAMP OFFICE,  
showing the Increase and Decrease of Duty paid by the principal FIRE OFFICES for the Year ending Christmas 1821.

Duty paid in 1821.		Increase and Decrease.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sun .....	117047 9 7	Decreased. 2705	10 5
Phoenix .....	67695 4 7	Ditto .....	1041 4 5
NORWICH UNION .....	56625 9 3	Increased. 15671	5 6
Union (Cornhill) .....	15428 8 11	Ditto .....	1502 15 8
Atlas .....	16264 17 10	Ditto .....	1478 8 7
County .....	37520 3 10	Ditto .....	1384 4 7
West of England .....	14231 11 9	Ditto .....	1070 13 6
Globe .....	29556 17 0	Ditto .....	304 12 3
Hand-in-Hand .....	14538 4 0	Ditto .....	232 3 2
British .....	14224 16 9	Decreased. 2965	6 9
Imperial .....	35218 15 5	Ditto .....	1041 13 9
Westminster .....	14529 5 9	Ditto .....	667 11 2
Royal Exchange .....	51479 12 11	Ditto .....	626 14 9
London .....	8649 4 1	Ditto .....	601 4 7
Hope .....	13986 12 3	Ditto .....	421 5 1
Eagle .....	15510 5 8	Ditto .....	394 2 5
Albion .....	15617 9 4	Ditto .....	80 15 7

**TO BE SOLD**, at nearly half price, five boxes of **DAMASK** and **DIAPER TABLE LINEN**, Napkins, and Sheetings, the stock of a manufacturer, a bankrupt, which must be sold immediately.—Stout Breakfast Cloths, 3s. 6d.; Damask ditto, 6s.; Diaper dinner ditto, 9s.; elegant Damask ditto, 14s.; good Damask Napkins, 13s. per dozen; three boxes of Coleraine Linens, from 1s. to 2s. 10d. the finest; 163 pieces of Holland, Russia, Scotch, Irish, and other Sheetings, from 6s. 6d. per pair; 132 rich Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, 10s. large size; four packs of Bath and Witney Blankets, from 3s. each; 176 pieces of French Cambrics, Hanabro' ditto, 12s. and 18s. per dozen; 108 curious India Long Cloths, from 1s. to 2s. the best imported; good Huckaback Towels, 9s. per dozen; with a few curious Twilled Holland Sheetings, the proper width to make up without a seam, only 4s. 9d. per yard. The above are warranted by the assignees, and the lowest price fixed, at W. Todd and Co.'s, 5, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square.

**NEW SILKS, GAUZEES, and SHAWLS.**—The splendid Collection of Novelties for Morning, Afternoon, or Full Dress, and Pelisses, which BROWN and Co. have introduced this Spring, has attracted large purchases amongst the Nobility and Public. Besides the fashionable Tricollere Gros de Naples, Tessellated Du Capes, Le Soie d'Angouleme, they have **GREAT BARGAINS**, for **READY MONEY**, in very rich Gros de Naples, at 4s. 9d. worth 6s. 6d. in every brilliant colour; Brocade and Striped Gauzees, 17s. 6d. the dress; Striped Sarsets, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; Figured Silks, 3s. 9d.; Taffetas, 4s. 8d.; good coloured Sarsets, 2s. 9d.; very rich White Satins for Dresses; French Levantines, Du Capes, real Irish Poplins, Italian Netts, Flowered Gros de Naples, and the White washing Satins for Slips.—All descriptions of modern Shawls, both in Silk and Cashmere, at exceedingly low prices, and every article for Family Mourning.—Brown, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

**COSMORAMA.**—Five Views have been changed on the 1st inst. taken before the entrance of the French, the other during the configuration in 1812. A view of Athens, one of Cintra, two of the Tagus and Port of Lisbon, one of the celebrated Monastery of Mount Saint Bernard, and that of the interior of St. Peter's at Rome. A part of the views will be changed on the first Monday of every month. The weather has not any influence on this exhibition.—Open from 11 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. Admittance 1s. No. 29, St. James's-street.

**MAIDA-HILL**, in the Vicinity of the Regent's Park.—LET, with immediate possession, on Lease for 21 years, an commodious detached RESIDENCE, finished in a superior manner, and most perfect state of repair, delightfully situated, commanding fine extensive prospects over the surrounding beautiful country. The house is built by a fore-court and flight of stone steps, and contains, on the ground floor, elegant drawing room, dining room, and breakfast room, three chambers on the first floor, and three ditto on the second floor; three excellent light kitchens, housekeeper's room, coal wine, and beer closets, closed fore-court, and walled garden, with choice fruit-trees; a detached house, excellent laundry, servants' room, and stable.—The fixtures, articles of furniture adapted to the premises, to be taken at a fair valuation viewed with cards, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, till three, by applying to Mr. Hindle, auctioneer, No. 38, Chancery-lane, Mr. Burton, No. 24, Birch-lane, Cornhill.

**TO BE LET, FURNISHED**, a Gentle and Commodious RESIDENCE, with Sixteen Acres of Meadow, situated on a hill, and a very extensive Prospect; with a Paddock in front and a good garden. The house is upon a small scale, and contains 3 sitting rooms and 9 bed rooms, excellent stables, double coach-house, laundry, &c. The premises are from London, are in perfect repair, and fit for immediate possession. Mr. Robins, Warwick-street, Golden-square, or at No. 1, East-cheap, where further particulars may be known.

**BISH** has already shared and sold Twenty-three Capital Prizes in the present Lottery.—All must be drawn (last and only day) NEXT DAY WEEK, the 23d of APRIL.—T. BISH, of the old State Lottery, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, London, calls the attention of the Public, to the present rich state of the Wheel, which contains 100,000, and 20 other Capitals of £1,000, £500, &c. &c.; all of which were drawn on Tuesday, the 23d instant, when the Lottery will contain Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn, are on sale at BISH'S Office, and by his Agents in the country.—Every Ticket—every Share—capital—and every other Prize must be drawn next Tuesday Week.

**THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY** will be splendidly celebrated on TUESDAY, 23d inst. by the Drawing of Two Grand Prizes of £20,000. Twenty other Capitals of £1000, £500, &c. &c. and upwards of Thousand Small Prizes of £100, £50, £20, &c.—J. D. WEBB, Secretary Office, 158, Strand, near Somerset-house, hopes to distribute to Friends and Customers many of the above Prizes.—N.B. Very few of the remaining unsold, an immediate purchase is recommended.

**ONLY ONE DAY TO DRAW.**—J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT before their Friends and the Public the Rich State of the Wheel, Last and Only Day of Drawing, viz. TUESDAY, 23d of April, when Prizes, including Two of £20,000, and Twenty other Capitals, are to be Drawn.—Tickets and Shares are selling, warranted undrawn, at Sivewright's fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; 38, Mark Lane; Coventry-street, where they sold all the £20,000 Prizes in a recent Lottery, and in their very last Contract, No. 4421, a Prize of £25,000, with other Capitals.

**WRITING-PAPER**, of the best quality, made by the celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, is sold at the lowest prices:—Excellent copy, 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; good superfine thick, 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 6d., and 17s. 6d. the ream; superfine Bath, 9d. ditto, 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d. the quire, or 12s. 6d. the ream; superfine large bank post, 1s. the quire, or 12s. 6d. the ream; superfine large bank post, 1s. the quire, or 12s. 6d. the ream; lined best, 1s. 4d. the quire, or 12s. 6d. the ream; very good copy book, 1s. 4d. each; best sealing-wax, 5s. the lb.; also for sale, the new-made pen, it has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, 1s. 4d. each; strong brown, 8d., 10d., and 1s. 6d., small hand, 4d. H. and W. SMITHS', 192, Strand, second house from the Cornhill Tavern. Account Books made to order, of any size or pattern; paper, and Bristol Boards, equally low in price.

**FLOWERS.**—T. HOGG'S CATALOGUE for 1822. Shilling, of Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and containing various remarks; the mode of raising Auriculas from letter on the cultivation of Pinks; published by the London Horticultural Society last year, is now ready for delivery.—To be had at his house, near the Church, Paddington; of Carpenter, Old Bond-street; White Maria-lane; and Richardson, Cornhill.

**WARM BATHS**, No. 96, Pall Mall.—FUMIGATING VAPOUR BATHS, (similar to Dr. Gale's at Paris), a cure for Gout, Sciatica, the various Diseases of the Skin, &c. &c. Bath, Cheltenham, Harrogate, Salt, Medicated, Sulphur, and Warm on the shortest notice. The Proprietor solicits the attention of the Gentry to the above Establishment, which he hopes will be found to be every convenience for the accommodation of the luxurious Bath.

**WANTED**, as COOK, a Young Woman, about 20 years of age, who perfectly understands baking, boiling, and roasting, and have lived 3 years in one of her last places.—Apply at No. 100, Pall Mall.

**WANTED** immediately, in a respectable House of the MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING, TWO YOUNG AS IMPROVERS OR APPRENTICES.—For Particulars enquire of 4, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

## LONDON MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, April 12.**  
The supply of Wheat since Monday having been moderate, fine samples that appeared were taken off on such the sale, but the ordinary sorts are very difficult of disposal, and some of this description still remains on hand. Barley meets a sale, and barely supports Monday's prices, particularly for the sorts, which form the greater part of the arrival. Though the quantity of Oats has been tolerably large, yet having a fair demand, are on full as good terms. In Beans and Pease there is no notice.

**RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN**, on board Ship, as under:

Essex Red Wheat (new) .....	30. 40s.	Maple .....	44. 48s.
Fine .....	44. 48s.	White ditto .....	50s. 54s.
Old .....	50s. 54s.	Boilers .....	34s. 42s.
Essex White (new) .....	34s. 42s.	Small Beans .....	52s. 54s.
Fine .....	52s. 54s.	Old .....	54s. 56s.
Superfine .....	54s. 56s.	Tick Beans (new) .....	58s. 60s.
Old .....	58s. 60s.	Feed Oats .....	20s. 24s.
Rye .....	20s. 24s.	Poland ditto .....	15s. 18s.
Barley .....	15s. 18s.	Fine .....	22. 24s.
Fine .....	22. 24s.	Poland ditto .....	—
Superfine .....	—	Potatoes ditto .....	—
Malt .....	—	Fine .....	—
Fine .....	—	—	—
Hog Pease .....	—	—	—

**THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN**, weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns of England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 13th of April, are as follows:—

**GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS INFORMATION.**  
Wheat, 45s 8d.—Barley, 18s 10d.—Oats, 16s 1d.—Rye, 21s 4d.—Beans, 22s 2d.

**PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.**  
£ s. d.  
Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. oz.  
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10  
New Doubloons 0 0 0  
New Dollars  
Silver in Bars Stand  
New Louis. each

**PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.**

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock .....	21	21	21	21	21
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols .....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols .....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Consols for Account .....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols .....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
5 per Cent. Navy .....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bank Long Annuities .....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
India Bonds .....	72 p	66 p	64 p	62 p	60 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d. .....	6 p	7 p	7 p	7 p	7 p
Ditto, 2 1/2d. .....	—	—	—	—	—
Onium .....	—	—	—	—	—

**BIRTHS.**  
On Saturday, April 6, in Great Maddox-street, the Lady of Major Mason and heir.  
At Lympton, in Devon, on the 10th inst. the Lady of Lieutenant-General Power, of the Royal Artillery, of a son.

**MARRIED.**  
At Marfosse, near Havre, on the 10th inst. Capt. Henry Parker, R.N. Frances Hastings, eldest daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon.  
On Thursday last, Capt. John Sykes, R.N. to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the late Josiah Pike, Esq.

**DIED.**  
On Sunday last, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Mr. H. F. Cooper, in Baker-street, at the house of her brother, Charles Williams, Esq. Chard, widow, in the 82d year of her age.  
On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. Mr. John Andrew, of Upper Thames aged 70.

On the 12th inst. at his house in Portland-place, aged 76, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Bart.  
**LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKEL, No. 11 JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET.**

# BULL.

**Price 7d.**

Chief, -B. J. O'NEILL and J. J. HANCOCK, Kingston, N. Y., pig-iron-makers.



## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 13, 1822.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing William Robert Henry Brown, Esq. to the office of Warden of the Fleet, in the room of Nicholas Nixon, Esq. deceased.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Beer and Fish, Maidstone, common-brewers.—Gruiber and Buller, Store street, milliners.—G. and J. Bacon, Greenwich, Kent, plasterers.—Brydges and Buchanan, Ledbury, surgeons.—Hainer and Co. Exchange-alley, stock-brokers.—W. and J. Appicee, Hinckley, bakers.—Sherer and Co. London.—Pugh and Co. Great Tower-street, sugar-coopers.—Cloughton and Co. Liverpool, coal-merchants.—Harvey and Mather, jun. Liverpool, merchants.—Noble and Co. Liverpool, sugar-refiners.—G. and I. Shaw, Wakefield, grocers.—Stein and Twiford, Manchester, surgeons.—Greenwood and Co. Deighton, fancy-clothiers.—Pichee and Norton, Uxbridge, attornies.—W. and M. Wentworth, Wandsworth, engineers.

## BANKRUPTS.

W. PAULL, Tansworth, tanner.—J. GARNETT, Liverpool, linen-draper.—R. ROBINSON, Liverpool, corn-dealer.—W. J. BROWNE and W. KERMODE, Liverpool, merchants.—W. F. WILCOCK, Plymouth, dealer.—N. VINCENT, Northampton-place, draper.—J. SHARPLEY, York, merchant.—M. SHANE, Foley-place, upholsterer.—W. EMMOTT, Leicester-square, tailor.—P. and J. HERBERT, London, merchant.—W. MILLER, Pentonville, merchant.—S. ARNSBY, jun. Boston, and T. ARNSBY, Tansor, Northampton-shire, horse-dealers.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—April 23, J. Williams, Bishopsgate-street Within, linen-draper.—April 30, J. L. Studd, Kerby-street, merchant.—May 7, J. Pearson, Leicester, commission-agent.—June 6, T. Atkinson and J. Spark, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.—May 27, T. Burbury, Woolston, grazier.—May 9, G. Bowdon, Barlbrough, candle-wick manufacturer.—May 9, J. Greaves, jun. Liverpool, broker.—May 18, W. Cooper, Beeston, victualler.—May 11, J. and W. Galey, Birmingham, brush-makers.—May 11, T. Trew, Chichester, common-brewer.

## CERTIFICATES.—May 7.

R. Tutin, Chandos-street, cheesemonger.—J. Scott, Huddersfield, woolstapler.—W. Broadbent, Preston, corn-merchant.—R. Abbe, Aine, Yorkshire, miller.—J. and J. Surrey, Mark-lane, mealmen.—T. Oliver, High-street, victualler.—T. Morton, Nottingham, lace-maker.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THURSDAY.

The EARL of LAUDERDALE moved for a variety of financial accounts respecting the amount of the National Debt, the Prices of the Funds at different periods, and also for an account of the number of Enclosure Bills passed from 1799 to 1821.—Ordered.

The EARL of LIMERICK gave notice that he would on Monday move their Lordships to go into Committee on Sir J. M. Doyle's Divorce Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was fixed for Friday the 26th inst.

A Petition was presented from Samuel Brown, Captain in the Royal Navy, praying permission to bring in a Petition for a Bill to erect a flying pier at Brighton.—Referred to a Committee.

Petitions were presented from two parishes in Dublin, suggesting a repeal of the Window Tax instead of the Malt Duty.

MR. ALLAN gave notice of a motion for the 16th of May, to refer the report on Welch Judicature to a Committee.

MR. C. WYNN postponed the second reading of the Yorkshire Election Polls Bill to the 29th inst.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting accessories before the fact in cases of felony, by giving to the Court a discretionary power, in cases of an aggravated nature, to sentence to transportation.—The Hon. Member also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting manslaughter.—He considered the power given to the Judge of sentencing an offender to twelve months' imprisonment, as too lenient; and was of opinion a discretionary power should be vested in the Judge to inflict, as the case might be, a severer punishment.

MR. C. WYNN thought the law in this respect was defective.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY postponed his motion on the report of the Committee on Agricultural Distress until Friday the 26th inst.

SIR T. LETBRIDGE presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of land in North Curry, in the county of Somerset, complaining of the distressed state of agriculture, and calling upon Government to diminish its expenditure. They noticed the report of the Committee on Agriculture, and wished the House to institute an inquiry to ascertain at what price grain could be imported from other countries, and to compare it with the price at which it could be grown in England, and it would be seen that higher prohibitory duties were necessary than were at present proposed. The Hon. Member noticed the effects produced by the alteration of the currency, and contended that the present distress, if it arose from over production, did not wholly arise from excessive production in this country, but from the influx of foreign produce. He spoke not of corn, but he alluded to the extensive importations of flax, tallow, and other articles, which had taken place. Looking at these, he was decidedly of opinion that further protection for the agricultural interest was absolutely necessary, and that protection against the importation of foreign wheat would not by itself prove sufficient.—The petition was laid on the table.

SIR J. NEWPORT presented a petition from the householders of Waterford, praying for the total repeal of the Window Tax in Ireland.—Ordered to lie on the table.

MR. TIERNY presented a petition from the land owners of Maidenhead, in Berkshire, praying for a free trade in beer. The petitioners were, in his opinion, strictly entitled to the attention of the House. They complained of the present system of licensing public-houses, and stated as a fact, that the licenses were granted, not really to the man who was the ostensible owner, but to the house with a certain sign over the door. They also complained of the influence of the brewers over the licensing Magistrates, and of the short prices given by them for barley, and of the bad quality of the beer sold in public-houses, of which they were generally the proprietors. The consequence of the system was, that the consumption of malt was greatly diminished, because the brewers had a complete monopoly of the whole of the beer trade. The petitioners prayed the House that they might be admitted to a competition with the brewers, whereby better beer might be had for a price considerably less than was paid at present, and there would be also a greater consumption of malt.

MR. C. WYNN defended the Magistrates from the charge of being influenced by the brewers.

MR. GRENFELL observed that the petitioners did not wish to interfere with the authority of the Magistrates. All they desired was, that the license should be granted in the name of the publican, rather than to the house in which he lived; so that if the brewer sent him bad beer, he might right himself by carrying his licence to another house.

SIR B. WILSON suggested that it might be well to grant no license to houses that were in the occupation of brewers.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET wished to deprecate any observations on the conduct of the Magistrates which did not grow out of the question. The House should not look to that subject in a hurried and unguarded manner. He would suggest the expediency of the House taking into consideration all the licensing laws. He proposed shortly to bring in, with some alterations, a bill which had formerly been before Parliament, but which had been lost in another place, to re-cast the whole of the existing laws with respect to licenses and public-houses.

MR. BROUGHAM did not mean to say that the Magistrates generally made bad use of the power given them. The power of the Magistrates, however, was liable to abuse, and was in some places, to the knowledge of all Gentlemen, really abused. He did not complain so much of abuse of power by the Magistrates, as of their mistakes of judgment. The Magistrates were too prone to the securing of a monopoly, and to the allowing of too many houses to some brewers. That was attended with the effect of having a very bad species of beer sold. The petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL presented a petition from the Synod of Glasgow, praying that the House would not pass into a law a Bill for the introduction of Catholics into Parliament, for the introduction of which his Royal Highness (Mr. Ganning) had given notice. He would oppose the very first proposition on that subject, whether it were for a Committee, or for leave to bring in a Bill.

MR. TIERNY thought it premature in the petitioners to come forward on the present occasion to lecture that House on the course which they ought to pursue on a question that was not yet before them.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL could not help thinking it strange, when petitions were presented which did not meet the approbation of Gentlemen on the other side of the House, how easy it was to raise objections.

MR. HUME entirely differed with the Right Hon. Gent.; he recollected no petition rejected because it had been presented from the other side. He regretted that a petition of that sort had come from any part of Scotland, the inhabitants of which had themselves enjoyed privileges of the nature of those claimed by the Catholics.

SIR T. LETBRIDGE thought it was desirable that the most serious attention should be paid to the petition. If the motion of which notice had been given were carried, and in consequence Catholic Peers admitted to sit in the other House of Parliament, the result would be, that the whole British Constitution would be changed.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

MR. BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Unitarian Dissenters of Kendal in Westmoreland, praying for an alteration of the marriage ceremony, and desiring that they might be put on the same footing with Jews and Quakers in England, and with Dissenters in Ireland and Scotland.

A similar petition was presented by Mr. W. Smith, from Stockton.

MR. W. SMITH moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain parts of the Act of the 26th George the Second, commonly called the Marriage Act. The petitioners complained that they were placed by the Marriage Act of the 26th George the Second in a situation totally different from that in which they would have stood if that Act had not passed. Marriage was a civil institution not only by the Common Law, but also by the Canon Law. Up to the year 1753, marriages celebrated in Meetings of Dissenters were considered valid, but by the Act of the 26th of George the Second all marriages, to be legal, must be solemnized by the Ministers of the Established Church—in the churches, and according to the ritual of the Church. The object which he had in view in bringing in the Bill, would be to alter the law in that manner which he thought would in the shortest way afford the most efficient relief. He would propose to relieve them by allowing them to solemnize their marriages with the omission of those parts of the ritual which were exceptionable to them. He had the highest authority for saying that marriage was a mere civil contract. In 1813, a case of marriage performed in Scotland came for discussion before the present Lord Chancellor, who said that the law of Scotland was founded on the basis of the canon law which prevailed throughout all Europe. On that canon law the laws of Scotland were founded, and according to them, the Lord Chancellor said, that a man taking a woman to wife before witnesses, was as valid a marriage as if performed before a Minister in Church. He wished to interfere with nothing but the religious part of the Marriage Act. That Act was not framed with a religious object. If any doubt could exist on this subject, it was only necessary to refer to the cases of the Jews and Quakers, who had been allowed to celebrate their marriages as they had done before it passed. The principle had been sanctioned in the time of Pope Innocent the Third, by a decree from the Lateran Council. From this it was seen that the consent of the parties was not less distinctly recognised as that which made marriages valid by the head of the Catholic Church in the thirteenth century, than it was by Lord Eldon, in 1813.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY wished the Hon. Member to understand that although he agreed to the bringing in of the Bill, yet that he did not thereby pledge himself to concur in all its views. Leave was given.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Irish Commercial Credit Bill.

MR. W. SMITH wished for some information upon the subject of this Bill. He had heard that it was intended to extend the loan of the sums advanced by Parliament, to Bankers as well as to persons engaged in mercantile pursuits. The Hon. Member also remarked upon an intention of which he had heard to extend the time at which the money was to have been repaid, and requested to be informed upon these points.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that when the original Bill passed, he understood it to include Bankers in the general description of traders, considering them to be traders in money. It had since been found necessary to take some high law opinions in Ireland upon the question, and they held that although the description of "traders" would include Bankers in England, yet that it would not do so in Ireland. One object of the Bill was, therefore, to remove this difficulty. It had another object, the money was originally advanced for a period not to exceed two or three years; it was now intended that the time should be lengthened to eight years. The comparative rate of interest paid by the persons to whom this money was advanced, and that paid upon the loan by which it was raised would prevent any additional expense being incurred by the Government by an extension of the time of payment. The Bill went through the Committee.

COLONEL DAVIES said an Hon. Friend of his had given notice of a motion relative to the power of the Crown to dismiss Officers from the Army without trial, he had not fixed the time, he wished to ask if it was still his intention to bring the subject forward: if not, he (Colonel D.) should himself undertake the duty.

MR. HUME should gladly leave the matter in his hands.

COLONEL DAVIES gave notice of a motion on the subject, on Tuesday, the 21st of May.

## THURSDAY.

The House ballotted for a Committee to try the petition complaining of an undue return for West Loze. The following Members were chosen on the Committee:—Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. W. Stuart (Armagh), Right Hon. F. Plunkett, Mr. M. G. Prendergast, Mr. F. W. Grant, Right Hon. F. Robinson, Mr. J. B. Wildman, Mr. E. B. Portman, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. J. Bastard, Mr. R. Downie, Mr. W. K. Douglas, Mr. J. Pitt, Mr. R. Bernal, and Mr. D. Gilbert.

MR. CALVERT presented a petition from Southwark against the Bill for repairing London Bridge.

The London Bridge Water Works Bill was postponed to the 26th inst.; as was the second reading of the Scotch Juries Bill to the 29th.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a Committee to examine into the best means of keeping the public accounts. We understood him generally to state, that the accounts were at present made up under the provisions of several Acts of Parliament, which might be simplified and brought into a more mercantile shape; that a statement should be laid before Parliament, shewing the annual income and expenditure, with a view of the debt, in one short abstract. The Right Hon. Gent. moved for a Select Committee to consider the best mode of simplifying the annual accounts laid before the Houses of Lords and Commons, relative to the National Expenditure and National Debt, and to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom.

MR. MAESTRI expressed his happiness at finding that the Right Hon. Gent. was at last alive to the fallacy of the system upon which the public accounts had been hitherto kept. He thought they were indebted to the balance sheet laid before the House last year, for the present motion; and if the accounts were kept upon that principle, the change would be a very advantageous one to the public. It would enable country gentlemen to see at once the state of the public income and expenditure, which they were now prevented from doing by the difficulty and the trouble of investigating financial papers.

SIR H. PARNELL thought the motion did not go far enough. They ought not merely to simplify the annual accounts laid before Parliament, but a simplification of the whole system upon which public accounts were kept was necessary.

MR. P. MOORE thought it was necessary that the accounts should be in the hands of Members in sufficient time for them to be of use. He thought they might always be made up by the 31st of January.

MR. LUSHINGTON was of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient not to confine the instructions for the Committee to the annual accounts laid before Parliament. If they did not do so there could be no report in the present Session, and a year would be lost in consequence. With regard to time, there was no doubt but that the proposed alteration would expedite the making out of the accounts, and they would consequently be before the House at an earlier period.

MR. ELLICE did not see why the Committee should not report from time to time on particular branches of the public accounts. There was one objection which he had to the present mode of inquiry as it regarded the Sinking Fund. The country paid from the Exchequer some 18 or 19,000,000, to the Commissioners for liquidating the Public Debt; but the money was not applied to that purpose, as it was paid back again to the public in the shape of loans. This was nothing better than a mockery. If, as was actually the fact, the Sinking Fund was reduced to 5,000,000; he saw no reason why the whole machinery of the system should not be done away, and 5,000,000 of debt struck off at once. There could be no possible use for keeping up the vast number of clerks and other official persons who were now em-

ployed under that system. Another point to be considered was, the necessity of inquiring into the mode of valuation with respect to imports and exports. It was stated that the exports last year exceeded those of any preceding year for a long time passed; but the value was less than on any preceding year. The House ought to know the principle upon which the valuations were made.

MR. J. MARTIN was of opinion that the public accounts could be made up at half the expense they at present entailed on the country. SIR J. NEWPORT contended that the Committee ought to report from time to time.

MR. GRENFELL observed, that when, on a former occasion, he complained of the Sinking Fund, and recommended that its expensive machinery should be got rid of, the Right Hon. Gent. promised a Committee should be appointed, by whose labours the accounts of the Fund would in future be laid before Parliament in the proper manner.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had never given a pledge that the Sinking Fund should be new modelled.

The Committee was then appointed.

On the motion for the second reading of the Seditious Meetings Amendment Bill, it was suggested that the debate might with more convenience take place on the bringing up of the Report. The proposition was acquiesced in; and the Bill being read a second time, it was ordered to be committed on that day fortnight.

The Report on the Irish Malt Duties Repeal was brought up, after a few words from Mr. S. Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir J. Newport, was read and ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

The Report on the Countervailing Malt Duties Bill was also brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday.

MR. WALLACE brought in the Warehousing Bill, which was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 3d of May.

LORD PALMERSTON presented a return of the number and names of military officers receiving pensions for wounds received in service. Ordered to be printed.

## FRIDAY.

There being but 37 Members present at four o'clock, an adjournment of course took place.

THE ARMY.—Change of quarters of the Royal Horse Guards will take place on the 25th of next month, when the 1st Regiment of the Guards will remove from Knightsbridge Barracks, to relieve the second regiment at Windsor Barracks; the Royal Blues will remove from the Regent's Barracks to that of Knightsbridge; and the second Regiment will, on their arrival, take possession of the Regent's Barracks, which was first intended for them.—The 16th Lancers have arrived at Remford from Limerick. This fine Regiment will embark for the East Indies on or about the 1st May.—The detachment of the Scotch Greys marched for Abergavenny on Monday from Gloucester, where they have been stationed.—A detachment of the 3d Dragoon Guards have arrived at Stirling under the command of Capt. Home-wood. They are to be quartered there for some time.—The 44th Regiment of Foot will embark on board the East India Company's ship Winchelsea and Warren Hastings, about the 1st of June next, for Bengal.—On Sunday last, four companies of the Royal Veteran Battalion, commanded by Colonel Twigg, arrived in Londonderry from Newry, to take the duty of the 23d Fusiliers, which were under orders to proceed to Boyle, and for which place this fine Regiment had been ordered.—Col. Caffee, M.P. is to get the North Mayo Militia.

The following change of military in Ireland, we are informed, is ordered:—The 1st Dragoon Guards from Ballinrobe to Dublin; the 3d Light Dragoons, from Limerick to Ballinrobe; the 12th Lancers, from Dublin to Limerick; the 25th Foot, from Boyle to Belfast; the 25th Fusiliers, from Derry to Boyle; the 86th, from Naas to Waterford; and the 1st Royals, from Waterford to Naas.—The 1st division of the 23d (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers have marched into Sligo, on their route for Boyle, where the head-quarters of the regiment are to be established. The 2d division is to be quartered in Sligo. The 2d replace the 25th (Borderers), which during a considerable period has been stationed at Boyle and Sligo. The latter regiment is on its march for Belfast. A troop of the Scotch Greys is now at Abergavenny, where they arrived on Monday se'n night.

FINANCE.—A financial document of some interest, relating to the Sinking Fund, has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The first division of this document presents an account of the total capital of Stock redeemed on the 5th January, 1822, by virtue of the various Acts that have been passed for regulating the operation of the Sinking Fund, since the year 1786, from which it appears, that the gross amount of capital Stock thus redeemed, is 403,970,095l. To this is added the capital contracted for by the Sinking Fund Loan of 1810, which loan is in the course of payment, viz. 16,296,875l. making a total of 420,266,970l. The above capital includes 5,208,633l. redeemed on account of outstanding Exchequer Bills, and is exclusive of 180,292 9s. 4d. Irish 5 per Cents. redeemed in England. The second division is an account of the calculation of the amount of capital of Stock, which would be redeemed within ten years from its commencement, by a sum of five millions applied annually at simple interest; and by a similar sum operating at compound interest, according to the provisions of the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 31, taking the price of the 3 per Cent. Consols at 75, 78, 81, and 84. The following figures illustrate this calculation:—

	Taking the Price of Three per Cents. at	£5,000,000 applied annually would redeem in Ten Years Three per Cent Capital Stock
At Simple Interest - - - -	£75 78 81 84	£66,666,666 64,102,560 61,728,390 59,523,300
In the above calculation the Interest arising on the Capital Stock redeemed in each year, is supposed to be annually remitted to the public, instead of being carried to the Sinking Fund.	£75 78 81 84	£80,040,708 76,415,380 73,101,437 70,000,666
At Compound Interest - - - -	£75 78 81 84	

The superior efficacy of compound interest is here strikingly shewn, the quantity of debt redeemed by it within a given period, and by the operation of a given sum, being, as compared with the operation of simple interest, in the ratio of from one fifth to one sixth more. The third and last division of this paper gives an account of the calculation of the total saving made in the management of the public debt, in consequence of the Act 49 Geo. III. c. 4. from its commencement to the 5th January, 1822. The total estimated saving amounts to 1,175,268l. the calculation being made upon the amount of the unredeemed debt on the 1st Feb. in each year until 1817, and from that period upon the amount of the unredeemed debt on the 5th January in each year.

The following gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, on Sunday last, in the church of St. Mary-le-bone, London:—Deacons—J. Burdakin, B.A. Fellow of Clare-hall, Camb.; H. Gordon, M.A. Exeter coll. Oxon.; C. Jepson, B.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; W. K. Heit, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxon.; G. Gould, B.A. Univ. coll. Oxon.; R. F. Croughton, B.A. Jesus coll. Camb.; G. Maclear, B.A. Trin. coll. Dublin; T. W. Brown, B.A. St. John's coll. Camb.; W. Mason, Student of Queen's coll. Camb.; J. Powley, H. Locking, B.A. St. John's coll. Camb.—from the Bishop of Winchester: E. Palmer and W. Maysmor—from the Archbishop of York:—Palmer, E. Melville, M.A. Trin. coll.; C. E. Kendal, B.A. Trin. coll.; Peter Walthall, B.A. St. John's coll.; J. Conington, B.A. Jesus coll.; W. Thompson, B.A. Trin. coll.; W. Green, B.A. Queen's coll.; W. Dodsworth, B.A. Trin. college, Camb.; G. Tucker, S.C.L. Wadham coll. Oxon.—from the Bishop of Exeter: T. Thomas—from the Archbishop of York; W. Bullock—from the Bishop of London.

An elegant and commodious stand, upon a permanent scale, is about to be erected on Ascot Heath, for the accommodation of his Majesty at the Races.

We understand that the Mus'ins in the East India Company's late sale, sold remarkably cheap; as they have only a small quantity remaining on hand, and do not intend to import any more, that article must soon become very scarce.

Fashionable Intelligence.—Superb Leghorn Hats of the New Fabric.—VYSS respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry, that he has manufactured a superior Assortment of new and elegant Shapes for the Spring Fashion, at No. 30, Ludgate street.—N.B. A correspondent informs us, that he is sending his Leghorn Hats upon the same cheap principles as the celebrated Todd and Co.

Advertisement.—Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warehouses of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 14.—Two cases respecting the disturbances attending the preaching of the missions at the church of Petits Peres, were this day heard before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. Sieur Dumoulin, formerly an officer of Ordnance, Sieur Duclos, heretofore an official, and a young man named Dessaint, and two others, were charged with indecent behaviour in the church. The two former were charged with indecent behaviour in the church, and with resisting the gens d'armes.—The Tribunal condemned Dumoulin to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 16 francs; the Sieur Duclos to six days' imprisonment; and the Sieur Dessaint to 15 days' imprisonment, for having insulted the Minister of religion; the other two were acquitted. For a similar offence, Desjeux was sentenced to five days' imprisonment; and Desjardins to eight; Thourer was fined 50 francs; and Sermite, Decalonne, and Devaux, 16 francs each.

A letter from Lisieux states, that on the 6th, the gens d'armes arrested in that town an individual who was journeying in the character of a merchant, and who had been denounced as having attempted to enlist, for General Berton's troop, three sub-officers of a regiment in garrison at Caen. He was furnished with several passports in blank form, bearing the stamps and seals of several civil and military authorities.

Late letters from Trieste say, that the pretended naval victory of the Greeks is by no means confirmed, and therefore the whole is perhaps a fiction of the friends of the Greeks in the Ionian Islands.

A fisherman lately drew out of the Seine, with his net, near the bridge of the Military School, several pieces of gold coin. A great number of individuals repaired to the spot, and were successful in getting up a great quantity of gold and silver pieces.

April 15.—The banker, Rothschild, has set off for London, for the purpose, it is confidently said, of negotiating a loan for Austria in that capital.—*Journal de Paris.*

April 16.—It is affirmed that Mr. Forster, the British Minister at Copenhagen, whose speedy departure we have already announced, is charged with an important mission, which, it should seem, would be followed by great innovations in the English policy. The mission of M. de Tatischeff at Vienna, should appear to have had an equally decisive effect on the policy of the Austrian Cabinet. These divers circumstances seem to announce the speedy end of all the diplomatic uncertainties which have agitated Europe for this year past.—To-day, at four o'clock, the English Journal, *The Morning Chronicle*, was seized in all the public places of this city. The number of that liberal paper for the 12th of April contains, it is said, a revolutionary song in French, addressed to the soldiers who formed the cordon of health at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is to be presumed that the French Ambassador at London will have maintained on this occasion the honour of his Government, in a manner worthy of his noble character.

On Monday last, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Lafitte spoke on the Budget, and contended, that agriculture owed its progress to the Revolution, industry had been stimulated by the Imperial Government, and nothing but credit had been produced by the Restoration—that the days of superstition were now gone by, and that the only security for thrones was the favour and confidence of the people. M. de Ville defended the financial system generally; and observed, that it was to the Restoration, which had brought with it peace and public liberty, that the country was indebted for its present prosperity.

The French papers contain two articles, neither of which are entitled to credit. Those giving a formal report of the proceedings of the Turkish Divan with as much circumstance as if they were recording the business of the Chamber of Deputies or the Institute. Even the presence of the Sultan behind a screen has not escaped their vigilance. The next discovery is that of a negotiation between the King of Denmark and his Majesty for the exchange of the kingdom of Hanover against the capital of Denmark and the Isle of Zealand on which it stands, with Jutland and Sleswick—in fact, all but the Danish territory on the German side.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 15.—The official Journal contains the following article:—"We learn that on the 3d of this month an extraordinary courier set out from the Hague for Rome, and that his departure, and the stay of his Excellency the Director-General of the affairs of the Catholic worship for some weeks in that town make it imagined and hoped that a concordat will be shortly concluded between the two Courts. The erection of several new Bishopricks in the kingdom is even spoken of."

FRANKFURT, APRIL 9.—It is affirmed that the King of England and the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, are expected at Vienna towards the end of the month of May, this year.—News had been received at Odessa that the Turkish Government is fortifying Constantinople. Above 10,000 men are employed on these works, which are thrown up in great haste.—The most contradictory accounts are circulated respecting the Greek and Turkish fleets. Some letters still continue to affirm that there has been a naval action in which the Greeks were victors. Others assert that nothing is yet decided. Lastly, there are letters which pretend that the Turkish fleet has returned to the Archipelago. We expect, with impatience, the news from St. Petersburg; it is supposed that the Manifesto of Russia will soon appear.

AUGSBURG, APRIL 11.—It is affirmed that in an extraordinary Council of State, held at Vienna, to which the Russian Ambassador, Count Golawkin, and M. de Tatischeff, were invited, it was resolved that fresh attempts should be made at Constantinople to know whether the Porte persists in its Resolution to reject the Ultimatum of the Emperor Alexander. It is added that these steps will be taken simultaneously in the name of all the Christian Powers who have Ministers and Diplomatic Agents accredited to the Porte.

On the 5th inst. two tri-coloured flags, made of paper, bearing seditious inscriptions, were found in a street at Wissembourg. An investigation of the circumstance has commenced.

VIENNA, APRIL 2.—We expect, about the 18th or 20th inst. the return of the courier who was dispatched on the 19th of March with the Note of the Reis Effendi, which our Court refused to receive. The friends of peace flatter themselves that he will bring back the news of a change in the disposition of the Porte.

MADRID, APRIL 3.—An express has been received to-day from Pampeluna, which brings extremely agreeable information, and fully confutes the fatal predictions, and the audacious and gratuitous imputations, which attempted to raise a doubt of the patriotism of the people of Pampeluna. The Decree of the Cortes for the disarming of the national voluntary militia, had been carried into effect by the prudent conduct of the Political Chief, and the other authorities, without any opposition whatever. The inquiry into the disturbances of the 19th is proceeding with activity.

Advices from Lisbon, dated the latter end of March, state, that the King of Portugal is politically sick, having in view the loss of his South American colonies, and scarcely any money to carry on the Government at home. Petitions similar to those presented to the King of Spain had been laid before his Majesty, praying him to adopt measures to afford relief to the commercial portion of his subjects, by withdrawing the high duties imposed on foreign goods and manufactures.

PETERSBURG, MARCH 20.—The new Customs Tariff for the Russian Empire is in the press, and will appear in a few days. The greatest activity reigns in the War Department, and couriers are daily dispatched to the army. It is now a fortnight since Count de Wittgenstein, General in Chief of two corps of the Russian army, left his headquarters to inspect the troops under his orders. It is inferred from this that hostilities will soon commence. We have this instant learned that orders have been received by all the Post-masters to retain their horses in readiness for the journey of a great personage; it is thought that it is for the Emperor himself.

The Emperor of Russia having instituted an inquiry into the abuses committed in the Government of Siberia, a Report has been made on the subject, in consequence of which 678 civil officers in that country have been removed, punished, or reprimanded.

MARCH 26.—On Sunday the Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne was observed in the most solemn manner.

The new Tariff which will be printed in a few days, is in fact, only a supplement to that already in force. It is not to be in force till May 1 (O.S.); and all mercantile transactions and consignments of goods from abroad, previous to that date, are to be regulated according to the present Tariff. It is now positively known, that by the new Supplement the following articles are to be for the future prohibited: All white, green, and black cloths, refined sugars and lumps, silk manufactures, jewellery, and several articles of steel. The import duty on other articles, for instance, wines, will probably be raised 50 per cent.

BECHARST, MARCH 12.—We are still in a most dreadful situation; Jassy has just become the prey of the flames; the same deplorable fate is perhaps reserved for us. Not a day passes but what is marked by murders and partial fires; the day before yesterday a whole family was massacred in the suburbs, and after the Turks had plundered the house, they set it on fire. In a tumult a Turkish Spahy lost his life.

This death has been cruelly avenged on innocent Christians, of whom several have been killed, and many mutilated.

MOSCOW, MARCH 23.—According to a letter from Jassy, many more Greeks, Wallachians, Moldavians, and other fugitives from Turkey, to the number of 7,000, who had hitherto remained quietly in Bessarabia, had received orders to quit that country, and to retire farther into the interior of Russia.—From Kestenoff we learn that great magazines are forming in Bessarabia. The hopes of the evacuation of the heavy artillery has been brought back by the Janissaries, and the number of troops daily increases. Credible travellers represent these Turks on the unfortunate inhabitants, as above all description.—Fresh divisions of our troops, in the finest condition, continue to assemble on the Pruth.

FROM THE DANUBE, APRIL 3.—Letters from Russia say, that the first army assembled on the Pruth, and ready to take the field, consists of 280,000 men, of which a large proportion is cavalry, and of dragoons alone 26,000. The same letters state the park of artillery to consist of 500 pieces of cannon. At Kaluga, the great depot of arms for South Russia, immense quantities of military stores of all kinds are collected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 11.—After the arrival of a messenger from Vienna, the mediating Powers, Great Britain and Austria, presented, through their respective Ambassadors, another Note to the Divan on 10th of March, in which the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, by the Turkish troops, was again earnestly pressed.—All the accounts and all the private letters continue to indicate war. The most strange catastrophes threaten Turkey; a kind of civil war has broken out in Bosnia, Servia is in fermentation, and the inhabitants wait only for a favourable moment to throw off the yoke of the Musselmans. In Albania and Epirus the contest has re-commenced with great fury. Constantinople is now as light at night as in the day time, on account of the fires of the bivouacs, which fill the city and the environs. This great city resembles a vast camp, and the hopes of making war on the accursed Ghanos (the Russians) and of enriching themselves by pillage, excite in all the Musselmans extraordinary joy and enthusiasm.

ONESSA, MARCH 6.—Whatever has the remotest connection with the Turks, or with the struggle which is about to commence, excites the greatest interest in the public. A company of amateurs has lately performed the tragedy of *Philoctetes*, translated into modern Greek. The theatre could not contain the crowd that pressed for admission; Madame Catalani the younger, who had acted with general satisfaction in the part of *Dyana*, has since been daily engaged in private houses, to sing patriotic Greek hymns and Russian national airs. The subject of all these musical songs is the fall of the Ottoman Empire.

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 26.—The Board of Health of the Isle of Minorca have published an account of their proceedings during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the Lazaret of Mahon. It appears that 176 sick persons from 43 infected ships had entered the infirmaries, out of which number 22 had died. Through the precautionary measures taken by the Board of Health, Port Mahon and the whole island continued to enjoy perfect salubrity, although the seat of contagion and death was not 200 yards from the town.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.—The *Calcutta Journal* of the 21st of November contains an account of a legal proceeding of some interest. A Bill of Indictment had been preferred against the Editor of that Journal for libel, found by the Grand Jury of Calcutta. Besides the *Calcutta Journal*, there are two other papers at Calcutta; the *John Bull* and the *Hurkara*, much discussion took place in these papers on the matter of the alleged libel, the two other papers being violent opponents. In the course of this controversy, several letters appeared in the *Calcutta Journal*, which the Government construed into attempts to impede the administration of justice; and Mr. Spankie, the Advocate-General, applied to the Supreme Court for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Buckingham, the Editor, for these several publications. The alleged libellous matter, which was contained in publications of considerable length, was chiefly concentrated in the following passages:—"It is rumoured, that after a stormy debate, which lasted till a late hour yesterday afternoon, a small majority of the Grand Jury were prevailed upon, not without great difficulty and strenuous efforts, to return a true bill on the matter of the united Secretaries *versus* Buckingham. The difficulty experienced in this preliminary stage, it is to be hoped, is only the precursor to the great difficulties that await the Holy League in the further progress of their operations." There was also a call for "the names of the Grand Jury," and a remark that the prosecution was a confession, on the part of the prosecutors, that they needed white-washing, with some other observations of the same kind. The Hon. Sir E. H. East, Chief Justice, and Sir A. Buller, were of opinion, that a criminal information should be granted; and it was granted accordingly. Sir F. Macnaghen, the other Judge on the Bench, is said to have declared his opinion, "that the Court did not possess the power to grant criminal informations at all."

## IRELAND.

Our truly amiable and illustrious Viceroy, we regret to state, was much indisposed yesterday (Monday, the 15th inst.) His Excellency was to have been present at the horticultural show, but was not; and the Members of the Privy Council, summoned to attend at Dublin Castle yesterday, at three o'clock, proceeded to the Vice-Regal Lodge, where the Council was held. To-day (Tuesday, 16th inst.) his Excellency, we are rejoiced to say, is considerably better.—*Dublin Patriot.*

A Proclamation has been issued, declaring the Baronies of Clanwilliam, Slievardagh, Middlechird, Ifa and Offa East, and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, (with some local exceptions) to be in a state of disturbance, and placing them under the provisions of the Insurrection Act.

DUBLIN GUILD OF MERCHANTS.—At a quarterly meeting of the Dublin Guild of merchants, held on Monday last, a Committee was nominated to draw up an Address of Congratulation to the Marquis of Wellesley on his appointment to the Government of Ireland. Mr. Nelles proposed a resolution that no person should be excluded from admission into the Guild on account of religion. This gave rise to a warm debate: Mr. Sutter considered the resolution ill-judged and unnecessary, as there was no rule on the books of the Guild to exclude Roman Catholics; he therefore moved the previous question, which was carried.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.—"Newcastle, April 8.—About 11 o'clock, A.M. eight insurgents, well armed, and dressed in female attire, appeared on the road at Rathenhill, having previously driven some cattle from off a farm; they then repaired to the dwelling of Mr. Michael Cussen, which they broke open and entered for the purpose of plundering and setting it on fire; the family being at chapel, a private account was sent to the Rev. Mr. Rochford, who was then in the act of dismissing his flock, on which he instantly called on his parishioners to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the insurgents; accordingly they sallied forth against the fellows with sticks and stones; and although several shots were fired at them by these armed ruffians, they arrested five of them, one of whom discharged his gun at the Rev. Mr. Rochford, happily without effect; the other three, at this time, made off towards the hills, but three or four young gentlemen, who were coursing on the mountains, hearing the shots and perceiving the people running, instantly went to their assistance, and being well armed they very soon put an end to the career of the other three ruffians; as, after an exchange of shots, one of which struck the head of one of the whiteboys and wounded him, they surrendered."

The Dublin Patriot of the 13th inst. says:—The papers from the South which have reached our office to-day, do not furnish a single case of outrage, a single instance of disorder.

[From the *Limerick news of Thursday*.]—We have to-day cheering prospects before us—a disposition on the part of the peasantry to return to the paths of peace and industry. A few posts back, we predicted that this happy circumstance would be accomplished within a month—thanks to Providence, it is about to be realised. We have no hesitation now in saying that the entire confederacy has been broken up, the leaders in custody, with the exception of a few miscreants who cannot long elude the vigilance of our excellent Police, the determination of active Magistrates, or the industry and watchfulness of the military; the disposition of the latter throughout the country, and the excellent and well digested plans adopted by Colonel Thoroton, who commands the district, reflect immortal honour upon his character, both as a Magistrate, and a soldier.

The quantity of arms entirely surrendered to Colonel Dick, 42d regiment, commanding at Rathkeale, is stated to be 21 guns, 3 carbines, 7 pistols, 1 blunderbuss, and 8 bayonets, some in good and others in bad order.—The number of arms received by Major M'Lean is 9 muskets, 5 pistols, 1 blunderbuss, and 1 rifle gun.—The inhabitants of Ballyshahill have surrendered to Major M'Lean 2 muskets, 2 pistols, and 2 bayonets. The men who surrendered these arms took the oath of allegiance, and received protection.

KILKENNY, APRIL 11.—The barony of Knocktopher continues in a

tate of disturbance. On Sunday night, detachments of the 78th Highlanders, in garrison here, scoured the country in that direction to a considerable extent, but without coming in contact with the marauders, although a numerous armed body of these ruffians visited the house of Michael Deacon, in that barony, on the same night; and, for the fourth time, in search of arms. The fellows placed Mr. Deacon on his knees, and threatened with dreadful imprecations, to put him to death. It is satisfactory to state, that the party ultimately retired without putting their menaces into execution.—On Thursday night, a banditti burned a house at Tuitstown, barony of Kells, which had been formerly occupied by a person named Johnson, who had been succeeded in the possession of his farms and houses by the Flinns. This house, which is situated on the Castle Morris estate, was not occupied. The incendiaries were well armed, and in considerable force.—After the fellows taken by the Rev. Mr. Rochford, P. P. were brought to the bridewell of Newcastle, one of them said, in the most careless manner, "I know I'll be hanged—but I don't care about it, as I shall die in a good cause, for the benefit of my country." When they were made prisoners, one of them threw a powder-horn, full of gunpowder, into the fire-place, with the intent of blowing up the house and all therein, and it remained there for some time, until Mr. Furlong observed it lying in the ashes; when he coolly walked to the spot, and took it up with his hand.

As the Rev. John Croker, of Croom Glebe, a Magistrate of this county, was returning from Ballingarry, he was attempted to be assassinated by two fellows, armed with blunderbusses; near the church of Kilmacow; one of the arms missed fire, the other burned priming.

On Friday and Saturday last there were several stands of arms given up to the Parish Priest of Freemount; and on Sunday morning, while the Priest was saying mass, four or five men came in women's clothes and carried the whole of them away, though there is a detachment of the military stationed in the chapel of that place.

At the Cork County Court, a Tithe Proctor of the name of Nagle, who came before the Court to give evidence on a petition for receiving injury in consequence of the late depredations of the Whiteboys, said his house at Liscarrow was attacked the same night that Mr. Purcell's, of Altamira was assailed. The first thing he heard was a great party of Whiteboys coming about his house, and crying out, "Hey! hey!" He then went and opened the back door, after their demanding it, when one of them made a thrust of a bayonet at him, which he received on his foot that he held in his hand, upon which he turned into the house and shut the door, and immediately took refuge in the chimney. The party afterwards attacked the house; they smashed the windows, and then broke the front and back door at once, entered the house, and began searching for him. His wife, hearing him up the chimney, let the candle fall intentionally, and some of the party were obliged to go across the street and procure candles at a huckster's. When they procured a light they began to injure the furniture, and destroyed the tithe books and notes; they searched every part for him, and suspecting that he was up the chimney, one of them endeavoured to go up after him, but could not succeed, and said, when he came down, "the Devil himself could not go further." They then invited Nagle to come down, but he was unwilling to trust his safety with them; upon which they fired 14 shots up the chimney, and called on the wife to bring some straw to smoke him out; she brought a quantity, but it had not the effect they desired. The way he escaped from all these efforts for destruction was; that there were three fuses leading into one, and he took refuge in one different from that he went up. The detail he made excited the astonishment of the Court.

CORK ASSIZES.—Timothy Connors, Pierce Nagle, and Patrick Foley were indicted for assaulting and violating Anne Tapt and Jane Williams, and, in another count, for aiding and assisting therein.—Anne Tapt deposed, that she is a married woman, and that her husband was a rifleman. The evening of Sunday, the 17th of February, after they had passed through Kildorrery, there were three cars, upon the last of which was witness. At about half past six o'clock saw about a dozen men come up to the cars, two of whom stopped the first, and some more came to that on which the witness was, from which they took off one of the women; two more men then came up, took her off the car, and one of them forced her into a ditch. She identified the prisoner Connors as the person. An *alibi* was proved on the part of Connors.—The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Nagle and Foley, and acquitted Connors.—The Learned Judge passed sentence of death on them, prefaced by a most solemn and affecting address, which was frequently interrupted by the sobs and lamentations of the prisoners, who were much affected. When they were ordered to be removed from the bar, Nagle requested to be heard for a few minutes, and silence being obtained, he declared solemnly, before the Almighty, that he had neither hand, act, or part in the transaction, and was not present at it. He and the other convicts were then removed; and their cries were heard for a considerable time after, mixed with bitter curses on "the Pealers."

Mary Stanley, a woman of respectable appearance, and Wm. Leary, a servant boy, were charged with the murder of D. Stanley, by shooting at him with a loaded gun, and giving him a mortal wound, by which he died on the 4th of November last, at Old Court, in this county. They were also indicted for aiding and assisting in the murder. Mary Stanley was the wife, and William Leary the servant of the late David Stanley. The deceased was a farmer.—There were no persons living with him at this time but his wife and servant. He was seen at his house on Sunday the 4th, but not about the farm on the Monday after by any of his neighbours, and it was not till Tuesday that his dead body was discovered in an old house contiguous to the dwelling. Mary Stanley was seen about the place previously to where the body was discovered, and a woman-servant was discharged by her a short time before the murder took place; and also that another servant woman, who was to be employed, was desired by the female prisoner not to come until the day after this transaction; a dog of the deceased, which used before to be allowed to go at large, was, on this occasion, tied up. A criminal connexion was subsisting between the prisoners at the bar before the murder took place.—The Jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned into Court, bringing in a verdict of *Guilty* against Leary, and *Not Guilty* against Mary Stanley; but the Foreman accompanied the issue by saying, it was merely on account of a deficiency, as they conceived, in the chain of evidence, and not from any doubt of her participation in the guilt of the other.—His Lordship passed the sentence of the law in the usual manner, and that his body should be given up to the County Infirmary to be dissected.—As soon as his Lordship had concluded, the prisoner, Leary, in the most hardened manner, said, he hoped God Almighty would yet give him the power to pass sentence on his Lordship.

Charles Bateman, a sergeant in Captain Hungerford's yeomanry corps, was tried for the murder of Patrick Buckley, on the 18th of January last, at Ballinard. The deceased was taken into custody, charged with illicit distillation; by a party of yeomanry, and tied to another man, and while in this situation he was shot by one of the party. It was proved in evidence, that a crowd amounting to near 500 men, women, and boys, had assembled, and threw stones at the military, who fired upon them; and several witnesses deposed that the prisoner deliberately took aim at the deceased, who was standing still in possession of the soldiers, and making no resistance, nor joining with the mob. Baron Pennefather, who tried the cause, stated, that the death of the party under these circumstances amounted to murder; but the question the Jury had to decide at present was, whether the prisoner had fired the shot which killed Buckley or not, and that was from the evidence, a question of doubt and difficulty. The Jury then retired for a moment, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The prosecution was instituted by Government.

CLONMEL ASSIZES.—James Gallagher was indicted for having uttered certain seditious expressions in the town of Caher.—A soldier, named Neal, swore that on his march to Fermoy, being in a public-house, the prisoner was drinking with five or six others, and he heard him say, "That if ever he went to England, he would assist in pulling down the King and Crown, and burning them in hell." The prisoner also said, "That he would fight up to his knees in Protestant blood—that he would make one to burn all Orangemen and Protestants—that he wished the Croppies of Ireland would gain the day."—He was found *Guilty*.

LIMERICK, APRIL 9.—Yesterday, at two o'clock, Edmund Fitzgerald, a schoolmaster, for attacking the house of Mr. Morgan, at Dunmoyle, and Geo. Walker, alias "Colonel Walker," for attacking John Shire's house, and demanding pepper to make balls, were taken from the county gaol to Rathkeale, from whence they are to be conveyed this day, to be hanged; the former at Shanagolden, the latter at Newcastle. In leaving the prison, they declared their innocence, although convicted on the clearest testimony. Fitzgerald is the person who wrote the letter to his insurgent friends in the country, requesting them "to keep the boys quiet until after the Assizes."—John Kelly, who was also to be executed this day at Shanagolden, was respited.—William Dunworth, William Nunan, James Callinan, and Patrick Nugent, all farmers, for robbing a detachment of the 40th regiment of their arms (which have since been surrendered), remain under sentence of death.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We had hoped to hear from NEMO again.

ERASTO talks mysteriously about his pacquets and his papers. We confess we disbelieve all the facts. However, he may rest assured, that we are so perfectly free-agents (which he seems to doubt) that if he can satisfactorily substantiate the story, painful as may be the duty, we shall speak the TRUTH.

The letter about the freedom of the press in INDIA is quite uninteresting. We cannot applaud the policy of withdrawing the Censorship; but certainly it must be admitted that some controul must be left to a GOVERNOR GENERAL, particularly in settlements where the proportion of natives is to Europeans as more than 300 to 1.

MR. CANNING's proposed motion for admitting Catholic Peers to vote would have been noticed to-day, but the HERO of KNIGHTSBRIDGE has superseded even the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA himself in the paper.

In answer to "Tom's Friend," we beg to say that MR. KEELY, the imitable actor of MR. GREEN in the Adelphi TOM AND JERRY, may be found acting JERRY himself at Sadler's Wells, with equal talent and success.

We beg to advise POP to STOP.

JACK KETCH to ALDERMAN WATTHMAN in our next.

We see no necessity for inserting the defence of MR. HESSE, against a dirty and malevolent attack in the OLD TIMES, founded upon some official duty he had to perform by order of his superiors, and on his having omitted one of his Christian names;—an attack on a man in the OLD TIMES, in these days, is a capital testimony to character.

It is in the spirited little work called "The Magic Lantern," that the nick-name of the Menagerie is given to BROOKES'S CLUB.

We shall not fail to give a notice of PEN OWEN as soon as it is published.

BARNEY—BRIGHTONIENSIS—A. G. C.—VERAX—FANNY—A LOOKER-ON—FRIEND OF BULL—MARC ANTONY to CLEOPATRA—Lines to MRS. RAMSBOTTOM—POLITICUS—POTTER'S POUND, and many other valuable articles, are unavoidably deferred.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The variation in the public securities during the week has scarcely exceeded ½ per cent. which has inclined towards depression. Many of the old rumours respecting hostilities between the Turks and Russians were prevalent, as a matter of course; but those concerned in the Money Market have too frequently discovered their fallacy to place the slightest reliance on them now. The principal event which has tended to keep them down is the knowledge that the Turks are forming magazines of corn, which has a hostile appearance; Money, likewise, is not so plentiful, and the total impossibility of any certain idea being formed of the eventual decision of the negotiation now pending, as it makes all the speculators extremely wary, has the effect of occasioning the trifling depression under which the public securities have laboured during the week. Consols for Money opened at 78½, and closed at the same, and Consols for the Account were, at the opening 78½, and at the final close 78½.

THE NEW FOURS.—It has been generally understood that the 6th of July would be the first transfer day of that Stock, and it is only known to very few that it is now transferable. The price on Monday last was only 95½. The interest at that price is only a small fraction under 4½ per cent. This Stock is not liable to be paid off under seven years, and suppose it to be paid off at that period, the profits would be 9½ per cent, if the bonus be 3 per cent. viz—

Bonus	2	per cent.	First cost	£95 10
Dividend	2		Profit	9 10
Par	100			
	105			105 0

3 per Cent. Red.	77½	India Bonds	60 56 pr
3 per Cent. Consols.	78½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	
3½ per Cent. ditto	88	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	94½	Scall.	
5 per Cent. Navy	102½	Con. for Acc.	78½
Long Annuities	19 11-16 9-16	Omnium	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

## FRENCH FUNDS, April 17.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar.	87-60	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan.	1585
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.		Ex. Lond. Imo. 25-10 3mo. 24-95	
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	were at 66½.		

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 GERMAN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH LANGUAGES TAUGHT, at home and abroad, and also at 42, Newgate-street, by A. BERNAYS, a native of Germany. Satisfactory references can be given, as to the efficacy of his plan of Instruction. Mr. B.'s family being small, he could receive one or two Gentlemen as inmates to his house.—No. 26, Hadlow-street, Burton-crescent.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

NEVER was any thing more splendid than the KING'S Levee on Friday. The number of persons anxious to pay their respects to His MAJESTY, on his return to LONDON, greatly exceeded any ever before assembled on a similar occasion.

The streets presented the liveliest scene of bustle and confusion. CHATEAUBRIAND, the French Ambassador, went in state, as did the EARL OF GROSVENOR!—and LORD STEWART, having assembled the officers of his regiment at his house in St. James's-square, walked with them to the Palace in their splendid uniforms.

The concussions of carriages were at one time alarming, and the Swedish Ambassador's coach, in an insurrection of Poles, knocked down the servant of LORD STOWELL.

The Life Guards were much missed, whose steady regularity formerly kept the avenues clear, and prevented much mischief; indeed it was particularly gratifying to us to hear the populace calling for the soldiers to keep the peace;—a striking illustration of the HUMBUG of those contemptible Quacks, who occasionally amuse themselves by talking of "Soldiers trampling down their fellow-subjects, and cutting at the people." No persons indulge in these absurd calumnies, except little dwarfish under-sized animals, who think a tolerably built man a giant, and are afraid of being extinguished by the hoof of a well-grown war-horse.

But if the eclat and bustle without formed sources of amusement to the assembled crowds, the splendor and brilliancy of the interior of the palace baffled description. But it was not the brilliancy of the orders and decorations which glittered around—it was not the splendor of dresses and uniforms which gave real grandeur to the scene—it was the sight

of all that is high and honourable—gallant and learned—noble and deserving, pressing round the MONARCH, to greet his return to his capital.

It was indeed a glorious sight; and if proofs were wanting to the KING of the ardent affection of his subjects, he might indeed have found the most striking and the most satisfactory in the public testimony of respect and veneration, which all classes (who had any pretensions to such an honour) united to bear to His MAJESTY on Friday.

WE have considered it our duty, to the exclusion of what might have been deemed much more interesting matter, to give the report of our trial with MR. LINEN-DRAPER WATTHMAN, to-day, at Guildhall.

We are extremely indebted to our Counsel for their exertions on the occasion, and we confess, we think the affair would have been more satisfactory to the linen-drapeer, if the Court had admitted the evidence we tendered in mitigation of damages. However, that is his affair, and not ours.

Perhaps we may not be believed when we say that it would have been more pleasing to us if the Jury had given the Linen-drapeer his TEN THOUSAND POUNDS instead of FIVE HUNDRED; but certainly it would have been more beneficial to society; for, as we understand the high sense of feeling and dignity of character for which the Linen-drapeer is celebrated all over the world, will not permit him to keep the paltry sum awarded as a compensation for the grave injuries we have done him, the charitable institution to which he will devote it, or the paupers upon whom he intends to bestow it, would have benefited in a greater degree. Perhaps the Shawl-buyer would like to pay it over to the Cock-Robin Fund—we mean WILSON'S subscription.

SCARLETT suggested, after the trial, to one of us, that it would be right to "GIVE UP THE AUTHOR." The answer this personage received must have been extremely agreeable. And so much for the LINEN-DRAPEER and his LAWYERS.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.

SATURDAY.—*Waithman v. Weaver and others.*—Mr. Campbell stated that in this case, Mr. Waithman was plaintiff, and Messrs. Shackell, Arrowsmith, and Weaver, defendants. The action was for a libel published by defendants, imputing to the plaintiff that he was the purchaser of stolen goods. The defendants said they were not guilty.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the Jury. Mr. Waithman, he said, was so well known in that place, that it was unnecessary for him to state to the Jury who he was. He was a gentleman, who, by his public conduct, had exposed himself to many animosities, and numerous personal attacks; but of attacks made on his political conduct he did not, nor had he any right to complain. If a man sided with one party, he must expect his conduct to be commented on by the other. Of such attacks the plaintiff would never complain; but if individuals, from malignant motives, departed from that course, to attack his private character and injure his private property, he was, however unwillingly, obliged to come forward and claim protection at the hands of a Jury of his country. The defendants also were persons well known, and standing high on the pinnacle of fame, they were the Proprietors and Publisher of the JOHN BULL Newspaper—they were some of those who thought it one of the privileges of the public press to make public slander the source of private gain; and in the present case their gain had been such as would well enable them to make liberal compensation for the injury they had done the plaintiff. Mr. Waithman, at the time the libel in question was published, was supposed to be soliciting from the hands of his fellow-citizens that honour which he had so well deserved at their hands, namely, the situation of first Magistrate of the city for the ensuing year; and for base political purposes the defendants took this opportunity of attacking his private character; flattering themselves thereby to defeat his object: though he supposed the defence to-day would be, that the attack was not of a private but of a political nature. The learned Counsel then proceeded to comment on the atrocity of such attacks on private character by the public press, under any circumstances; the injury was great in proportion to the power of the engine employed to disseminate the poison. In the present case it was of the first magnitude—the JOHN BULL had a circulation of 8,000 or 9,000 papers. On a Sunday, it went into and was read in every town and village in the kingdom; and the calumny was spread widely and effectively in every place where Alderman Waithman's name was known. And he would prove that the profits, derived by defendants were proportionate to the extent of their circulation; for he would call a witness, to whom one of the defendants, on being remonstrated with on publishing such libellous matter, observed in reply, it was profitable, as his share was 20l. or 30l. a week. The learned Counsel then proceeded to read the libel, which, he said, imputed to the plaintiff nothing less than that he, knowingly and feloniously, purchased and received certain goods, knowing them to be stolen by the person offering them for sale; that he was a dealer in contraband goods; and further, that at the time the Income Tax was first imposed, he had returned to the Commissioners, and sworn to his return, an income of 60l. a year. The Commissioners, however, disregarding that return, fixed his income at 800l. which he paid without remonstrance, thereby acknowledging the fact that he had sworn to that which was not true for the purpose of fraud. The libel was contained in a pretended examination of Mr. Waithman before a Committee of the Common Council, as to his claim to their support, and in the answers put into his mouth, he was most ingeniously made to libel himself. The whole was most ludicrously managed, and, he had no doubt, his Learned Friend would render it still more ludicrous by the mode in which he would treat it; but the Jury, he trusted, would shew by the damages they gave, and there never was a case which called for ampler damages; that though to them the subject might be laughable at the time they treated of it, the result would be of another character. The learned Counsel proceeded to call his evidence to prove proprietorship and publication.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan said, to save time and trouble, the defendants would admit this fact. Mr. Bensley, printer, was then examined to prove that part of Mr. Scarlett's statement relative to the profits and declaration of one of the defendants. The witness, however, declared he never had said he was ashamed of any articles he saw in the office previous to publication; or that any one of the defendants told him the number of the paper; or that his profits were 20l. or 30l. a week. He had never conversed particularly on the subject; his had been a general conversation. The libels were then put in and read, and were contained in the JOHN BULL papers of the date of Sept. 9th and Sept. 16th, 1821, to which papers we refer our readers.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan then rose to address the Jury on the merits of this notable case. No justification was put on the record by the defendants, and therefore his mouth was closed as to the truth or falsehood of the alleged libels; but one thing he must be allowed to say: the plaintiff in this case had several courses which he might have adopted. He might have preferred a criminal information against the defendants; but then it would have been necessary for him to have laid the grounds of his application by an affidavit purging himself of the truth of the charge. He had not thought fit, for reasons of his own, no doubt well founded, to adopt that course. He might also have proceeded by indictment, and preferred his bill before the Grand Jury. This course he, (Mr. Sergeant Vaughan) would, had he been in Mr. Waithman's situation, have been most anxious to adopt, as it would have afforded opportunity for full investigation and enquiry. But this course had not been selected by the plaintiff. No doubt he had acted wisely. He had preferred by action for damages, well knowing that, by the form of the publication in question, it would be wholly out of the power of the defendants to justify, and therefore that their mouths would be closed; but he should submit to his Lordship, that he might be allowed to add evidence to prove certain facts, not indeed amounting to justification, but going very far in mitigation of damages. He would prove that reports were in circulation of all the facts alluded to in the libel before that libel was published, and therefore that the defendants were not the inventors of the calumny, though they had perhaps embellished it in the detail. He could prove that an information had been filed against the plaintiff for dealing in contraband goods, and other facts connected with the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice could not distinguish this course from that justifying. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan submitted, that it differed materially, was not in justification he wished to call these witnesses, but to shew that the report existed long before the publication by the defendants, they therefore were not the fabricators of the slander, and therefore the claim for damages would be much decreased against the defendants, if the Jury, after hearing this evidence, should be of opinion that any thing more than nominal damages were due to the plaintiff. Mr. Scarlett objected to this head of evidence. If the course proposed by his Learned Friend was adopted, it would be necessary for a plaintiff to come prepared to defend or explain every action of his life. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan denied the assumption of his Learned Friend. The plaintiff knew full well to what particular act of his life the enquiry of to-day would be directed, and it was his duty to compare to explain that act. It would be extremely hard on the defendants, who were charged with being inventors of this slander, to the plaintiff, not to allow them to shew, if they could, that they credited that which was subject of common report long antecedent, and even that there were facts connected with the report, which would justify them in having adopted it. He again denied that the evidence he tendered was a justification; he acknowledged the matter to be libellous, but it would be for the Jury to say to what extent damages, under all the circumstances, and with this evidence in relation, the plaintiff was entitled to.

The Chief Justice wished to have some authorities in support of the course for which the Learned Sergeant contended. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan cited the case of Lord Leicester v. Wallace. The Chief Justice thought that not a case in point. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan then cited the case of *Novelle v. Fuller*, in Mr. Peake's book. That was an indictment against the defendant for a libel. Defendant said that Novelle, who was servant to the Duke of Portland, had, together with a person named Knoles, been concerned in taking money of individuals to obtain His Grace's interest for them. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and was allowed by Lord Chief Justice Eyre, to shew that cause of suspicion existed. He called witnesses, who proved that Novelle had taken five guineas of individual as a reward for conveying a letter to the Duke; and His Grace, when examined, said such was the fact, and that he had in fact discharged him in consequence. Upon this evidence the Jury gave a verdict, with nominal damages.—There was also a case tried before Mr. Justice Le Blanc, in which the defendant was charged with libel, in having imputed to the plaintiff the commission of a discreditable offence. The defendant was there allowed to prove that the plaintiff had made attempts, and thereby to prove no malice, and diminish the quantum of damages. And in the case of *Sir John Kneale v. Merle*, tried by Lord Ellenborough, which was an action for libel, the defendant having stated that the plaintiff was insolvent, Lord Ellenborough allowed witnesses to be called to prove that the plaintiff's acceptances had been dishonoured. Here, in the present case, he wished to prove that an information had actually been laid against the plaintiff for selling contraband goods, and that circumstances of suspicion existed.

The Chief Justice said he could not satisfy himself that, without a plea of justification, he could admit such evidence. The Learned Sergeant might offer his evidence, and then on its rejection tender a bill of exceptions. This evidence was certainly evidence to facts. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan—I would again respectfully suggest to your Lordship, that the evidence I tender does not go that length. It goes to shew we are not the inventors of the slander, though we may inadvertently have given it a higher colour than it originally had. It will only go in mitigation of damages, not in justification. The Chief Justice continued of opinion, he could not receive it as evidence.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan then submitted, that the first four counts were not made out; they alleged that the libel charged the plaintiff with feloniously purchasing the shawls, knowing them to be stolen. He submitted the utmost extent of the libel was charging the plaintiff with having purchased them, being well aware that the man who offered them for sale had obtained them fraudulently; and having submitted these objections to his Lordship, he would now address himself to the Jury on the subject of damages for this notable libel. He denied that the libel charged Mr. Waithman with feloniously buying the shawls, it charged him with improper and untradesmanlike conduct in the transaction, and such was the character it deserved they were bought of a person at night, who had obtained them in the morning for a check, which was dishonoured, and though Mr. Waithman did not pay for them till the next morning, he did not in the interval make any enquiry as to the manner in which they came into possession of that individual. The libel said this was untradesmanlike, but it did not charge felony; therefore on the four first counts, he submitted they were bound to find for the defendants. On the other counts he was not permitted to give evidence, and therefore he was free to confess a verdict must be taken for the plaintiff; but he denied that there was any malice on the part of the defendants made out by his Learned Friend had proved no special damage, not a single cottoner lost, not one shawl the less bought or sold in the shop. It was in fact, a libel arising out of some political feeling; and he was ready to allow, the defendants would have acted wiser had they acted with more caution; but the Jury would recollect under what circumstances it appeared—they would recollect, the state of public feeling—the irritation which then existed—the conduct of this high official—the sheriff, at a certain inquest then sitting, and they would say whether his conduct there was such as they could entirely approve, or likely to allay and sooth the ferment of the public mind—they would

take all these circumstances into their consideration, and he was convinced they would give such damages as the justice of the case called for, and no more.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to sum up to the Jury, and observed, that by the form of proceedings adopted by the plaintiff, the defendants might have put any facts they chose on the record ; they had failed to put any but the general plea, and therefore he did not feel that he could reserve the evidence they had tendered. As to the libel itself, by law no person was at liberty to publish more than he was in a situation to prove. His Lordship then proceeded to read the libels, and observed no man could doubt that they imputed to the plaintiff great misconduct in purchasing the shawls, and afterwards retaining them as long as he could ; but it was very doubtful to him that the libel ever intended to impute to him a felony. The Learned Judge, in adverting to what had fallen from the Learned Counsel, observed, that to buy shawls without making inquiry was extremely reprehensible, and highly unbecoming in a tradesman of any respectability. If the Jury had doubt on their minds, they would find for the defendants on the first four counts. On the other counts, he was bound to say he considered the publication as libellous, and that the plaintiff was entitled to damages. The question of damages was only peculiarly belonging to the Jury, but he would in this case, as he did in all similar cases, advise them to dismiss from their minds all feelings of an irritating nature, and consider the question as it stood in the evidence before them, and give such fair, temperate, and moderate damages as would meet the justice of the case.

The Jury retired for fifty minutes, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500l. Costs 40s.

The defendants Counsel were Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, Mr. Puller, and Mr. Chitty, whose laudable anxiety merit our highest commendation. The Solicitor was Mr. Chapman Barber, whose exertions in getting up his case displayed a zeal, ability, and activity in the cause of his client highly creditable to his talents as a professional man.

WE felt it our duty, a few weeks since, to draw the attention of the public towards the abuses of a monopoly, which, more than any other, affects the interest and the well-being of the lower orders of society in the metropolis. We really wished to benefit those classes of our fellow-citizens, who are constantly made the dupes of professing patriots, and who, whilst suffering under real grievances which come home to their own business and bosoms, have their wits set wool-gathering among imaginary corruptions, which exist nowhere but in the foul imagination of those whose interest it is to mislead them.

An arowal was made by a patriot brewer, (to which we dare not add the epithet which ought singly to characterize it), that although Government had sacrificed a million and a half of revenue to relieve the people from the temporary pressure of the times, he, and the Oligarchy of which he forms a part, meant to *share the whole advantage among themselves, and to exclude the people from any share or dividend in it whatever.* It is a curious fact, and may lead to some equally curious inferences, that almost all the great leading brewers are also leading patriots. But let that pass for the present. These gentlemen, when they have established their averages, and taken their station; according to the numerical aristocracy of barrels brewed, occupy their leisure in calling the people together, (always, by the bye, within the precincts of a tap of their own), and in haranguing them upon the corruption of Ministers, the profligacy of Government, and the iniquitous system of taxation; which (on their shewing) oppresses and overpowers them.

They then become a Joint Stock Company with the HUMES, the CREEVEYS, BENNETTS, and Co. who are able to devote their exclusive attention to the exercise of patriotism; having, alas! no barrels in *their* hands, however they may be considered ALL BUTTS in the hands of others; and whilst they declaim against a Lord of the Admiralty, or a Joint Post-master as a drain upon the pockets of the people, bug themselves upon the secure possession of a monopoly, which more effectually drains the pockets of the people, and more immediately affects them, than the operation of the WHOLE CIVIL LIST!

And yet so secure in the success of the humbug—so confident in the good-natured credulity of John Bull are these men, that even in the hour of difficulty and partial pressure, they have the bare-faced effrontery—having previously resorted to every political expedient, to force Government into a surrender of an annual revenue of 1,500,000*l.* FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE—they have the unparalleled assurance to state, in the face of the people themselves, *that they mean to pocket* the concession of Government as a BONUS to themselves, AND INTERCEPT THE WHOLE BOUNTY *in transitu*, before it reaches their customers!

Where, it will be asked, is **THE PRESS**, that palladium of public liberty—that never-failing bulwark against oppression and wrong?—*It is in the hands of those who are too wise to use it against themselves—it is under the controul of the preachers of liberty, who, whether brewers of sedition, or what is called porter, are bound never to betray the "secrets of the prison-house," or to impeach a brother. It is Government only which can oppress and invade the liberties of the people—it is the laws only which are severe and unjust.*

If by any act of Ministers the price of such an article as porter had been *kept up* by an impost necessary for the salvation of the State, at a moment when its natural tendency was to *fall*, let any man of common sense or experience *calculate what the consequence would have been!*—and yet, by a simple change of position, the very thing is actually done by a handful of men, who are wallowing in wealth drawn from the sweat of the poor man's brow; and done with a hardihood and impudence that may well alarm those who feel the possibility that such men may, at some less auspicious period, be enabled to seize upon and wield the powers of the State.

Such is the state of things;—and although one or two journals, called Ministerial, copied our observations upon this subject (without having the grace, by the bye, of acknowledging the obligation), not a voice has been raised, nor a

single sentence uttered by the Opposition or Radical Press, against this most shameful act of oppression. Nay, with this damning fact on record—with lips scarcely closed upon the bold avowal of their determined resolution to levy a tax (for so it really and truly is) upon the whole population of London and its neighbourhood—the WHITEHEADS and CALVERTS *personally* appeared at a meeting, cailed together by themselves, as a Middlesex Jubilee, to commemorate the return of Mr. Brewer WHITEHEAD as Member for the County, and having intoxicated hundreds of their deluded victims with their own beverage (with their extra profit be it recollected upon THE WHOLE), as boldly and indecently charge the King's Government with fraud, speculation, and oppression; just as if nothing had happened, and that they were *themselves* among the devoted victims to *heavy taxes* and *arbitrary imposts*.

But as if all this were not sufficient to shew how little regard a Whig or Radical patriot has for consistency or decency, we are informed by the papers (which, however, it is impossible to credit,) that the very man who gloried in being spokesman for his own cabal, and refused at all hazards to share the benefits of the repeal of the Malt Tax with the people,—is actually taking measures to secure the same BELOVED people, from the possibility of a similar attempt on the part of the BAKERS!! This is as it should be—IF we dared apply a very trite, but sensible proverb on the occasion : and if it be true, we trust and hope the Honourable Gentleman may be successful in his object—for, if the eyes of the people are opened to any juggle upon BREAD, it can hardly be possible to keep them much longer in the dark, with respect to the juggle upon BEER. The patriotic brewer may have been led into an error, as many wiser men have been before him, by drawing the balance in his own accounting-house—or in other words, on data supplied by the too partial suggestions of his own mind.

It is true that BREAD is the STAFF OF LIFE to the people—and BEER may be the STAFF OF LIFE to the patriotic brewer and his colleagues; but it is pretty clear, that in the latter instance, these gentlemen have no intention to give up the STAFF—OUT OF THEIR OWN HANDS. It must be our duty, as the real friends of the people, to try what we can do for them.

WE have abstained from saying any thing on the subject of MR. WYATT'S Monument speculation, because we hoped that the good sense of the persons anxious, to commemorate the virtues of a revered SOVEREIGN, would have kept them out of a scrape into which, however, they seem to have fallen.

MR. WYATT takes it into his head, that he might make some money, by setting about a subscription to erect a monument to the late KING, and voting himself the artist; and, accordingly, having made a caricature representation of his late MAJESTY driving four-in-hand, and having moreover made one of the legs of the team

"As a sample of all the rest,"

MR. WYATT gets hold of my LORD BLESINGTON, who is (as every body knows who knows *him*) as good-natured a Lord as there is in the creation, and by persuading him into a belief of his great merits, and the importance of the *name* of WYATT draws the EARL into something like an engagement.

Now, the name of WYATT is certainly known—but it is known as the name of the *late* Architect, and not of the *present* stone-cutter—(artist WE cannot call him.) What has *this* MR. WYATT done? What work has he performed that his name should be celebrated?—Nothing ; or, perhaps, worse than nothing—a thing, called the *Cenotaph*, (got up precisely in the same way as this intended monument) to the memory of the late PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Have our readers seen that abominable thing? a groupe without taste, meaning, or design—out of drawing, absurd in its character, and contemptible in its execution? If they have—and continue their names as subscribers to the monument scheme, we must beg leave to be surprised.

When it is recollected, that we have CHANTRY, and half a dozen other sculptors, (who, if not in the same file with *him*, are men of taste and talents,) and that two of the most interesting records of our history are given to MR. WYATT to execute, the lovers of their country, and its reputation for taste, must weep and tear their hair for very grief.

Given to MR. WYATT, did we say?—that is not the word, —taken by MR. WYATT should be the expression; but we do still hope, that the noble and liberal subscribers to the monument will do their MONARCH and the Country justice; and that, unless a fair rivalry is permitted, and that men of real talent and professional character are allowed to compete for the performance of the work, they will forthwith withdraw their subscriptions, nor suffer posterity to judge of our respect for GEORGE THE THIRD, and our taste for the fine arts, by a mis-shapen, ill-cut caricature of a KING and Horses from the chisel of MR. WYATT.

THE honours that await some men are too great even for the fortitude of the strongest minds to bear with calmness. An event has occurred in the life of DR. JOSEPH HUME, as unexpected as splendid. He *has indeed* met the reward of his noble exertions in behalf of our distressed country. He was on Wednesday last, made a FISHMONGER.—PAYMASTER—DOCTOR—COMMISSARY—POSTMASTER—CHAPLAIN—PRIVATE SECRETARY—ASSISTANT-SURGEON IN THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, and—A FISHMONGER!

What is there left for a grateful nation to add to these?

What is there left for a grateful nation to him?

It is quite impossible to imagine any thing more ridiculous than the Common Council of LONDON. We should think so much ignorance never was concentrated in any one body as appears to reside in that Corporation; and perhaps their last proceedings, are more absurd than any of which they have been hitherto guilty.

Time out of mind there have been certain rules and regulations touching the election of Common Serjeants, called "Standing Orders;" and so jealous is the Corporate Body of its standing orders, and its privileges, and its restrictions, that they are held not *touchable*;" but all at once MR. DENMAN, the barrister, solicits to be elected *Common Serjeant*, and some of the greasy-headed liberty-boys think him a great catch; and, in order not to cut their coat according to their cloth, but to shape the circumstance to the occasion, they *rescind all their long standing orders*, which were wisely made on purpose to keep the privileges of the citizens amongst themselves, and pass resolutions just suited to let in their new friend.

That DENMAN should wish for this office, or even accept it, would have surprised us some time since; but under the circumstances, his hopes blighted and his silk-gown gone, he gladly flies to this little eminence, which will give him precedence of all the stuff-gowns at the bar, which will release him from Parliamentary duties to which he is not adequate, and moreover will give him fifteen hundred pounds a-year, and the privilege of eating upwards of sixty uncommonly good dinners annually at the public expence; besides the still more enviable distinction of being called *my Lord* for an hour or two every evening during the Old Bailey Sessions, while the Recorder is taking his wine up stairs.

One can judge of men's minds by the objects of their ambition, and MR. DENMAN appears in an eminent degree to possess the faculty of knowing the value of his own claims and qualifications.

THE accounts from IRELAND, although we continue to receive intelligence of occasional fresh enormities, are upon the whole, we think, improving. Surrenders of arms have been made, and in many parts of the country, the peasantry are returning to their work.

We are sorry to hear that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been somewhat indisposed. The last letters mention, however, that he was considerably better.

SIR JAMES MACINTOSH having failed in his attempt upon the Recordership, and having declined standing the election for County *Treasurer*, is, it is said, to be nominated to one of the collectorships of Bridge-tolls, in the gift of the Common Council. The salary is about forty-eight pounds per annum, with coals and small-beer extra.

NOTHING ever were so wonderful or so rapid as the improvements of the present age—boats fly against wind and tide, by means of steam—noxious vapours give us brilliant light—men soar aloft in balloons—automatons play chess—canary birds act plays, and pigs read Latin;—but the *TIMES* announces an acquirement of perception in inanimate objects, which is really the most surprising of all things we have yet heard—that paper tells us, that the disturbances continue in Norfolk—“the *Mail Coach* of Wednesday perceived no less “than seventeen fires”—this beats the *READING Fly* hollow.

THE TRAVELLER, an evening paper, which the licensed victuallers are obliged to take in, and is therefore seen in pot-houses, states, one night last week, that "*the country cannot exist much longer.*" We mention this, not to cast an unnecessary gloom over society, but only to prepare the public mind for the dreadful catastrophe which, after this assertion, coming from so respectable a quarter, is doubtless very near at hand. It may be necessary to add, that the circumstance which gave rise to the melancholy and awful announcement, was MR. COKE's having signed a requisition for a public meeting in Norwich.

PERSONS at all acquainted with the tricks of Heraldry, know how the ingenious party-coloured heroes of *Bennet-hill* adapt mottos to the arms of their new honour-hunting clients. As the stories tell us, "*Quid rides*" was given by these wags to an eminent tobacconist, who set up his carriage; and the puns extant in the older heraldry are even more ridiculous and quaint. But it is a very different thing when the *man* suits himself to his motto, and the motto is not made for the man. What will such of our readers, as do not know the fact, say, when they hear that the motto of the EARL OF FIFE is "*VIRTUTE ET OPERA*."

WE perceive by the papers, that a Serjeant of the name of RILEY, of CAPTAIN SMITH'S troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, *preached a sermon in regimentals, at a Chapel at Rotherham* (one of the country papers spells it *Botheram*.) in Yorkshire, with great effect, and they add, "*the preacher was an Irishman.*"

Who CAPT. SMITH of the 7th Dragoon Guards may be, or whether he is the identical CAPTAIN SMITH,  
 " ————— of HALIFAX,

we do not know, but we *do* think it would be very becoming in officers of His Majesty's service, to put down the absurd humbug of allowing soldiers to *preach sermons*; and more particularly it would become those officers to take care that His Majesty's uniform should not be made part of the decoration of such mountebankism.









## LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday arrived yesterday, but they contain nothing decisive respecting the negotiations between Russia and Turkey. The Journal of St. Sebastian, of the 7th inst. announces the arrival of General Berton on the frontiers of Spain; but he had not made his appearance in the town. Five officers of his troop have landed on the coast, and were at St. Sebastian, where they were well received.

The *Quotidienne* contains a letter from the Duke de Fitzjames, which gives an afflicting detail of the devastation which has been produced by the diabolical acts of incendiaries in the Department de l'Oise, and soliciting a public subscription for the relief of the numerous families, who are in consequence reduced to indigence.

M. de Serre, who has left Paris as Ambassador from France to Naples, is charged to recommend to the King to listen to the wishes of his people, and give them a charter. This fact, which, however, we cannot guarantee, would be a very manifest proof of the progress of knowledge, and the triumph of constitutional ideas, in Europe.—*Constitutionnel*.

Mr. Burdett, a relation of Sir Francis Burdett, and who has not been in France before for four years, has just been arrested on his arrival in Paris by the police, on suspicion of his having treasonable papers in his possession.

On Friday the King held a Levee at his Palace in Pall-Mall, which was most numerous and splendidly attended. The carriages began to arrive at one o'clock, and continued setting down till near four, three and four carriages at a time. The line of carriages reached, at times, from Carlton-house, along Pall Mall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, to Grafton-street, Bond-street, &c. On His Majesty leaving his private apartments, he proceeded to his Royal closet, where Comte de Chateaubriand, the French Ambassador, was introduced by the Marquis of Londonderry, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when his Excellency delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received.—Among the distinguished company present were—their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence; the Archbishops of York and Dublin; the Bishops of Chester and Llandaff; the Great Officers of State; the Lord Chancellor; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; the Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Justice Best; the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. Among the presentations, which were numerous, were the following:—Sir Samuel Auchmuty, on obtaining an appointment in Ireland; Sir W. Jolliffe, 15th King's Hussars, on being created a Baronet; Lieut-General Sir G. Airey, on being appointed Quarter-Master-General in Ireland; Capt. Sir John Phillimore; Capt. George Willes, R.N.; and Capt. Murray, of the Madras Army.—After the Levee his Majesty invested the Marquis of Queensberry with the Order of the Thistle; and Lieut-Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin, Major-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, and Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron were severally invested as Knights Commanders of the Bath; Capt. Sir Jahiel Brenton, Bart. R.N. Knight Commander of the Bath, was knighted.

Dr. De Brodum was presented to His Majesty, who was graciously asked to condescend to accept his Book on Coughs and Preventive of cline. The Doctor had the honour to kiss His Majesty's hand.

On Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, in the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Captain Samuel Lyde, Dorsetshire; Capt. George W. Colclough—consignee to Bengal direct.

The Chester Assizes, indictments were preferred against T. W. Robinson, J. Widdowson, J. Shaw, H. Hill, J. Swindells, Cocking, for attempting to leave this country, and carry on skin in a foreign land. They were induced to plead guilty to the same, and gave sureties in 20l. each; and on Saturday next are to stand their trial in 20l. not to leave England for three years. Captain Greig, from London to Bombay, was on Inaccessible Island, one of the group of Tristan in the South Atlantic Ocean, on the 23d July last. The officers, and passengers got safe on shore, but eight of the crew were killed. They remained on the island exposed to the cold till the 8th of November, on which day the carpenter and the crew embarked in a small punt made out of the wrecked instruments which were thrown on shore, and reached Tristan D'Aeuna, where they procured two whale boats, and brought those that remained on the island away.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT gave notice, that on Monday, in the Committee of Supply, he should move certain estimates for extraordinary and miscellaneous services.

The Ancient Commercial Statutes' Repeal Bill; the Navigation Bill; the Importation of Goods' Repeal Bill; the Slave Trade Act's Consolidation Bill; and the West India and American Trade Bill, were severally ordered to be read a second time on the 29th.

The Last Day.—Next Tuesday, Carroll expects to have the pleasure of conveying his Friends that the nearest road to Fortune passes through his Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street, where a Grand Prize of £20,000, and one of £5,000 were sold in the last Lottery, and in the present No. 4342, a Prize of £2,000. One, and only one more opportunity remains of obtaining the two Prizes of £20,000, still remaining in the Wheel, which must be drawn Next Tuesday. N.B. The drawing will begin at nine o'clock in the morning. *Recapitulation*—Hazard and Co. sold the two first-drawn £20,000 Prizes in the present Lottery, and that two more £20,000 Prizes must be drawn next Tuesday, when the Lottery finishes.—Tickets and Shares are selling by Hazard and Co. Stock Brokers, Royal Exchange Gate; 26, Cornhill; and 324, Oxford-street, corner of Swallow-street; who have already sold Seventeen Capital Prizes in the present Lottery.

ONLY ONE DAY TO DRAW.—J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT lay before their Friends and the Public the Rich State of the Wheel for the Last and Only Day of Drawing, viz. NEXT TUESDAY, 23d of April, when all the Prizes, including Two of £20,000, and Twenty other Capitals are sure to be Drawn.—Tickets and Shares are selling, warranted Undrawn, at J. and J. Sivewright's fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; 39, Maymarket, Corner of Coventry-street; where they sold all the £20,000 Prizes in a recent Lottery; and in their very last Contract, No. 4421, a Prize of £25,000, with numerous other Capitals.

BISHOP has already shared and sold Twenty-three Capitals in the present Lottery.—All must be drawn (last and only day) NEXT TUESDAY, the 23d of APRIL.—T. BISHOP, of the Old State Lottery Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, London, calls the attention of his best friends, be Public, to the present rich state of the Wheel, which contains two Prizes of £20,000, and 20 other Capitals of £1,000, £500, &c. &c.; all of which must be drawn on Tuesday, the 23d instant, when the Lottery will entirely finish.—Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn, are on sale at BISHOP'S Offices in London, and by his Agents in the country.—Every Ticket—every Share—every Capital—and every other Prize must be drawn next Tuesday Week.

## ONE DAY TO DRAW—NEXT TUESDAY.

SWIFT and Co. are Selling the Tickets and Shares for the 23d of the present Month, being the Last Day of Drawing, when TWO Prizes of £20,000, and Twenty other Capitals, are sure to be Drawn, and not Two Capitals to a Prize.—Two of the Capitals of the Last Lottery were Shared and Sold by SWIFT and Co. at their Offices, No. 11, Poultry, 12, Charing-cross, and 31, Abchurch-lane.

SPIRALFIELD'S SILKS.—Sewell and Cross announce having received an entire new and fashionable supply of Spring Silks, to which they solicit the Inspection of Ladies who are about purchasing their Spring Dresses. Rich, plain, and striped Sarsones, Gros de Naples, India Taffetas, Duranes and Laventines in every colour and fashionable colours; rich plain Silks, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard; 300 Pieces of Rich Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; French Duplicates, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; 500 Pieces of Rich Laventines, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; every colour; 30 Persian Silks for Linings, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; about 60 Pieces of all-wide Silk Gauzes, 11d. to 1s.; Do. Opera Netts for Evening Dresses in every shade, 1s. 3d.; the best yard-wide Silvestra Crapes, a fashionable article for Ladies Morning Dresses, 2s.; 400 Pieces of Norwich Bombazines, beginning at 8d. fine, 1s.; a beautiful article, 1s. 3d. worth 2s.; 60 Scales of India Long Cloths, a great curiosity, got up entirely free from Dress, measuring 25 yards, 16s. 6d. the piece; a beautiful fine article in real Madras Cloth, 2s. yards, for 20s. To Ladies and Gentlewomen who are going abroad, especially to hot climates, will find this an article truly worth their attention.—Scotch Manufacture—as one of the parties have just returned from the Scotch Markets, they solicit the attention of Families to their immense Stock of Muslins, being decidedly cheaper than any retail House in London can offer them; all-wide Cambie Muslins, containing 12½ yards the piece; Do. 5s. 9d.; beautiful article, 11s. 6d. worth 20s. which is nearly half price; all-wide Jaconets and India Muslins equally cheap; 350 Pieces of India Book Muslins, yard and half wide, suitable for Ball and Party Dresses, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; Rich Winceed Robes, 12s.; Do. the most superb patterns, 16s. to 20s.; 60 Dozen of Hamble Cambric Handkerchiefs, a great bargain, 9s. 6d. the dozen; 10d. each Handkerchief; 300 Boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 4s. the dozen, a Discount of 5 per Cent. allowed to wholesale buyers by purchasing an entire Box, which contains 25 dozen; 1,000 Pieces of Russia Glass Cloth, 3 quarters wide, 6d. per yard; Real Damask Table Cloth and Napkins, at nearly half price, purchased only a fortnight since of an Insolvent manufacturer; a great variety of French Cambrics, decidedly cheaper than ever imported into this country at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Fleet-street, Corner of Completion-street, Solio-square; and Cannon-street, Maymarket.—N.B. It is particularly noted that Ladies will bring the Advertisement with them, that they may, with satisfaction to themselves have the goods advertised, as the unpleasant mode so frequently adopted in the west part of London of advertising goods they cannot produce, which S. and C. are determined not to imitate.

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AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of every Article in MERCERY and LINEN DRAPERY, consisting of rich figured Gros de Naples, Laventines, Dupaces, and Satins, in all the most fashionable colours; also, rich plain Satin, and shaded striped Sarsones, and the newest French patterns; Irish Poplins, Italian Netts, &c. &c. 7-8th and 4-4th wide, of the best fabrics; French Cambrics, and other Handkerchiefs; Table Linen, of all sizes; Sheetings; Long Cloths, and plain; India and British Muslins, of every description; Cashmere Shawls, at S. and J. HUNT'S, No. 6, Hanway-street, Oxford-street. Hunt beg leave to state, that they have spared no pains in selecting the best of such qualities as they flatter themselves will ensure approbation; and their determination to sell upon the very lowest terms for ready money, enabled to offer every article at such reduced prices, as they trust will secure them a continuation of favours already so liberally bestowed.

NEW and FASHIONABLE SILKS, &c. for the present season, by ROBERTS, GRIFFITHS, and CRICK (late Roberts and Griffiths) No. 1, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, Silk Mercers and Irish Poplin Drapers to the Royal Family, having just completed an extensive variety of article in SILK MERCERY of the newest and most fashionable patterns, respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection; for whose attention they will have the honour of submitting rich Satins, Silks, &c. &c. approved manufacture and novelty of pattern. R. G. and C. have selected their Stock an elegant assortment of Anglo-Cachemere and Silk Shawls, Scarfs. For Furniture, their beautiful collection of patterns in damask, damasks, and satins, silk and worsted damasks, tabouries, &c. will be found to the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen furnishing their houses.—Mourning of superior quality.

SELLING OFF, considerably under Prime Cost, a valuable assortment of CHINTZ FURNITURES, of the newest and most fashionable designs, suitable for Drawing-rooms, Bed Furniture, &c. &c. Ladies and Gentlemen about furnishing, are hereby offered a most advantageous opportunity making their purchases.—No. 36, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WRITING-PAPER, of the best Quality, made by the celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, to be sold at the following prices:—Excellent copy 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; good superfine 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d. the quire, or 12s. 6d. the ream; superfine large bank post, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. a quire; superfine large bank post, 1s. 4d. the quire, or 12s. 6d. the ream; lined brief, 1s. 4d. the quire, or 12s. 6d. the ream; very good copy blotting paper, best sealing-wax, 5s. the lb.; also for sale, the new-invented pen, it has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, 1s. 4d. each; strong brown 8d., 10d., and 1s. 6d., small hand, 4d. the lb. and W. SMITH'S, 192, Strand, second house from the Crown and Tavern. Account Books made to order, of any size or pattern; also, paper, and Bristol Boards, equally low in price.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the KINGSTON Packet leaves the Tower Stairs every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, for Yarmouth and Hull, and returns on Saturday evening new Steam Packet "Yorkshireman," is launched, and will be ready to "Kingston" in May; thus forming a regular and expeditious communication twice a week. These Packets are admirably adapted for the accommodation of Passengers, and also for the carriage of Goods, especially of those which require dispatch and care. The Proprietors do not engage in the Goods or Parcels for Yarmouth.—Agency Office, Stationer's Wharf, Tower.

COLONIAL COFFEE ESTABLISHMENT and TEA HOUSE, No. 16, Fenchurch-street.—AMBROSE TWEED began the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to sell the best West India COFFEES, and every description of TEA, of the best quality, on the terms for ready money, viz.:

TEA..... Congou kind, 5s. 4d. per lb. Bloom..... 8s. to 10s. Congou, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. Trunkay..... 8s. to 10s. Soucheung, 7s. to 10s. Hyson..... 8s. to 10s.

COFFEE..... Plantation, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.—Dutch, 3s. and 3s. 2d. Orders from the country forwarded without delay. Captains and the Proprietors of Taverns, Inns, and Breakfast Houses are supplied at advantageous terms.—16, Fenchurch-street.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, April 19.

With the exception of a few arrivals of Wheat from South America, the supply since Monday has been very moderate, and for the better rather higher prices are readily obtained. Barley sells on good terms, as also Beans and Pease; and Oats are readily sent at a trifling advance, our market being very largely supplied. In other articles there is no variation to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (new).....	30s. 42s.	Maple.....	30s. 42s.
Fine.....	46s. 48s.	White ditto.....	30s. 42s.
Old.....	50s. 54s.	Boilers.....	30s. 42s.
Essex White (new).....	34s. 44s.	Small Beans.....	30s. 42s.
Fine.....	52s. 54s.	Old.....	30s. 42s.
Superfine.....	55s. 58s.	Tick Beans (new).....	30s. 42s.
Old.....	60s. 64s.	Old.....	30s. 42s.
Rye.....	20s. 24s.	Feed Oats.....	30s. 42s.
Barley.....	15s. 18s.	Fine.....	30s. 42s.
Fine.....	23s. 25s.	Poland ditto.....	30s. 42s.
Superfine.....	35s. 42s.	Potatoes ditto.....	30s. 42s.
Malt.....	35s. 42s.	Fine.....	30s. 42s.
Fine.....	44s. 48s.	Hog Pease.....	20s. 22s.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns of England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 20th of April, are as follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.  
Wheat, 44s 2d.—Barley, 18s 2d.—Oats, 16s 4d.—Rye, 19s 8d.—Beans, 12s 2d.—Pease, 21s 7d.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	243	242	242	241	241
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	77	77	77	77	77
3 per Cent. Consols.....	72	72	72	72	72
3 per Cent. Consols.....	88	88	88	88	88
Consols for Account.....	79	78	78	78	78
4 per Cent. Consols.....	94	94	94	94	94
5 per Cent. Navy.....	102	102	102	102	102
Bank Long Annuities.....	193	193	193	193	193
India Bonds.....	68 p	65 p	64 p	62 p	61 p
Exchange Bills, 2d.....	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p
Ditto, 2d.....	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p
Omnium.....					

BIRTHS.  
On the 13th inst. at the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn's, Belvedere, Surrey, Mrs. Spencer Percival, of a daughter.  
At Lyapstun, in Devon, on the 10th inst. the Lady of Lieut. Col. Rev. Royal Artillery, of a son.

Tuesday, 19th St. James's-square, Lady Vane Stewart, of a daughter.  
At Birmm, near Canterbury, the Marchioness of Ely, of a son.  
On the 10th inst. in Grosvenor-square, Lady Henniker, of a still-born child.

MARRIED.  
On the 18th, at St. Michael's, Queenhithe, Geo. B. Brown, Esq. of 14, Agnes, third daughter of John William Goss, Esq. of Bull Wharf, Thames, Essex.  
On Tuesday, at Richmond, the Hon. P. B. Pellet, M.P. eldest son of Viscount Exmouth, a Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Georgiana, eldest daughter of M. Dick, Esq. of Richmond.  
At St. Mary-le-bone, Capt. C. Shaw, R.N. to Frances Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.

DIED.  
On the 23d of March, on board the Lady Popham, on her return from Major Scott.  
On the 14th inst. at Canterbury, Lieut. James Elwyn, on the 31st regiment, aged 33 years.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHAW, No. 11, JOHNSTON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, only Communications to the Editor (post paid), are received.



**Price 7d.**

erocer.—**J. BLISS** 1, Madison, Oxford, corn-dealer.—**A. J. SMITH** and **W. SMITH**,  
**HERD**, Brierley, iron-masters.



Mr. HUSKISSON presented a petition from Reading, complaining of the brewers' monopoly, and agricultural distress in consequence, and asking the House to throw open the beer trade. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that, if the facts stated in certain letters which he had recently received were true, the brewers' monopoly was complete; in that position not a free house remained. This was stated to arise from the circumstance that the Magistrates of the county who granted the publicans' licenses, were the brewers. If such were the case, it must be feared that those engaged in the trade of brewing, ought not to hold out any prospect of licensing Magistrates. He had been induced on a former night to express surprise, that no reduction in the price of beer had been announced, and that no reduction was intended. He wished to mention a member connected with the London Brewery was in his place, and that he might ask if it were intended to keep the price of porter up, as it had been before the malt duty was diminished; for, if it were not, it should be the determination of the brewers, he, if supported by the House, would endeavour to redeem the pledge he had given, and if

could not produce a reduction in the price of the porter, he would at least try to protect the public revenue, so that the brewer should not enjoy exclusively that relief which had been intended for the whole country.

Mr. Moxes thought that the present licensing system grew out of the misinterpretation of the Act of the 26th George II. and that provision which was intended to apply to a particular case, has been made the general rule. Before that Act passed, the license had been granted to the man, and not to the house, and he had very serious doubts whether the practice now complained of, did not grow out of that misapprehension. He was glad the Right Hon. Gent. had undertaken to bring before the House some measure to compel the brewers to a reduction of the price of beer proportioned to the reduction upon Malt.

Mr. HUSKISSON, in reference to what had fallen from the Hon. Gent. was desirous some Hon. Member more competent would bring forward an efficient remedy. Seeing the Hon. Member for Weymouth in his place, he begged to remark to him it would afford great satisfaction if they were prepared to state at what period, in consequence of the reduced duty on malt, a diminution might be looked for in the price of porter.

Mr. Buxton could not state the precise time, as it would be injurious to many in the trade, but the reduction would take place sooner than the Right Hon. Gent. expected. He objected to making the trade free, as injurious to the publicans' property, as well as brewers.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented from the eastern part of Sussex, Flintshire, Carnarvon, and other places. Mr. DENISON presented a petition from the tanners and leather dealers in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, praying for a repeal of the leather tax, which the Hon. Member considered as injurious and oppressive, operating as a poll tax, and falling chiefly on the poor.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that the tax was oppressive.

Mr. CALCRAFT was of a contrary opinion. The Hon. Gent. said, in two years from next May, country bank notes for 11. were by law to be withdrawn from circulation. He begged to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he meant to submit to Parliament any regulation for the further or perpetual exclusion of the circulation of country one pound notes?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that probably in the course of next week, he should have some communication to make to Parliament on that subject.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition from certain bankers, traders, and others, of Staffordshire and the adjoining counties, complaining of extorts in aid. The Hon. Member referred to a Report which had been formerly made by a Committee who sat upon the subject, to shew the nature of these processes, the parties by whom, and the manner in which, they were usually sued out.

Mr. J. SMITH reproached the abuses which had crept into the system of administering extorts in aid.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished that the subject should receive the fullest consideration. He did not deny that, of late years, some abuses had crept into it, but these the Court of Exchequer was fully competent to redress. When any particular abuses were pointed out, he had no objection to co-operate in removing them, as he would always assist in reforming any law which was oppressive or severe.

After some further observations from Mr. W. Smith, Sir J. F. Brough, Mr. Monck, the Attorney-General, Mr. Hume, and Mr. P. Moore, the petition was ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented from Salisbury, Norwich, Rothbury, Halifax, and another place, praying for a remission of the remainder of Mr. Hunt's sentence.

The MARQUIS of TICHFIELD presented a similar petition from Tichfield, complaining of the rigorous treatment to which Mr. Hunt was subjected in Ilchester gaol, and praying the House to interfere in the case of this individual, as it did in that of Sir Manasseh Lopez.

Mr. C. WYNN observed, that in the case of Sir Manasseh Lopez the House did not interfere at all, and the motion made upon the subject was withdrawn, upon an understanding that the punishment to which the individual in question was subjected would have received some mitigation. In addition to this, the advanced age of Sir Manasseh Lopez gave him a claim upon the consideration of the House which Mr. Hunt did not possess.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL said, the Noble Lord was incorrect in stating that any steps were taken by the House to procure a mitigation of the punishment of Sir M. Lopez. It was stated distinctly at the time that the House did not intend to interfere. The petition ordered to be printed.

Sir F. BARNETT brought under the consideration of the House the imprisonment of Mr. Hunt, with a view of inducing it to agree to an Address, and submitted certain propositions, which he contended shewed the necessity of remitting the remainder of Mr. Hunt's punishment. The propositions were:—First, that Mr. Hunt's punishment was too severe for his offence. The second proposition was, that the punishment inflicted by sentence was wantonly and cruelly aggravated, infinitely beyond what was ever intended by the Court which passed it. With regard to the third proposition, it was one on which Mr. Hunt had a strong claim on the public gratitude, for having brought to light the infamous practices and cruel treatment exercised towards the prisoners in Ilchester gaol, and for the ability with which he put them in a train of investigation.—The Hon. Baronet then investigated the charges on which Mr. Hunt was tried. In the indictment there were a great number of counts, containing charges from the highest degree of guilt to the lowest, and the Jury acquitted him of all the greater charges, and had, after five hours consideration, returned a verdict against him upon the least of all; and he (Sir F.) thought that a sentence of a year and a half of imprisonment would amply have satisfied the justice of this case. Indeed, in point of mind and of intent, Mr. Hunt was innocent of all crime; and it was a legal maxim that to constitute a crime, the mind must concur with the act. Sir F. then detailed the treatment which Mr. Hunt had experienced in prison. Mr. Hunt, when taken to Ilchester Gaol, was confined in that part called the North Ward, wherein, for five months in the year, the sun never shone; and when he did shine, his rays were an annoyance, for local circumstances caused the light to be a reflecting light. Mr. Hunt's eyes had he (Sir F.) understood suffered very materially from this cause, and would never recover their former strength. The place in which he was directly confined was too large for a cell, and too small for a room. When he first entered it there were two truck beds, and two prisoners in it, who were destined to be his companions; and one of them was confined for attempting to murder his wife and children. Mr. Hunt objected to this company, and the persons were removed. Sir Charles Bampfylde, the Sheriff, had forbid the keeping Mr. Hunt in solitary confinement; but on Sir Charles going out of office, the Rev. Dr. Colston became a visiting Magistrate to the prison, and commenced a series of cruel, unnecessary, ungentlemanly, and disgraceful obstructions on Mr. Hunt. Among the persons who applied at the jail to see Mr. Hunt was his sick and dying sister. Yet, would it be believed, that a reverend teacher of Christianity had had the hard-heartedness and the cruelty to deny the farewell-taking of a dying sister and a captive brother? She was refused; she did not survive, and Mr. Hunt did not see her. It was this Rev. Dr. Colston who had done this. Among other parts of the conduct of the Rev. Doctor, he had to state, that when Mr. Hunt was in solitary confinement, and was suffering under illness, he applied to the Rev. Divine for permission to be visited by the Doctor living in the town. This application was treated with contempt, and Mr. Hunt was referred to the doctor of the gaol—to the man who had been an active party to the oppression Mr. Hunt had so long complained of.—The Hon. Baronet then noticed the complaints made by Mr. Hunt of his treatment, in consequence of which enquiry took place into the management of the Gaol, and then referred to the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire. The Commissioners, he believed, were men of high character, and no one could suspect them of a desire to be severe upon the Magistrates or the jailor; for as much as honest men could do, so they had softened down the evidence affecting these persons. It appeared there had been no regulations for the management of the gaol, and the Commissioners stated it was the reverse of what it had been represented to be, and stated several instances of improper conduct towards prisoners. The Report stated that all the subordinate officers of the prison were persons of bad character; several of them indeed had been confined in the gaol two or three times. After making a number of observations upon the alleged ill-treatment of Mr. Hunt and several other prisoners, which the public are already in possession of, he concluded with moving—"That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to remit the remainder of Mr. Hunt's imprisonment."

Mr. DAWSON said that in the course of the observations he intended to offer, he should, as much as possible, confine himself to the particular case of Mr. Hunt; for, with great deference to the Hon. Bart. he had introduced matter into his speech which was not strictly relevant to that case. He thought it was not right to mix up with Mr. Hunt's case the cruelties which had been practised upon others.

With respect to the sentence itself he bowed to the decision of the

proper tribunal, as he thought those decisions ought always to be respected with acquiescence and respect. It was argued, however, that the excess of the punishment gave Mr. Hunt a claim to the remission of the remainder of his sentence; but in the petition presented by that he was confined in a damp and gloomy cell, and was deprived of the society of those whom he called his family. But upon that statement no case of hardship had been made out. In the first instance, Mr. Hunt had spoken in terms of praise of the salubrity and cleanliness of the place; and as to the exclusion of those whom he called his family, this had been done by order of the Magistrates, which order May; Mr. H. arrived at the gaol of Ilchester, and was placed in the apartment appropriated for the Female Infirmary. The appearance of the beds in it, two of which were occupied by persons then in confinement. On Mr. Hunt objecting to the presence of these persons, they were removed, and a feather bed was provided for Mr. Hunt. A visiting room was allowed him, and there were two persons to attend upon Mr. Hunt and Mr. Kinneer (a person also confined at Ilchester for a misdemeanor) as their servants. For the convenience of these Gentlemen, bells were fixed in the rooms; and it was a fact, that shortly afterwards Mr. Hunt wrote a letter, which was published, containing the following expressions—"No man is happier than I am. My situation is only a cessation from labour; and I shall return from confinement with a sound constitution.—I enjoy tranquillity, serenity and cheerfulness; and I take as much exercise as the strict discipline of the jail will allow of. Cleanliness predominates in the place, and the duties are performed very strictly." An order was afterwards issued, allowing him to see visitors; and among those who availed themselves of this permission, was Mrs. Vince, Mr. Hunt's avowed mistress, the wife of another man, Mr. Hunt himself having a wife living. This scandalous conduct was certainly put a stop to. The visiting Magistrates reported the circumstance at the Assizes; and in consequence of their report, the visits of this female (Mrs. Vince) were restricted to the visiting-room. From the date of the order restricting this intercourse, all Mr. Hunt's dissatisfaction commenced. He applied (upon affidavit) to the Court of King's Bench, to relieve him from every thing but the imprisonment. His affidavit stated that, "on his arrival at the prison, he had been shewn into a cold, miserable, damp cell, and was confined, in point of air, to the walls of a small pestilential yard." Now, as this could not be reconciled with the letter, it was evident that he had committed perjury, or had written a voluntary falsehood. The Court called upon the Jailor and the Magistrates to answer this complaint, which they did most satisfactorily; and, among other things, they stated that Mr. H. was necessarily locked up during the time of Divine Worship, because he would not attend to join it. In short, the Court dismissed the complaint; and to mark their sense of it, they dismissed it with costs. All the restrictions in this particular instance, however, had now ceased. The present High Sheriff had taken on himself to remove all restrictions, and Mr. Hunt's friends were now admitted at all hours without distinction, and the only inconvenience to which the prisoner was now subject was the loss of personal liberty. In Ilchester gaol there were many persons confined for debt who had got there from misfortune, and not from misbehaviour, that were not allowed to see their friends. Mr. Hunt, of all men, was the last that had any right to expect indulgence. His career had been long and dangerous. He was a man possessed of considerable talent, which he had employed to the worst purposes. He had gone about everywhere inculcating the doctrines of rapine and violence. He was the founder of a new school for sedition and blasphemy. Since they had incarcerated Mr. Hunt, and his brother incendiaries, Wooler and Carlile, the country had returned to a more sober state; and he hoped the result of that night's debate in favour of Mr. Hunt would not be allowed to go forth to the encouragement of rebels and blasphemers.

Mr. HOBHOUSE supported the motion. Mr. DICKINSON defended the conduct of the Magistrates of Somersetshire. He repelled the charge which had been made against them, that they endeavoured to support the gaoler of Ilchester Gaol against Mr. Hunt. The first thing that was done was, to discharge the gaoler and the medical man.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL appealed to the House whether the Hon. Bart. had laid down sufficient ground to authorise the House in interfering with an exclusive and almost sacred prerogative of the Crown. In order to judge of the merits of the case, they must consider who Mr. Hunt was, and for what crime he was in gaol. The Hon. Bart. said that writers on the subject classed his crime *inter minorum crimina*. It was one in which they must consider the intent; and if he regarded the intent, he must pronounce him guilty of a much higher crime than a misdemeanor. This criterion was imposed upon him by the Hon. Bart. who called upon him for his reasons for not recommending a mitigation of Mr. Hunt's punishment. He referred him to the Record for his reasons. The Record set forth "That Henry Hunt, Johnstone, and others were guilty of unlawfully assembling, with unlawful banners, for the purpose of exciting His Majesty's liege subjects to hatred of the existing Government." Was it possible that such a charge could be treated with contempt? If it was, then, let him warn the House how they acceded to this motion. If assembling with unlawful banners in open array against the Government was to be considered a fit subject for ridicule, let them look to what would follow if this address were agreed to.

Sir J. MACINTOSH was of opinion that there never was a case which encroached so little on the prerogative of the Crown as this case.—It was no question of guilt, but the House had merely to consider whether more punishment had been suffered than the law inflicted. The Judges of the King's Bench had sent the individual to what may be considered the most wholesome jail, and the Commissioners had proved that part of the prison in which Hunt was placed was unhealthy. That circumstance, as well as being placed under a cruel gaoler, increased the punishment of the individual. Nothing but the sceptre of mercy could do an act of justice in this case, and justice certainly ought to be dealt out to every man, notwithstanding any odium or unpopularity which might attach to his character.

Mr. C. WYNN did not deny that cases might be cited to justify the interposition of Parliament, for the purpose of procuring the mercy of the Sovereign. There was, in fact, no prerogative of the Crown with which Parliament might not interfere, but the case before the House was not one which called for Parliamentary interposition.

The House divided. For the Motion 84—Against it 223—Maj. 139.

## THURSDAY.

On the motion of Sir R. WILSON, an Account of all instructions given to the Solicitors of Excise to prosecute persons for selling preparation from wheat in the form of powder, was ordered to be laid before the House.

Sir J. MACINTOSH asked whether Government intended to bring forward any measure to remedy the defects in the Houses of Legislature in Newfoundland.

Mr. WILSON replied in the affirmative, but said, the Governor had intimated a wish to have personal intercourse with Government previous to any step being taken on the subject; and that was the reason for delay.

Petitions were presented from Cornwall, Sussex, Oxfordshire, Salop, Rotherham, Norfolk, Radnor, Leicester, Aylesbury, and Crediton, complaining of agricultural distress.

The MARQUIS of TAVISTOCK presented a similar petition, signed by 1400 persons. These petitioners stated, that they did not expect that Ministers would be affected by the account of their distress, as it would in no degree operate to lessen the power which they possessed, and which placed them beyond the control of that House. They were of opinion that they were never likely to abandon that power for the benefit of the people, and that Reform alone could give to them their rights.

Mr. M<sup>rs</sup> QUEEN, after the energetic manner in which the petition of these 1400 inhabitants of Bedford had been supported, trusted that he might be allowed to say a few words in behalf of the remaining 90,000. The sentiments of the petitioners. With regard to the meeting at which this petition was agreed to, he had received letters informing him that every means had been used to exclude those who were opposed to its object, and that constables were stationed at the door, who would not allow such persons to pass. The great majority of the county of Bedford, as of all other places, undoubtedly considered taxation to be grievous, and they considered it to be the price of their redemption from foreign thralldom.

Mr. F. PALMER denied that constables prevented any one from entering the door.—The petition was laid on the table.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL then brought under the consideration of the House the question of Parliamentary Reform. The Noble Lord, in a speech of some length, endeavoured to persuade the House of the necessity of Reform, and consequently to induce it to agree to the resolution with which he concluded his speech, on which he proposed

to bring in a Bill for obtaining an effectual representation of the people in Parliament. He said that the grounds upon which he now brought forward the subject were much more general than before, and he had no doubt of inducing the House to agree to them. Heretofore the question had been met by the fears of Jacobinism in foreign countries and of disaffection at home, but he was now at liberty to say the time was come for considering it, when we were enjoying external peace and internal tranquillity. Added to all, he was strengthened by the voice of the people expressed out of doors, and in the great number of petitions on the table. They asked nothing new—they desired no innovation upon the Constitution. What they asked was, that the functions of granting the public money—of applying redress to grievances—of giving advice to the Crown, and, in short, that all the legal functions belonging to the House of Commons should be administered by the real Representatives of the people, and none other. Such was the language of the petitioners, and such too was the language of the Constitution. The Noble Lord then went on to show the state and condition of the House, and also that of the people; in the latter a very great change had taken place within the last forty years, and this was evidenced by the circumstance that 270,000,000. had been expended within the last two years, which proved the great wealth and resources of the country; a consequence of which was the great increase in importance of the middle ranks. Another cause of the rise of the middle classes was, the great increase of manufactures. The average export of manufactures for this country was, from 1785 to 1792, 13,000,000; 1792 to 1799, 17,000,000; 1799 to 1821, 40,000,000. To which add, the great consumption at home, which kept pace with the exports. Of the 20,000,000, it would be found that 23,000,000 had been in cotton, and 17,000,000 in wool; so that a great portion of the increased population subsisted by manufactures, and this formed a phenomenon in the history of the country. He then stated some facts respecting the diffusion of knowledge and instruction among all classes in every department of literature throughout the Empire. In stating the sums expended in disseminating the works of literary men, he particularly noticed the institution of Bible Societies—the Bible Society alone since its formation, collected no less than 500,000. and the Religious Tract Society distributed no less than four millions of Tracts. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge distributed a million of Tracts annually. He stated that the whole number of newspapers sold in one year, was 23,600,000, and that of these there were 11,000,000 of the daily London newspapers, upwards of 7,000,000 of country, and above 2,000,000 of weekly papers. He then proceeded to enquire whether a corresponding change had taken place in the Constitution of Parliament. He asked, was it not a fact, that all the Members of this House were returned by about 80,000 electors? Such a state of things was at variance with the increased state of instruction and knowledge amongst the people. The House was now become, if not a self-elected Corporation, at least a body returned by a very few and inconsiderable number of electors. He contended that the basis of the Constitution in this respect had been narrowed of late. Having descended at some length on the inadequacy of representation as compared with the increased population, and wealth, and resources of the nation, he stated what in his opinion was the best remedy to apply. Lord Chatham and Mr. Pitt he observed, had proposed the addition of 100 Members to be elected by the several counties. Mr. Flood was of the same opinion, therefore with all these authorities, and the inclination of his own mind to the same remedy, he would venture to propose the addition of one hundred Members to that House. He considered that about sixty might be given to the counties, and about forty to several towns of commercial importance. He would venture to propose to take away these 100 Members from the hundred smallest boroughs, and leaving them only one Member to each. Whether copyholders should be permitted to have votes at election, on other points of detail, or on which opinion was divided, he would not then go into. The question which he wished to have clearly before the House, solely was—Is Reform worthy of the consideration of Parliament? The Noble Lord concluded by moving a Resolution, "That the present state of the Representation of the People in Parliament requires the greatest consideration of this House."

Mr. H. TWISS made some observations on the speech of the Noble Lord, and said there was one very difficult point of difference between the Noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) and himself as to the meaning of the word "Representative." He (Mr. Twiss) understood by it a guardian of the interests of the people in Parliament, to the best of his abilities. Let the Noble Lord look at the silent operation of public opinion in bringing about the abolition of the slave trade, the emancipation of religious sects, and the mitigation of punishment, before he declared that the people were not ably and amply represented.

LORD FOLKSTONE, after the most mature consideration of the subject, he had fully satisfied himself that Reform was necessary to the salvation of the country, and he would therefore give it his full support.

Mr. DUNCOMBE said, the plan of Mr. Pitt was to reduce the Rotten Boroughs, but that great statesman had deprecated, more than any individual, Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage. He could never consent to hazard the fate of the country upon wild theoretic plans. He opposed the motion.

Mr. C. WYNN opposed the motion, considering the plan undefined, and not calculated to produce any beneficial effect.

Mr. ROBINSON concurred in opinion with the last speaker.

Mr. CANNING protested against the abandonment of the present constitution of Parliament upon wild and visionary notions. The proposition was to add 100 Members in large towns, and to curtail half the small boroughs of their representation. The Noble Lord cited the name of Mr. Pitt, but the Noble Lord must have forgotten Mr. Pitt's plan, when he compared it to his own. The principle was essentially different. Mr. Pitt proposed an addition of one hundred Members to large towns, but he (Mr. Pitt) proposed to raise a million of money to buy up the franchises. Mr. Pitt avoided all coercion with respect to the elective franchise, under a desire to do nothing by force. The plan of the Noble Lord intended to seize with violence the elective franchise, which Mr. Pitt never contemplated. He denied that there was a necessity for the adoption of the Noble Lord's plan. With respect to the want of sympathy between the Parliament and the Constituents, he was inclined to believe that conclusion was not faithfully drawn. In all popular assemblies—in Greece and Rome, and modern Europe, a party feeling had ever prevailed. The Noble Lord had stated that the House of Commons had not acted wisely in countervailing the temper of the people. In the case of the revolution, Parliament decided for the interest of the people, whilst the majority of public opinion was against them. Here the Right Hon. Gent. read an extract from a work, in which the writer expressed alarm at the idea of cutting off rotten boroughs; and what would the Noble Lord say when he told him that this writer was no other than Junius? Did the Noble Lord wish to take away burgage tenures or not; if he did not, then he and the Noble Lord were fully agreed; but if he did, the mass of Reformers out of doors would still remain unsatisfied. But it seemed that he wanted to take away half of the tenures, and thus have little better than half a Reform. His plan, therefore, was objectionable in every point of view. Before they came in to discuss the question that an alteration was necessary, they should have previously known what to substitute. It was time enough to announce the disease, when they had a remedy in hand to apply. It was neither salutary nor wise to record the existence of the disease before the remedy was discovered. But he denied, altogether, the existence of those practical defects in the Representation, so as to call for an alteration. He would be glad to be informed at what period of the English history was the Representation most perfect; and if the Noble Lord could not answer him in that, he would ask him what was his *beau ideal* of the purity of Parliament. The Right Hon. Gent. in conclusion said, he would not believe that any changes which had ever been devised or imagined could add to the measure of true liberty in this country. To those who held a different opinion, he imputed it not as blame. They were undoubtedly as sincere in their belief of the possibility of the achievement of their plans, as he was in his distrust of their practicability, and of their consequences. Amongst the efforts of nations to attain liberty, some remained unblest with its enjoyment, while others had shot before us in their fierce pursuit. We had stood alone the steady conservators of freedom, while others were seeking it in restlessness and trouble. Let us then continue our steady and shining course, to be the light to guide the nations, and not the wandering meteor, to mislead and deceive their hopes. If others would clasp liberty to them with one effort, in the name of God let them do so. If they could not wait with patience for the workings of time and peace, let them see at least that we knew how to value the fruits of a century and a half of experience in freedom, by preserving them with zeal and sacred care. It was the light of regulated liberty which had infused its warmth into our bosoms, and fostered our grandeur and our power. Let us preserve our Constitution—the holy depositary of that light; and let us not for the chance of small gain, risk the inestimable whole.

Mr. DENMAN supported the motion.—The House divided.—For the motion, 164—Against it, 269—Majority, 105.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondents must remain unanswered.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

A few friends at Nottingham	£10. 0. 0
Truth may be a Libel, or Label, or Linen Rags	1. 0. 0
Mrs. Hudson, Gay-street, Bath	3. 0. 0

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The public securities during the early part of the week did not vary more than from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. which was on the side of a decline. The business done was trifling, and the week has been a very uninteresting one in the Money Market. Some stir was however occasioned on Thursday, by the arrivals from Turkey and Odessa, which brought accounts of the continuance of the negotiation between the Ottoman Government and Russia, and totally contradicted the previous accounts of the rejection of the Ultimatum, as well as the report of the note handed to the Foreign Ministers by the Porte. These accounts, stating that an amicable arrangement between the respective powers was not improbable, occasioned a rise of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and many sales were effected at that rate so late as Friday. Consols opened this day at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at which high price no purchasers could be found, and they soon lowered to 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ , at which price some bargains were effected. There is a considerable deal of money held back by the late sellers of Stock, who are awaiting a decline to re-purchase; but very little is floating about, from the resolution of the holders to await further intelligence from Turkey ere they dispose of their Stock at low prices. Consols for Money closed at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and for the Account at 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds . . . . .	
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	3 5 4 pr
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto . . . . .	500l.
4 per Cent. . . . .	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scall . . . . .	
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Con. for Acc. . . . .	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities . . . . .	19 11-16 9-16	Omnium . . . . .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, April 24.			
5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . .	87-55	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . .	1585
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25—3mo. 24-8	
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 67½.			

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 1st of May will be published, price 2s. No. I. of

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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

As might be expected, the splendour of the Birth-day eclipsed that of the Levee; the sparkling diamonds and the waving plumes, the brilliant eyes and blushing cheeks, of our fair and noble countrywomen made a gallant shew, as they thronged to offer their congratulations to their SOVEREIGN; and in spite of a few occasional Spring showers which at times, for a moment, damped the splendour of the scene, the whole vicinity of the palace was one glow of grandeur and gaiety.

We confess we're not sufficient connoisseurs in ladies' dresses to be able minutely to describe, in their proper terms, the lama, and the fichu, and the chenille, and the loopings, and embossings, and mantellings, and cordings, but there was such a variety of magnificence displayed, as to make it little less wonderful for its ingenuity than its costliness.

The crowd at the Court was so great that many persons did not arrive till after HIS MAJESTY had left the Drawing-room; a woeful disappointment to the palpitating hearts of the young novices, who had, after a preparatory three days' flutter, just

"Screw'd their courage to the sticking place."

The Ministers gave dinners at their respective houses, and the illuminations in the evening were uncommonly splendid and general, and the day passed off with every testimonial of loyalty and attachment to our beloved KING.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, on Thursday, brought forward his REFORM question in Parliament. The word Reform is so hacknied, and so generally applied, that it is really difficult to ascertain (as MR. HIGGINS judiciously said at the Bedfordshire meeting) what particular sort of reform a man is speaking of.

The power of reform in politics seems to be considered by the Radical Whigs to resemble the power of steam in mechanics—so as you get enough boiling water and blazing coals to produce the desired vapour, the subsequent application of the force is merely a minor part of the arrangement. REFORM is to cure every thing;—it is to raise the price of corn; to keep up the price of beer; it is to abolish taxes; support the cause of the Greeks; disfranchise rotten boroughs; abolish sinecures, and turn out LORD LONDONDERRY.

These, however, are but a few of the objects which this universal panacea is to effect; and when gentlemen talk upon

the subject now-a-days, they are so animated, and so warm, and so explicit, and so energetic, that we should really think some crisis were actually at hand, had not the very same subject, under various forms, been discussed with equal energy; equal violence, and equal vociferation, for the last one or two hundred years.

It is really curious to try back to the beginning of the last century, and trace, *verbatim*, the speeches of the patriots of the present day. In one particular point they are always unanimous—they all agree that "whatever is wrong," and that the present age is the most corrupt. This, if not civil to society at large, shews at least a feeling of tenderness for our departed ancestors.

LORD JOHN's speech, we are told, lasted upwards of three hours and a half—a most arduous stretch of lungs and memory; and though the published report (from which, of course, alone we judge, contains a pretty fair proportion of jog-trot Radicalism; still, as his Lordship took occasion to descant in most eloquent language, upon the progressive rise of our national prosperity during the last six or seven and twenty years, he appears to us to have brought proof positive against his own doctrines, and to have completely shewn the non-existence of a necessity for any reform at all.

Some matter-of-fact persons, and some who are not always matter-of-fact persons, find great fault with figurative speeches on grave subjects—the introduction of light quotations, or the adaptation of lively jests; but we must say, we think these weapons of eloquence, however effective, are mild and honourable, compared with *suppositions of cases not in point*.

We mean, for instance, such as occur in the newspaper report of LORD JOHN's speech:—JAMES II. was outwardly respected and obeyed to the day of his abdication by his creatures—PAUL of RUSSIA commanded till the day he was strangled—CHARLES I. till the people were too much pressed, and so on. Now, we are not to be told that this report means to imply an analogy between days of absolute monarchy and acts of foreign tyranny, and our time and our Government.

Is it to be borne, that cases should be in this manner supposed and so founded? How, when, or where has KING GEORGE THE FOURTH wronged or oppressed one individual man?—Whose house has he illegally violated?—whose rights has he unconstitutionally sacrificed?—None. No! cry the Radicals, nor can he—because we have the law for us as well as the KING has for himself. Most truly it is so; and therefore, while, if instead of having a heart full of kindness and benevolence, as GEORGE THE FOURTH has, the KING of this country, even if he were the most tyrannical of men, could do no such acts as were committed by the monarchs quoted in the report of LORD JOHN RUSSELL's speech, we are totally at a loss to discover the slightest advantage (except for the pleasure of flinging dirt at the SOVEREIGN) in talking of alien tyrants and absolute governments.

The reporters would make it appear that the House grew very impatient after the young Lord had concluded, and would not attend even to MR. TWISS or LORD FOLKESTONE, both of whom delivered, or attempted to deliver, their sentiments. The zest of the evening was the speech of MR. CANNING; and, eager for the enjoyment of it, the House at length ceased to disguise its feelings, and called loudly for the Honourable Gentleman; nor did he disappoint their expectations.

In one of his most successful orations, MR. CANNING took up the question of Reform in all its points and bearings. He controverted the Radical opinion that the present age is *always* the worst, and quoted some letters, which tended to put our ancestors in a clearer light than that in which the "Honest old Englishmen" are usually seen; but above all, he distinctly shewed how far the Representative is the agent of the constituent; and concluded that which he announced to be, in all probability, the last speech he should make on that subject, amidst the most universal cheering.

MR. DENMAN criticised MR. CANNING's speech at some length. The Hon. Gentleman had dined at the HORN TAVERN, DOCTORS' COMMONS, at FOUR O'CLOCK.

OUR table is literally loaded with communications upon the question of the Beer Monopoly of the patriot squad of brewers—those most impudent jobbers in malt and Radicalism. If any thing, we repeat, can open the eyes of that deluded portion of the people who are drawn from their labours to furnish the palaces of their oppressors, by drinking their porter at their own prices, it is the conduct of these men, at public meetings, wherein they prate of liberty, and (as is more than suspected, in other instances,) omit the MALT—charge peculation upon Ministers, whilst they charge a repealed tax upon the people, and roar against corruption, which really exists nowhere but among themselves.

To unmask these men we have felt to be our bounden duty; and that they will be baffled in their odious peculation we have serious reasons to believe. Our task and our duty would be the same if we could perceive one twentieth degree of similar profligacy on the part of Government; but we really find the corruption of Ministers, like the patriotism of these spouting Whig brewers, nowhere but in the diatribes and declamations of the latter!

FROTH is the *Corinthian capital* of their speeches as well as their beer, and serves (we trust but for a season) to conceal the dregs and drugs which might betray the compound in both.

We have neither space nor inclination to enter more deeply into the question, because the alarm is abroad, and these men MUST GIVE WAY. They gloried in achieving the reduction of two Admiralty Lords, and a saving of two or three thousand a-year. We trust we shall have the glory of seeing a host of

the FIRST LORDS of the LONDON BREWERY so far reduced, as to save the labouring classes of the metropolis at least HALF A MILLION OF TAXES!

Among our various communications, are multiplied and authenticated details of tyranny and oppression exercised by THESE LORDS over the publicans, which are sufficient to make an Englishman's hair stand on end; and a peculiar illustration of their attachment to the LIBERTY OF OPINION, and the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, is afforded by the obligation imposed by these petty rulers, of encouraging only a sort of *political discussion*, and one class of *political Journalists* within the precincts of their Satrapy.

It is calculated, by another correspondent, upon data furnished by the returns of the London brewers themselves, that their annual profits is upwards of SIX HUNDRED and NINETY FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, of which TWO THIRDS may be fairly estimated as the contribution of the labourer and mechanic.

This is as things stood BEFORE the reduction of the Malt Tax. There is, therefore, in addition to this, the drawback for the last quarter, which—attend JOHNNY BULL—amounts to 30,000l. in one single house!!! And these are the men who talk of Ministerial rapacity, in the same breath with which they tell you that they neither CAN nor WILL reduce the price of your pot of porter ONE FARTHING!

But, JOHNNY, attend to your true friends; and if we prove not to your entire satisfaction, that they not only CAN, but SHALL reduce it, we are content to share the contempt they have so eminently incurred, and to be for the remainder of our career, considered as hollow and insincere as the WINE, BREADS, CALVERTS, and CO.

WORDS are too few, too weak to express our congratulations to MR. DENMAN, on his elevation to the important City office, to which he has been elected by a majority of twelve of the first deliberative body in the known world.

To a scholar, a gentleman, a member of a learned profession, and of the Imperial Parliament, nothing can be more gratifying (as he himself says) than being thus singled out by the Common Council of London to try petty law cases after dinner—"it was the happiest moment of his life." We do not wonder—to be led up to the table of the Common Council Chamber by MR. HURCOMBE, and to go afterwards and dine at four o'clock at the HORN TAVERN, in Doctors' Commons, with his Committee—such a treat as this is altogether enough to set a man beside himself.

But putting the extraordinary delight and gratifications of MR. DENMAN aside for a moment, let us see how this liberal and generous Common Council have behaved to MR. BOLLAND on the occasion.

MR. BOLLAND, in order to devote himself to City business has given up almost all other practice. His manners, talents, his knowledge of the peculiar duties of Old Bailey proceedings, most certainly gave him the strongest possible claims upon the Common Council, while the ordinary course of the City justified his expectations of being elected. But no—they reject one of themselves, and travel out of the ordinary course to do a manifest injustice.

MR. BOLLAND, however, at some future period, may play the same game with MR. DENMAN. The Recordship may not, of a necessity, be filled by the Common Serjeant, and he will venture to say that, however popular her late Majesty late Solicitor-General may be in the Common Council, that would not command more than four votes in the Court of Aldermen.—SIR JAMES MACINTOSH appeared to have TWO.

The subject of MR. HUNT's confinement in Ilchester gaol has been, according to notice, brought before Parliament, and produced a long speech from SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Letters were read from HUNT himself, contradicting every complaint he has recently made; and the great hardship upon which his case seemed to turn was the prohibition, on the part of the Somersetshire Magistrates, of an unrestricted intercourse with the wife of another man.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT has spoken pretty freely of MR. HUNT, and SIR JAMES MACINTOSH has said that HUNT's object was to set the laws at defiance, and introduce anarchy and confusion throughout the country; and yet their humanity is moved at a case so distressing, and all his errors are forgotten in his great privations.

The reporters make MR. HOBHOUSE, in his speech, somewhat morally about the depravities of higher life, and the disgraceful intrigues of bettermost society. We cannot believe that MR. HOBHOUSE made so pointed an allusion to his honourable colleague, for, under the circumstances of the case, it would have amounted almost to a want of feeling.

COCKNIES and nursery-maids, when they wish to be humorous, use a cant phrase for sleepiness, and call it going to Bedfordshire. The first good reason for this, (beyond the wretched pun of the first syllable) which we have ever fallen in with, has turned up at the public meeting held in that county Saturday last; to which, with a view to interest the feelings of the *clods*, the patriots brought their wives and daughters. We confess, had the oratorical department been confined to the fair visitors, we should have thought the treat still more delightful than it actually was. Young women are always preferable to old ones, and we have no hesitation in saying that we would rather have heard the MARCHIONESS of VISTOCK descant upon any subject she might have chosen than her very twaddling father-in-law.

The DUKE of BEDFORD, however, was very great, considering; he made a speech of a certain length, though, at starting

Time was the favourite; and it must be allowed, that if in quality the oration was not superior to his usual specimens of eloquence, in quantity, it had surprisingly the advantage of most of them.

Who that remembered the day when  
 "Poor JOHNNY BEDFORD could not say his speech—  
 "First he moved his right leg,  
 "Then he moved his left leg,  
 "Then he cried I pardon beg,  
 "And sat upon his breech,"

could have anticipated his holding out, even in nonsense, to the length he did; but the ladies were present, and every nerve was strained to shew off.

The reduction of the Malt Tax fell under his Grace's censure, because it has been adopted, and because his honourable friends the WHITBREADS, who were standing by him, are adverse to a reduction which MUST force THEM to REDUCE the price of the PORTER upon which the POOR LIVE, and by the exorbitant charge for which, the patriot brewers of the metropolis are grinding the lower classes, and putting the difference of the duty into their own pockets.

His Grace, after a magnificent display of dulness, alluded to a COLONEL ALAVA, with whom he was acquainted, who had graciously given up two thousand a-year for the good of his country (Spain, we believe)—a very noble sacrifice indeed; but did the Duke hold it out as an example? We believe he did; and yet we never heard, out of an income forty times as large, that his Grace, with all his grief for his country, ever sacrificed a fortieth part as much.

The reduction of rents, and the amiability of returning twenty per cent. to tenants, is *humbbug*,—it is merely another word for the general cheapness of every article of life, which prevents the landlord grasping his war-rents; this we call no sacrifice.

However, LORD SIDMOUTH is brought as a parallel with this COLONEL ALAVA—one would be puzzled to know why—for COLONEL ALAVA (of whom we confess much has never transpired) never held in this country the highest offices of State, nor had been, as the DUKE of BEDFORD said, with tears in his eyes, of LORD SIDMOUTH, "thirty-three years in place." Not a bit of it; but COLONEL ALAVA had given up two thousand a-year in Spain, and therefore LORD SIDMOUTH should give up three thousand a-year in England, after having successively held five or six offices, several of which are of themselves entitled to pensions, but which pensions he never received or enjoyed.

LORD SIDMOUTH's is, indeed, a flagrant case: he was a public servant for thirty-three years, and retires with a pension of 3900*l.* per annum. This is *TORY work*—a wasteful profusion of the public money, so shocking, that we wonder, with the feelings the DUKE of BEDFORD seems to entertain towards LORD SIDMOUTH for taking this from the poor wretched country, that he can live upon such admirable terms with THOMAS LORD ERSKINE, the WHIG, who, for his *patent* SERVICES as CHANCELLOR from the 7th of February, 1806, to the 1st of April, 1807, draws, without any feelings of remorse, from the BLEEDING public, for himself alone, four thousand pounds per annum, as a retired pension!

The DUKE of BEDFORD is, we know, a silly body, and nobody, who was not a silly body, would have talked such very silly stuff; indeed, the chief part of the harangue savoured considerably of Bedfordshire, (in the nursery sense of the word,) till his Grace became facetious.

His Grace told a story gravely, of SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, and of his having refused to take a medicine while it was prescribed as a RADICAL cure, and having immediately swallowed it when he heard it was a SOVEREIGN remedy.

To shew at once the ease with which the WHIGS adopt ludicrous anecdotes of Tories, how very glad they are to borrow jokes, and how dull they would be without us;—be it known, that poor SIR WILLIAM CURTIS is as innocent of this particular joke, as the DUKE of BEDFORD is of any joke at all. We made the joke in this paper in the account of the celebration of the KING's accession last January, and popped it into SIR WILLIAM CURTIS's mouth as a capital vehicle for our jest, which, we were sure, accorded with SIR WILLIAM's principles. The DUKE of BEDFORD relates it as a *fact* to make the Radicals laugh—he is certainly quite welcome to any thing he can pick up from the pages of JOHN BULL, only we wish that His Grace, and the PUBLIC LEDGER, when they do steal our "bits," would have the grace to acknowledge the source whence they derive them.

If we were at all disposed to be serious with a person so peculiarly dull as the DUKE of BEDFORD, we should, perhaps, take leave to enquire in how far he is justified in dictating to the people about the COMMONS House of Parliament, and thereby interfering with the privileges of elections; but His Grace was so completely cut up, and put down, by a few plain questions, touching the Borough of TAVISTOCK, towards the end of the day, that we shall notice the other performers at the assembly first, and in due order.

MR. WHITBREAD, son of the late eminent brewer of that name, followed the DUKE—and it was curious enough to observe, that he never once touched upon the diminution of the MALT DUTY—even this "thorough Radical" (as he designated himself upon the occasion,) knows that the mob are too enlightened even in Bedfordshire, and too clear sighted, though packed into a Shire Hall as an audience, not to see through the *stratagem* by which the brewers keep up the price of their beer, although the duty upon malt is lowered eight shillings per quarter. If WHITBREAD only gets a fair profit now, this dear mild hearted young man must have been hitherto brewing merely to oblige the public. MR. WHITBREAD, whose porter and whose politics have got a sort of notoriety from the family name, knew better than to touch upon the mysteries of

the trade, or the facilities afforded by Government to a reduction in the price of beer, and as he can descant upon nothing else with any thing like *tact*, his harangue was flat, stale, and unprofitable.

A MR. FYSHE PALLMER made a considerable flourish; his folly we forgive, because we might naturally have expected it; but the introduction of a detailed conversation (which, if it ever took place, must have been confidential,) between the first lay subject in the realm, and a friend; into a public discussion, involving as it does another person, appears to us to be unparalleled in the annals of indelicacy. We disbelieve the story, and think that while the poor Duke has been stealing his anecdotes from us, MR. PALLMER has been joke-hunting amongst the ribaldry of the radical press, and has applied as facts, to the noblemen whose names he mentioned, some ridiculous invention, of which poor FYSHE had not the sense to see the humour or point. MR. WILLIAMSON, a clergyman, made one or two awkward enquiries about a pension, said to be enjoyed by said FYSHE, and about his canvas to be Receiver-General of the shameful taxes which he deprecated. FYSHE floundered out of the pension; but he made no great shine about the Receiver-Generalship, inasmuch as he admitted that something very like a negotiation took place on the point; he satisfied himself, however, by observing, that the only two persons who could have proved the conversations which occurred were dead!

But the cream of the jest is to come. We do not mean poor LORD TAVISTOCK's speech, but the explanation of his Grace's feelings by the DUKE of BEDFORD, touching the Borough of TAVISTOCK. His Grace, finding that those stubborn things called facts are not to be got over, took to asseverations of feeling, and declared that the day when that close borough was thrown open to all scot and lot paying inhabitants would be the happiest of his life.

Far be it from us to discredit the sincerity of a Whig; but we must just hint to his Grace, that 110 persons may be left as perfectly independent as 110,000; and the select five score and ten electors of Tavistock would, no doubt, be most glad if his Grace should take the readiest road to happiness, and suffer his connections to leave them to the undisturbed exercise of their elective privileges. This is an experiment easily tried; and as the DUKE is all for sacrifices, we would suggest that it would be an excellent proof of the genuineness of his Grace's affection for the country.

MR. PYM (the son of the Member) apologised for his father's absence. MR. LIVIUS, and several other "distinguished persons," were on the scaffold. The sports concluded with a speech from a MR. FORSTER, and the ladies retired quite pleased with the day's amusement.

If we may judge from the reports of the Parliamentary Debates in Friday's TIMES, the most rational speech of the whole collection made at this meeting has been wholly omitted.

MR. FYSHE PALLMER is made by the TIMES to say, that the speech omitted was one delivered by MR. HIGGINS; and it was omitted because it began in this way—"Well, you are here all met together—and do you know what for?—Do you know what REFORM means?—I am sure I do not."

And this commencement, more just, more true, than any part of any other harangue delivered, justified (as they felt) the Radical reporters in omitting MR. HIGGINS's speech altogether. Now, we are quite for MR. HIGGINS; and we would use his words to the picked party let in by the constables, who were placed at the doors to secure unanimity, and we very much doubt if one out of fifty of them could answer MR. HIGGINS's very sensible inquiry.

A more sorry exhibition, we confess, never took place;—a public meeting where the DUKE of BEDFORD is the best speaker, must be (as all our readers who know his GRACE will vouch for) a most lamentable exposition of the weakness of human intellect.

#### THE REV. MR. BLACOW.

WE have never pledged ourselves to any party, and never will—we will enter into no combination, but will stand alone upon our own conduct and character. We therefore, may have appeared to have treated with something like neglect, the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, and who is, in fact, a fellow-sufferer in the same cause. We are, however, called upon to make an observation upon the following note, which appears pp. 81 82, of his bold defence, just published:—

"There is an old saying, that 'it is time to repent, when the Devil corrects sin.' This very adage rushed into my mind when I took up 'JOHN BULL' in the city of York, soon after my conflict with MR. BROUGHAM, in the Court at Lancaster, and found that JOHN, in his brief notice of my trial, (which he acknowledged to have taken from the old TIMES,) disapproved of the line of my defence; and (strange for him, above all other writers, to say) designated my politics, as 'VEHEMENT'; and even refused to insert in his columns, what he admitted to be an 'able Letter,' in my behalf. See 'Notices to Correspondents,' in his paper of Sept. 23, No. 41, which, I will honestly confess, surprised me not a little.

"Now, if my language was overstrained, (which, by the bye, I deny that it was, beyond what the occasion and the party of whom I spoke, absolutely required) he himself had been deeply implicated in drawing me into the snare; and it was rather too bad in JOHN, first to set me an example of sinning, and then to condemn me, for merely copying that example. Whoever bears in mind the leading topics and forcible language of his weekly comments, on what he has so properly called the *Queeromanian* faction, and compares them with the tone of my remarks, will, I think, be ready to allow, that I have been but a very humble imitator; and have, indeed, attempted to walk in his path, sed non passibus æquis; for, in my judgment, few, if any, writers of the present day are competent to do it. Mine, at least, I am very certain, is a mere pen of straw, when compared with the PORCUPINE quill that JOHN has so ably and so successfully handled, ever since the commencement of his political career. And assuredly no quill can be

too keen and pointed, if guided by the hand of truth, while engaged in opposing the Whig-Radical faction; for in no period of our annals has there ever been 'so many gross falsehoods; so many calumnious personalities, or so much insulting licentiousness,' as have issued from the Whig-Radical press, within the last few years. And every loyal man is bound by the duty he owes to God, his King, and his Country, (as far as the language of truth will bear him out) to turn the tables against them, and exhibit them and their doings in their genuine colours. It has been entirely owing to our own over-much lenity, nay, I will add, our criminal forbearance, that this wretched party, by its atrocious lies and calumnies, had got such hold of the public mind; and thereby brought the country to the very verge of ruin. But '*magna est veritas et prævalebit.*'"

We do not exactly recollect the expressions we made use of at the moment, but we merely meant to draw a distinction between language used in political publications, and before a Court of Justice. It was not with MR. BLACOW's words we were displeased, but with the opportunity he chose to use them.

However, as "no respect for the Court" need shackle him in his defence, we think a perusal of his book may do a great deal towards opening the eyes of the still unbelieving devotees of Radicalism.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Can you tell me why the EARL of GROSVENOR goes to Court "IN STATE?" Is it to shew his contempt for the RADICALS, or his respect for HIS MAJESTY. Yours, BOB SHORT.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I wrote the above to enquire something about LORD GROSVENOR. Can you tell me where his intimate friend, ABRAHAM MOORE, the Whig Member for Shaftesbury, is, who absconded some time since. Yours, BOB SHORT.

A SORT of cavil has arisen between MR. MORRIS, the holder of the licence for the Little Haymarket Theatre, and HIS MAJESTY's LORD CHAMBERLAIN, because the LORD CHAMBERLAIN has done the fairest and most rational possible thing.

When GEORGE COLMAN had the Theatre, his talents—his skill and knowledge of the management—the time the place had been in the possession of his family—all induced the Chamberlain, or perhaps the Crown, to grant him an extension of licence from the original four months of FOOTE, to seven months in each year, subject of course to the performances, till any period of the Winter Theatres. MR. COLMAN parts with the property, another person purchases it; and he, presuming upon the favour shewn to the first living dramatist of the age, is extremely angry at having only seven months to play in, and worries and bores every body to death, to get his licence (or patent as he calls the thing) extended to eight months.

In order to enforce his claims, he shews that he lost most shockingly in a five months season last year, and therefore, having lost so many hundred pounds in a certain number of nights, instead of arguing that in a certain greater number of nights his loss would be proportionably more, he affects to think that if he had an eight months license he could form an "independent company."

Judging by the pleasing effect which was made at raising an "independent company" last year, (and which we always, till now, attributed to MR. WINSTON), we cannot suppose the possibility of any thing but empty benches to their performances; and when the Giant, Drury, with his Coronation, and KING ELLISTON the First to boot, made his appearance in the field, the wretched Haymarket was obliged to cut short a most miserable campaign.

All this ill success, however, never seems to have been attributed to the Yahoos, who were caught, and put upon the stage to act!—No—noting but the continuance of the seasons of the winter houses.

In order to obviate this, the LORD CHAMBERLAIN has granted MR. MORRIS a license of four months, and restricts the Winter Theatres to performing nine months in the year; thus leaving him three entirely clear months, free of all interruptions or opposition, except, indeed, such as he may meet with from SADLER'S WELLS, ASTLEY'S, the ROYALTY, VAUXHALL, the COBURG, the Tottenham-street Theatre, the SURREY THEATRE, MONS. ALEXANDRE, the LYCEUM, and a few more subordinate little places of that sort, so that the great Gog and Magog of the theatrical world are now bound to sleep while the pigny HAYMARKET is left to sport at its ease.

But this is oppression; so the MORNING CHRONICLE tells us; and we conceive the medium for venting the proprietor's dissatisfaction with the judicious and equitable arrangement of the CHAMBERLAIN is ill-chosen; to say the least of it. Neither the HAYMARKET THEATRE nor MR. MORRIS can excite any feeling one way or another; and, except as an elegant elevation, we doubt whether ten people in LONDON would care if it were burnt down to-morrow; therefore, MR. MORRIS's affecting to complain, and look big, and talk of the late KING is mighty ridiculous; and his applying to the CHRONICLE for redress, under all the circumstances something more than ridiculous.

There is one little phrase which we must take leave to correct in the paragraph we allude to, in the CHRONICLE, in which it is said, that had MR. MORRIS known of the curtailment of his licence, he would not have "speculated so deeply in brick and mortar." One would suppose, to hear this, that MR. MORRIS was a man of wealth and importance—a kind of WATSON TAYLOR, or DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, who had generously bestowed from his own coffers some vast sums, as a matter of kindness, to the public.

But what is the fact? The whole thing did not cost sixteen thousand pounds, and what it did cost was subscribed by different individuals.

To be discontented is the characteristic of human nature; and we never saw a stronger instance of peevish and silly discontent than in the conduct of this proprietor. What claim, what right has he to expect that the HAYMARKET is to be jobbed up into a third theatre, the establishment of which has been decided against? What has he ever done in the Haymarket to warrant his complaining not only of a just but favourable decision? Nobody suspects him of having written any of FOOTE's Farces, or of his having slyly helped COLMAN in the HEIR AT LAW. The HAYMARKET is a Summer theatre—COVENT GARDEN and DRURY LANE are the Winter theatres, and the DUKE OF MONTROSE has done full and even-handed justice in restricting the Winter houses from interfering with their Summer opponents, the LYCEUM and the HAYMARKET.

#### EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GENOA, DATED APRIL 11.

"Lord Byron has got himself into a sad scrape at Pisa. It appears his Lordship, with Captain Hay, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Taaffe, and your friend Mr. Trelawney, were riding a short way out of Pisa, when they fell in with one of the Carabineers, with whom they had a quarrel, which ended by their horse-whipping him. He followed them into Pisa, and whilst endeavouring to force himself into Lord Byron's house, one of his Lordship's servants run him through the body with a javelin. He is not yet declared out of danger; in the mean time Lord Byron and his friends are under arrest."



## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## FRIDAY.

The EARL OF ROSEBURY gave notice that on the 3d of May he should bring forward a motion respecting the sixteen peers of Scotland.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## FRIDAY.

Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR gave notice of a motion for the 22d of May respecting the Court of Chancery and the appellant jurisdiction of the House of Lords; and early in the next session he should propose to introduce a Grand Jury in the Criminal Courts of Scotland. Petitions were presented from Cork and Waterford, in Ireland, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Somersetshire, and other places, complaining of agricultural distress.

Mr. BYNG presented a petition from the freeholders of Middlesex, praying for Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. LUSHINGTON presented a petition from a person named Clarke, complaining that his recognizances had been estreated in the case of a prosecution for selling Queen Mab, and also that one of his Judges was a member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and praying he might be allowed to prove his allegations at the Bar.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether there was any truth in the report of an order having been issued against the carrying of arms and ammunition to the Greeks. He understood that a frigate was just repaired in Deptford Dockyard, to be laden with ammunition for the use of the Turks.

Mr. WILMOT said a Proclamation was issued by Sir T. Maitland against the exportation of powder from Malta to Greece, but some merchants who had been at the expense of putting to sea with such cargoes were allowed to proceed.

Sir G. COCKBURN said the frigate repaired at Deptford had come to this country with a cargo of marble.

The London Bridge Water Works Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee up stairs. A Petition was presented from the London Bridge Water Works Company against the Bill.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONBERRY's motion, on the subject of Agricultural Distress, was postponed till Monday, on account of the illness of the Noble Marquis.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Perceiving a paragraph in your publication of the JOHN BULL of yesterday, in which you thought proper to mention my name, I think it right to acquaint you, that the moment I heard of the Serjeant-Major of my troop, preaching at a place of worship, I reported the circumstance to the Commanding-Officer of the squadron at this station, who immediately issued an order strictly forbidding such conduct on the part of Serjeant-Major Riley for the future.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, R. SMYTH, Sheffield Barracks, April 22, 1822. Capt. 7th Drag. Guards.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—On passing through Moorfields, a short time ago, I observed a large placard on the portal of the Albion Chapel, earnestly requesting the attendance of all classes, to an Annual Meeting of a Bible Association to be held therein, at half past six o'clock precisely, Matthew Wood, Esq. Alderman, M. P. in the Chair. It being about that hour I entered, (not with any idle curiosity) to witness the proceedings. At half past seven o'clock, Matthew Wood, Esq., &c. entered, amid thunders of applause, conveyed by loud clapping of hands, and kicking against the pews, and which was repeated, on observations being made by the speakers that gave pleasure to the congregation. On entering the chapel, a house consecrated to the praises of the Almighty, little did I expect to see a congregation in such a place, conducting themselves exactly in the manner of a noisy audience at a theatre.

I am sure many more proper places could be found for meetings of this description than the hallowed house of God, while Company's Halls, and other large rooms, are to be found within every square fur-long of the City.

But indecorum was not confined to the audience only, it was evinced even by the speakers. A Reverend gentleman entertained us, in a deep Northern accent, with a ludicrous history of the sacred volume; and he certainly attained his evident aim, that of keeping the church in a continued roar of laughter.

A beardless speaker, in seconding the motion of thanks to the chairman, told us, "how much venerated and beloved their chairman ought to be, when we consider he was the prop and stay of that beautiful flower lately culled."—[Here he was stopped by one of his more prudent spokesmen, or it is likely the young enthusiast was about to tell us it was a sun-flower, and that (figuratively) the Alderman was its God.]

But to finish all, the Worthy Alderman was honest enough to tell the married females present to turn *thieves*, and rob their husbands, for the benefit of the good cause. I give you his own words, taken down at the moment—"to the ladies I more particularly address myself; as you have the command and care of your husbands' purses, you thereby have the means and the power of most liberally aiding the good cause." No good cause, surely, can require such surreptitious means to support it in this moral country. I believe the cause good, and its only enemies are those foolish persons, like Alderman Wood, M. P. who are hastening it into contempt, by the profanations of the House of God, and appeals to our wives to act secretly and dishonestly, or otherwise, in opposition to the will of their husbands.

Never more to witness the profanation of the Established Church by Alderman Wood, or Bible Associations, is the devout wish of a Westminster, April 22, 1822. A SINCERE PROTESTANT.

## TO JOHN BULL.

WORTHY JOHN—In your Paper of to-day, I read with satisfaction the observations of your friend upon four monopolies; all of which, no doubt, are of great importance. But there is another monopoly which I have no hesitation in affirming is of greater importance than any of them, because the health of the people, particularly the rising generation, is vitally affected by it. When I looked at your friend's letter, and saw he had no less than four monopolies to complain of, I certainly thought that what I have in view must be one of them. and I was glad it was about to be brought before the tribunal of public opinion; but I was disappointed. I therefore resolved to mention it to you myself, that, if you thought it advisable, you might, through the medium of your useful Paper, give it publicity—I mean the monopoly of milk. Are you aware that there are about 3000 cows kept in and about London, and that the produce is about 81,000 quarts of pure milk per day, or the immense quantity of twenty-nine millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand quarts per annum, upon the cost of which there is an immense profit. The whole sum paid for milk (or what is called so) annually amounts to no less than 626,231. When you look at the magnitude of this sum, you will allow that it is an object of no minor consideration; and when we reflect that milk, in one way or another, is the food of the rising generation, and appears on our own tables in various shapes, it is of the greatest importance that it should be furnished at a reasonable rate, but, above all, that it should be pure. What then must we say to the price and the purity of this important article depending upon the honesty of a set of people, whose wants or whose avarice so strongly prompt them to eke out their stock by improper mixtures. If, Sir, that which affects the health of the rising generation be not a proper object of legislative interference, I know not what is; and really when one who has been accustomed to pure milk tastes what is sold as such in London, he can scarcely recognise it as milk at all. If he is obliged to use it from the state of his health, he is soon convinced of its possessing qualities which makes him pity children who get so much of it. The profit to the retailer of milk can be proved to be about 100 per cent. and the price paid for cows, and the expense of keeping them have certainly fallen nearly 50 per cent. within these few years; so that the price to the consumer ought to have fallen nearly as much; but the price has not been reduced at all. Now, if no good reason can be shewn for this, there ought to be some measures taken to remedy such gross evils as an extravagant price for an adulterated article.—I am, worthy John, April 21, 1822.

## NO MILK-SOP

On Thursday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, for the election of Common Serjeant, when Mr. Slade nominated Thomas Denman, Esq. and Mr. S. Dixon nominated Wm. Bolland, Esq. The ballot commenced immediately and was open till three o'clock, when it was closed. The numbers were as follow:—Thomas Denman, Esq. 131—William Bolland, Esq. 119. Whereupon the Lord Mayor declared Mr. Denman duly elected; and he being sent for, Sir W. Curtis was not one of Mr. Mainwaring's securities, as has been stated in some of the papers.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 22.—In the sitting of the Deputies on the 18th inst. the Budget was carried by a majority of 220, the numbers being—for, 272; against, 52.

MM. de Counts de Woronzoff, father and son, left Paris yesterday, the former for London, and the latter for St. Petersburg.—According to a recent letter from Bayonne, the Lisbon Journals of the 1st inst. confirm the intelligence of the Declaration of the Independence of Brazil.—*Journal de Paris*.

M. de Serre has left Paris for his estate in the Department de la Moselle. His Excellency will not proceed to Naples until after the ensuing elections.—The Prince and Princess of Denmark, it is expected, will leave Paris at the commencement of next month, to return to Copenhagen by way of England. Public rumour says that political motives have accelerated their departure.

M. de Chevigny, Sub-Lieutenant in the Guards, has married Miss Seymour, grand-daughter of the Earl of Yarmouth, one of the richest heiresses in England. The marriage ceremony took place on the 17th instant, at the house of the English Ambassador.

By an order of the English Minister, Marshal Lord Beresford, who has resided for this year past, at Rouleford, near Rennes, has just set out for Brest, where he is to embark on board an English vessel, which is to convey him home to his own country. It is said, that the Marshal is recalled to England to take the command of 20,000 men, which the English Government is to hold in readiness.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 15.—We have this moment received the news that the Porte has placed under embargo all Turkish vessels in the Channel, and in the ports of the Black Sea. The object of this measure is to secure a sufficient number of sailors to man the Ottoman fleet, destined for the Black Sea.

AUGSBURG, APRIL 15.—A courier, dispatched from Constantinople by M. de Lutov, arrived at Vienna on the 10th in the morning; nothing having been made public of the contents of the dispatches which he has brought to Prince Metternich, it has been inferred that all hopes of preserving peace are illusory, and the Austrian funds have accordingly experienced a new decline. Count Golowkin and M. de Tatischeff, it is affirmed, have completed the negotiations with which they were charged. It seems that the Treaty of 1788 is renewed, by which Austria and Russia engage to act in concert against the Porte. This Treaty fixed also the number of auxiliary troops which the first of these Powers was to bring into the field. In Turkey all is in motion; Tartars, with dispatches, depart successively from Constantinople to repair to the different Pashalicks of the Empire.

The Neapolitan Journals announce, that on the 22d of March two immense openings of the earth took place on the sea-shore at Marsala, in Sicily. The same day a vessel was thrown amongst rocks by an extraordinary motion of the waves, though the sea, only a few moments before, was perfectly tranquil. It was supposed that these phenomena were produced by a sub-marine volcanic eruption.

PAMPLONA, APRIL 3.—The day before yesterday our provincial deputation addressed a very important representation to the Cortes, which complains of the late resolution of the Cortes to disarm the Volunteer National Militia of the city. On the 1st of April groups of soldiers ran about the streets, vociferating patriotic songs, concluding with "Riego for ever!" mixed with exclamations of "Death to the serviles of Pampluna!" On the 2d, in the morning, parties of 10 to 30 soldiers were again about the streets, singing and shouting, as before, patriotic songs and "Riego for ever!" and mingling other exclamations, such as "Death to the people of Pampluna! death to the serviles of Pampluna!" and "From the Navarrese, O Lord, deliver us!" from General Mendizabal, O Lord, deliver us! from the Bishop of Tarragona, O Lord, deliver us! &c. Brandishing with threats their sabres and bayonets, they compelled many persons, even women, to cry "Riego for ever!" and concluded these scenes by the pillage of the house of the Vicar of San Lorenzo, which they entered, forcing the doors, and stealing what they could lay their hands upon.

The New York Papers to the 26th ult. contain the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to the House of Representatives, on the Message of the President, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the Spanish Colonies. The Committee entirely concur with the President, and declare, unanimously, that it is "just and expedient to acknowledge the Independence of the several nations of Spanish America, without any reference to the diversity in the forms of their Governments." They then recommend that a sum not exceeding 100,000 dollars should be placed at the disposal of the President, for the purpose of carrying this measure into effect.

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Robert Cussen was indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of John Shelton, Esq. of Rossmore, in the county of Limerick, at the head of an armed party of insurgents.—Miss Alicia Shelton described the attack made on the 9th Feb. They called aloud for her brother Charles to go with them to Castletown-Conyers for a basket of ammunition, which they said was carried there the day before from Rossmore-house. Witness's brother was up stairs at the time, and two or three of the party went up and seized him. He asked them to allow him to dress himself. He went up stairs again, and was much terrified. Witness went to the back-yard, and saw a man standing near the back-door; she conjectured that he was the captain; he wore a large coat, and had a caplined with fur, tied under his chin; he had a long gun in his hand. Witness said to him, "I know you are the captain, and won't you save my brother?" He made no reply, and stood still. Witness fell on her knees, and took hold of his coat, and said she would never leave him until he released her brother, and not let him be taken out of the house to be murdered. The man then said, "No, lady, you shall not go, and your brother shall be left." Her brother was only 17 or 18 years old. The man then went a few steps inside the kitchen-door, and said to them inside, "Leave him to the lady." They then let her brother go for an instant. Shortly after two or three more came forward and seized him again. Witness then called out, "Honour, honour, Captain! won't you leave me my brother?" Witness asked him had he no control over his men, to make them comply. They murmured and debated for some time, and then let him go. (Witness was desirous to turn round and try whether she could see the person in Court of whom she had been speaking.) She did so, and, pointing to the prisoner, said, emphatically, "That is the man—I am positive of him; and I shall never forget his honourable and merciful conduct towards my brother on that night."—Miss Susanah Shelton confirmed her sister's testimony.—For the prisoner, John Cummins and Mary Fitzgibbon, sister-in-law to the prisoner, positively swore that, at the time of the attack at Mr. Shelton's, Cussen was in bed at Mrs. Fitzgibbon's house at Doolish, four or five miles from Mr. Shelton's.—Timothy Leonard, servant to Mr. Shelton, was in the kitchen at the hour of the attack; saw the ladies there; saw the man with the cap at the door; on his oath the prisoner at the bar is not that man; he was not so tall a man as the prisoner; he was a fair complexioned man, with fair hair, and was about five feet five inches in height, and no more; witness is still in Mr. Shelton's employ.—The Jury retired for about five minutes, and then returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.—After the prisoner's removal, Mr. Gossett, of the Rifle Brigade, on the part of Miss Shelton, applied to the Court to recommend him to mercy. Mr. Gossett stated that it was principally by his persuasions that the prisoner had been brought to trial and conviction; that Miss Shelton felt so much at the sentence, that she never could be happy if it was executed, and prayed that it might be commuted.—Baron Pennefather said that he would feel most happy to receive a memorial from her, and would forward it to Government. This has since been done.

Thomas Kennelly, John Kennelly, James Griffin, Michael Welsh, John Fennell, Pat. Penwell, Pat. Corbett, James Donohou, John Coghlan, Nicholas Enright, and John Haskett, were tried for attack and the remainder acquitted. These unfortunate men were found guilty, on the single affidavit of John Neil, the approver, who were convicted the guard last month, and having fled to his own neighbourhood, was must convince the deluded peasantry how useless it is, how even worse made by such approver, stands as incontrovertible testimony against whoever it is made.

Patrick Cleary and William Kelly, of Rathkeale, both indicted for robbing Mr. Rose, of Castlematrix—the former *Guilty*, the latter acquitted. Sentence of death was passed by Serjeant Lefroy on Cleary, who stated, that the chain of circumstantial evidence adduced against him was quite clear and satisfactory.

On Thursday at two o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, who sat in deliberation until about four o'clock.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY.—*Darby and Gibbs v. Campbell*.—The Solicitor-General obtained a Rule, calling upon Charles Pearson, an Attorney at Law, to shew cause why he should not pay to Mr. Campbell a sum of £230.—The affidavit, upon which the motion was founded, set out that Mr. Campbell, having been confined in the King's Bench Prison at the suit of Messrs. Darby & Gibbs, was recommended to Mr. Pearson, whom he employed as a solicitor, to procure his discharge, and whom he had paid the sum of £230. on Mr. Pearson's promise that he would procure his discharge in the course of that day, which Mr. Pearson had not since performed, although he still retained the money.

WEDNESDAY.—This was the first day of Term.—*The King v. Ambrose Williams*.—A rule was obtained to shew cause why a criminal information should not issue against the defendant, as Editor of the *Durham Chronicle*, for an article which appeared in that paper reflecting on the Clergy for their conduct on the death of her late Majesty. Against this rule Mr. Brougham and Mr. Carter shewed cause. The last Term, and in their speeches animadverted strongly on the conduct of the Clergy of that Diocese, and contended that the Court should not grant the information, because no individual was personally aggrieved, or appeared to complain, or made any affidavit that the matters charged as libellous were false. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned, and it stood for this day in the permanent paper.—Mr. Scarlett addressed the Court in reply. His Lordship Friend had contended that, by the statute of William, it was necessary that there should be some relator—some party immediately injured, in order to obtain a criminal information for libel. But which that Act really required was, that some one should appear in the proceeding as to afford a security for the payment of costs, in case the Court should, on discharging the rule, award the same to the defendant. That excellent and venerable person the Bishop of Durham had never been ashamed or afraid to avow his share in the proceedings, which he had thought was his duty to institute.—The Lord Chief Justice.—"Yes; where the Justices of a county, for example, have been libelled."—Mr. Scarlett said that he hoped the Court would allow him to mention the authorities which he had prepared, in order that, after such broad and vehement assertions had been made, the public might be satisfied of the grounds on which the Lordships acted. In Michaelmas Term, in the 13th year of George IV. an information was granted against Matthew Jenever, for a libel on the *Public Advertiser*, on the Directors of the East India Company. In the same reign a criminal information was granted against the River, for a libel against the Justices of Suffolk, relative to the money supposed to be in the hands of the County Treasurer. In the 15th Geo. III. a similar proceeding was authorised against a person named Holloway, for imputing to a bench of Middlesex Justices ignorance and corruption. But there was one case, that of Osborne, reported in 2 Barnardiston, 138, to which he would call particular attention of the Court, as it was exactly parallel with the now before them. At the time of the discussions in Parliament relative to "the Jew Bill" that defendant published a libel charging the Portuguese Jews with having burned a bastard child.—On a motion for an information, Lord Raymond at first thought, that, as the Jew was named, the Court could not interfere; but a rule nisi was granted, which on full consideration the Court made absolute, because the whole body of Portuguese Jews were struck at, and now requested for the Church of England that protection which the Jews had been thought worthy.—The Lord Chief Justice said, "We are all of opinion that this rule should be made absolute."

FRIDAY.—The Rule for a Criminal Information against John B. Bishop, one of the Magistrates of Carmarthen, charged with malversation in his official character, was discharged with costs, it being shewn to the satisfaction of the Court that there were no substantial grounds for the charge.

## OLD BAILEY.

THURSDAY.—Captain Ralph Boteler Johnson was indicted for stealing, in the parish of St. John, Hampstead, a Bank of England note for the payment and of the value of 20l. the property of Nelly in her dwelling-house. The prisoner was dressed in a green hussar coat, top-boots, breeches, and a buff waistcoat. He was about thirty-six years of age. Several witnesses were called into the box, but could not give any evidence as to the immediate transaction, the subject of the present indictment. William Daniel, a witness for prosecution, was then called, but did not appear. He was then called upon his recognizance. Nelly Proby, the prosecutrix, was also called but did not answer. She was called upon her recognizance. Recorder said, as there was no evidence to prove the case on behalf of the prosecution, it was their duty to acquit the prisoner. The offence charged was a capital one, but as there was no proof of the fact the Jury must presume the prisoner's innocence.—The Jury pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

FRIDAY.—Carlie's shopman was put to the bar. He is described the indictment as a "person who is well known," but "whose name is unknown," and is charged with publishing "A New Year's Address to the Reformers of Great Britain."

Mr. Shelton—Have you any thing more to say than what you addressed to the Court last Sessions?

Prisoner—Yes; I wish to take my trial immediately; I pleaded Sessions.

Recorder—No, you did not. We do not try persons without giving their names.—Yes, I did; I did plead.

Clerk of the Arraigns—Will you give your name?—I will not.

Recorder—Let him be remanded.

Prisoner—I have been in prison four months.

Recorder—That is your own fault; you would not give your name. Let him be remanded.

He was then remanded from the bar.

His Majesty attended the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday, and afterwards viewed the Court rooms of the Palace, which have been repaired, altered, and decorated for future state purposes. The Princess Augusta accompanied His Majesty.—The whole of the King's establishment have left Brighton.

The King gave an audience on Thursday to Mr. Beckett, the Advocate General, who reported the proceedings of several Courts Martial, and took His Majesty's commands thereupon.

At Brighton, the birth-day of the King, was announced by a royal salute at noon, from the forty-two pounders, at the Fort, and military made the welkin ring by a *feu de joie* on the Level.

On St. George's Day, the Members of the Ratcliff Volunteer Company testified their attachment to his Majesty by dining together at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, the Major in the chair. The health of our beloved Monarch was drank with enthusiasm, and at times fort.

Thursday being the Duchess of Gloucester's Birth-day, Gloucester House was thronged with visitors to congratulate her Royal Highness.

On Sunday morning, St. Paul's Cathedral was opened for divine worship, for the first time since it has been beautified. The whole interior, except the whispering gallery and dome, has been roughly white-washed and painted; the monuments cleaned, and chandeliers fresh gilt, and the chequered pavement repaired.

The first stone of the New Church, at Camberwell, was laid on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Winchester.

THE ARMY.—On Wednesday, the 71st Light Infantry marched to Paddington, to embark on board boats to convey them to Liverpool, to embark for Dublin.—The 2d, or Queen's Regiment of Foot, which has been stationed at Brighton for the last twelve months, has marched for Beverley, Yorkshire, a march of eighteen days.

The East India Company's ship Hythe arrived in the Channel from China, on Monday last. She left Macao on the 14th of December, arrived at St. Helena the 13th, and sailed from thence for England the 18th of February. The Vansittart passed the Straits of Sumatra the 26th of December, on her voyage from Bombay to China.

On Thursday, the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purveyors of the following ships, viz.—*Lady Macartney*, Capt. Richard Clifford, and Regent, Capt. Robert Wright Norton for China direct.

Letters by the Jamaica mail, dated the 12th ult. state, that an agent mercantile house, deeply connected with the Scotch interest, failed for 600,000 currency, about 300,000 sterling.

On Monday, there were two elections at the Society of Arts and Sciences. The first was, for a Vice-President of the Society, in the room of the late Sir Nathaniel Conant. The candidates were Mr. Thomas Hope and Mr. Barber Beaumont; Mr. Hope carried off by an immense majority. The second was the annual election for the Presidency of the Department of Polite Arts. The candidates were, Mr. Warren and Mr. Barber Beaumont; Mr. Warren was returned by a large majority.

Tuesday, St. George's Day, being appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's Birth-day, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the Royal Standard and National Flags were displayed throughout the metropolis, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower Guns were fired. At two o'clock his Majesty held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, which was numerous and splendidly attended, perhaps beyond all precedent; and notwithstanding the frequent heavy showers, St. James's Park, and all the streets leading to it, were crowded with well-dressed persons during the day. The whole of the windows were crowded with ladies. All the Cabinet Ministers gave grand entertainments; and at night there was a more general and brilliant illumination than was ever witnessed on a similar occasion.

His Majesty, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, decorated with the Order of the Garter, arrived in his private carriage at Buckingham Palace before twelve o'clock; and in about half an hour the Nobility and Gentry began to arrive; they continued setting down till between four and five; and the Drawing Room was not over till past six. It was, of course, a grand Collar-day.—His Majesty received a numerous assemblage of Bishops, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin. The Bishops of Llandaff, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, St. Asaph, London, St. David's, Salisbury, Sodor and Man, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded to deliver a congratulatory Address from the Reverend Body, upon the happy return of the day, to which His Majesty returned a most gracious answer. The King then proceeded to the room adjoining the Grand Saloon, where he received the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. The Marchioness of Londonderry presented the Ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, who were most graciously received. Among the Ambassadors and Ministers presented were the Austrian, Portuguese, French, Netherlands, American, Prussian, Russian, Bavarian, Swedish, Danish, Sardinian, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Neapolitan, Tripolitan, &c.

His Majesty then proceeded to the Grand and spacious Saloon, and took his station in the front of the Throne, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, Duchess of Kent, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and proceeded to receive the numerous presentations and the loyal congratulations of his crowded Court of select and dutiful subjects. The Duke of York came in state with two carriages with his Staff. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Sophia Matilda also came in state in two carriages with their Suites; each of their Royal Highnesses had Guards of Honour.—Among the distinguished company present were—the Lord Chancellor and the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chief Justice Abbott, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Marquis Camden, the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, the Dukes of Wellington, Devonshire, Grafton, and Newcastle, the Dukes of Monmouth, Montrose, Dorset, Athol, &c.; Marquesses and Marchionesses of Londonderry, Stafford, Cholmondeley, &c.; Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, Talbot, &c. &c.; Admirals Sir P. Malcolm, Jolyons, Sir J. York, T. Harvey, C.B. Sir J. Knight, K.C.B. Sir J. Orde, &c. &c.; Generals Sir Harry Calvert, Sir C. Agill, Sir J. Macleod, Sir W. Ingleis, K.C.B. Sir W. K. Grant, Sir S. Auchmuty, Sir M. Nightingale, Sir J. Doyle, &c. &c. and a long list of distinguished Officers, but our limits do not admit of particularising their names.

The Gentlemen dresses were superb. His Majesty wore a full dress Field Marshal's uniform. The Ladies dresses were most splendid: the Princess Augusta wore over a petticoat of rich white satin, a robe of gold lama en tulle, covered with wreaths of laurel encircling the thistle, below which a deep border of matt and brilliant gold entwined the shamrock, the whole terminated with a magnificent garniture of the full-blown rose-en-or; the body and sleeves of the lama, ornamented with the finest blond and gold tassels; the manteau en tulle lined with white satin, and covered with the emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in resplendent and matt gold. Head-dress, toque of gold, with a superb plume of ostrich feathers, and a magnificent display of the finest brilliants. The Princess Sophia of Gloucester wore over a blue satin petticoat, a silver lama dress, with a border of silver lama interspersed with a wreath of blue embroidered flowers and silver bouquets; mantua, blue satin, bordered with silver lama, embroidered in bouquets of flowers, terminated with massive festoon bordering and silver lama blond. Head-dress, diamonds and feathers.

We are requested to state, that the Catalogue of Colburn and Co.'s Illustrative Library, containing a splendid series of Picturesque and Architectural Views, principally engraved, illustrative of the History, Manners, and Antiquities of every Age and Country, is ready for delivery, and may be had on application at the Library, from whence Subscribers may now obtain, 1st, All the most interesting standard Works, English, French, and Italian; 2dly, The various new publications which successively appear; and, 3dly, Those costly specimens of engraving which so beautifully illustrate the works of Travellers, Historians, and Topographers, and which are here for the first time assembled.

The Village Coquette, a new novel, by the Authoress of "Such is the World," a very sprightly, well-written, sensible morceau, that must ensure success by the important lesson implied in its moral; and though our limits hinder us from giving an analysis of the tale, our duty, as guardians of public virtue, prescribe us unqualified recommendation of the work.

Mrs. Jamieson's "House of Ravenspur," takes a mid-path between the track pursued by "the mighty magician that conjured up Udolpho," and the best of our countrywomen's works of fiction, particularly those of Mrs. Inchbald, with whom, we believe, Mrs. Jamieson had lived in mutual and sincere friendship, for the last years of that accomplished Lady's life.

Feast of the Sons of the Clergy.—The Rehearsal of the Music to be performed at St. Paul's Cathedral, before the Stewards of the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy this year, is fixed to be on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next, and the Anniversary on Thursday, the 23d of the same month.—The Sermon will be preached by the Venerable Charles James Blomfield, D.D. Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

Never was there such a display of Female Beauty as graced the Drawing Room on His Majesty's Birth Day. There is not a Court in Christendom that is equal that of Great Britain with respect to Female Beauty. The native charms of our fair countrywomen were enhanced by use of Rowland's Oil of Macassar, which gives to the hair unparalleled elegance.

Ladies or Gentlemen who frequent Ball Rooms, Theatres, or other hot crowded places, should use Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable hair Oil, for dressing their hair, as it keeps it from falling out of curl. Harsh or dry hair it makes soft and silky, and gives it a gloss and fascinating appearance which neither Oil, Extracts, nor any other articles ever invented can produce, and where the hair is so fallen off from illness, accouchement, change of climate, &c. it will generally restore it to its original strength and thickness, price 3s. 6d. And Atkinson's Vegetable brown hair, which changes grey or red hair on the head or whiskers, to a perpetual brown or black, which washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more smooth and tender. And Atkinson's Ambrosial Soap, made by a new process; it is skin softening, white, and even; price 1s. in a square. Sold by James Atkinson, Perfumer, 41, Gerrard-street, Soho-square; Gattie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; and Mr. 150, Granger, 126, Pith and Langley, 49, Oxford-street; Bayley & Blew, 2, Cockspur-street; Taite, 41, Johnston, 58, Cornhill, and most Perfumers.

Very mistress of a family ought to have the following useful articles: Atkinson's Improved Chemical Bleach-Liquid, for whitening Linen, and for removing Stains of Port Wine, Fruit, Mildew, Hops, Tea, and every vegetable matter from Linen, Leather, Buff Dresses, Cotton, Muslin, Lace, &c. without any injury to the substance to which it is applied, price 2s. and 3s. a bottle.—Atkinson's Permanent Ink, for writing on Linen with a Pen, which neither washing, acids, or any other means, can remove without at the same time destroying the Linen.—N.B. The superiority of this article consists in giving a better black than time does not affect, price 1s. 6d.—Prepared and sold by James Atkinson, 44, Gutter-street, Soho-square; Gattle and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Johnston, 68, Tait's, 41, Cornhill; Barclay's Fleet-market; and most Stationers, Stationers, and Perfumers.—Caution: Neither of the above articles are genuine unless the Proprietor's signature and address is distinct on the label.

Cautions.—To avoid the counterfeits of Hudson's Botanic Tooth Powder and  
Liquor, the Public are requested to observe, that the wholesale Agent's name  
& address is distinct on the label. These articles are now in very general use,  
and it attended to, will render the use of a Dentist unnecessary. They are a  
charm, both preserve them from decay; they not merely cleanse and beautify the  
teeth from decay to the latest period of life; they are an anti-  
septic progress of decay, remove the scum from the gums, and sweetens the  
mouth; they possess the same properties, but the Tincture acts more speedily,  
and is a certain remedy for the tooth ache; price 2s. 6d. each. Also Hudson's  
tooth Brakes, in sets of three, made on scientific principles, price 3s. and In  
set, 7s. 6d. The following Agents are appointed:—W. Atkinson, 44, Gerrard-  
street, South-square; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Gattie, 57, Bond-street; Co-  
urney, 38, Holborn; Colly, 22, Bishopsgate; Taite, 41, Johnston-street, Cornhill;  
Edwards, 22, Coleman-street; Nix, Royal Exchange, and most Medicine Venders.  
These articles are not sold by any retail Druggist in the Havmarket.

And a stampation of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co., Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as these throw upon their debility. Their work, "The Origin of Life," in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, or at any Booksellers. Policies can be forwarded to any part, however distant.—11, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

**IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.**---Mr. C. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PEN-MANSHIP; whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six regular Lessons, or he will forfeit all claim to remuneration. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand, calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; wonderful dispatch and accuracy. Upwards of two thousand specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, and references given to persons of tuition at this home, some of whom are upwards of fifty years of age.---Private and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons.---Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

**SUPERB LACES, VEILS, SCARFS, MUSLINS, SILK STOCK-  
HUBBARD and Co.** have now on sale numerous and elegant productions in  
facture, which are warranted to wash as beautifully as any foreign. British  
Muslin, Dresses of exquisite Moravian work: beautiful specimens of Painting on  
Velvet in Shawls, rich fancy French Handkerchiefs and Turbans; good Silk  
figured Ribbons, &c. 9d. per pair; Kid Gloves, 12s. a dozen; long White, 24s.; rich  
description, consisting of many novelties for Dresses and Pelisses in every new  
and fashionable colour. — Hubbard and Co. 12, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

**NEW SILKS, GAUZES, and SHAWLS.**—The splendid Collection of Novelties for Morning, Afternoon, or Full Dress, and Pelisses, which BROWN and Co. have introduced this Spring, has attracted large Purchases amongst the Nobility and Public. Besides the fashionable Tri-colours de Naples, Tessellated Duquesne, Le Soie d'Angouleme, they have great bargains, for ready money, in very rich Gros de Naples, at 4s. 9d. worth 6s. 6d. in every brilliant colour; Brocade and striped Gazues, 17s. 6d. the dress; Striped Saracets, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; figured Silks, 3s. 9d.; Taffeties, 4s. 9d.; good coloured Saracets, 2s. 9d.; very rich White Satins for Dresses; French Levantines, Duquesne, real Irish Poplins, Italian Nets, flowered Gros de Naples, and the White Washing Satins for Slips. All descriptions of modern Shawls, both in Silk and Cashmere, at exceedingly low prices, and every article for Family Mourning.—Brown's, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.

**ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS,** for the SALE of IRISH LINEN by the Piece, at the Factor's Price, No 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury-square, four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn.

**THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY** beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in the Country: where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public with **WARRANTED GRASS BLEACHED LINEN**, for Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour, at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium. They also engage to return the Purchase-money should any fault appear. Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual. Country and Town orders punctually attended to by

**JOHN DONOVAN**, 4, Bloomsbury-square, London, } Agents.  
**JOHN DOYLE**, 31, St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

**A N EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT** of every Article in **SILK MERCERY** and **LINEN DRAPERY**, consisting of rich plain and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Ducapes, and Satins, in all the most fashionable colours; also, rich plain Satin, and shaded striped Saranets and Lustings, of the newest French patterns; Irish Poplins, Italian Netts, &c.; Irish Linens, 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide, of the best fabrics; French Cambrics, and Cambric bordered Handkerchiefs; Table Linen, of all sizes; Sheetings; Long Cloths, worked Shawls, at S. and J. HUNTS', No. 6, Halfway-street, Oxford-street.—S. and J. Hunt beg leave to state, that they have spared no pains in selecting their Goods of such qualities as they flatter themselves will ensure approbation; and as it is their determination to sell upon the very lowest terms for ready money, they are enabled to offer every article at such reduced prices, as they trust will procure them a continuation of favours already so liberally bestowed.

**HOSPITALFIELD'S SILKS.**—Sewell and Cross announce having received an entire new and fashionable supply of Spring Silks, to which they solicit the inspection of Ladies who are about purchasing their Spring Dresses. Rich, plain, and striped Sarasetts, Gros de Naples, India Tafetas, Ducares and Laventines in every choice and fashionable colour; rich plain Silks, 2s. and 2s. 2d. per yard; 300 Pieces of Rich Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; French Ducares, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; 500 Pieces of Rich Laventines, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; every colour in Persian Silks for Japings, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; about 60 Pieces of all-wide Silk Gauzes, 11d. to 1s.; Do. Opera Netts for Evening Dresses in every shade, 1s. 9d.; the best yard-wide Silesian Crapè, a fashionable article for Ladies' Morning Dresses, 2s.; 400 Pieces of Norwich Bombazines, beginning at 8d. fine, 1s. a beautiful article, 1s. 3d. worth 2s.; 60 Bales of India Loue Cloths, a great variety, got up entirely free from Dress, measuring 25 yards. 16s. 6d. the piece; a beautiful fine article in real Madras Cloth, 25 yards, for 20s. To Ladies and Gentlemen who are going abroad, especially to hot climates, will find this an article truly worth their attention. Scotch Merino Watery—as one of the parties have just returned from the Scotch Markets, they solicit the attention of Families to their immense Stock of Muslins, being decidedly cheaper than any retail in this country; all the pieces at a beautiful article, 11s. 6d. worth 20s. which is nearly half price; all-wide Jaconets and India Muslins equally cheap. 360 Pieces of India Book Muslins, yard and half wide, suitable for Ball and Party Dresses, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; Rich Plouced Robes, 12s.; Do. the most superb patterns, 16s. to 20s.; 60 Dozen of Hambro' Cambric Handkerchiefs, a great bargain, 9s. 6d. the dozen, 10d. each Handkerchief; 300 Boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 12s. the dozen, a Discount of 5 per Cent. allowed to wholesale buyers by purchasing an entire Box, which contains 25 dozen; 1,000 Pieces of Russia Gingham Cloth, 3 quarters-wide, 6d. per yard; Real Damask Table Cloth and Napkins, at nearly half price, purchased only a fortnight since of an Insolvent manufacturer; a great variety of French Cambrics, decidedly cheaper than ever imported into this country at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Fritch-street, Corner of Compton-street, Solo-square; and Cannon-street, Manchester.—N. B. It is particularly wished that Ladies will bring the Advertisement with them, that they may, with satisfaction to themselves have the goods advertised, as the unpleasant mode so frequently adopted in the west part of London of advertising goods they cannot produce, which S. and C. are determined not to imitate.

**IMPROVED SPECTACLES**, at reduced Prices.—**GEO. SCOTT**, Optical and Mathematical Instrument Maker, 4, Butcherhall-lane, Newgate-street, invites inspection to his extensive and superior Assortment of fashionable **SPECTACLES**, with clear well-selected Pebbles and Glasses. G. S. begs to observe, that, being brought up to the Mathematical and Manufacturing Department, with 20 years experience on his own account, and the last six years having given him more particular attention to optics, he flatters himself he is enabled materially to assist persons requiring the aid of Glasses.

N.B. A general Assortment of Mathematical and Optical Instruments, of the best workmanship, on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail.

**SPOONS AND FORKS, Second-hand.**—Messrs. KENT, AVERY, and VINCENT, No. 63, Bond-street, corner of Brook-street, Hanover-square, beg to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, they have now for SALE about Eight Thousand and One hundred Second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks: consisting of the King's pattern, double threaded, fiddle head, French, and plain: likewise some very rich antique old chased waiters, tea sets, coffee pots, kettles, with stands and lamps, cups, and covers, tankards, cruet frames, and every other family requisite worthy the attention of the Public in general, they being extremely good, and considerably under the usual price.—Messrs. K. A. and V. are also happy to inform Noblemen and Gentlemen they have now the most extensive and best collection of Town-made Guns in the kingdom; among which there are about fifty of John and Joseph Manton's (flint and percussion).—Old Plate, Guns, Pistols, &c. taken in exchange.

**WATCHES.**—J. A. ACKLAM most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and particularly those persons in want of a good Watch at a moderate price, he is enabled, owing to some ready money purchases he has made in New and Second-hand Watches of every description, to offer them at Prices materially to their advantage, from Guinea upwards, many of his Watches by the best Makers of the Continent—J. A. begs to state that no person is to be sold a Watch that will not give satisfaction; to obtain which, his wish is to sell a Watch that will not give satisfaction; to obtain which, he desires that Purchasers the peculiar advantage of 12 months trial, with liberty to exchange them in that time, if not approved of.—423, Strand, corner of Bedford Street.—Old Watches taken in charge.

**WRITING-PAPER**, of the best Quality, made by the justly celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, to be sold at the following low prices:—Excellent quire, 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; good laid post, 8d.; superfine thick, 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s., 13s. 6d., and 17s. 6d. the ream; superfine Bath, 9d., ditto, hot-pressed, 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 13s. 6d., 15s., and 17s. 6d. the ream; very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d. the quire, or 20s. the ream; superfine foolscap, 1s. the quire; superfine, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or 21s. and 26s. the ream; superfine large bank post, 1s. the quire, or 18s. the ream: best thick superfine brief, 1s. 4d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; very good quire books, 3s. 6d. per dozen; best seal-wax, 5s. the lb.; also for sale, the new-invented steel-hill pens, it has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, price 1s. each; strong brown, 8d., 10d., and 1s. 6d., small hand, 4d. the quire; at W. and W. SMITH'S, 192, Strand, second house from the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Account Books made to order, of any size or pattern; also, drawing-boards, and Bristol Boards, equally low in price.

**CHEAP PAINTS.**—**UPTON** and **Co.** 68, Queen-street, Cheap-side, (the Corner of the Church-yard) most respectfully inform the Public, that their **ANTI-ORRISIVE PAINTS** are selling at the following prices, in any quantities not less than 14lb. viz.—Invisible Green, 40s. per cwt.; Olive Green, 37s. per cwt.; Bright Green, 1s. per lb.; Lead, Stone, and Slate Colours, 45s. per cwt.; Chocolate, 40s.; Red, 36s.; and White Paint, 29s. per cwt. These Paints, from being quick, smoothness of surface, and very handsome appearance, may be used with great advantage for **INSIDE WORK**; but for **Outside Work** and **Slipping purposes**, they are peculiarly adapted; as they give a handsome and preserving covering, are a cure for the worm and dry-rot, and will stand in the hottest climates.

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## LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers of Wednesday arrived last night. They contain an article extracted from the *Austrian Observer*, which gives the news from Constantinople down to the 23d ultimo. The treasures of Ali Pacha continued to arrive daily, and among them several mules, laden with bags of gold to the amount, it was said, of ten millions of piastres. The intelligence from the Morea was incomplete, but no doubt was entertained of the victory gained in the bay of Patras by the Turkish fleet, on the 6th ult. over the Greek insurgent navy. On the side of Persia, hostilities were apprehended, and great armaments were preparing to resist aggression in that quarter. The force levied was estimated at upwards of 100,000 men. These Journal also contain a report of the arraignment of two individuals implicated in the late Salmur conspiracy, before a Court-martial at Tours, on the 18th inst. A private letter from thence of a subsequent date, states that one of them, named Sirejean, has been condemned to death, and the other, Condert, sentenced to imprisonment for the term of five years.

The *Courier Français* has the following:—"The extraordinary movements which, during several days past, have prevailed in the high diplomatic circles, give birth to a thousand conjectures. It was said that a courier from London had brought the news of an alliance concluded between England, Russia, and Austria, the principal parties: Prussia accedes to it. The three contracting Powers divide amongst themselves the Provinces of European Turkey, with the exception of a Greek State, which will be placed under the protection of the three abovenamed Powers. Constantinople will be the seat of the new Greek Government. It is not said what part France will take."

Mr. Canning has accepted an invitation to dine with his constituents at Liverpool, previous to his departure for India. It is proposed to present him with a piece of plate; 500l. is already subscribed for that purpose.

On Friday morning the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England had a meeting with the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Five House, Whitehall.

The beautiful ship Albion, of New York, Capt. Williams, one of the packets between that port and Liverpool having lost her masts during the gale of Sunday last, was driven into Garretstown bay, Kinsale, to the west of the Old head, where she struck on a ledge of rocks, and went to pieces. All the passengers, consisting of nearly thirty ladies and gentlemen, perished but one, and of the crew only six were saved. These clung to the quarter deck, which was washed ashore under an immense high cliff, and were preserved by the most extraordinary exertions.

The East India Company's ship, Minerva, Capt. J. Mills, arrived off the Wight on Friday morning; she was dispatched from China the 10th of Dec. arrived at the Cape the 8th Feb. and sailed from thence the 18th, and from St. Helena the 3d March.—The Rochester, Capt. Sutton, arrived off Portsmouth Friday morning from Madras and Bengal, left the latter the 4th Dec.—Friday the dispatches for China, by the ship Princess Amelia, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

In the Court of King's Bench—*The King v. Knatchbull and others*. Mr. Storks applied to the Court for a habeas corpus to bring up the defendant, Knatchbull, from the Fleet, that he might be present with the other defendants to apply to their Lordships for a new trial. The Chief Justice observed, a writ in this case would be unnecessary, as the defendant was in the Fleet, the Court would dispense with his attendance on the floor.

John Patterson, Furnishing Ironmonger, No. 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has invented an Ice Pail of new and philosophical principle: by means of which, Wines, Cream, Butter, &c. and other Substances, fluid or solid, may be cooled and kept cool, with a degree of efficacy and precision hitherto unknown. To prove this, it may be sufficiently stated, that if spring-water be placed in these Pails at the common temperature of 52°, it will retain that temperature for many hours, although surrounded by an atmosphere 30 degrees higher; and if the water be cooled down, as it easily and quickly may be, by ice, or by a SUBSTITUTE for ICE, which they may had with the Pail, to any given point, the same uniformity may be maintained, as to the lower temperature, for a great length of time. In this way, Wines, and other Materials may be brought to any state of coolness desired, and kept ready for use in that state during the greater part of a day, or during the whole of an afternoon and evening; an accommodation of serious and obvious importance in well-regulated domestic economy.

On Tuesday last the Lottery supplied, when Hazard and Co. sold six more Capital Prizes, making twenty-three capitals shared and sold by Hazard and Co. in the Lottery which finished on Tuesday, viz.:—No. 407, 200,000l.; 7,639, 200,000l.; 283, 200,000l.; 3,019, 1,000l.; 11,639, 1,000l.; 13,914, 1,000l.; 2,305, 500l.; 8,074, 500l.; 281, 500l.; 10,543, 500l.; 14,196, 500l.; 19,822, 300l.; 2,290, 300l.; 336, 200l.; 2,791, 200l.; 8,048, 200l.; 14,162, 200l.; 12,684, 200l.; 12,743, 200l.; 14,688, 200l.; 18,118, 200l.; 18,977, 200l.; 15,499, 200l. Tickets are on sale for a New Lottery to be drawn all in One Day, 4th June, consisting of only 7,000 Tickets, with Two Prizes of 20,000l. &c. &c.

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"Who never to himself had said,  
"This is my own, my native land?"

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On the 30th inst. will be published, price 6s. **THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW**, No. IV. for April, 1822.

Contents:—1. Marquis of Stafford's Improvements in Sutherland.—2. Faustus, by Goethe.—3. Burton's Antiquities of Rome.—4. Davis's Annals of the Dispensary for Children.—5. Agricultural Distress.—6. The Poor Laws of Scotland.—7. Views of Society in America.—8. Bishop Tomline's Life of Pitt.—9. Essays on Good Living.—10. Hilbert on the Shetland Islands.—11. Halliday's History of the House of Guelf.—12. Memoirs of Music.—13. Ireland's France for the Last Seven Years.—14. Lumsden's Journey from India.—15. Life of Adam Blair.—16. State of the Nation.—17. Postscript relative to Lawrence's Lectures on Physiology.—18. List of New Publications.—19. Literary and Scientific Information of Works in the Press and preparing for Publication.

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**HYDRAULIC ORRERY**. London, Jan. 1822. Having seen the Hydraulic Orrery, invented by Mr. C. A. Busby, (Architect and Engineer) in action, we feel much pleasure in testifying our decided approval of the apparatus, as exhibiting a novel, ingenious, and elegant application of Hydraulic force.

Charles Hutton, LL.D. F.R.S. Lond. & Edin. P. Kelly, LL.D. Olithous Gregory, LL.D. Royal Mil. Acad. Timothy Bramah. Edward Troughton, F.R.S. Lond. & Edin. Francis Bramah.

**BEACON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, No. 8, Chatham-place, Blackfriars. President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale.

Trustees. The Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont. George Hammersley, Esq. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M.P. Lord Robt. Spencer. Robert Ward, Esq. M.P.

Directors. Robert Ward, Esq. M.P. Chairman; John Wray, Esq. Deputy Chairman. Ben. Ansley, Esq. Lawrence B. Morris, Esq. Henry James Bouverie, Esq. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M.P. Henry Hallam, Esq. William Sothely, Esq. George Hammersley, Esq. The Hon. Wm. Robert Spencer. David Laing, Esq. George Trevor Spencer, Esq.

John Clark, Esq. Managing Director. Bankers—Messrs. Hammersley, Greenwood, and Brooksbank, 69, Pall Mall.

The above Company has been formed for the purpose of providing against every pecuniary loss which can result from the calamity of fire. This has long been a desideratum; for although much has been done to provide for the convenience as well as the interest of the Public, with respect to Life Insurance, Fire Insurance, admitting almost of an equal variety of forms to embrace the various descriptions of insurable property, has been left nearly in a state of infancy. By the plan of the Beacon, every individual will be enabled, on terms the most advantageous, effectually to guard not only against permanent, but against temporary pecuniary difficulties, arising from the destruction of property by fire.

The Company undertaking to pay 5 per cent. on the amount of the loss within one week after the fire, in addition to which, the immediate advantages derived by the insured from the liberal abatement of 25 per cent. on the rates of common insurances, will be found considerably to outweigh any contemplated return of premium yet offered to the public. Hitherto a larger premium than requisite has been charged on common insurances, to make up the loss sustained on those that are doubly hazardous, which defect is remedied by the plan of the Beacon: the above benefits are secured by a capital of £200,000, raised by the sale of 2,000 Shares of £100 each; the holders of which will receive annually 5 per cent. on the deposit made, exclusive of such further dividends arising from the profits of the concern as shall be declared at the end of each year. The plan of the Beacon is particularly recommended to persons deriving income from the rent of buildings, and also to tradesmen, as the Company have adopted entire new regulations for their protection. Every information, with Prospectuses, may be had by applying at the Office as above.

**STATIONERY**.—T. BUTCHER most respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business as a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, at 108, Regent-street, (one door from Glasshouse-street), and particularly solicits their attention to his Stock of Stationery, which is of the very best quality, and at the lowest prices; Bath Post, 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Superfine ditto, 17s.; and Outsize ditto, 9s. per ream; Large Note Paper, 11s.; Small ditto, 6s.; Good Foolscap, 18s.; Fine ditto, 24s.; Superfine ditto, 28s.; and Outsize ditto, 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per ream. Superfine Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d.; and Extra ditto, 7s. 6d. per lb. Account Books, and every other Article of Stationery on equally Reasonable Terms.

**SURREY**.—To be LET, FURNISHED, Five Miles from the RESIDENCE, beautifully situated at a distance from the town, with extensive Pleasure Grounds and Gardens, and containing three sitting-rooms, a parlour, ground-floor, opening to the lawn, three best bed-chambers, nurseries, and valet's rooms; there is good stabling attached, and two cows in milk with the premises. For particulars apply at No. 37, Bloomsbury-square, to Hewitt and Warner, stationers, St. Dunstan's-hill, City.

**HORSE BAZAAR**, for the Sale of Horses by Commission, King-street, man-square, late the Barracks of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards.

**GEORGE YOUNG** begs to announce to the Public, that he has fitted up these spacious and commodious Premises (containing 3 and 400 Stalls), which will be ready on the 1st of May to receive such Horses as may be sent for Sale. The particulars will be advertised in a few days. He takes this opportunity of stating that his object is to establish it as an extensive Market for Horses (which will be kept in the highest condition, and at a moderate use), and he trusts that such an undertaking, conducted in the most equitable manner, will prove equally advantageous to buyers and sellers.

**CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.**—THOMAS FIELD and SON, Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester, Bath, &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Foreign Wine, Cape Madeira, Brandy, white and coloured, Rum, &c. Geneva, and some curious Orange Shrub.—22, Henrietta-street, Cornhill.

**THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN THE ART OF HAT-MAKING**.—R. and H. LLOYD, successors to HAT-MOULDER, 71, Strand, opposite the Adelphi Theatre, & 92, Newgate-street, have invented a method for manufacturing their universally-admired Short-brim Hats without the least particle of gum or glue, which effectually prevents them from becoming soft, greasy, or spotted by rain, if worn for seven years, the colours are rich and lasting, and being particularly light, never cause any pressure to the head. Prices, for money, only 25s. to 57s. These are the where such an extensive variety of shapes are to be seen, and where you may, at a moment's notice, either fit his head, please his fancy, or suit his son with the most essential part of dress, a Hat.

**STAYS AND BELTS**.—ROBINSON AND VISTIRIN, Ladies' inspection their numerous unique and fashionable patterns sets and Children's Stays, warranted to improve the shape, for durability and perfect fit, however difficult the figure. By the King's Letters Patent, proved by eminent medical men, newly invented Stays, that counteract and rectify spinal irregularities, curvatures, and deformities; relieve and cure persons awry, invisibly making them perfectly straight and without any pernicious steel, padding, or pressure. Elastic Belts, which (Corpulency, visceral enlargement, umbilical hernia, local dropsy, stricture, dominal and dorsal debility, and afford most comfortable support after accouchement, without uneasy compression. Country Ladies send letters to send measures. Letters to be post-paid. Observe the direction, this Advertisement being continually copied by unskilful persons.

**COSMORAMA**.—Five Views have been changed on the 15th inst. In this Exhibition, which is now composed of Two Views of Mount St. Peter's at Rome, the other during the time of the Tagus and Port of Lisbon, taken before the Entrance of the French, the other during the time of the 1812. A view of Athens, one of Cintra, two of the Tagus and Port of Lisbon, of the celebrated Monastery of Mount Saint Bernard, and that of the St. Peter's at Rome. A part of the Views will be changed on the 1st of every month. The weather has not any influence on this exhibition, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. Admission, 1s.—No. 3, James's-street.

**THANKS AND CONGRATULATIONS**. THE time has once more arrived, when T. BISH has the pleasure of his duty to perform, of thanking his best Friends and the Public, for the continued preference shown to his Offices; and he feels himself of much gratification, that increase of patronage has been invariably attended by the most distinguished success. Some periods are of course more fortunate than others. It will be recollected that the largest Prize was won by him; that in one Lottery he sold all the Three £20,000 Prizes in the Lottery just finished his Establishment has been equally prosperous, he has the satisfaction of announcing that he sold, in Shares, both the £20,000 Prizes on the last Day of Drawing, and 30 other Capitals. The following are the Numbers of the Two £20,000 Prizes, and the Places they were won in.

19,007.....£20,000  
Half.....London  
Eighth.....Wesbury  
Sixteenth.....Huntingdon  
Sixteenth.....Kendal  
Sixteenth.....Lancaster  
Sixteenth.....Ludlow  
Sixteenth.....Ridborough  
Sixteenth.....Richmond, Yorkshire

19,323.....£20,000  
Half.....London  
Eighth.....Thirsk  
Sixteenth.....Leeds  
Sixteenth.....Driffield  
Sixteenth.....Framce  
Sixteenth.....Lancaster  
Sixteenth.....Wesbury

The minor Capitals were so well divided, that there was scarcely a man had one or more Shares of them; they are too numerous for insertion, would take two Columns of a Newspaper to particularise the Numbers.

A New Lottery was contracted for on the 24th inst. consisting of Tickets, to be all drawn in One Day, viz. the Anniversary of the Birth of late gracious Sovereign, 4th JUNE. Tickets and Shares will be on Sale Days, at BISH'S Offices, 4 Cornhill, and 9, Charing-cross.

**NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH**.—MR. IMRIE, Dentist, late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, of Bedford-place, that department of the profession in which mechanical contrivance in his peculiar study, he flatters himself that he has thoroughly acquired in fixing Natural and Artificial Teeth, from one to a whole set, upon the principles. And those who have the misfortune to require ARTIFICIAL LATES, will find such as are constructed by Mr. I. fully equal to all they desired.—40, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

**LONDON MARKETS**. CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, April 26. We have had a few fresh arrivals of Wheat since Monday, but that day's prices are readily obtained. Barley sells on quite as terms, and Beans are full 1s. per quarter dearer. The wheat contrary, we have scarcely any arrivals of Oats this week, but trade was about 1s. per quarter dearer on Wednesday, but this morning are very dull at that advance. In other articles no alteration to notice.

**RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN**, on board Ship, as under.

Rossex Red Wheat (new).....32s. 44s.  
Fine.....46s. 50s.  
Old.....50s. 54s.  
Rossex White (new).....34s. 46s.  
Fine.....52s. 56s.  
Superfine.....56s. 60s.  
Old.....60s. 64s.  
Rye.....20s. 24s.  
Barley.....15s. 18s.  
Fine.....23s. 24s.  
Superfine.....—s. —s.  
Malt.....37s. 42s.  
Fine.....44s. 48s.  
Hog Pease.....20s. 22s.

**THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN**, as reported weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 27th of April, calculated as follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.  
Wheat, 44s 2d—Barley, 18s 10d—Oats, 16s 1d—Rye, 19s 9d—Beans, 1s 2d—Pease, 21s 9d.

**PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS**.

**STOCKS**. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Frid.  
Bank Stock.....24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2  
3 per Cent. Reduced.....76 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4  
3 per Cent. Consols.....77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2  
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols.....87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2  
Consols for Account.....77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2  
4 per Cent. Consols.....94 94 94 94 94  
5 per Cent. Navy.....102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2  
Bank Long Annuities.....19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2  
India Bonds.....57 p 56 p 56 p 56 p 56 p  
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....5 p 5 p 5 p 5 p 5 p  
Ditto, 2 1/2d.....— — — — —  
Omnium.....— — — — —

**BIRTHS**. On Tuesday, at Chatham, the Lady of T. H. Fenwick, Esq. R.E. of a daughter.

**MARRIED**. On Saturday, the 20th inst. at All Saints, Hereford, by the Rev. W. P. Vicar, by special licence, Richard Jones Powell, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law (eldest son of Richard Powell, M.D. of Bedford-place, Russell-square), Martha Clee, only surviving daughter of the late William Downer, Esq. of Hinton, near Hereford.

On Wednesday, the 24th, by the Rev. David Evans, Rector of St. Andrew's, Mr. William Norton, to Martha, second daughter of the late William Higngate.

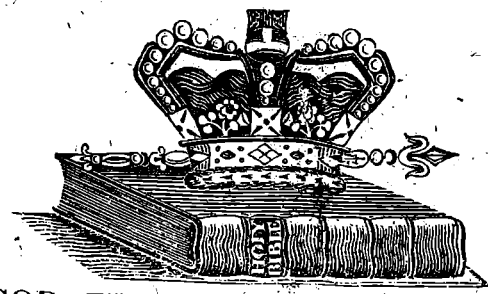
On Monday, at Chiswick Church, Colonel Gardiner, 6th Foot, to Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Wildman, Esq.

**DIED**. On the 19th inst. at Bath, aged 17 years, Caroline Geraldine, eldest daughter of Captain R. L. Fitzgerald, R.N.

At Exeter, Lieut. Charles St. Short, of the 44th Regiment.

At Malta, on the 20th of March, Charles Wheatley, Esq. of the 28th Regt. youngest son of the late Major-General Wheatley.

**LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKEL, No. 11 JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.**



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

No. 73.

SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1822.

Price 7d.

**TO THE MUSICAL WORLD.**—No. 71, Dean-street, Soho.—**T. PRESTON**, Music Publisher, and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments (late of 97, Strand), has the honour to announce to the Amateurs, Professors, and Dealers in Music, that his **ENTIRE STOCK** has been **REMOVED** from the Strand and Exeter Change, to very extensive Premises, situated as above, where the Concern will in future be conducted, and where he solicits that all communications may now be addressed.—March 18, 1822.

**FLUTE MUSIC**, published by Preston, at his Wholesale Warehouse, 71, Dean-street, Soho.

**NICHOLSON'S FLUTE PRECEPTOR.**—**MR. NICHOLSON**, whose talents as a Flute Performer are so well known, has given the Musical World a PRECEPTOR for playing the GERMAN FLUTE, in a style so perfectly simple and easy, that the Pupil may be able to attain the art of playing the Flute in its improved and superior style of embellishments, and playing the Flute in its various styles of articulation, double tonguing, gliding, vibration, and other graces, calculated to afford great facility to the pupil, and to be learned entirely on a new system. To which are added, a series of original, easy, progressive Lessons, for one or two Flutes (ad libitum), together with a complete Set of Preludes, Cadences, &c. composed by the Author. In two Books, price 7s. 6d. each.

**MOZART'S PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**—By Preston, at his Wholesale Warehouse, 71, Dean-street, Soho.

**THE BEAUTIES OF MOZART**, containing the most admired productions of this great Master, viz.:—Sonatas with and without Accompaniment, Concertos and Airs, with Variations, in Six Numbers, price 8s. and 6d. each, or the whole in one volume, 21. 12s. 6d. Where also may be had, **MOZART'S WORKS** complete for the Piano Forte, including Sonatas, Airs, Quartets, Duets, Fantasia, &c. printed in 20 books, at 8s. 10s. 6d. and 12s. each, or the whole complete, in 5 vols. price 81. 8s.

**MOZART'S SELECTION** of 20 elegant admired Foreign and English Airs, arranged, with Variations by the Author, for the Piano Forte, price 2s. or the whole in 1 vol. price 11. 11s. 6d.

**N.B.** The Works of the Classic Authors are kept ready in elegant bindings, for private use or exportation.

**HIBERNIAN AIRS**, for the Piano Forte, by J. F. BURROWES, No. 1. Planxy Connor—2. Gramachree and Planxy Kelly—also, And they're in the Rondo—Chas. He's my darling—Auld Robin Gray—Auld lang syne, &c. with Variations, by the same Author. No. 3. of the Caledonian Duets is just published.—Chappell and Co. 50, Bond-street; and Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square.

**NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**

**ROSSINI'S favourite Airs in Il Turco in Italia**, arranged by Latour, Book 1, 2, 3, each 5s.—Ditto in Il Barbiere di Siviglia, by ditto, Book 1, 2, 3, each 5s.—Addio Teresa, an Air, with Variations, by ditto, 2s. 6d.—We're a Noddin, with Variations, by ditto, 3s.—The Carnival of Venice, by Kialmark, 2s. 6d.—and a Divertimento by ditto, in which are introduced the Airs "Charlie is my darling," and "We're a Noddin."

Published by Chappell and Co. 50, New Bond-street.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

**"OH, STRANGER, LEND THY GENTLE BARQUE,"** a Lyrical Ballad for One, Two, or Three Voices, composed and specially inscribed to the Countess of Listowel. By SIR J. STEVENSON. Price 3s.—The sweet fancy and poetic elegance which characterise the music of Sir John were never more pleasingly displayed than in the present composition. Its simplicity will recommend it to the lovers of melody, and its graceful arrangement will ensure it a good reception with the scientific.

**"THE CORSAIR'S EVENING SONG,"** for Three or Four Voices, the Melody by Rossini, the Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, by J. A. Wade, Esq. Price 3s. 6d.—The arrangement of this deservedly popular Air is so contrived that the Melody may be taken without the under parts, and so executed forms an agreeable and interesting Song.

**FAREWELL BRIGHT ILLUSIONS**, an admired Ballad, sung by Mr. Leon Lee, at the New Haymarket Theatre, with distinguished applause. The Music composed by C. Ferrier. Price 2s.—London: Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street: where may be obtained the latest and most approved Works of Moore, Stevenson, Bishop, Emdin, Bochsa, Kalkbrenner, Perry, Kialmark, Rijs, Hart, Latour, Klous, &c. &c. &c.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published,

**RECITATIVO AND DUETTO, "ECCO DI PAFO IL TEMPIO,"** sung with unbounded applause at Madame Catalani's Second Concert at the Argyll Rooms this year.—Cavatina e Polacca, "Se mai turbo," with Violin Obligato, as sung by her at the same place.—Scena ed Aria, "Ah, quando scenderò," all of which expressly composed for Madame Catalani by Pio Clanchettini.—Second Grand Divertimento for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to Emma Clanchettini by her Mother Veronica Clanchettini, price 3s.—Shortly will be published, *Le Retour a Londres*, a Sonata for the Piano Forte, with Violin, composed and dedicated to Madame Lebon by Pio Clanchettini.—A new Fantasia for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to Madame Catalani by Veronica Clanchettini.—All to be had, with various other recent publications, at Mitchell's Musical Libraries, 28, New Bond-street, and 13, Southampton row, Russell-square.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Bishop's celebrated Air, "Bid me discourse," arranged as a Duet for Two Performers on the Piano Forte by C. T. Sykes, price 3s. Also, as a Capriccio for the Piano Forte, by F. Kalkbrenner, pr. 2s. 6d.; and as a Fantasia for the Harp, by N. C. Bochsa, price 3s.—"My pretty Page," arranged as a Divertimento by G. Kialmark, price 3s.—"We're a noddin at our home," as a Rondo by J. W. Holder, pr. 3s.—Favourite polacca from Tamer, arranged by F. Ries, price 3s.—Variations on "Ce que je desire," by J. W. Holder, price 2s. 6d.—"Mrs. McDonald," arranged as a Duet for the Harp and Piano Forte by P. Knappin, price 4s.—The "Hibernian," and "Royal Highlanders." Two popular Sets of Quadrilles by C. T. Sykes, price 3s. each. Published by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square.

**GREAT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.**

**THE MESSRS. CRAMER** most respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends in general, that their CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, at the above Rooms.—Mr. Moscheles has kindly offered to perform with Mr. Cramer in a Duet for two Piano Fortes.—Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Piano Forte, Mr. Cramer; Grand Perpendicular Harp, Mr. Dizi.—First Act, Overture, (Zauberflote) Mozart; Recit. and Air, Mr. Vaughan, "In native power." (Creation) Haydn; Concerto, Piano Forte, Mr. Cramer, (in D Minor) by particular desire, Cramer; Aria, Madame Camporese, "Parto, ma tu ben mio," with Clarinet Obligato, Mr. Willman; Mozart; Adagio and Variations, with Orchestral Accompaniments, for the Perpendicular Harp, Mr. Dizi; Recit. and Air, Mrs. Salmon, "With verdure clad," (Creation) Haydn; New Quintet, (Missa) composed for this occasion, for Piano Forte, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contra Bass, by Messrs. Cramer, F. Cramer, Moralt, Lindley, and Dragonetti, Cramer.—Second Act, Sinfonia, No. 9, Haydn; Duet, Miss Stephens and Mr. Vaughan, "What's sweeter," (Joseph) Handel; Duet for Two Grand Piano Fortes, Mr. Cramer and Mr. Moscheles, Cramer and Moscheles; Recit. and Air, Miss Stephens, "Ye sacred priests,"—Song, "Farewell ye limpid," (Jephthah) Handel; Overture, (Zaira) Winter. Principal Instrumental Performers—Messrs. R. Lindley, Dragonetti, Moralt, R. Ashby, Ireland, Griesbach, Willman, Mackintosh, the Petrides, Harper, Mariotti, and Jenkinson. The Concert will begin precisely at eight o'clock.—Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Cramer, No. 239, Oxford-street; Mr. F. Cramer, No. 192, Oxford-street; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at Messrs. Birchall and Co., New Bond-street; and Mr. Betts, Royal Exchange. Tickets also issued for the New Rooms, Hanover-square, will be admitted.

**NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.**—Under the immediate Patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

**M. SAPIO** respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends in general, that his CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th May, 1822.—Part I. Overture, Beethoven; Terzetto, Madame Camporese, Mr. Degrez, and Mr. Sapiro, "Ah viene," (Otello) Rossini; Air, Miss Goodall, "Bid me discourse," Bishop; Duet, Mrs. Salmon and Mr. Sapiro, "Me n'ondro," Winter; Fantasia, Harp, Mr. Bochsa, Bochsa; Air, (with variations) Mrs. Salmon, "My lodging is in the cold ground," Canoe, Mrs. Salmon, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, and Mr. Sapiro, "Se mi prezzai," Garcia; Aria, Madame Camporese, Paccini; Quartetto, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Miss Goodall, Mr. Degrez, and Mr. Sapiro, "Mi manca la voce," Harp Obligato, Mr. Bochsa, (Mose in Egitto) Rossini.—Part II. Fantasia, Violino Obligato, with Variations on the Aria "Di tanti palpiti," the whole Piece will be played on the fourth string of the Violin, Mazas: The Echo Song, Miss Stephens, Bishop; Air, Signor de Begnis; Duet, Madame Ronzi de Begnis and Mr. Sapiro, "In questo loco istante," (La Vestale) Pucitta; Duet, Piano Forte and Violin, Mr. Clanchettini and Mr. Sapiro, Clanchettini; Air, Mr. Bellamy; Aria, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Rossini; Duet, Signor de Begnis and Mr. Sapiro, "Se vi credete," Portugallo; Finale, (Instrumental)—Leader of the Band, Mr. Spagnolotti; Conductor, Sir Geo. Smart.—Tickets half-a-guinea each, to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at the Music Shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co. and Chappell and Co. New Bond-street; Messrs. Clementi and Co., Cheapside; Betts, Royal Exchange; Mr. Evans, 63, Cheapside; and of Mr. Sapiro, No. 18, York-buildings, New-road, St. Mary-le-bone.

## KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.

**MR. GREATORREX** respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry, that his ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms on FRIDAY, the 10th of May, on the grand scale of former years. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Stephens, Miss Travis, Master Coles, and Mrs. Salmon; Mr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Knyvett, and Signor Ambrogetti, Mr. Sale, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Terrail, and Mr. Bellamy. Leader of the Band—Mr. F. Cramer. Instrumental Performers—Messrs. Lindley, Dragonetti, W. Griesbach, R. Ashby, F. Griesbach, Ireland, Willman, Mackintosh, Petrides, Harper, W. and C. Lindley, Mahon, Boyce, Jenkinson, &c. &c. In the course of the Performance, Mr. Kalkbrenner will perform a Fantasia on the Grand Piano Forte. Organ and Piano Forte—Mr. Greatorrex. The Chorus will be supported by the strength of the Ancient Concert Band, including the female singers from Lancashire, and the Young Gentlemen from the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey Choirs. The performance will commence at eight o'clock.—Tickets, half a guinea each, to be had of Mr. Greatorrex, No. 69, Norton-street; also, at Messrs. Birchall and Co. No. 133, New Bond-street; at Messrs. Clementi and Co. No. 26, Cheapside; and at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street. Further particulars will be duly advertised.—Mr. Townsend will be at the head of the Police Officers.

## FAREWELL CONCERT TO-MORROW EVENING.

Under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. **SIGNOR AMBROGETTI** has the honour, most respectfully, to acquaint the Nobility, the Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that his FAREWELL CONCERT will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, May 6, 1822, (by special permission) at the Mansion of the Most Noble the Marchioness of Salisbury.—Applications for Tickets, One Guinea each (which cannot be transferred) to be made to Signor Ambrogetti, 37, Golden-square.

**MADAME CATALANI** has the honour to announce, that her THIRD CONCERT will take place at the New Argyll Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th May; for which Tickets are now delivering at the Rooms; Chappell's, Bond-street, and Clementi's, Cheapside.—Madame Catalani begs leave to request these Ladies and Gentlemen who intend honouring her Concerts with their presence to take Tickets, as no more will be issued than the Room can accommodate.—Madame Catalani will sing no where but at her own Concerts during her short stay in London.

## NEW ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.

**MR. W. KNYVETT** most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place, at the above Rooms, on Thursday, May 23, 1822. Principal Vocal Performers—Mad. Camporese, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, and Miss Travis; Mr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. J. F. Sale, Mr. Terrail, Mr. Hawes, Master Smith, and Mr. Bellamy. Leader of the Band—Mr. F. Cramer. Conductor—Mr. Greatorrex.—Principal Instrumental Performers—Messrs. R. Lindley, Dragonetti, R. Ashby, Ireland, Griesbach, Willman, Mackintosh, the Petrides, Harper, Mariotti, and Jenkinson.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; to be had of Mr. W. Knyvett, 21, Edgeware-road; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at Messrs. Birchall and Co.'s, New Bond-street; and Mr. Betts, Royal Exchange.

## SONS OF THE CLERGY.

**THE REHEARSAL OF THE MUSIC** to be performed at the ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY, will be in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on TUESDAY, the 21st, and the ANNIVERSARY on THURSDAY, the 23d of May, 1822; when a Sermon will be preached before His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, their Lordships the Bishops, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Clergy, &c. by the Venerable Charles Blomfield, D.D. Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

Stewards.  
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg,  
His Grace the Duke of Wellington.  
The Right Rev. W. Carey, D.D. Lord Bishop of Exeter.  
The Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department.  
The Right Hon. John Beckett, Judge Advocate.  
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.  
Sir Robert Gifford, Kt. M.P. His Majesty's Attorney-General.  
Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Bart.  
George Watson Taylor, Esq. M.P. (second time.)  
Charles Mills, jun. Esq. M.P.  
The venerable John Owen, M.A. Archdeacon of Richmond, and Chaplain-general to the forces.  
The Rev. Wm. Tournay, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, and Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.  
Jeremiah Harman, Esq.  
William Weller Pepps, Esq.  
Richard Plumtree Glynn, Esq.  
James William Freshfield, Esq.

The Music will consist of the Overture of Esther, Mr. Handel's grand Dettingen Te Deum, and Jubilate, with the Chorus from the Messiah, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," an Anthem composed on purpose for the Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department. The this Charity by Dr. Boyce and Mr. Handel's Grand Coronation Anthem. The Music to be conducted by Mr. Greatorrex. Mr. Atwood will preside at the Organ. Leader of the Band, (which will consist of the Members of the Royal Society of Musicians) Mr. Ware.

The doors of the Cathedral will be opened, on the Tuesday at eleven, and on the Thursday at half past ten o'clock, but no person can be admitted without first contributing to the Charity.

Tickets for the Cathedral and for the Dinner on Thursday, the 23d May, at Merchant Taylors' Hall; to be had gratis, of Messrs. Livingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; Messrs. Normanville and Fell, Booksellers, Bond-street; Hatchard, Piccadilly; at the First-Fruits Office, Temple; and of Charles Bicknell, Esq. Spring Garden Terrace, the Secretary to the Stewards, by whom Benefactions to this Charity will be thankfully received. N.B. The whole of the Collections at St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors' Hall will be appropriated by the Stewards in apprenticing the children of necessitous Clergymen.

**THE TWO MARYS** visiting the Sepulchre of Christ.—**MR. TALL'S LARGE PICTURE** on this Subject is now exhibiting at No. 54, Pall Mall.

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## THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. IV. for April, 1822.

Contents:—1. Marquis of Stafford's Improvements in Sutherland—2. Faustus, by Goethe—3. Burton's Antiquities of Rome—4. Davis's Annals of the Dispensary for Children—5. Agricultural Distress—6. The Poor Laws of Scotland—7. Views of Society in America—8. Bishop Tomline's Life of Pitt—9. Essays on Good Living—10. Hibbert on the Shetland Islands—11. Halliday, History of the House of Guelf—12. Memoirs of Music—13. Ireland's France for the Last Seven Years—14. Lumsden's Journey from India—15. Life of Adam Blair—16. State of the Nation—17. Postscript relative to Lawrence's Lectures on Physiology—18. List of New Publications—19. Literary and Scientific Information of Works in the Press and preparing for Publication.

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**IMPERIAL GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY'S OFFICE.**

15, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, April 26, 1822.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, That the DIRECTORS of the IMPERIAL GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, at a MEETING held at the Company's Office, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1822, did make a call for two pounds from the proprietors of the said company upon each of their respective shares, by virtue of and according to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, for incorporating the said company, and the said proprietors are hereby required to pay the same on or before the first day of June next ensuing, to or for Samuel George Smith, Esq. Treasurer to the said Company, at the Banking house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith's, Mansion-house place, London.—By Order of the Court of Directors, HENRY CLARKE, Clerk to the Company.

**WATERLOO HOUSE.** Regent-Street, 27th April, 1822.

**MALLING, PEARCE, and STONE**, beg leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they intend REMOVING to their New Premises in COCKSPUR-STREET, TO-MORROW, the 6th of May. They feel deeply impressed with grateful sentiments for the unparalleled patronage hitherto conferred, and an earnest desire that the opening of their New Warehouse, so exclusively adapted to the purposes of Business should be celebrated by a brilliant display of the Manufactures of the United Kingdoms. They pledge themselves on that occasion to exhibit for sale, a Collection of Goods, comprising every article of Linen Drapery, Silk Mercey Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, and Lace, surpassing in splendour and quantity, and on terms more advantageous to the public, than has ever previously been offered.

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## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE May 4, 1822.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Borough of Shutesbury.—The Hon. Robt. Grosvenor, in the room of Abraham Moore, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Commission in the Louth Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Richard Chaplin, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Inett, deceased.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**

R. CHINNOCK, Frome-Selwood, builder.—S. BURROWS, Mile-end wine-merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**

M. H. SMITH, Burslem, draper.—F. WILLET, E. WILLET, and R. WILLET, Thetford, bankers.—J. HUDSON, Ulverston, victualler.—H. ORME, Liverpool, common brewer.—J. SYKES and J. HOLLIS, Manchester, iron and copper dealers.—D. JONES, Liverpool, draper.—J. SANSON, Exeter, Chum-dealer.—J. SALMON, Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, coal-merchant.—LEWIS JONES, Deptford Bridge, grocer.—W. ATTREE, Brighton, coach-maker.—J. ROUNT, Whitechapel, linen-draper.



## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

W. SCOTT, jun. Norwich, confectioner.

## BANKRUPTS.

W. WATKINS, No. 10, juxta Kempsey, Worcestershire, corn-dealer.—J. PROTHERO, Bodwell, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper.—W. HEATH, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocer.—F. SUMMAN, Crowle, Worcestershire, maltster.—T. CRUSO, Norwich, linen-draper.—J. WOAKES, Hereford, upholsterer.—J. AMISS, Promyard, draper.—J. GREEN, Birmingham, ironmonger.—R. B. ROXB, Arbour square, merchant.—G. DAVIS, East Stone-house, ship-builder.—H. WILSON, Hatton Garden, auctioneer.—T. and E. BENTLEY, Leicester, brace-manufacturers.—J. HORSLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.

## DIVIDENDS.

May 23, G. Thomas, Bristol, turpentine-distiller.—May 21, T. Bagnall, Birmingham, toy-maker.—May 25, J. F. Royle, Pall-mall, stationer.—May 25, B. Travers and J. Eddale, jun. Queen-street, Chancery, sugar-dealers.—May 21, W. Lagmann, Tower-hill, merchant.—May 7, T. D. Latham and J. Parry, Devonshire-square, merchants.—May 23, G. Turner, Liverpool, merchant.—May 25, J. Taylor, Heath Charnock, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—June 4, J. Pits, Hereford, timber-dealer.—June 5, J. Davies, Hereford, cabinet-maker.—May 22, T. Mann, Halifax, merchant.—J. Carr and D. R. Tetley, Leeds, merchants.—May 21, J. Levi, Wells, Norfolk, cabinet-maker.—May 27, R. Bibby, Liverpool, merchant.—May 24, T. Burlingham, Worcester, glover.—May 23, J. and R. Blakey, jun. Bilton, Staffordshire, grocers.—May 24, T. and J. Helicar, Bristol, merchant.

## CERTIFICATES.—May 21.

R. Matson, Barfistone, Kent, miller.—J. Mousher, Leonard-street, merchant.—T. C. Bailey, Queen-street, warehouseman.—P. R. Lewis, Bath-place, New-road, trimming-manufacturer.—J. Connor, King street, St. George in the East, soap-maker.—J. Pollock, Adam's-court, Broad-street, merchant.—S. Williams, Bristol, apothecary.—J. Hoyt, Great St. Helens, coal-merchant.—W. Carter, jun. Nuneaton, Warwick, silk man acturer.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

Petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented from Forfar, Walsingham, and several places in Norfolk.

The Irish Commercial Credit Bill was passed.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL (in answer to some observations from the Earl of Darnley on the state of Ireland) stated that measures had been adopted by Government for the relief of that part of the population of Ireland which laboured under distress.

## TUESDAY.

The DUKE of MONTROSE presented a Petition from the Corporation of Stirling against extending privileges to Roman Catholics.

The Flax and Cotton and the Summary Proceedings Bills were passed.

## WEDNESDAY.

The EARL of MORLEY presented a petition from the Canada merchants of Liverpool against any alteration in the duties on timber.

## THURSDAY.

The House set in Committee of Privileges on the Claims to the Marchmont Peerage. G. H. Rochfort, Esq. M. P. was examined as a witness.

The DUKE of BEAUFORT presented a petition from Somersetshire, against an extension of privileges to Roman Catholics.

The Bank of Ireland Bill was passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Wexford, Lincoln, the eastern and western parts of Sussex, Berkshire, Gloucester, &c. on the agricultural distress, which were referred to the Committee.

On presenting a petition to the same effect from Huxley, in Suffolk, Mr. GOSCH observed, that though the petitioners looked for relief in a remission of taxes, he would not support such a reduction as would affect the credit of the country. A great cause of the depression among the agricultural body arose from a superabundance of produce, not only in this country but all over the world.

Mr. HUME said, the Hon. Member dealt largely in professions, the sincerity of which had been proved by his voting against every motion which he (Mr. H.) had made for reducing the establishments. His constituents had his professions, but the Minister had his votes.

Petitions were presented from the tanners and dealers in leather in Oxfordshire, Caermarthen, Wellingborough, &c. praying the repeal of the duties on leather.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND presented a petition from the landholders of Perth and Stirling, praying a repeal of the laws which prevent the exportation of Scotch whiskey to England. Similar petitions were presented from Dumbarton, Aberdeen, and Banff.

Petitions for and against the Yorkshire Election Polls Bill were presented.

Sir W. CURTIS presented a petition from certain merchants of London against any measure for taking down London-bridge, or for granting a toll on passengers over or under the bridge.—The petition was referred to the Committee on the Water Works Bill.

Mr. COKE presented a petition from Erpingham in Norfolk, complaining of agricultural distress, which the Hon. Member attributed to low prices, prodigal expenditure, and a pressure of taxation. He considered a repeal of taxation necessary to relieve the distress. Let Ministers reduce the taxes, diminish the expenses of the army, and prune away the excrescences of the Civil List, instead of granting loans, or duties, or bounties, and then relief would follow. The Report would prove an abortion. Respecting the manner in which this petition was prepared, he stated, that though pressing the occasion—though moderate the views of the petitioners, and constitutional their purposes generally, yet they received neither assistance nor sanction from the Magistrates in the district.

Mr. WOODHOUSE was of opinion the Report was a most unsatisfactory one. The Hon. Member had complained against the Magistrates not sanctioning the meeting.—The House would perhaps feel with him, that in so doing, the Magistrates had used but a sound discretion. Did the House forget how, upon some late occasions, individuals had been commended by men of the first rank, whose sole object was to render morose the feelings of the people as to the cause of their distresses. At the late Surrey Meeting Lord King made a speech, in which he launched out the most extravagant enlogium upon Mr. Cobbett, and which speech was published in a pamphlet, and dispersed through every part of Norfolk. The consequence was, that the county had a greater share of Mr. Cobbett's company than ever it had before; because, as the distress was greater, so was the field for his exertions enlarged. But was it not to be regretted that a man of Lord King's rank should stoop to laud a man, remarkable for his disregard of every right of property? He protested against this conduct of the Noble Lord; and looking at the dangerous consequences which might follow it. It was by such proceedings as these that the Magistrates were justified in withholding their sanction from the Meeting to which this petition related.

Mr. DENISON felt himself called upon to interpose his evidence between Lord King and the gross attack which had been made upon him. He was near Lord King at the Surrey Meeting; the Noble Lord did not pass an unqualified panegyric upon Mr. Cobbett. His words were, "that he had now in his eye a public writer, to whom the country was greatly indebted for the clear manner in which he delivered his sentiments, and that in his opinions he was generally right."

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNER was present at the meeting. It was true the Noble Lord did eulogize Mr. Cobbett, but in so doing he was perfectly right; he would have done the same under similar circumstances.

Mr. WOODHOUSE, in explanation, observed, that he had a note of the Noble Lord's words, which were these—"He is the most able writer of this or any other times." He had never said more than that the Noble Lord eulogized Mr. Cobbett.

Mr. MANNING observed, that the best reason to suppose that Lord King had formed a right estimate of Mr. Cobbett was, that his sentiments were approved of by the meeting. It would be well if certain Gentlemen could submit their opinions to such a test as the voice of the people, and come off harmless.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir E. O'BRIEN presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the county of Clare, complaining of their miserable condition. The peasantry were now entirely dependent for the subsistence of life on a little oatmeal mixed with nettles and water cresses. In Ireland, during the last autumn, the rains continued almost from August to December, which nearly destroyed the potato crop, the only subsistence of the Irish peasantry; in consequence they were driven to the necessity of digging them in wet weather; they rendered them so bad, that when put into the potato holes they were found to be completely rotten. No exertions on the part of individuals or Government would produce any substantial benefit without Parliamentary interference. This distress was extensive, the peasantry of the counties

of Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Roscommon, Mayo—in short, the greater part of Munster and Connaught were in a similar situation. That a million and a half of people should be without any resource, without money or money's worth, without any means of supporting the lingering protraction of human existence, was a circumstance that called for the serious attention of Parliament.

Mr. GOULBURN admitted the existence of the distress; but Government wished to see what the gentry of the country would do first, and intended to make their contribution the measure of the assistance it would afford. If Government did not refuse this application, it would expose itself to similar demands from other counties, and this doctrine of Government supporting the population he protested against. Mr. G. said that Mr. Warburton was deputed to represent to Government the state of the county of Clare. He was sent back by the Lord Lieutenant to ascertain the state of the county more accurately, and see how much the gentry would contribute. He received a letter from the Irish Government, apprising him that Mr. Warburton had returned, and therefore it was now only that Government was in a state of knowing what course it would pursue. He admitted the distress, and the evils which afflicted the south of Ireland. He was satisfied the House was just enough to see that the Irish Government did not neglect any means in its power to remove these distresses.

The petition was referred to the Agricultural Committee.

The House went into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the Report of the Agricultural Committee.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY then called the attention to the report in question. With respect to the distress now more immediately under consideration. His persuasion was, that the general state of the country, with the exception of the agricultural interests, might be regarded as prosperous. The manufacturing and commercial branches continued to increase in their prosperity. The state of the revenue proved this to be the case. Upon the last quarter there was an excess of between 4 and 500,000. In the last three weeks there had been a further increase of 253,000; and this, too, at a steady rate of 90,000 per week. He did not mean to press this as a conclusive proof of the prosperity of the country, but it was undoubtedly a great criterion, and one which proved that the people were not so universally suffering as some wished them to believe. Now, as to the mode of relief to the agricultural class. It was clearly proved, that the reduction of taxation would only give relief, through the consumer, to all other interests as well as that of agriculture, and that such a measure of relief would not be a remedy for the disease by striking at once at its root, but a mere palliative. He believed that the conviction had been carried home to the farmers themselves, that even if the whole taxation of the country were remitted, it would not relieve the distress which had arisen from visitations of a higher nature. At the same time he admitted, that it was necessary to see what could be done to remove the distress. In the Committee various plans had been discussed. He would take the last, namely that of advances of capital, first, and see how far they may be made available to alleviate the evils. He stated upon the former occasion why it was not possible to adopt any system of advances upon personal security. He did say how such advances might have been made upon parish rates, and that subject had been kept open for consideration. The difficulties, however, which would have accompanied the plan had been found to preponderate, and Government had in consequence relinquished it. Another method of relief, had also been discussed, namely, that of advancing capital upon the security of British corn stored in warehouses. He thought it right to apprise the House, that in the Committee he did not vote upon this proposition, and that he originated another for advancing the sum upon Exchequer Bills, which was not adopted by the Committee. In deference to the opinion of the Committee, and to what he understood to be the general wish of the farmers, he had thought it fit to recommend this measure to the House. As there was a strong feeling among the farmers in favour of this plan, he had become anxious for its adoption, because they would otherwise have believed that it might have produced a greater share of relief than could in reality result from it. This would occupy 1,000,000 of capital. With respect to the state of Ireland, it was intended to propose to Parliament, that to enable the Lord Lieutenant to afford relief to the distressed districts, a vote of credit should be granted similar to that of 1817, to place funds at his Lordship's disposal for the relief of those objects who most urgently called for charity. To this purpose another million of capital would be devoted, to be advanced upon public works, so that great improvements would thereby be carried on, to the great benefit and advantage of the public. It must likewise be observed that this 2,000,000. would get into, and assist the general circulation of the country. He before submitted to the House that the Government had negotiated with the Bank for the advance of 4,000,000. upon Exchequer Bills, at the moderate interest of three per cent. He then stated that the object of the application of that 4,000,000. was to benefit the country in general, and not to confer local advantages. Thus the sum they had negotiated for with the Bank would be applied to the relief of the country as follows: 1,000,000. for assisting the markets by the storing of corn; 1,000,000. for the relief of the distressed districts in Ireland; and 2,000,000. for paying off those who dissented from the late arrangements agreed to by the House for reducing the Navy Five per Cent. The Noble Marquis having put the Committee in possession of the advances to be made, then stated the measures in contemplation with regard to the circulation of the country, and the consideration of what was necessary to be done with regard to notes under five pounds. They must see that they had now approached so near the expiration of the existing Acts, that Parliament must make up its mind as to what course should be definitively adopted; and either extend the period of their duration, or prepare for the necessary exertions to fill up the circulation by increasing the metallic currency. He was satisfied that it was both expedient and politic not now to withdraw the paper currency altogether from the circulation. He should therefore propose that the duration of the existing Act should be made coincident with that of the Bank Charter; namely, to the year 1832. The people showed that they preferred paper if they could have paper with security. It was intended to propose inserting in the Bill that private bankers should not be considered to fail in their credit so long as they could pay in Bank of England paper. It had been the anxious wish and endeavour of the Government, to facilitate banking operations; as they were so to affect the pecuniary transactions of the country. They had consequently thought proper to enter into a negotiation with the Bank of England, to obtain such a relaxation of its charter as would enable persons to form banking companies with more than six partners; so that they do not set up within the monopoly of the Banks in London and the districts surrounding it, but in what might be called the more provincial parts of the kingdom. The Bank of England was to engage to give up its monopoly beyond the distance of 65 miles from London, and any joint stock company would be allowed to assimilate itself to the Banks in Scotland, to be enabled to sue and be sued, and to partake of the nature, not of chartered, but of corporate bodies. As a return to the Bank, in order to induce it to give up its monopoly, it was proposed to extend its charter to a period not exceeding ten years beyond the time specified by the Act. The Noble Marquis then stated various financial regulations and propositions, and then offered such suggestions for the consideration of the Committee as appeared to grow out of the Report. The first question was, whether this was a seasonable time for bringing the subject under the consideration of Parliament. Upon this point even the Committee themselves had entertained very serious doubts, and had therefore not authorised their Chairman to propose any specific measure. He had balanced against each other, the many difficulties which overhung the subject, and he confessed he could not see when there was likely to be a more proper time for its discussion than the present, for it could now be discussed with temper. The ports were now shut against the admission of foreign corn; and corn, so far from being near to 80s. was as low as 37s. He fully admitted, however, that this was a favourable moment for a limited measure; and he believed that even during the present Session some understanding might be come to on the subject. He thought a Bill might be passed which would avert the impending calamity, as he admitted that the degree of distress could not be rated lower than that of calamity. It was true that at present the ports could not be opened unless the home price was at 80s.; but in case they should, by some means become open, and a glut should be occasioned by the importation of foreign corn, he thought there would be no difference of opinion, no, not even between him and the Hon. Member for Portarlington, as to the extent of ruin which would overtaken the agriculturists, not next year alone, but for five, eight, and ten years to come. Three, four, or five millions of quarters of cheap corn would find their way into the country, and would operate as a night-mare upon the agricultural interest; would bear it down most ruinously, and would cause the most gloomy view of things all over the country. It was true that if he were asked his opinion on the chances of the ports being open, he might be disposed to lay a bet against their opening this year, or even the next, and he would take small odds against their opening the year after. (Nothing but a species of death he was persuaded would cause the ports to open while the present

excluding price was continued. The present law was admitted to be generally defective, sometimes ruinous; it caused either monopoly, or unrestrained importation. On the question of duties, he should range those who agreed in principle on the question into two classes: one was for duty from 20s. to 40s. and the other for duty from 10s. to 20s. He (the Marquis) approved of the lower duty; but when asked what he called for a duty of from 20s. to 40s. they surely must suppose that there was no charge whatever but the duty upon foreign corn. If the corn were imported and carried to an immediate market, it could reach the market at a less price than 10s. or 12s. to the Importer. Taking however 10s. as the minimum of charge, and allowing for a year's warehousing on the average, he would ask, was it possible to propose a duty of 40s. a quarter? There was another delusion upon which he protested, and the exposure of which was, he thought, a serious duty. It had been confidently said by some that foreign corn could be delivered here for thirty-five shillings a quarter. (the Marquis) would submit a duty of 12s. with an additional 1s. for the first three months. A Right Hon. Friend of his, however, intended to propose a duty of 15s. without the reference to the temporary duty of 5s. He was perfectly willing to take either one or the other of these duties. He had authority upon which he spoke with confidence, for stating that the charge incurred by the Importer was not less than 12s. per quarter. This, with the proposed duty, would amount to 27s. to which 2s. were to be added, as proposed by the Committee. Suppose, however, that the duty and charge amounted to 27s. before the corn reached the English market, that the ports might be opened, if the English price was at 70s. The whole cost on the foreign corn could not be taken at less than 27s. besides the duty and charge, so that here would be nothing but a petition upon equal price, on the chance of profit upon the small difference between 70s. and the price at which the foreign grower could bring his corn into the market; a difference which could never be great. In ordinary years the duty would amount to an actual prohibition, until the home price was at 70s. or higher. On a former occasion, it had been found that 23s. duty operated as an exclusion of foreign corn. He, for his own part, should have no fears on account of the English grower, if the duty were to be fixed at less than 20s. His propositions he had to submit were in the shape of Resolutions. The first was to authorize the advance of one million on British corn now warehoused. The second was to authorize the grinding of foreign corn now warehoused in this country, with the view to its being afterwards exported, care being taken that it should not be consumed in the country. The third was to alter the existing corn laws, so far as related to the amount of the importation duty; substituting new duties for the old ones. The ports under the proposed alterations would be opened at 80s. would remain open at and above 70s. At the present moment, he understood, there was a very large mass of corn in warehouses, as much he believed as 900,000 quarters, of which between 6 and 700,000 were of wheat. When the ports should be opened, whole of this would come into the market without any duty whatever. The Noble Marquis concluded with proposing his first resolution.

Mr. WESTON thought that the proposal of the Noble Marquis the relief of agriculturists would be perfectly useless, though he did not deny that it might partially and temporarily raise the price of corn; ultimately, however, he was persuaded it would be the means of lowering the price. He objected to the advancing of public money to excite or encourage speculation. The object of the Noble Marquis was neither more nor less than to increase the circulating medium of the country.

Mr. RICANDO entered his solemn protest against the project for prolonging the Charter of the Governor and Company of the Bank, which would be an open violation of solemn engagements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to enter into any other contract with the Bank upon that question. The Noble Lord proposed the price 70s. because the agricultural interest was in extreme distress; whenever the price reached 70s. all fixed prices should be done away. The Noble Lord proposed no remedy in some cases. He wished to ask the Noble Lord what was to be done in this case? Suppose price of 80s. fell to 70s. what duty would the Crown impose in consequence of the fall—would it be greater or less?

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY, in answer to the Hon. Member said, the state of the market on the quarter day, would determine the scale of duties for the quarter. The fall of price from 80s. to 70s. would not alter the duty in that quarter.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked, was it reasonable to prolong the Charter for ten years for the mere consent not to issue small notes? He was afraid the plan would encourage a number of speculative Banks, who would decoy customers and drive a trade injurious to the country.

Mr. HUSKISSON maintained that it was a sound principle, as a remedy for an evil, that means should be afforded for hoarding grain years of plenty and profusion, and carrying it on to years of dearth. Without this, we should lie at the mercy of the variations of the seasons.—The Right Hon. Gent. then read several Resolutions, which appeared in substance to embody the Report of the previous Agricultural Committee.—They were laid on the table.

The Chairman reported progress.

## TUESDAY.

Petitions from the tanners and leather-cutters of Northumberland, Caermarthen, Bristol, Doncaster, and Edinburgh, the salesmen Leadenhall-market, Preston, and Liverpool, praying for a repeal of Leather Tax were presented.

Mr. JONES, on presenting the petition from Caermarthen, took occasion to ask if any alteration with respect to the principles of the law was in contemplation.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said there was no intention on the part of Government to alter the principle or change the provisions connected with the Bank Charter, signed by 3,500 persons, and from Glasgow and the Royal Burgh of Stirling, against admitting Roman Catholics to places of greater trust and power than those which they were present eligible to fill; and from the Synod of Perth and Stirling, against the admission of Catholic Peers into Parliament, were presented.

Mr. GRENFELL asked, if in the arrangement for the renewal of the Bank Charter, it was intended to renew a clause introduced for the first time in the year 1808. That the Bank should enjoy all the privileges, emoluments, and advantages which they were in possession of by virtue of any employment in behalf of the public; and, what was intended to continue the grant of 4,000l. a year to the Bank.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as we understood, said, that stipulations of the kind were in contemplation; but a saving clause merely would be introduced, continuing to the Bank the rights they were in possession of.

Mr. ELLICE asked—was it the intention of the British Government adopting the example of the United States, to recognize the independent Governments of South America?

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY said, with respect to the commercial relations of this country and South America, his Right Hon. Friend had a Bill before the House, which was to regulate the trade of this country with all parts of the world.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL presented a petition from the University of Oxford, against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE trembled for the effects of the Right Hon. Gentleman's eloquence upon this question. He was himself at the instance of the captivations of the Right Hon. Gentleman's power on the question of Parliamentary Reform, he had come down to the House prepared to vote for the motion of the Noble Lord; but the speech of the Right Hon. Gent. completely changed his opinion.

Mr. CANNING moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the 30th of Charles II. as excluded Catholic Peers from sitting in the other House of Parliament. The Right Hon. Gent. proposed a motion by endeavouring to remove some of the partial and prejudicial objections to a measure of the kind which he was about to propose. He would candidly say, that success in this motion would lead to success with the larger question, inasmuch as when part was gained a whole, such partial success detracted from the numerical difficulty that were to be conquered. The Right Hon. Gent. then made generally the arguments against granting further concessions, and regrets at those already made, from time to time during the reign of the late Monarch, and he supposed they were to be regretted by the statute of 1778 had passed which gave Catholics the right of holding property; the passing of the Act of 1791, which freed Catholics from so many vexatious disabilities; and also that of 1793, which so much, that, comparatively, they had but little to demand. An objection had been urged to which he was disposed to pay respect, had been stated to him that some of the Noble persons who would be affected by the present motion, if carried, entertained a certain inclination to the partial discussion of the Catholic Question. He should not have yielded to delicacy upon this point; because, he would take the liberty to say, that even from those Noble persons he should never allow approbation to influence his conduct. With respect to this particular measure, he had heard something about an intention to originating, in the House of Commons, a measure which

effect the rights and privileges of the House of Lords. If they found that the very Bill which he now called upon them to repeal originated in the Commons, what, in the name of common sense, could be objected to the measure upon this ground? Almost all the Penal Acts against Catholic Peers had originated in the Commons. There were multitudes of cases *in pari materia* in favour of his argument. He had only to mention the 5th of Elizabeth for disqualifying Catholics from sitting in the House of Commons, the Act for excluding Catholics from sitting in the House of Lords, which had their origin in this House. He wished to be judged in his object by the same tests as those who were advocates for Parliamentary Reform. His object was not to construct anew the House of Lords, but to bring it back to some former period; that period was the 30th Nov. 1678, the day on which the Royal assent was given to the 30th Charles II. Next he would say that the House of Lords, after his reform, would be restored to its ancient constitution. And, as to the extent of his wild and visionary scheme, the effect of it would be to give six English Peers seats in the House of Lords immediately, and possibly the same number of Irish Peers at some future period. The grounds upon which he asked this reform were safe, for he asked no innovations; the operation was limited, he broached no new experiments; and the effect, if not salutary, would be, at least, not dangerous. The Right Hon. Gent. then stated the outline of his plan; in doing which he took a review of all the penal statutes and their operative effect, from the 1st of Elizabeth to the time of Geo. I. for there was no penal law against Catholics after that reign. The relaxations which had been granted in the penal enactments anterior to the Restoration, had removed them all, except those inflicted by the 5th Eliz. which were confirmed by the 30th Charles II. There was, indeed, the 13th Eliz. also remaining, which prohibited all intercourse with the See of Rome, but that had fallen almost into disuse. All the penal acts passed since the Revolution had been repealed, excepting one of the 13th of Anne, with regard to the advowson of livings, and another for administering certain oaths to civil and military persons. The latter, indeed, he believed to be virtually removed by the Act of 1816. It was at this day no wonder that the reign of Charles II. was marked by rigour and severity to Roman Catholics. The King was secretly, though not openly, a believer in that creed—the Duke of York was avowedly so. A Protestant Parliament was naturally jealous of such a Sovereign, and naturally afraid of such a successor; and they therefore set themselves to work to defeat a design, which was but too manifest, of introducing the Roman Catholic religion, if not as the religion of the State, at least to use its Ministers as engines to deprive the people of their liberties, by dispensing with the forms of the Constitution.—The Right Hon. Gent. then read passages from the preamble of the act, and commented on their incongruity. Catholics were therein denied access to the King. An Act was subsequently passed, which originated in the House of Commons, for admitting Catholic Peers only into the Royal presence. This showed that there was a distinct privilege which they possessed, and that they were the inherent Counsellors of the Crown, and the removing it from them was an infringement upon their natural rights. He then alluded to the difference of the oaths necessary to be taken by Peers admitted to the presence of the King after the passing of the Act, and those by which alone they would be allowed to sit in Parliament. Good God! was there ever such nonsense heard of? A Peer might go to St. James's to pay his homage to his Sovereign, and be there a good and loyal subject, but the moment he turned his horses' heads towards the House of Parliament, it was necessary that he should go before a Magistrate, and take the Oaths of Supremacy, before he could be considered otherwise than a dangerous subject. Was it possible that our ancestors could have left such anomalies behind them without the existence of some particular and urgent causes. An anomaly had occurred lately: it was known that the King issued his writ summoning the Catholic Peers to attend the Coronation—the solemn renewal of a compact between the King and his people; that ceremony at which the Nobility, and all orders of the realm paid homage to their Sovereign; in this ceremony the Catholic Peers were present. Who, when the King returned thanks to his people for drinking his health, was chosen by his Sovereign for that purpose?—the Duke of Norfolk; and yet that Noble Peer was excluded from a seat in that House, to which his rank gave him a birth-right. Did it occur to the Ministers of Austria or France, or of any of the other Powers who attended that august ceremony, that the moment it was over these Noblemen should be stripped of their robes, and had no other duty to perform for their country, or their Sovereign, till the ensuing Coronation? Did it occur to any that the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and the other Catholic Peers were summoned only for the purposes of giving pomp and ornament to the pageantry, like wax candles and lustres; but as soon as it was over to be thrown by like lumber, till their services should be again wanted?—The Right Hon. Gent. then alluded to the Royal visit to Ireland, and the King's gracious favour to Lord Fingal, in investing him with a blue ribbon. He read a portion of the preamble of the Order of St. Patrick, and remarked upon what the feelings of his Lordship must have been after receiving the honour which his Sovereign had bestowed upon him. But when he returned to his home, what must be the first reflection that would embitter his sense of the Royal favour. It would be that of recollecting, that the labourer upon his domains possessed a privilege which was denied to him, namely, that of sending his representative to Parliament. He would not appeal from present to former times—from Shaftesbury to Burnet—from Oates to Elizabeth; but he would appeal from our ancestors to posterity—from unmerited punishment to late repentance—from the times of heat and party, to that time in which the cold-blooded justification of Hume could no longer be held. He assured the House he would not have brought it forward, if he was not in his conscience convinced that he was but doing justice to the Catholic Peers, and that restoring them to their rights was an act in the name of humanity, charity, and in the name of Heaven, just. He then moved for leave to bring in the Bill.—Mr. G. A. Ellis seconded the motion.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL opposed the motion. The Right Hon. Gent. contended that his Right Hon. Friend had offered no reason for exempting Catholic Peers from disabilities, which were proposed to be left upon all Catholics who might otherwise be eligible to sit in the House of Commons. With respect to the competency of that branch of the Legislature to originate a measure for the regulation of the other on the ground of precedent; the only precedent was the Act of Charles II. by which spiritual Roman Catholic Peers were excluded from the Upper House. He must protest against the admission of that Act as a precedent, because it originated in peculiar and extraordinary circumstances. He (Mr. Peel) considered that the Roman Catholic Peers and Commons were placed on the same footing exactly by that Act. It was only last Session that the whole question was under the consideration of the House. It was then sought to make a final arrangement to put an end to all division, and to unite all classes in amity and peace. The argument then was that the Roman Catholic Peers and Commons had but one claim, and that they were equally entitled to participation in the benefits of the Constitution. Though he differed with his Hon. Friend on the propriety of the House of Commons now originating a measure to regulate the Upper House, he was bound on bold constitutional principles to say that the House of Commons were equal to originate any legislative enactment. With respect to the Scotch Peers, his Hon. Friend had not informed them what provision he intended. Did he mean to extend to them the same privilege as to the Irish, or was he inclined to repeal the Act of Union, which disqualified all Scotch Roman Catholic Peers even from the power of nomination. A condition of the Act of Union was, that no person, being a Papist, could sit in the House of Legislation, or have a voice in deciding upon the affairs of the realm. His Right Hon. Friend had referred them to the particular period when these disabilities had commenced; and had attempted to attach to the act, imposing them, a temporary character. He had argued too, that in the reign of Elizabeth, the Catholics were exempt from them, and that they had been passed under the terror of a Popish plot. He (Mr. Peel) protested against this mode of treating a Legislative question. He would ask any man to look at the period of our history at which these measures were adopted; and whatever might be said about Oates's fabrications, it was clear to his mind that an infamous conspiracy had been formed to overturn the liberties of the country. At the time in question, the nation had, according to Blackstone, arrived at the height of theoretical perfection. Would the people have believed the tale of the plot, if there had not been previous circumstances of danger and of suspicion? For eight years preceding, King Charles had by every means within his reach been endeavouring to assist the Catholics. He exercised the odious dispensing power, professedly for the benefit of the Dissenters, but actually for that of the Catholics. The King himself was at that moment the degraded pensioner of Louis, the French King. By the letters of Coleman, Secretary to the then Duke of York, it appeared that there was a plan to give a blow to what was called the pestilential heresy then raging in the North of Europe. A secret treaty was then in existence between Charles and Louis XIV. In that treaty there was an article providing that the

King of England should become a Catholic, and be reconciled to the Pope; and that the French King in return should pay to Charles 200,000*l.* and should provide him with troops and money, in case his subjects should rebel against him for conforming to the Treaty. Here he was a King of England, bartering away the liberties of his subjects, and by the bye for a sum in amount about half what we now expended in a Caledonian Canal. It was unfounded to say that until the year 1678 there had been no cause of jealousy against the Catholic Peers. He had only to state in answer, that this very Treaty in question had been entered into under the advice and sanction of the Catholic Lords—Arlington, Clifford, and Arundell of Wardour. Another argument of his Right Hon. Friend appeared to be founded on the circumstance of several Catholic Peers having been summoned to attend the Coronation: but, surely, if a disposition had been shewn to evince a spirit of liberality on that occasion, he (Mr. Peel) thought his Right Hon. Friend would be the last to discourage such a spirit, by turning it into an argument on such a question as the present. To enable a person to vote for Representative Peers; to become a Representative Peer, and to take his seat in the House of Peers; and to elect to sit there) because he would not take certain oaths. He really must ask, would not this be as great an anomaly as that which he had been pointed out by his Right Hon. Friend. Would they not be could not therefore refuse them admission to the other! Having granted them the full exercise of an hereditary right as Peers, without any restrictions of that nature when demanding to discharge the functions of Representatives of the People—to be returned merely to sit in Parliament for the limited period of seven years! Would they not be charged, and justly charged, with making insidious distinctions? himself and his Right Hon. Friend. He would not move the previous question on the motion. He would meet it, as he had always done in the fairest and most open manner. By moving the previous question, he might obtain that the House should pass it by without making any decision. But he would pursue the principles he had ever avowed, as a decided opponent of measures of relief for the Roman Catholics, and content himself with offering his decided opposition to the measure.—Lord F. GOWER supported the motion.

LORD NUGENT contended that the restrictions on the Roman Catholics was an anomaly in the British Constitution, and stood unsupported by any one doctrine laid down by our greatest lawgivers. The claims of the Catholics were founded in clear matter of right, and could only be rejected upon some case of great danger being made out.

MR. WARRE and MR. R. MARTIN supported the motion. MR. PLUNKETT considered the present a distinct and reasonable proposition. It proposed to restore the Peers of Ireland to their hereditary honours and privileges; to render those who had by an Act of the Legislature been restored to be Counsellors and Advisers of the Crown, to be Counsellors and Advisers to the public. In the opposition which had been made to it, he did not find any argument addressed to the wisdom, the justice, or the safety of the measure. MR. WETHERALL opposed the motion, and MR. CANNING replied.—The House divided at one o'clock, and the numbers were—Ayes, 249—Noes, 244—Majority for Mr. Canning's motion, 5.

## WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from various parts, complaining of agricultural distress and of the duty on leather.

A bill for preventing the removal of the poor was read a first time; second reading on Monday the 13th instant.

SIR J. MACINTOSH asked whether His Majesty's Government had received any official information respecting the late atrocious expulsion of the Italian Emigrants from the state of Geneva and other parts of the Helvetic confederacy, in consequence of some menaces held out to those States, by the Alliance calling itself Holy.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY said, in reply, that he could give no answer, for until the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had mentioned the facts, he never heard even a suggestion of them.

The Hon. and Learned Member then put other questions—whether His Majesty's Government had yet recognized the independence of the Republics formerly composing South America? Or if they had not formally recognized them, whether there was not such an intercourse as to imply a recognition, and if they had not done either, whether they had any intention of doing so?

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY said, that as to the questions, he should reply in the negative. Hitherto the countries of South America had been treated as belligerents; and with all the respect due to belligerents, the blockade had been respected by this Government.—So far their rights were recognized. With regard to any commercial intercourse, the Hon. Member would do well to refer to a Bill now before the House, in which it would be seen that measures were taken to give it every facility.

SIR R. SHAW postponed his motion for repealing the Window Tax in Ireland till the 22d of May.

The House went into Committee on the plan for the Commutation on the half-pay and Naval and Military Pensions. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the plan. The other evening his Noble Friend had described the advantages of the measure, and pointed out the immediate annual saving to the country of nearly the sum of three millions. It was his wish to leave the entire regulations of the service as they at present stood. He would not interfere with the regulation for exchanging from half pay to full pay, or prescribe new modes of selling out. Under the charge of half pay and pensions was also included the whole superannuated naval and military allowance, and to this head extended the new measure which he was about to introduce. He proposed that the pensions and allowances now charged on the Consolidated Fund, which amounted to 4 or 500,000*l.* a year, should also come under the new regulation. These consisted principally of provisions made for the Royal Family and illustrious persons, to whom grants had been made by Parliament. He also proposed to exclude all pensions on the Civil List, and the Four and a Half per Cent. Fund. These were funds particularly annexed to the Crown, and any other arrangement with regard to them, would be of the nature of an encroachment on the Crown. The amount of the whole annuities proposed to be included in this arrangement, was about five millions of money per annum. The calculation was founded upon an annuity on lives, founded on the return of the casualties in a number of 15,000 lives, which number composed about one-quarter part of those to come under this arrangement, the actual number of whom exceed 60,000. It was clear that these would form a general class of decreasing annuities diminishing year by year. It was calculated, that at the end of forty-five years the amount would be diminished to 360,000*l.* The principle of the arrangement was, that instead of contracting for a quarterly payment; it was a contract for a term of years. The only consideration, on the other hand, for Parliament was, as to a sum being given as a fixed annuity, subject to no fluctuations, for a term of forty-five years. It was permanent, only subject to redemption. It might be a question for consideration how far the case might have been different, and in what respect; had this been considered as debt, and provided for by funding Exchequer Bills. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving his first resolution—"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the amount of Naval and Military Half-pay is about 5,000,000*l.* a year."

COL. DAVIES objected to the measure, because at the moment Ministers came down to the House to tell they were determined to preserve the Sinking Fund inviolate, they were making a covert attack on it.

MR. BRIGHT thought this measure would not be productive of the relief contemplated. If Ministers were determined to afford any substantial relief to the country, they would at once relieve it from the Salt and Leather Duties.

SIR J. NEWPORT maintained that this measure was in opposition to the principle of the Sinking Fund. He thought it would be more rational that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should be the contractors.

MR. J. MARTIN thought this proposition in violation of the principle of the Sinking Fund, coming from Ministers, was a monstrous departure from their own professions.

MR. H. GURNEY said the debt of 5,000,000*l.* in its own nature carried with it a Sinking Fund in the demise of the parties. Ministers pledged themselves to support an honest, fair Sinking Fund; but the present measure, if successful, would render it nominal and fallacious.

MR. T. WILSON deprecated any infringement on the Sinking Fund. One of the good effects of that fund was, that it enabled the country to meet any deficiency in the revenue without having recourse to new burdens.

MR. RICARDO contended that the plan was nothing more nor less than an invasion of the principle on which the Sinking Fund had been established.

MR. HUSSISSON was not prepared to contradict the assertion that a sum of 5,000,000*l.* payable to individuals, carried with it its own Sinking Fund; for besides mortality, there were other casualties tending to it. But he must deny that the plan was in any respect an invasion of the Sinking Fund.

Considerable discussion took place on the principle of the measure. The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY contended, that the present plan was any thing but an invasion of the Sinking Fund. That Fund now amounted to 5,000,000*l.* and the proposition only went to tie it up at compound interest, instead of simple interest as heretofore. Its operation on the debt of 800,000,000*l.* would not in the slightest degree be affected in its influence; on the contrary, it would be strengthened.

The Resolution was at length agreed to. The third and fourth Resolutions were carried without opposition. Upon the fifth, to empower the Treasury to contract with any Corporate body or others for carrying the plan into effect, MR. HUME moved an Amendment, giving the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the power to contract instead of the Treasury. After some conversation, MR. HUME did not insist on his amendment, and the Resolution was agreed to. The House then resumed.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, in which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the sum of 39,000*l.* British be granted to His Majesty to pay off the Irish Five per Cent. Holders, who had not taken Four per Cent. Stock. The sum was voted.

## THURSDAY.

MR. T. WILSON presented a petition from the Sugar Refiners of London against the West India Intercourse Bill.

MR. DENISON presented a petition from a Mr. Taylor, complaining of ruin by the alteration in the value of the currency. He was the proprietor of estates, on which he had invested the sum of 150,000*l.* after the alterations of the currency and the change of the times, he was compelled to mortgage them for 60,000*l.* He had bought his estate when the bank-note was worth but 1*l.* 4*s.* and when the guinea was publicly sold at 3*s.*—The petition was ordered to be printed.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from certain land-owners of Somerset, complaining of Agricultural Distress. The Hon. Bart. said, if he were to propose any plan for the relief of the agriculturists he should propose a protecting duty of not less than 40*s.* per quarter upon foreign produce to be imported. No less a duty would, in his opinion, afford any practical relief. He did not approve of the proposal to establish Chartered Country Banks.

MR. GRENELL perfectly coincided with the sentiments of the Hon. Baronet on the Chartered Banks. They were a species of monopoly, and therefore hateful in their nature. He had seen enough of the chartered Bank of England to deprive him of any taste for others of the same description being established in the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the conduct of Government with regard to the Bank.

MR. MANNING, in allusion to what had fallen from Mr. Grenfell, who, happening to present a petition in which the word 'Bank' occurred, gave vent to his spleen, said the conduct of the Hon. Member reminded him of a remarkable spaniel that he had seen. This animal would not eat his food until the whole alphabet was repeated in his hearing; but if the letter O were omitted in the recapitulation he would not eat. But the moment he heard that letter uttered up he started, and fell to devouring his meal. The petition was ordered to be printed.

The Marriage Amendment Bill was postponed till Wednesday.

LORD NORMANBY renewed his motion for an Address to the King, humbly requesting that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order the office of one of the Post-Masters General to be abolished, in order that the salary may be saved to the public. The Noble Lord, in the course of the observations which he made to induce the House to agree to his motion, noticed, that amongst the arguments used, the antiquity of the office was brought forward as one of the reasons for respecting it. When he looked at the Act of Queen Anne which related to this subject, the antiquity of the office appeared to him problematic. Another argument put forward was the increase of business in the Post Office. This might be a reason for increasing the number of clerks, but surely none for keeping up two Noblemen, who took no part in the increasing business. He implored the House to regard his motion as an innovation only in the light, in which the motion relative to the Lords of the Admiralty had been considered. Let it meet the same fate and he should be satisfied. It had been discovered that the system which defied innovation could just spare two Lords of the Admiralty. Might not a similar discovery be made by the same parties in the case of the Postmasters-General? The public opinion had been so strongly expressed on the subject, that he had no doubt of the ultimate success of his motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER trusted the House would not be biased in their decisions by any apprehensions of what they might conceive popular opinion to be, that they would not allow themselves to lean one way or the other, according as they should expect to acquire the most popularity. The merits of the question having been gone into before, he would not detain the House to explain the situation in which the question stood. The former motion had not been rejected solely on the ground that it was desirable the Crown should have at its command appointments to reward merit. The office was contended for on the ground that the Post-masters were jointly responsible and jointly engaged in conducting its administrations. Would it be nothing, he would ask, that a revenue of not less than 2,000,000*l.* should be placed under the control of a single individual? The question whether the management and control of the Post-Office, would be better vested in a Board, than in Post-Masters-General, had come before the Committee of 1797, and it was then decided that the former was not to be preferred. At any rate, it was certain, that the establishment of a Board in the place of the Post-Masters-General, was not to be preferred on the score of economy. The true question now was, whether it would be advisable to place the Post-Office under a Board of four or five persons of inferior rank, or whether it should continue as at present under the superintendence of two Noblemen, of high rank and great responsibility.

MR. BANKES agreed that it would not be advisable to exchange the Post-Masters for a Board, which would be more expensive, and which would not afford the public any additional advantage. If, however, he showed that a saving might be effected, and proved that there was no use in the joint authority of the Post-Masters, it would then become the House to consider, whether they ought not to pause before they concurred with the Right Hon. Gent. in opposing the motion of the Noble Lord. If the House did not wish to afford an additional argument for reform—if they wished to show that Parliament was adequate, in its present constitution, to the performance of its functions, and that it was disposed to sympathise with the people, he did not know an instance in which they had a better opportunity than by voting for the reduction of the office.

MR. HUSSISSON opposed the motion. He shewed the utility of dividing the duty of the Postmasters-General's office between two responsible individuals, but stated that measures had been taken, pursuant to the Address of that House at the close of the last Session, to investigate the affairs of the Post-Office, in common with the other departments of the Government. He thought to commit this inquiry to a Parliamentary inquiry, must be satisfactory to the House.

SIR J. SEBRIGHT, MR. H. BRIGAT, and MR. TREMAYNE supported the motion.

MR. H. SUMNER deprecated the course pursued on the other side in urging the abolition of offices, which were essentially necessary to the carrying on of the Government, at a period when the public mind was in such a state of agitation, and, therefore, he had invariably opposed it. However, he thought that such an alteration had taken place in the circumstances of the country, as might render it expedient to sanction the present motion.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY considered the office to be one which, both in a financial and political point of view, it was desirable to keep up. It was, however, for the House to decide on this with reference to the opinion of an individual. He shewed that the enquiries which had taken place in former years had led to results favourable to retaining two Postmasters-General. In 1817, the final decision of the Committee which then sat was, that this office was not one which ought to be regarded as a sinecure. He requested that they would look at the words of the Address to the Crown of last Session, to which his Hon. Friend ought certainly to owe some deference, as it was his own Address. It prayed—"That his Majesty would be most graciously pleased to direct a minute investigation into the mode of managing and collecting the several branches of the Revenue." The Treasury had done this, and Parliamentary Commissioners had been appointed to make the specified investigations. If their object was fairly to weigh whether one or two Postmasters-General were necessary, they would leave it to the Parliamentary Commissioners first to give them information upon that point.

MR. WILBERFORCE, SIR F. BLAKE, MR. MACDONALD, &c. supported the motion. The House divided: For the motion, 216—Against it, 201—Majority, 15.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must again request the indulgence of our correspondents till next week.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The past has been a week of considerable importance to those connected with the Money Market. Towards the early part of this period the public securities were depressed, and on Wednesday sellers were found as low as 78 to 78½ for the Account. The result, however, of the meeting of the Bank proprietors, together with a greater proportion of Money being brought into the Market, have had the effect of causing an important rise in the Funds of upwards of 1 per Cent. they closing on Thursday as high as 79½, and many bargains having been effected at that price. Since that day the fluctuation has been trivial, but considerable business has been done, and with less timidity than has been evinced for some time. This may be attributed to the protracted negotiations between the Ottoman and Russian Powers, which certainly give an appearance of a final amicable termination to the affair now pending between those governments. Consols for Money at the close this day were 78½, and for the Account 78½.

3 per Cent. Red.	78½	India Bonds	54 53 p
3 per Cent. Consols.	79 84 94 84	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	1 3 p
3 per Cent. ditto	88½	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	94½	Small	
5 per Cent. Navy	102½	Con. for Acc.	79½ 84 84
Long Annuities	194 13-16	Omnium	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

## FRENCH FUNDS, May 1.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar.	87-80	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan.	1585
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.		Ex. Lond. Imo. 25—3mo. 24-85	

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 67½.

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, MAY 5.

WE have received innumerable communications upon the subject of the Irish distress; and various plans are suggested for the immediate relief of those persons who are unhappily doomed to that most awful of all awful visitations—FAMINE.

Meetings have assembled at the City of London Tavern, which promise to do much good. The noble generosity of the British metropolis is notorious all over the world; and while foreign patriots, and distressed emigrants can call forth thousands from the purses of our wealthy merchants, there can be no apprehension that ample and speedy relief will be afforded to the Irish.

A society of Noblemen is formed, at the head of which is the MARQUIS OF CONYNHAM, for the relief and employment of the Irish poor. But this society does not appear to embrace the immediate means, or meet the urgent necessity of the case in a similar manner to those in the City.

The descriptions from some parts of Ireland are truly appalling; and we cannot do better than implore our numerous readers to consider to what a large sum a small sacrifice made in this cause individually, would amount collectively. To benevolent hearts we trust the appeal will not be in vain.

OFTEN as the walls of Parliament have been accustomed, in the last few years, to resound with the reiterated demands of the advocates of Catholic Emancipation, we had at least indulged a hope that the present Session would have been allowed to pass away without again agitating the public mind on a question which must necessarily call into action feelings of no little disquietude and alarm in a numerous portion of the Protestant part of the community.

With all our respect for the character and talents of the eloquent representative of the town of Liverpool, we cannot but lament that those talents have been recently directed, with so much power and effect, in obtaining the sanction of one branch of the Legislature to a measure, which, if carried into full effect, would unquestionably pave the way to a complete emancipation of the Catholics, and open a door which the prudence and foresight of our forefathers had so wisely closed, in order to keep political power out of the hands of men, who, in every age, and in every clime, have invariably used it to promote the interest and extend the sway of the Roman Hierarchy.

*Obita principis* is a wise and salutary maxim, as well in political as in physical economy. The mere admission of a few Catholic Peers to a vote in Parliament may appear but a slight and trivial concession; but this is only a preliminary step, and can be viewed in no other light than as one link in that anomalous chain which would soon extend itself to the whole Catholic body—admit them to the highest offices in the State, and place them on a footing of equality with the Protestant members of the community.

As to modes of faith and worship, they have long been emancipated from all restrictions. Every thing has already been conceded to them that sound policy on our part can safely grant, or the rights of conscience on theirs can reasonably require. And what would they have—what do they want more? They want secular power; they want political ascendancy; and will practice every artifice—strain every nerve to befool our understandings, and then force upon our necks the galling yoke of Popery.

This, indeed, is but an ill requital for the many indulgences and favours which have been from time to time conferred upon them; for the reign of our late most gracious Sovereign was one unbroken series of the most liberal concession, till duty and conscience interposed, and forbade him to compromise those principles that placed his family on the throne; forbade him to weaken those buttresses which uphold the main—the noblest pillar of the Reformed Church; to sacrifice the rights and endanger the security of all his faithful, loyal, and peaceable subjects, in order to gratify the ambition and still the unreasonable clamours of the dangerous and disaffected—of men who have availed themselves of every opportunity, from the days of the Revolution in 1688 to the present hour, of throwing their numbers and their power into the scale of the enemy; and have never for one moment lost sight of what in their eyes is considered, the hallowed object of rebuilding the Roman Catholic Supremacy on the ruins of the Protestant Church. We readily admit, that, as honest men, as sincere Catholics, they cannot do otherwise. Interest,

duty, conscience, unitedly operate in urging them to root out what they call the heretical, the damnable doctrines of the Reformation. But while they are so vigilant and active, ought we to slumber and to sleep? Have we no duties to perform?—no hallowed legacies to protect?—legacies bequeathed to us by the venerable Fathers of the English Church, and purchased with no less a sacrifice than the price of their own blood.

Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that no evil consequences would result to the rights of the Protestant Church, or to those of the House of Brunswick, by granting to the Catholics a full participation of political power, can we, as part of the Reformed Church—as those who can appreciate the extreme importance of the Protestant faith, in the delivery of man from the thralldom of sin—can we be instrumental in giving new nerves and sinews to a system, which, for the last twelve centuries, has been the nidus of the most cruel spiritual tyranny that ever disgraced a Church bearing the symbols of Christianity; locking up in an unknown tongue the rich treasure of God's holy word, that was bountifully bestowed for universal diffusion; fettering the freedom of the human intellect by the terrors of the Inquisition, and keeping a Being, formed in the image of God, tied and bound in the chains of ignorance and superstition? If facts did not testify to the contrary, it would scarcely be credible that any member of the Protestant Church, in the present enlightened age, could be so infatuated as to lend the influence of his name and talents to uphold a system so degrading to the dignity—so destructive to the best interests of man. If the Catholics will walk in darkness—if they will bow down in blind adoration to, and kiss the hand that intercepts the bright beams of Gospel light and liberty—if they will cling with superstitious veneration to the mummeries of idolatry—in the name of peace and charity, let them live unmolested; let not the finger of persecution touch the hem of their garment; let their property be protected—their persons held sacred by the law; but let us, at the same time, beware of fostering their errors, of giving wings to their pernicious tenets, of clothing their images with the garb of power, lest (in the prophetic words communicated to ST. JOHN, in the isle of Patmos), "He that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand should remove our candlestick out of his place," and the hallowed manes of the CRANMERS, the LATIMERS, the RIDLEYS, and all the MARTYRED WORTHIES of our Protestant Church should rise up and reproach us for our weakness and credulity.

If, then, we can discharge no higher duty, we will, at least, with the humble bird in the Capitol, sound the alarm—tell the dangers to which we are exposed from the clamorous demands of the unceasing claimants of Popery, and depict the principles on which they act;—principles from which we have once been rescued by the fortitude of our brave and pious progenitors, who counted not their lives dear in so sacred a cause.

Be it known, then, that the vassal legions of the Papal See are at least men of consistency. What they professed in the darkest ages, when the Roman Hierarchy was in the plenitude of its power, is still the idol of their worship—the Moloch to which they bow with the most submissive reverence. They still inflexibly adhere to the infallible tenets of what their unwearied advocate, DR. MILNER, styles "The Unchangeable Church"—a Church which declared, in the Council of Constance, that "No faith is to be kept with Heretics;" and further enjoined, in the 4th Lateran Council, (the Great Lateran Council, as the Romanists call it,) "The utter extirpation of Heretics, and the dethronement of Heretical Sovereigns;" and that "all engagements entered into with Heretics, though SANCTIONED BY OATH, are nullities in themselves."

Have these decrees (written, as they are, with a pen of iron dipped in blood)—have they ever been repealed—ever blotted out of the sanguinary code of the Vatican? Have these detestable tenets ever been abjured by the devotees of Popery? So far from that, the titular Archbishop of Dublin has publicly declared, in print, at so recent a period as the year 1793, that "the decrees of General Councils are of INFALLIBLE authority." If such, then, be the avowed—the accredited doctrines of Papists at this very day, where, we would ask, are those restrictions to be found, that can bind men acting under the influence of such nefarious principles? And who can be so blind as not to see that it is utterly impossible "for a man to be at once a good Papist and a good subject to a Protestant Sovereign?"

With such facts before our eyes, are there those in the bosom of the Established Church, who still presume to tell us that no evils can result, no dangers arise, from the admission of such men into places of high political power?—and that it would be prudent, and politic, and perfectly safe, to put them in possession of the fulcrum of authority, and leave them at full liberty to wield the lever of intrigue in the Councils of the State, on the Seats of Justice, at the Board of War? If such there be, at least our late good old King was not one of them. "Into their secret He would not come: unto their assembly He would not be united." He was too wise and faithful to be won by the councils of treachery or delusion; for it is well known that this trusty "Defender of our Faith"—this watchful guardian of those principles that placed his family on the Throne—would sooner have yielded his hoary head to the stroke of the executioner, than have suffered a breach to have been made in the walls of the Constitution, for the introduction of a HORSE, loaded with the treacherous and bigotted minions of Popery.

That manliness of character, that integrity of principle, which were so conspicuous in every act of his public life, but which appeared most prominently on one memorable occasion in the year 1807, will endear his name and his virtues to every faithful friend of our unrivalled Constitution in Church and State. He knew his duty, and in this, as in every other instance where the prerogatives of his Crown and the privileges of his people were at stake, he failed not to discharge it. Like the venerable oak on his native soil, he stood firm and unmoved: the branches, indeed, hoary with age, and bending with the fruits of piety and patriotism, were tossed in the tempest; but neither the open menaces of the many, nor the unguarded, not to say perfidious, counsels of the few who then formed his Cabinet, under the assumed and haughty appellation of "All the Talents," could shake his wise and manly purposes.

In the conduct of our present beloved and most gracious Sovereign, since the reins of Government have been placed in his hands, we have had a pledge in the choice of his servants, and other acts of his public life that he is guided by

the same views, and actuated with the same spirit that animated the bosom of his revered and estimable father; and we indulge a sanguine—an assured hope, that if an hour of similar trial to the one above alluded to should arrive, he will adopt the same bold, and fearless, and faithful line of conduct; for, (to use the language of one of his hereditary councillors) "If the Parliament will not do its duty, it is for the Sovereign to remember (be it asserted with deference and humility) that he is still not absolved from his engagements, but is bound by every tie to his family, his country, and his God, to maintain in spirit and in truth an engagement, which he holds the Throne."

But there is another point of view in which this momentous question may and ought to be considered. Let us look at the consequences, and take a prospective glance of what would be the inevitable result of Catholic Emancipation, which MR. CANNING's late measure in the House of Commons, respecting the Catholic Peers, is evidently the precursor. It must be obvious to the most common observer of the present state of things in this kingdom, that the Papists are by no means the only class of His Majesty's subjects, to whom the question at issue has a bearing. There are almost countless number of Sects and Denominations spread over the land, who labour under what they also deem religious privations and restrictive enactments, from which, if the claims of Popery be allowed, they also will demand emancipation and relief. And here it may be asked, could they, under such circumstances, with any shew of equity or fair dealing, be refused or could we be justified in withholding any longer from them a similar boon to that which the Catholics had received from our too credulous hands? It would be the height of injustice to do so;—it would be revolting to the best feelings of our nature, to refuse to them what would then be a most reasonable demand. Not a Churchman in the kingdom, high or low, who had a grain of probity or honour in his bosom could lift up his voice against it. We should beware, then, of advancing one step farther in the road of concession, compassed as it is with so many consequent dangers.

Already have we carried the system of toleration beyond the landmark of prudence, and we should do well to remember, that while advance is easy retreat is impossible. If a vessel in which our Church and State are embarked, have out-lived so many storms, should once lose the regulating power of that safety-valve, which the wise and cautious policy of our forefathers attached to its machinery, an explosion would soon take place and shiver it to atoms. Let it, then, ere it be too late, look well to the perilous—er, the inevitably-destructive consequences that must, of course, arise from our acceding to the Catholic Claims, for these cannot stop.

In common justice to the Dissenters, the Corporation Test Acts must be erased from our Statute Books, and the door of Parliament thrown open to receive them; in which should soon see a motley group of Catholics, Socinians, Independents, Methodists, Presbyterians, &c. &c. huddled together in promiscuous and discordant confusion, within its walls, sacred and accessible only to those who bend the knee with reverential feeling to the venerable formularies of the Established Church.

Holding, as the Commons House of Parliament does, the purse-strings of the nation, soon should we see that Church as now by law established and upheld, stripped of all its rights and privileges; the Crown shorn of its brightest ornaments, its firmest support, and that well-posed form of government that happy combination of all that is excellent in theory, useful in practice, and which has long been the glory of our own, and the envy and admiration of surrounding nations, for ever shattered into fragments that could never coalesce never unite in any compact form—never assimilate together in that identity of feeling which now regulates, in its untempered harmony, that vast machine which, in its magnificent operations, at once secures to ourselves the manifold blessings we enjoy, and extends to all around us the pervading and beneficial influence.

Soon should we verge with rapid steps into that Republic vortex, in which all those blessings would be engulfed. No longer would a trace be left of those distinctions in Church and State, which are recognised in the Word of God, and which the history of man, in all ages, will attest are best calculated to keep him under due and legitimate restraint, as well in his municipal as in his moral capacity, and which the world would soon become another Babel, and be plunged into that chaotic state, where no order would exist, no subordination be seen, no commanding authority at hand to controul his turbulent and wayward passions, let loose from all those civil and religious ties and obligations connected with that gradation of order and of rank, which God, in His wisdom and goodness, has so plainly marked out in His revealed will, as the safest, and indeed the only, system of order and governance suited to our fallen state; and at once conducive to our well-being here, and to our eternal happiness hereafter.

Here, then, it becomes an imperious and bounden duty the part of every friend to that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between the Church and State, the Throne, and the Throne, to make a firm and determined stand, and say with those of old—"Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari." The Dissenters know full well the pioneering efficacy of Catholic Emancipation, and how ancillary it would be to further their own ends and purposes. It would in fact open a door that would never again be shut, and prepare the way for the attainment of what they have long had in view.

For this, among many other weighty reasons, it should be the anxious endeavour of every true Churchman, lay or clerical, in Parliament or out of it, that the advocates of Popery may be foiled in their attempts; and that the voice of sober judgment of the higher branch of the Legislature may oppose another barrier to their reiterated claims, and duly in mind the words of a late venerable Speaker of the Lower House in his Address to the Throne at the Close of Session, in which these claims had been proposed and happily rejected:—"Adhering to those laws by which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Government of the country are made FUNDAMENTALLY PROTESTANT, we have not consented to allow that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction should be authorized to administer the Powers and Jurisdictions of this realm."

THE town has been amused this week by a duel between the DUKES OF BEDFORD and BUCKINGHAM. In the course of the affair itself there was a very pretty display of fine feeling and high honour. The parties fired together by signal the DUKE of BEDFORD in the air, the DUKES of BUCKINGHAM

at his antagonist. In the nature of things, such a measure could not continue; and the DUKE OF BEDFORD assured the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, "upon his honour," that he meant no personal offence to his Grace, nor to impute to him any bad or corrupt motive whatever."

Such an assurance ended the matter satisfactorily—but it leaves us in a maze—in a wilderness. We remember SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, in a letter, some time back, pointed out MR. CANNING's family, by name, as feeding on the public money; and we remember his declaring, subsequently, that he never meant any personal allusions to MR. CANNING.

But the DUKE OF BEDFORD's speech at the Bedfordshire County Meeting, whence arose this feud, is conceived in terms stronger and more pointed than even BURDETT's letter. Here we should see the thing in a wrong point of view, we will quote the paragraph in question, and leave it to our readers themselves to judge how far personal offence could have been intended, or how far bad or corrupt motives might have been attributed.

His Grace the DUKE OF BEDFORD, his harangue, proceeded thus:—

"He would now advert to another transaction, which he was almost ashamed to mention;—he alluded to a great borough-proprietor, now a Noble Duke, late a Noble Marquis, whose services, and the services of whose adherents, had been purchased by Government—had been purchased by conferring high offices on these adherents. It was an odious task to mention these circumstances! but he introduced them for the purpose of asking whether, if a Reform had been effected in Parliament, such transactions could possibly happen. The Noble Duke's family and connexions were of course sent back to their constituents when they accepted of place, because by the Act of Parliament, it was provided that when a Member of the House of Commons took an office under Government, he must return to his constituents, to know whether they would or would not re-elect him. But how were the individuals in question sent back?—They were not sent back to the people of England—they were not sent back to those who were free to choose or reject them;—No: they were sent back to the borough-proprietor—to their own patron—to the person who had engaged in the CORRUPT TRAFFIC, and who in fact, had made the bargain with Ministers."—(Cheers.)

Thus, on the hustings at Bedford, the Duke says—"they are sent back to the BOROUGH-PROPRIETOR—to their own patron—to the person who had engaged in the CORRUPT TRAFFIC, and who in fact, had made the bargain with Ministers;"—and on the ground, the same DUKE says, upon his honour, he meant no personal offence to this borough-proprietor, nor to impute to him any bad or corrupt motive whatever.

Leaving the process by which the operation has been performed, out of the question, this procedure of the mighty JOHNNY DUKE OF BEDFORD, is neither more nor less than—calling his own words;—unless, indeed, as we shrewdly suspect may be the case, his Grace made little or nothing of a speech on the occasion, and that what we read in the papers is purely the work of the reporters.

It is the fact, JOHNNY DUKE better confess it, for he may rely upon it, it is safer and handsomer to say nothing, than first to say, and then unsay.

THE little holy man, ST. WILBERFORCE, having exhibited sundry modifications of his religious creed during her late MAJESTY's career, and having made out, in opposition to his own written and printed book, certain cases of religious expediency, "exceeding comfortable" to his conscience, has now given us a proof of his notions of "political expediency;" and after wavering and wandering in his mind, as if to wind up the consistency of his public life—voted with LORD JOHN RUSSELL for REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

POOR MR. BROUGHAM! The reporters make quite a hash of him. They tell us that he went away from the House on Wednesday to eat, (the old story) and, as they make himself say, in reply to LORD LONDONDERRY, who just played with him a little, "That he had only been away two hours and a half!"

To those persons who calculate upon hearing a debate, and the infernal dullness of it, it might naturally occur that a good deal would be got over in two hours and a half. But BROUGHAM is made to "re-enter," after a lapse of that time, and feel quite surprised that the business has been going on, and that he is "battered;" whereupon he asks some questions, with a view to get a little light, and my LORD LONDONDERRY stirs him up with an observation about Members coming down there, after having eaten a good dinner, to mystify the debates.

But here the affair did not end, for the reporters go on to say, that MR. BROUGHAM, though he had been eating for two hours and a half, had left MR. RICARDO to take care of the debate, whose opinions were the same as his own.

To which MR. HUSKISSON rejoined, that the Honourable Member alluded to had stated his opinion to be, that he knew nothing about the matter.

MR. BROUGHAM, snubbed on all sides, observed, that he had got no answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

To which the reporters make said Chancellor of the Exchequer reply, that if the Honourable Member had been in his place in a proper time he would have heard his answer.

Now, this we do not call pretty treatment, and the reporters must be mistaken. To treat a patriot in that shameful way merely because he took two hours and a half to his dinner and wine in the middle of a debate!—We cannot credit such barbarity.

#### POTTER'S POUND—(No. 3.) FOR STRAY WHIGS AND WHIGGERS.

THERE is as little satisfaction to be derived from the exposure of the baseness and duplicity of bodies or parties of men, as from the details of roguery and profligacy among individuals; and had the new Whigs, baffled, defeated, exposed, and shamed in their unprincipled efforts in favour of the traitor O'Connor, retired from the field, and either avowed their errors or evinced remorse, I should never have dreamed of again dragging them forth to that fearful notoriety, which, for a time indeed, silenced, and reduced them to the lowest ebb of public contempt. But when availing themselves of the oblivion which time had thrown over the transaction, and trusting to the credulity of a new generation, they have again appeared upon the public stage, and repeated the drama with only the substitution of a new agent, as the principal puppet, it is a duty imperative upon those public writers who have only the public good at heart, to appeal to their past conduct, as a test of the principle by which they are influenced in their passing office.

It would be difficult to solve a problem which the new Whigs or Whig Radicals have recently exhibited in their measures, without some clue of this nature. Men of ordinary

capacities or comprehension can hardly be made to believe that any certain number of well-bred and well-dressed persons could have been induced to swear to their conviction, not only of the innocence of the late unfortunate QUEEN, respecting charges which her own witnesses appear to have established; and on that account were *AVOWEDLY* withdrawn from further examination by her own Counsel; but of her perfect purity of character, and freedom even from a taint of suspicion, when only a few years ago, THEY THEMSELVES tried, condemned, and found her guilty, of all but high treason, on the highest charge, and recommended measures of severe retribution for her misdemeanours. As little could the generation, which has grown up since the trial of O'CONNOR, be made to understand, that any circumstances could induce a body of men, holding the highest rank, and claiming their suffrages as persons of honour and legitimate influence over the moral and civil duties of society, to add, as a supplement to their declaration of the innocence of this Princess, a solemn vote for her DIVORCE from her Royal husband, when GUILT alone—and GUILT unquestionably proved, could be the legitimate basis of such an act!

It is on this ground then—and a higher one no political writer can assume—that I feel the necessity of tracing this polluted stream to its original source, and to shew (which nothing but the hard-earned experience of political profligacy can shew) that disappointed ambition contains in itself all the elements of those bad passions, which under the more simple forms of revenge, hatred and jealousy among individuals, lead to the oblivion of all principle, and involve men in excesses at which, under other circumstances, they would shudder, and revolt.

The wonder of the novice will therefore cease, when he finds, not only that such men have acted—I will not say upon principle, but by compact and confederacy—in a similar manner, in corresponding junctures; but that the same persons have actually repeated the same parts, and after failing—with all the odium which accompanies the defeat of desperate conduct—twenty years ago, have had the effrontery again to risk their half-redeemed characters in the forlorn hope of being successful, before a new audience!

Among those who have thus doubled their own characters, stands conspicuous, the head of all the RUSSELLS, at that period only their presumptive toils honours.

His Grace is reported to have made his friends merry with the recital "how he lost his Milanese courier, in the boudoir of a PRINCESS OF WALES;" and the happy turn of mind which so rare an occurrence as a laugh with him induced, no doubt operated upon his judgment, in pronouncing the purity and innocence of her Royal Highness. The same facility of temper perhaps influenced the opinion of his Grace in the character of LORD JOHN RUSSELL, who believed, upon oath, that "MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR was a sound, rational, and constitutional patriot; and that he never had occasion to discover ("with all his Lordship's powers of perspicuity) that he would favour an invasion of the French."

MR. O'CONNOR (remark this, ye uninitiated!) having furnished himself with a REEL UNIFORM, for the purpose of appearing in proper costume before the august Representatives of the French Republic, his Lordship, upon the plea of foreign manners, (of which we have since heard so much) took upon him to swear that it was a common practice for gentlemen going abroad to travel in a military dress, and adds, "I did so myself, (indeed!) it is a convenient practice." Very convenient, it must be confessed, especially when it shews the RANK and the SERVICE in which a man is engaged.

LORD THANET also swore, after his Lordship had avowed a partnership in the common stock of political principles with the Gentleman at the Bar, "that he always wore regiments abroad, although he was never in the army." It is in this manner, that the men attend the female Levees—that domestics are treated *en famille*, even to any lady's chambers, because foreign manners warrant it—because they are "convenient customs," as my LORD JOHN RUSSELL affirms.

MR. GRATTAN, (an Irishman) gave a more cautious opinion. LORD STUFFOLK's judgment of O'CONNOR formed on board an Irish packet, was so favourable, that he introduced him to the DUKE OF NORFOLK, BISHOP WATSON, and SERJEANT ADAIR—(alas! where was DR. PARR?)—And LORD O'CONNOR's opinion—is not worth transcribing.

Upon the whole, this mass of Whig evidence to the "unsunned" purity of the immaculate patriot went to prove, that he was no traitor, but a new Whig; and that in lauding the virtues and patriotism of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, the party "called the Opposition" were by a side wind simply eulogising their own principles. The result, as we have already seen, was the acquittal of this "persecuted individual" and the EXECUTION of poor O'QUIGLEY, who had made no friends among the Whigs to attest his purity and patriotism, but was a mere tool and instrument in the hands of the arch artificer of treason and insurrection, over whom the ægis of British patriotism was thrown by the united phalanx of British Whigs.

As these patriotic persons were so anxious to avow the identity of their political principles with those of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, they cannot but feel satisfaction in having particular traits pointed out to the public attention, which go so very strongly to corroborate their own testimony. I shall waive all those more glaring correspondences which their affectionate attachment to the character, and their exulting congratulations on the victorious career of BUONAPARTE, whilst he was waging war against this country, bespeak in his unquestionable terms; neither need I revert to the various ramifications of sedition under the direct terms of REFORM, or the more refined mode of insinuating away all those principles, which, by being stigmatised as prejudices, leave the throne and the altar open and defenceless to the first desperate assault that may be made upon them. These are all as self-evident as the most staunch of the sworn band at Maidstone could desire; but there are minor features, not perhaps so obvious or obtrusive, which sworn witnesses also have displayed to us, and which cannot fail to bring certain recollections to mind, which leaves us at a loss to decide whether the country is most indebted to the Whigs or the Radicals for late improvements in political tactics. The following extract is upon the evidence afforded by O'CONNOR's friends and colleagues, (after the game was up), before the Lords' Secret Committee:—

"One of the most uniform measures of MR. O'CONNOR, and his associates, was, a SUBSCRIPTION FOR SUCH PERSONS AS WERE CONDEMNED BY GOVERNMENT—THREATS AND INTIMIDATIONS were employed against WITNESSES and JURYMEN, as a means to prevent their associates from being brought to justice!"

What think you of this MASTER BROUGHAM! Thou wert

too young to swear at Maidstone—but it is never too late to improve!

I have already observed that poor O'QUIGLEY, the scape goat, was not exactly in the position in which the new Whigs deemed it politic to identify themselves with him, (although a very simple form of syllogism might effect it for them); but he was by no means left to his own resources. How far my LORD ERSKINE might feel it to be his duty to prepare him, I cannot take upon me to say, but that he had Whig Counsellors would be clear, if the fact were not otherwise notorious. He was instructed to affirm, that the FORM OF TRIAL was objectionable! but he is induced to waive that—"for such," says he, "is MY CONVICTION OF MY OWN INNOCENCE, and so satisfied am I that I am not guilty of treason against my King or country, that I readily waive all those objections, and therefore plead to the indictment NOT GUILTY."

Could a new Whig say more, or any thing more characteristic of a new Whig defence?—Had the trial of this unhappy traitor occurred at a period as enlightened as the present, could ANY JUDGES have been found to condemn a man who was SO STRONGLY convinced, and SO BOLDLY CHALLENGED INQUIRY TO THE FACT—OF HIS OWN INNOCENCE!!

We have just received a letter from Corfu, dated the latter end of March, of which the following is an extract:—

"Nothing can be more vexatious to those who live in distant Colonies than to read in the English newspapers violent misrepresentations in respect to themselves, and in regard to the Government under which they are serving. It is, however, very satisfactory to see that the defence of the Government established in the Ionian Islands, seems to have been undertaken by you. The Radicals have fixed on these islands as a spot pregnant with events, which, by distorting, will enable them to carry on the great contest now prevailing in every country, between the have-nothings and the have-somethings."

In the Ionian Islands the said Radicals were introduced by the business of Parga, on which they raised a cry, with as little real foundation as that now sent forth about the oppression of the Ionians.

It has been a very galling thing personally to COUNT CAPO D'ISTRIA, that these islands did not fall to Russia; for, he had got up a very pretty plan to keep them as a sort of patrimonial estate for himself and his family—who had, indeed, pretty well established themselves as the monopolizers of all the Revenue. The islands, however, fell to England, and the able person sent here as His Majesty's Commissioner, immediately set about creating a real British interest, and, in which, in spite of every thing which may be said to the contrary, he has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation; and if by destroying for ever all possibility of a few nobles preying upon the people, he has made some enemies to the British Administration amongst that class here, he has a grand and useful counterpoise in the support of many of the nobles—and the most cordial affection and good will of the whole of the people: for all you hear of plots, and ill will on their part, is nothing but the effect of what the few defeated nobles above alluded to, have been able to produce by the assistance of a few desperate vagabonds, to be found in every country.

But the chief engine at work is the Press, which has been seized in a remarkable degree by twenty or thirty individuals stationed all over Europe, and well paid to do the business of COUNT CAPO D'ISTRIA, in vilifying every thing that passes here—and at the same time to publish other matters which he thinks necessary for the furthering the general affairs of the Russian Government.

In London, in particular, there are three emissaries of this sort—at the head of which is HUGO FOSCOLO, a Zantiot by birth;—and the other two are also both Zantiot.

It is from these people that every misrepresentation proceeds. Their instructions are simply these:—Never to produce an article not bottomed on some fact, but to distort that fact just as much as they please. Of this I will give you an instance, by quoting to you an article out of the MORNING CHRONICLE, some where about the 17th January, viz:—

"The gross ignorance and stupidity which have been displayed by our authorities in these islands (the Ionian Islands) are, indeed, hardly credible. Would it be believed that in the 19th Century, any European Government could think of depriving individuals of the profits of all commercial speculations when exceeding 15 per Cent. on paying to the trader that sum, and consequently subjecting every man's affairs to its inspection, &c. &c.?"

And what do you think this is in truth? It is nothing but a regulation in these States, in force I believe in every country in the world, and certainly in England, for the protection of the Government in the collection of "ad valorem" duties. And only enforced when perfect proof is obtained of a complete attempt to defraud Government by means of forged or fraudulent invoices. In which case the regulation (an act of the Ionian Legislature) permits the collector of the Customs to take the article at the value set upon it by the importer himself with 15 per Cent. advance upon the said value.

This regulation is, of course, merely with a view to prevent any such attempts. It has not quite had that effect here, but it has served to confine such attempts within decent bounds, and at all events there is no instance of the regulation ever being enforced in these States.

I could give you instances without end of similar distortion of facts, but I have not now time. But the other day I saw in an English Paper, that, in consequence of the attempt at disarming, we were all besieged at Corfu by the indignant inhabitants, and, indeed, our throats cut. Whereas the fact is, they gave up their arms to half-a-dozen lines of a Proclamation with the greatest cheerfulness. This is an extract of their address to the Lord High Commissioner upon the occasion, viz:—

"Your commands have reached us, and they shall be obeyed, for the inhabitants of this island will ever obey your Excellency; and it would make them unhappy if you could entertain for one moment a doubt of their fidelity and devotion; for we have ever felt the beneficial influence of your paternal care and benevolence. By you we have been preserved from the most cruel misery; and when you left us for a time, you deputed a counterpart of yourself to imitate and to practice your virtues. We have found the garrison under your command the most moderate and the best disciplined soldiers that we ever yet experienced. Under the British Government our churches have been repaired, and justice done to our claims. You have relieved us from the apprehension of scarcity, which formerly proved a source of much trouble; and we now beg to avail ourselves of this occasion to express a sentiment which is general in our districts, suburbs, and villages—the sincere satisfaction at your much-longed-for return to this Island."

(Signed by all the Primates and Inspectors of Towns and Districts in the Island of Corfu.)

And to shew you how the present differs from the former state of the government of the Ionian Islands, you will find enclosed a Malta Gazette, in which is printed the speech of the Lord High Commissioner to the Legislative Assembly on the opening of the present Session of the Ionian Parliament. From which, better than from any documents you can pick up generally, what has been done here, and the situation in which we now stand. You will see the state of the revenue: when Sir Thomas Maitland arrived here in 1816, the amount of cash in the Treasury was two old copper coins. The revenues were farmed, and all the farmers reported that the Government was in debt to them.

You are aware that the Ionian Government pays every single expense attendant on the Ionian Islands to Great Britain, except the pay of the regiments; the Staff they do pay. Thus, the way to consider the question of expenditure is, whether, if Great Britain had not the protection of these islands on its hands, would it not be necessary to keep up the same number of troops in the Mediterranean?

I saw, the other day, that we had 6 or 7 thousand troops in these islands, and they gave the numbers of the regiments, which were correct; but if they had been all complete, they would not have made six thousand men altogether in the Mediterranean. The fact is, we have about 3,500 men in the seven islands, and 1,500 in Malta.

But they are quite sufficient, for: we enjoy perfect tranquillity, though surrounded with the Greek fleet of about sixty sail, in a state of perfect insubordination, who commit all sorts of excesses; and, in fact, the other day violated our Santa Law most grossly in the island of Santa Maura, and carried off the flocks of the natives."

As we have been long since favoured with the speech of SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, from Malta direct, it is, of course, unnecessary to do more than return our correspondent thanks for having forwarded a copy of it.



## HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY.

Several petitions were presented from Norfolk, complaining of Agricultural Distress.

On the motion of the EARL OF ROSEBERRY, it was ordered that the House do on Thursday next resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges relative to certain resolutions on the subject of voting for Scotch Representative Peers.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

SIR R. SHAW postponed his motion for the repeal of the Window Tax in Ireland to the 23d inst.

A petition was presented from a person named Schroder, complaining that the Court of Chancery would not allow him to file a bill, unless it was signed by Counsel. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented from the Burghs of Perth, &c. against the Bills before the House for reforming the Scotch Burghs.

The Report of the Committee on Agricultural Distress was postponed till Monday.

The Report of the Committee on the new plan for providing for the charge occasioned by Naval and Military Promotions was then brought up.

On the sixth Resolution, which went to authorise the Commissioners of the Treasury to treat or contract with corporate or other bodies for the sums required.

Mr. HUME expressed his surprise that Ministers had brought forward a plan for inventing their own system, and defeating their object with respect to the Sinking Fund. He thought many difficulties would be found in the way of their present plan, more than could be got over. He was satisfied that but few contractors could be found who would be able to advance large sums of money for 16 years in succession, without receiving any thing in return. He suggested that it would be a better plan for relieving the country from taxes to the amount of 2,200,000, to take that amount at once from the Sinking Fund. He moved to amend the Resolution accordingly.

Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Brougham, &c. supported the Amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, the existing fund of 5,000,000, was applied to the extinction of 800,000,000, of debt. If they took away 2,000,000, of that Sinking Fund, they would destroy the operation of that amount upon the National Debt. But if they took 2,000,000, by this plan, from the dead expence, it would have nothing to do with the interest upon the National Debt, because it was a new kind of debt, and which would expire at the termination of a certain number of years, whether the contract was made or not. Now the measure of his Noble Friend would provide for the reduction of 12,000,000, at the expiration of thirty years; and upon every succeeding ten years it would give an excess of saving over his of 1,500,000. The effect would be to place at the disposal of Parliament 1,800,000, of taxes, to be remitted either this session or in the beginning of next.

The House divided. For the original Resolution, 135—For the Amendment, 56—Majority, 79.

Mr. CANNING brought in a Bill for removing the disqualifications affecting Catholic Peers; read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

The Warrant of Attorney Bill went through a Committee: To be reported on Friday next.

The second reading of the Warehousing Bill was postponed till Monday, and the Coal Trade Bill to Friday se'night.

The Malt Duties Repeal Bill was passed.

On the motion of Mr. GRENFELL, the correspondence between Government and the Bank respecting the renewal of the Charter, was ordered to be laid before the House.

## THEATRES.

WE have this week to record the first appearance of a daughter of MRS. GLOVER, (the actress) in the character of JULIET, at Drury Lane Theatre.

The young lady is, in figure, *petite*, but very pretty in the face, and acquitted herself as well, we should think, as her mother, who has been her instructor, could have expected.

We think the young lady has been brought forward too early in life; there are few characters, except JULIET, which would justify the absence of the higher qualifications for the art, and, as Miss GLOVER, whatever her success may be, cannot expect, even upon the Drury Lane system, to play JULIET more than forty times in the season, we have no idea in what other character she will have any chance of following up her success.

MR. ELLISTON played MERCUTIO; and MR. KEAN ACTED ROMEO!!! We are not surprised that MR. COATES has relinquished this part.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Your correspondent, "a Deacon of the Church of England," has addressed a letter to you because "the Catholic question is so soon to be brought forward," in which there are some errors both of fact and reasoning, which I trust you will allow me to correct, in accordance with the character you have acquired for frankness and candour.

Although the Deacon asserts that "the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church," are corrupt, he does not enter into the proof; and as I entirely agree with him in this opinion, I proceed to address myself directly to the points on which I differ from him.

He addresses himself to two classes of persons: first, to those who deny the necessity of any religious establishment; and secondly, to those who, acknowledging the advantages of an establishment, contend that this may as well be Roman Catholic in Ireland as Presbyterian in Scotland. I do, Sir, acknowledge the advantages of an establishment, but not that it could *well* be Roman Catholic. I admit the propriety of an alliance between Church and State, and the propriety of considering the particular constitution of the Church with which the alliance is to be formed. Thus much to narrow the subject of dispute between us.

Now, Sir, few, if any of the advocates of the Catholic Question desire the subversion of the Established Church in Ireland, and the substitution of a Roman Catholic establishment. I should oppose strenuously any such intention. Not because I think its ecclesiastical constitution incompatible with that of our Civil Government; on the contrary, an Episcopal Church is, for reasons extremely obvious, more adapted to form an alliance with a Monarchy than a Presbyterian Church is—the Constitution of which is essentially Republican. But the real question is, not as to the propriety of an alliance between a Catholic Church and a Protestant Government, but of a toleration of the former by the latter. What does the Deacon think of the Established Church of Canada, which is Catholic, and of which George the Fourth is much more the head than he is of the Scotch Kirk in the estimation of its members? When he says "the King is head of the Kirk of Scotland," he appears to assume this from the fact that the King appoints a Commissioner to the General Assembly, to witness that nothing take place contrary to the interests of the Crown, without the Government having information of it; not, observe, to preside over, or to take a part in its deliberations. The moderator has only a temporary precedence coeval with his active duties—he is *primos inter pares*.

The Deacon, considering the Pope as head of the Roman Church, supposes the case of a war, in which his Holiness should be our enemy. Numerous instances in our history shew, that the Roman Catholics (even before the Reformation) had established a wide distinction between the Church and the Court of Rome—a distinction which the great Lord Chancellor Somers regarded as very important, and is deserving the serious consideration of the Deacon. I need not advert to the various occasions on which they defended the liberties and interests of their country against the attempts of the Pope. As to a Catholic appearing in arms against his country: from an apprehension of excommunication by the Church of Rome, I beg to refer the Deacon to an anecdote (related, I think, by Lord Clarendon) of a Priest of Padua who, during the contest between the Republic of Venice and the Court of Rome, being asked whether he would be excommunicated for obedience to the Senate, or hanged for obedience to the Pope, declared he had rather be excommunicated for thirty years than hanged for a quarter of an hour.

I differ entirely from the Deacon respecting the necessity of any test laws to protect the Established Church, for reasons which induce me to think that they do not afford any protection. But as this affects all the Protestant Dissenters, and was not the object of my letter, I shall not enter upon the inquiry.—I am, Sir, your very constant reader,

J. B.

## SERVANTS' WAGES.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—The example lately set by a gentleman in the country, possessed of a large fortune, and having a numerous establishment of servants, is such as, in these times of distress, particularly amongst the servants, is such as ought to be followed. The gentleman alluded to, had landed interest, ought to be followed. The gentleman alluded to, had his whole establishment summoned before him, when he told them that as his tenants could not afford to pay him more than about one half of their rents, he should expect all his servants to serve him at half of their wages, and gave them the option of remaining in his service upon the terms offered, or to leave him in one month. They were prudent enough to accept of his terms, except two, who must, by this time, be very sorry for having quitted their situations, as there are now thousands of servants out of employ, who would be happy to get into respectable families upon any terms. It is a fact, that a very decent young man, of excellent character, who had been accustomed to have from 20 to 25 guineas wages, for some years, applied to a gentleman the other day, for a situation, as under butler, and upon being asked what wages he expected to have, was prudent enough to say that he should be happy to get into a comfortable situation, upon the terms of having his livery, and whatever allowance his intended master should think proper to make him, towards keeping himself decent in linen, and other necessaries, which was fixed at 10l. a-year. As to linen, and other necessaries, they live in general much better than upper servants and butlers, they live in general much better than their masters, having no cares upon their minds about providing for themselves, and having *unusual wages* far exceeding the *annual stipends* of most of the Curates in the kingdom, many of whom have two, and in some places three churches to serve, have house-rent to pay, and large families to support.

If those gentlemen, who have large establishments, would curtail their upper servants in point of wages and good living, they would be better able to give existence and employment to the immense number of servants, who are now out of place, and in a miserable state. S.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 30.—Baron Pasquier departs for Italy on a mission. A private letter states, that on the 21st, the day of Baron Lutzw's arrival at Vienna, the Austrian Cabinet received from St. Petersburg despatches so important that they were instantly laid before the Emperor; that couriers were instantly sent off by Prince Metternich to London, Paris, and Berlin, and that it was all over with the Ottomans—that is, that hostilities had commenced.

It is not true, as stated in some of the journals yesterday, that three couriers from Vienna arrived in the space of 24 hours. There is as little truth in the assertion that M. de Lutzw had arrived at Vienna, or left Constantinople.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the statement, that several attempts had been made to assassinate the King of Spain at Aranjuez.

A letter from Frankfort, dated the 26th inst. positively announces the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at Minsk, on the 15th; and adds, that all advices from the north are of a warlike tenor.

A letter from Lemberg, dated the 16th, states that the Russian army has passed the Pruth at several points.—*Journal de Paris*.

A courier arrived yesterday evening from Madrid, who, it is said, is bearer of important despatches.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 3d inst. contains the following passage:—"We are, and shall remain, in continual fear until the great interests now in question be finally concluded. If war take place, which has been considered more particularly inevitable during the last three days, we shall be in a most perilous position. Numerous European families have recently embarked."—*Gazette de France*.

It is announced that M. the Duke Decazes is on the point of departing for Denmark, and M. the Baron Pasquier for Italy, the latter *en mission*.

A German-Gazette states, that some French Gendarmes disguised proceeded to a village in Alsace, on the banks of the Rhine, to arrest some individuals implicated in the conspiracy of Belfort, amongst whom is mentioned the son of General Berton. Their searches were unsuccessful.

In opposition to the accounts from Zante of the 5th ult. in the Frankfort Papers, stating the Greeks to have been defeated in the late naval actions with the Turks, letters of the 6th ult. from Santa Maura are quoted, which again assert that they were the victors.

HANOVER, APRIL 23.—This being the day on which His Majesty's birth-day is kept, has been observed with every demonstration of joy. His Royal Highness the Governor-General was pleased to receive, at his Palace, the congratulations of a numerous and brilliant Court. This evening there will be an assembly, ball, and supper, at Herrenhausen. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge took up their residence at the summer palace, Monbrillant, last Saturday.

VIENNA, APRIL 19.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. de Tatischeff had his audience of leave, and departed in consequence of letters from Constantinople.—People are sure that all is amicably arranged with the Porte. They write from Bessarabia that the Russian flotilla stationed in the Danube, has left Ismael and gone to Reni, the confluence of the Pruth and Danube. Russian pontoons, conveyed by land, have reached various points of the Pruth.

MADRID, APRIL 18.—Nothing is talked of in this capital, but the approaching rupture between France and Spain. It is affirmed that a communication on this subject will be made to the Cortes to-morrow. Several Notes have been delivered to the French Ambassador respecting the Sanitary Cordon, which the French Government so impudently persists in keeping on the frontiers.—It is said that Riego, whose popularity in Madrid daily declines, and whose reputation appears the more absurd the closer it is scrutinized, has asked permission to proceed to Andalusia, that classic land of insurrection.

IRUN, APRIL 12.—When General Berton reached this coast, a report was spread that he had immediately embarked for England. Doubtless, he may desire to have it believed so; but we can affirm, that he is still in this neighbourhood.

An article from Corinth, dated Feb. 7, confirms the previous accounts that that city had been declared by law the residence of the Provisional Government of Greece. The national Congress originally held at Argos, had transferred its seat to Epidaurus, where it promulgated, on the 12th of January, the Provisional Constitution of Greece. On the 27th of the same month, it also published an Act of National Independence, and of the installation of the Provisional Government.

## IRELAND.

The Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield arrived in the Packet which reached Howth on Monday afternoon. Sir B. Bloomfield left the Castle for the Phoenix Park, on a visit to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, who we are happy to state has almost entirely recovered from his late indisposition. His Excellency is in treaty for Newtown Mount-Kennedy House, 17 miles from Dublin, the residence of Mr. Gun, for the ensuing summer. Sea-air and sea-bathing are prescribed as essential to his Excellency's perfect restoration to health.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

GALWAY.—The aspect of our town at present must alarm every thinking man. Potatoes, the only support of our miserable lower orders, exceed in price any thing the reader can well conceive, and when purchased by the half-starved room-keeper, at the exorbitant demand of seven-pence per stone, instead of imparting relief or comfort, convey to his frame a constitution a train of diseases violent and infectious. While we are giving this picture of the state of things, there are, at this moment, in our unfurnished Fever Hospital, 12 or 13 cases of a most malignant nature, not typhus, we hear, but of a description bordering on the putrid. The reader will, no doubt, shudder at this assertion.—(*Connaught Paper*.)

It appears that a request has been forwarded from the county of Clare to Government for aid. There is no doubt that it will be promptly and cheerfully complied with. Indeed the gentlemen of Clare are exerting themselves with becoming energy on the occasion. We have heard, and with great pleasure, that a meeting of the citizens of Dublin is to be convened for the purpose of taking the state of the south-west of Ireland into consideration. We are sure it will be numerously attended. But, in the mean time, we would suggest that a few vessels should be freighted with oatmeal and potatoes from Dublin, for Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Galway, and Mayo; or let some be freighted in Wexford or Waterford. If Government are not empowered by an Act of Parliament to purchase up the provisions, we are sure it might be done on their own responsibility, and if an Order in Council were issued, they would obtain a bill of indemnity, with the thanks and gratitude of the whole empire.—(*Dublin Paper of Tuesday*.)

TRALEE, APRIL 26.—We understand a memorial has been forwarded by the Magistrates at the present General Sessions to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency would be pleased to direct that prompt measures should be taken, by encouraging the importation of potatoes into this part of the country, as may avert a

famine in the ensuing summer, and afford a sufficiency of seed for the next year. It is supposed that not more than one-fourth of the usual quantity of ground has been sown in this county; and the scarcity of potatoes having obliged the poor landholders to sow what was necessary for seed. The large quantity of oats in the county has as yet prevented actual starvation amongst the peasantry in general. The scarcity of hay has produced a great mortality amongst cattle: we have heard of one gentleman who has lost 32 cows in short time. We regret to state that fever cases are very numerous in this town at present.

CASLEBAR, APRIL 25.—The Committee for managing the relief of the poor of this town have come to a resolution to distribute bread, for a month at least, which they are to purchase and to sell at one halfpenny per lb. We are glad to hear that a subscription has been made to the Lord Lieutenant by the Rev. Secretary, on behalf of the poor of this town.

LIMERICK, APRIL 26.—Our hearts bleed within us at the aspect before us of a scarcity. Potatoes are at present almost a famine price; 6d. a stone, in our present distressed and impoverished state; is equal to 1s. 6d. a few years since. It is a well-known fact, that the neighbouring counties are in a most deplorable state, far more than our own.

APRIL 29.—It has been intimated to us that the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce are disposed to give 1000l. towards a fund for the relief of the poor of this city, provided a similar sum contributed by the public for the same purpose. Prompt and efficient means must be immediately taken to procure a suitable supply for the people, or the consequences may be calamitous.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Wednesday His Majesty received a visit from the Duchess of Cambridge, also from the Princess Augusta and Princess Sophia.

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the King on Sunday. Tuesday His Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Liverpool, Marquis of Londonderry, and Earl Bathurst.

We are concerned to state, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York is confined by a severe sprained ankle and a slight attack of gout. The answer to inquiries, we are happy to say, is that his Royal Highness is better. On Thursday his Royal Highness attended the King, and transacted military business with His Majesty for a considerable time.

On Tuesday night Mr. Ellis, the King's Messenger, left for dispatches for St. Petersburg.

On Thursday night Mr. Ains, the King's Messenger, left for dispatches for Munich. On the same morning a messenger was in London from Vienna, with dispatches for Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador from the Emperor of Austria to our Court. The messenger also brought dispatches from Mr. Gordon, and d'Affaires at Vienna.

The Prince of Denmark is on his way to pay a visit to this country with his Princess, and a numerous retinue. One of the Royal proceeds to Calais in a few days, for the purpose of conveying the Royal Highness and suite to Dover.

Sir George Naylor, Clarenceux King at Arms, has been promoted to the rank of Knight of the Bath, and is now in the room of Sir J. Heard, deceased. Mr. Bignall, Norroy King at Arms, was promoted to the office of Naylor's vacant office of Clarenceux.

A small Naval Promotion took place on His Majesty's birthday. viz. Commanders promoted to the rank of Post-Captain—A. W. and N. Duff.—Lieutenants to be Commanders—J. J. Ouseley, and Hotham.—Midshipmen to be Lieutenants—H. Anson, C. Cotton, and G. F. Stow, son of the late Capt. Stow, died recently in the West Indies.

It is now proposed to erect an additional grand bridge over the Liffey, at Dublin, opposite the gate of the Park, in commemoration of His Majesty's first visit to Ireland.

DUEL BETWEEN THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND THE DUC DE BEDFORD.—We are authorised to state, that a meeting took place morning between the Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham, arranged by Lord Lyndoch and Sir W. W. Wynn, in consequence of a dispute between the former at the Bedfordshire County Meeting. Both fired together, at the distance of twelve paces, on a word given without effect, when the Duke of Buckingham observing the Duke of Bedford fired into the air, advanced to his Grace, and marking, that for that reason the thing could go no further. "My Lord Duke, you are the last man I wish to quarrel with; you must be aware that a public man's life is not worth preserving unless with honour." Upon which the Duke of Bedford said, "Upon his honour, that he meant no personal offence to the Duke of Buckingham, nor to impute to him any bad or corrupt motive ever." The parties then shook hands, and the whole business terminated most satisfactorily.—*Courier, Thursday*.

The amount of gold coined from the 13th June, 1818, to the December, 1821, is 10,473,249l. 1s. 6d. The amount of silver from the 21st May, 1818, to the 31st Dec. 1821, is 2,719,920l.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. John Innes, of the ship Prince Regent, took of the Court previous to departing for Madras and Bengal.

On Monday the dispatches for China by the ship Marquis of B were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Post that ship. The East India Company's outward-bound ship *Ben-shire* was in lat. 17 south, 304 west on the 7th of Feb. The mentioned Company's ships arrived at Calcutta as follows:—Princess Charlotte of Wales, 1st; Albion, 3d; Florentia, 6th; and Barrosa, 16th; and Kingston, 22d of November.

On Friday a Meeting of the Victuallers of the Metropolis met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures proposed to be adopted for making their an open one, and to adopt proceedings to obviate the intention of a Bill introduced by the Hon. Member for Reading, as well as to support a Bill to be introduced by the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet in Parliament. It was agreed to appoint a Committee to watch the progress of the Bill, the preparation of a Petition, and the obtaining signatures to it.

THE BANK.—On Thursday morning a very crowded meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held at the Bank, when the Chairman informed the meeting that a communication had been made by the Directors from Government on the subject of the extension of the Charter. In consequence of this communication, the Court of Directors had come to the resolution of acceding to the proposition of Government, provided it met with the concurrence of the Court Proprietors.—Mr. Shaw proposed a Resolution to the effect, that the Court "approved" of the terms on which the Charter of the Bank was to be renewed, and that the Directors should be instructed to carry the proposed arrangement into execution, in case it obtained sanction of Parliament; and also that they be empowered to ask known to Parliament their opinions upon the subject.—Mr. R. Jones considered the measure fraught with danger; but no man more anxious than he was to meet the views of Government in relieving the distresses of the country; and if the Resolution was—the Court of Proprietors "consented to," and not approved, the terms on which the Charter would be renewed, he should give it his support, for he considered it rather a measure to be submitted to than desired. The Resolution was then altered, and, in its amended state, carried unanimously.—In the course of the discussion a statement was made some importance by the Chairman, in answer to some observations which had fallen from Mr. Young, namely, that although the Bank had the power it was not their intention to issue one pound notes. The Court then adjourned.

RELIEF OF THE COUNTRY.—The following is the nature of the propositions laid before the Commons, on Monday night, by the Marquis of Londonderry:—1. One million to be advanced on British corn warehouses, when the average price shall be below 68s.—2. The owners of foreign corn in warehouses to be permitted to grind it for exportation.—3. The ports to be opened when the home price shall be 80s. and continue open until it be below 70s.—4. While the price shall be between 70s. and 80s. a duty of 12s. and an additional 6s. the first three months.—5. One million to be placed at the disposal of the Irish Government, for the relief of that country, by the promotion of public works, &c.—6. To reduce the present burden of the Pension List (now 5,000,000l.) by granting an annuity of about 2,000,000l. for 45 years, to contractors, who would advance the sum now required beyond the average of the whole period, with a view to benefit towards by the decrease.—7. The period for allowing country banks to issue small notes to be extended till 1833.—8. To permit country banks, 65 miles distant from London, to form joint stock companies as in Scotland, in consideration of which, the Bank of England have its charter extended for ten years beyond 1833, when the present charter expires.—9. Upwards of 2,000,000l. being the estimated present saving by the Pension List plan, taxes to be remitted to the amount of 1,800,000l.

Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and even imitated the Original Proprietor's Name, therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Vendor.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, may be certain of having the genuine Russia Oil, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, and it will be forwarded immediately by coach.



## LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday arrived yesterday. The advices from Vienna speak with increasing confidence of the preservation of peace. The Austrian Funds were rising.

PARIS, MAY 1.—The next Session of the Chamber of Deputies will open on the 4th of June.

Letters from Vienna, of the 22d ult. do not say a word of the arrival of M. de Lutzw. The Austrian Funds were on the rise.—Almost all the Paris Journals have announced the return, at Vienna, of M. de Lutzw, the Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople. This statement is absolutely false, and appears to have been invented for the purpose of producing a decline in the Funds.—Count Marcellus, Member of the Chamber of Deputies left Paris for London yesterday.

A letter from Aincourt, department of Seine-et-Oise, dated the 27th of April, states, that that department had been greatly disturbed, and universal alarm had been excited by incendiaries. On the night preceding a large farm, belonging to M. Barbe-Marbois, had fallen a prey to the flames.

VIENNA, APRIL 20.—M. de Tatischeff set out last night. He is to return in four or six weeks.—The *Austrian Observer* contradicts an article which stated that M. de Tatischeff was about to leave Vienna, bearing with him a treaty with Austria, by which Russia was authorised to enter upon the military occupation of Turkey, in order to restore order to the Empire.

NUREMBERG, APRIL 24.—The last news from Epirus confirm the accounts of the defection of the Albanians (from the Turks), and the disagreeable position in which Chourschid Pacha is placed thereby. He has had to sustain several affairs with the Albanians and Suliots, with much loss, and has much more to fear from several Greek corps advancing upon him from the Morea, to join the Albanians for the destruction of the Turks.

On the 9th of February, President Boyer published a Proclamation to the people of Hayti, which begins thus—"The national flag waves in every part of our Island. In this land of liberty, slaves no longer exist, and we now form only one family, the members of which are united by a community of wishes and of interests."

His Majesty received visits from the Duke of York, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia.

On Friday the Earl of Liverpool had an audience of the King. Yesterday Mr. Bros communicated to the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, a letter received by the Governor of the Bank of England, signed by Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting to see them at the Treasury Chambers, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next, to meet such persons as are in the habit of contracting for Loans, in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on 3d of May.

The King's birth-day was celebrated throughout the kingdom last week with every demonstration of loyalty and respect, but our limits will not admit of the particular description of joy which each town exhibited.

THE ARMY.—On Friday morning, a strong detachment of the Royal Foot Artillery, with a considerable quantity of baggage, under the command of Colonel Cuppage, marched from Woolwich to the Tower of London, where it is intended that they shall remain to do duty until further orders. Three officers and 40 men of the 13th Light Dragoons, now at the Maidstone cavalry depot, will leave that place for Madras on the 10th inst. They will embark at Gravesend on board the East India Company's ship *Astell*. About 130 men of the 11th Light Dragoons will also leave that depot on the 30th inst. for Bengal.—Major D'Alton's Royal Veteran Company, lately formed from the invalids at Fort Pitt, will march for the Isle of Man, where it is to be permanently stationed.

The plan adopted by Miles and Edwards of selling their new Stock of the best London Chintz Furnitures, Damasks, Moreens, &c. at a reduction of one-third from the prices demanded by other houses for their old fashioned patterns, having met with such distinguished support, they beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, they are determined to continue the same system; and in addition to their immense assortment, they have just received from the Printing Grounds several hundred pieces of the most superb designs. Families furnishing are respectfully requested to compare the patterns and prices of their Town Prints with those of any establishment in the trade, to be convinced of the extraordinary diminution in the prices.—New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Manover-square, and not connected with any other House.

Cheap and fashionable Millinery and Dress Making.—Mrs. Châllice, No. 94, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she has ready for inspection a pleasing variety of new Articles in the above lines, such as Ladies' Caps, Capes, Habit Shirts, Plouces, Dresses of all sorts, both in the English, French, and Italian style. Ladies who wish to unite economy and novelty, will find this establishment well worth their notice; and, whether for taste or cheapness, she confidently solicits a comparison with any House in London. Ladies going abroad, Country Milliners, or Merchants, supplied to any extent on the shortest notice.—N.B. A first-rate Dress-maker, also an Improver and an Apprentice wanted.

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WANTS A SITUATION as a GAMEKEEPER, a Single Man, 30 years of age, strong and robust, native of Yorkshire, who has the management of his business thoroughly, a good shot, and who can give satisfactory character from his present employer, and from several gentlemen by whom he is well known.—Apply to C. T. Post-office, Wiltshire, or Durham.

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2. .... 500 ..... 1,000  
10. .... 200 ..... 2,000  
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36. .... 30 ..... 1,000  
100. .... 12 ..... 1,200  
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7,000 Tickets.

Tickets and Shares are on Sale at their Old Established Office, 30, St. 11, Holborn, and 38, Haymarket.—The Last Lottery that contained £20,000 Money, J. and J. S. shared and sold them both, viz.—No. 15, 2, No. 3, 636, £20,000.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to grant his Royal Patent for England, Ireland, and Scotland, to SALMON, O.P.L. for further improvements in instruments for the relief of Hemia. The instruments consist of eleven different kinds, some of which can be used at night, without the least inconvenience. The Patentees have the honour to inform the Public, that from the simplicity of the construction of the instruments, all classes of society can be accommodated, the price being TEN SHILLINGS TO FORTY. They possess utility, cheapness, lightness, and durability, will answer for right or left side, requiring no understanding, or other galling bandage.—Hospitals, Infirmarys, Dispensaries, Parishes, and the Poor, supplied at a considerable reduction from the price; also a liberal allowance to Professional Gentlemen, Merchants, and Druggists, and the Trade.

N.B. Persons residing in the country are requested to send the circumference of the body in inches, one inch below the hip.—Manufactory, 29, St. Depot, 86, Cornhill. Letters to be addressed to the Strand.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, May 3.

There has been a good supply of Wheat this week, and the price exceedingly heavy: we consider it from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, than on Monday. Barley also, of which there has been a large arrival, meets a dull sale, the demand for malting having ceased, and we quote it full 1s. per quarter lower. The supply of being considerable, the sales this morning are exceedingly heavy, a decline of about 1s. per quarter. In Beans and Peas there is alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board ship, as usual.

Russ Red Wheat (new)	32s. 4d.	Maple	32s. 4d.
Fine	45s. 50s.	White ditto	32s. 4d.
Old	50s. 54s.	Boilers	32s. 4d.
Russ White (new)	34s. 40s.	Small Beans	32s. 4d.
Fine	52s. 56s.	Old	32s. 4d.
Superfine	56s. 59s.	Tic & Beans (new)	32s. 4d.
Old	60s. 64s.	Feed Oats	32s. 4d.
Rye	20s. 24s.	Poland ditto	32s. 4d.
Barley	15s. 18s.	Fine	32s. 4d.
Fine	22. 23s.	Poland ditto	32s. 4d.
Superfine	37s. 42s.	Potatoes ditto	32s. 4d.
Malt	44s. 48s.	Fine	32s. 4d.
Fine	44s. 48s.		
Hoz Pease	20s. 22s.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as reported weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 4th of May, calculated as follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.  
Wheat, 44s. 7d.—Barley, 17s. 11d.—Oats, 16s. 3d.—Rye, 16s. 7d.—Beans, 21s. 11d.

STOCKS.  
Bank Stock ..... 238  
3 per Cent. Reduced ..... 77 1/2  
3 per Cent. Consols ..... 78 1/2  
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols ..... 88 1/2  
Consols for Account ..... 78 1/2  
4 per Cent. Consols ..... 95 1/2  
5 per Cent. Navy ..... 102 1/2  
Bank Long Annuities ..... 19 1/2  
India Bonds ..... 56 p  
Exchequer Bills, 2d ..... 5 p  
Ditto, 24d. .... 4 p  
Omnium ..... —

MARRIED.

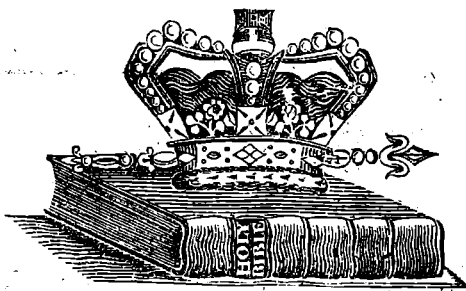
On the 2d inst. at Bath, Major General Sir William Inglis, K.C.B. to Major-General, eldest daughter of Major-General Raymond.  
On Wednesday last, at Liverpool, Mr. James Emley, (of the firm of Brothers, London,) to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of the late James W. Esq. of Knotty Ash House, West Derby.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 28th ult. much regretted by her family and friends, 83d year of her age, Sarah, the wife of Mr. John Peal, Orsel, Essex.  
On the 27th ult. in the 74th year of her age, Elizabeth, widow of C. Bourchier, Esq. late of Hadley, Middlesex.

On Saturday evening, after a long and severe illness, aged 77, Mary, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, at his house in Hertford-street, London.  
On Monday, aged 92, Sir Isaac Heard, former Principal King of Arms of the College.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, No. 11 JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, and only Communications to the Editor (not paid) are received.



"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE"

No. 74.

SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1822.

Price 7d.

**TO THE MUSICAL WORLD.**—No. 71, Dean-street, Soho.—**T. PRESTON**, Music Publisher, and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments (late of 97, Strand), has the honour to announce to the Amateurs, Professors, and Dealers in Music, that his **ENTIRE STOCK** has been **REMOVED** from the Strand and Exeter Change, to very extensive Premises, situated as above, where the Concert will in future be conducted, and where he solicits that all communications may now be addressed.—March 18, 1822.

**FLUTE MUSIC**, published by Preston, at his Wholesale Warehouse, 71, Dean-street, Soho.

**NICHOLSON'S FLUTE PRECEPTOR.**—Mr. NICHOLSON, whose talents as a Flute Performer are so well known, has given the Musical World a PRECEPTOR for playing the GERMAN FLUTE, in a style so perfectly simple and easy, that the Pupil may be able to attain the art of playing the Flute in its improved and superior style of embellishments and where the beauties and capabilities of the Flute are developed, in a series of rules and instructions, for the management of tone, articulation, double tongue, lag, gliding, vibration, and other graces, calculated to afford great facility to the pupil's practice, and founded entirely on a new system. To which are added, a series of original, easy, progressive Lessons, for one or two Flutes (ad libitum), together with a complete Set of Preludes, Cadences, &c. composed by the Author. In two Books, price 7s. 6d. each.

**MOZART'S PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**—By Preston, at his Wholesale Warehouse, 71, Dean-street, Soho.

**THE BEAUTIES OF MOZART**; containing the most admired productions of this great Master, viz.:—Sonatas with and without Accompaniment, Concertos and Airs, with Variations, in Six Numbers, price 8s. and 10s. 6d. each, or the whole in one volume, 2l. 12s. 6d. Where also may be had, **MOZART'S WORKS** complete for the Piano Forte, including Sonatas, Airs, Quartets, Duets, Fantasia, &c. printed in 20 books, at 8s. 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. each, or the whole complete, in 5 vols. price 8l. 8s.

**MOZART'S SELECTION** of 20 elegant admired Foreign and English Airs, arranged, with Variations by the Author, for the Piano Forte, price 2s. or the whole in 1 vol. price 1l. 11s. 6d.

N.B. The Works of the Classic Authors are kept ready in elegant bindings, for private use or exportation.

## NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

**ROSSINI'S favourite Airs in Il Turco in Italia**, arranged by **Labouret**, Book 1, 2, 3, each 5s.—Duet in Il Barbiere di Siviglia, by ditto, Book 1, 2, 3, each 5s.—Addio Teresa, an Air, with Variations, by ditto, 2s. 6d.—We're a Noddin, with Variations, by ditto, 3s.—The Carnival of Venice, by Kullmark, 2s. 6d. and a Divertimento by ditto, in which are introduced the Airs of "Charlie is my darling," and "We're a Noddin." Published by Chappell and Co. 50, New Bond-street.

**CHARLIE IS MY DARLING, AND THEY'RE A NODDIN**, is a Duet for the Piano-forte, by J. F. BURROWS. Also the same Airs single; Hibernian Airs, No. 1 and 2; Scottish Ronds; No. 1 to 8; Caledonian Airs, No. 1 to 12; The Blackbird Rondo, &c. &c. by the same Author. Also a new Edition of the Piano-forte Primer with Exercises.—Chappell and Co. 50, Bond-street, and Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

**"OH, STRANGER, LEND THY GENTLE BARQUE,"** a Legendary Ballad for One, Two, or Three Voices, composed and originally inscribed to the Countess of Listowel. By SIR J. STEVENSON. Price 2s.—The sweet fancy and poetic elegance which characterize the music of Sir John were never more pleasingly displayed than in the present composition. Its simplicity will recommend it to the lovers of melody, and its graceful arrangement will ensure it a good reception with the scientific.

**"THE CORSAIR'S EVENING SONG,"** for Three or Four Voices, the Melody by Rossini, the Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, by J. A. Wade, Esq. Price 2s. 6d.—The arrangement of this deservedly popular Air is so contrived that the Melody may be taken without the under parts, and so executed as an agreeable and interesting Song.

**FAREWELL BRIGHT ILLUSIONS**, an admired Ballad, sung by Mr. Leoni Lee, at the New Haymarket Theatre, with distinguished applause. The Music composed by C. Ferrier. Price 2s.—London: Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street: where may be obtained the latest and most approved Works of Moore, Stevenson, Bishop, Emdin, Bochs, Kullmark, Perry, Kullmark, Rios, Hart, Labouret, Kions, &c. &c. &c.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside.

**FOR THE PIANO FORTE.**  
ADAMS'.....Introduction and Variations on "Le Portrait,".....3s.  
DEBESS'.....Twelve Exercises.....6s.  
ELEGANT'S.....Six Nocturns, Op. 23.....1s. 6d.  
KALLBENKERS'S.....Pastorale Rondo, Op. 59.....3s. 6d.  
LATOUS'.....Polacca, from Il Tancrède, being the 12th Number of Operatic Airs.....2s.  
RIBS'.....Sixth Fantasia and Variations, a la mode, on a favourite Air from Zauberflote.....4s.  
STEIBELT'S.....New Variations on "Nel cor piu,".....4s.  
WHIPPLE'S.....New Set of Quadrilles, dedicated to Lady Arundel.....4s.

**FOR THE FLUTE.**  
BARK'S.....Twelve Italian Airs, as Duets for Two Flutes.....5s.  
GABRIELIS'S.....Three Trios for Three Flutes, Op. 55.....7s. 6d.  
NICHOLSON'S.....Fantasies for the Flute and Piano Forte, Nos. 1 to 5, each 4s.  
Do.....Le Bouquet, for Two Flutes, No. 13 and 14.....each 3s.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TREATISES, and other BOOKS.**  
**MR. W. P. MUSGRAVE** respectfully announces that he will submit to SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst. and two following Days, (at Mr. Stanley's spacious Room, No. 21, Old Bond-street) a very valuable and extensive LIBRARY of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC; consisting of the works of Corelli, Purcell, Croft, Greene, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, and all other eminent Composers; with Graun's Te Deum, in score; Marcellus's Psalms, Garth's edition; Bach's celebrated Cantata of Aurora, &c. in score, the only copy extant; and the sacred Numbers of Warren's Glees; as a curious and unique Collection of Italian Operas, in full score, of all the most celebrated masters, procured by a Nobleman on the Continent at great expense; likewise a remarkably fine toned Table Organ, by Avery, with long octaves; a Square Piano, with additional keys, by Kirkman; a fine Tenor, by Banks, Sen.; 2 Violins; a Chronometer; fine Engravings, by Woollett and other; scarce Treatises; set original and scarce editions of Italian Operas, with an English translation, set by music by Handel, Tonnelli, &c. &c. and a few Books. To be viewed two days preceding the sale. Catalogues, price one shilling, may be obtained at the Room; the Royal Harmonic Institution; Messrs. Birchall and Co. and Messrs. Chappell and Co. New Bond-street; Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and of Mr. W. P. Musgrave, auctioneer, No. 5, Broad-street.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published,

**LYRICAL SPECIMENS OF EMINENT GERMAN and FRENCH COMPOSERS**, adapted to English Poetry, written and selected by L. S. Costello, the Music collected, and the Accompaniments arranged for the Piano Forte from the Scores, by John Beale, handsomely printed in quarto, price 10s.—Joy Rose Hill's Dryad, a Pastoral Duet, for two Sopranos, composed by ditto, price 2s. 6d.—My Native Vale, an Alpine Air, arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by ditto, price 1s. Hee that loves a Rosie Cheek, Sonnet, by Thomas Carey, (1640) adapted to the old and favourite English Melody, "Light o' Love," harmonized for three voices, by ditto, price 2s.—Lo Scherzetto, Rondo for the Piano Forte, composed by ditto, price 2s. 6d.—London: Published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyl Rooms, Regent-street.

**NEW MUSIC, FOR THE PIANO FORTE.**

**CAPRICCIO**, containing favourite Airs from Mozart's Operas of Le Nozze di Figaro and Il Don Giovanni, Op. 64, price 4s.—Che faro senza Esultare, Air by Gluck, as a Rondo, price 3s.—Both composed by J. B. Cramer. The favourite Airs of "We're a noddin," and "Logie o' Buchan," with Variations, composed by Ferd. Ries, each 3s.—Polonaise Brilliant, price 4s.—The Carnival of Venice, as a Rondo, price 3s.—Both composed by Moschles.—La Bella Blondina Divertimento, in which is introduced "Eh bene ti lascio," from Mozart's Opera of "Il Seraglio," composed by T. A. Rawlings, price 3s. 6d.

**FOR THE HARP.**

"Be a casa Madonna," Duet in the Opera of Le Nozze di Figaro, arranged as a Rondo, with Flute and Harp, by N. C. Bochs, price 4s.—Cease your fanning, with Variations, composed by Ditto, price 4s.—"We're a noddin," arranged as a Rondo, by F. C. Meyer, price 4s.—Will you come to the Bower, with Variations, composed by Gustavus Holst, price 3s.

**VOCAL ITALIAN**

"Tutto mi ride intorno," the popular Duet in the new Opera of Pietro L'Ermita, price 2s.—"Dal tuo stello," the celebrated Prayer in the same Opera, price 2s.—Both composed by Rossini, and arranged by T. Grotto.—Cielo ti sia sopra ispirata, the favourite Quartet in the Opera of Il Bagnone, Dolabech, composed by Rossini, price 2s. 6d.—London: Published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyl Rooms, Regent-street.

**MR. BEGREZ** has the honour to announce, that his CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, the 20th of May, at the splendid Residence of Mrs. Hughes, in South Audley-street.—Principal Performers: Meadames Camporese, Rouzi de Begnis, Caradori, and Salmon; Signors Curioni, Torri, Sapio, De Begnis, Placchi, Angiliani, Ambrogetti, and Zucchi; Messrs. Bochs, Pozzi, Kellwetter, and Moscheles, &c. &c.—Applications for Tickets, One Guinea each, to be made to Mr. Begrez, 14, Oxendon-street, Haymarket. The Subscription limited. To begin at half past nine precisely.

## NEW ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.

**MR. W. KNYVETT** most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place, at the above Rooms, on Thursday, May 23, 1822. Principal Vocal Performers—Mad. Camporese, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, and Miss Travis; Mr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. J. B. Sale, Mr. Terrall, Mr. Hawes, Master Smith, and Mr. Bellamy. Leader of the Band—Mr. F. Cramer. Conductor—Mr. Grotto.—Principal Instrumental Performers—Messrs. R. Lindley, Dragonetti, R. Ashley, Ireland, Griesbach, William, Mackintosh, the Pezrides, Harper, Marfotti, and Jenkinson.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; to be had of Mr. W. Knyvett, 21, Edgeware-road; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at Messrs. Birchall and Co.'s, New Bond-street; and Mr. Betts, Royal Exchange.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**—MR. KNIGHT and MR. COOPER most respectfully announce to the Nobility, their Friends, and the Public, that their BENEFIT is appointed for WEDNESDAY, May 15, when will be performed (for the first time at this theatre), Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY the EIGHTH: Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Keen, (being his first appearance in that character); King Henry, Mr. Cooper; Queen Katharine, Mrs. W. West.—After which, a GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE, assisted by Mr. Braham, and Signor Ambrogetti, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Harley, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Knight; Madame Vestris, Miss Povey, Miss Copeland, Mrs. Bland, Miss Cubitt, Miss Forde, and Miss Tree.—With a popular Farce, not acted these seven years, in which Mr. Knight, Mr. Harley, and Mr. Oxberry will perform.

**OPERA HOUSE.**—Positively the only night of the Season at Play-House Prices.—MR. KELLY has the honour to announce to his Friends and the Public, his ANNUAL BENEFIT, on THURSDAY, the 30th of May, 1822. The varied Entertainments of the Evening to consist of a distinguished favourite ITALIAN OPERA, which will be performed by the principal Italian Singers, accompanied by the whole of the Opera Band, led by Signor Spagnoli. A Petite ENGLISH COMEDY, by principal Performers of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, (by Permission of Mr. Elliston). And a highly popular Grand Ballet, in which all the principal Dancers, and the whole Corps de Ballet of the Opera House, will perform.—Boxes and Tickets to be had of Mr. Kelly, No. 23, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—For the BENEFIT of Mr. FAWCETT, (for this night only) on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15, 1822, will be performed, (47th time) in Four Acts, the Opera of THE EXILE, with all its original splendour and auxiliary aid. With the New Grand Asiatic Melo-Dramatic Romance, called CHERY and FAIR STAR; or, THE CHILDREN OF CYPRUS: the Characters as before.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Fawcett, 5, Smith-square, Westminster; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-Office, where Places may be taken.

**THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.**  
MR. YOUNG respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for TUESDAY, the 21st inst. when will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING JOHN; King John by Mr. Young. To which will be added an OPERA, in which, Mr. Young, Mr. W. Farran, Mr. Liston, Miss M. Tree, Mrs. Gibbs, and Miss Stephens, will perform. Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Box Office, and of Mr. Young, No. 41, Wigmore-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.**  
MR. MACREADY has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public, that TUESDAY, the 23rd inst. is appointed for his BENEFIT, when will be acted, for the first time these two years at this Theatre, Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO, MOOR OF VENICE; Othello, by Mr. Macready. With an Entertainment, which for that night only Mr. Macready, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Liston, Miss Halland, Miss M. Tree, and Miss Stephens, will perform.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Theatre, and of Mr. Macready, No. 69, Berners-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.**—MR. WEBB most respectfully begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1822, when will be presented (not acted these six years) the admired Comedy of MAN and WIFE. The part of Cornelius O'Dedimus by Mr. Webb, who will sing the following new Irish Songs:—"The Tipperary Adonis," "Paddy O'Flanagan," "Terry Magrath and Miss Blady Magee," a Plaintive Irish Air—"Sweet Kathleen O'Begon," "New Song—"The Kilkenny Boy," "The Groves of Blarney," "St. Patrick's," "New Song—"The Kilkenny Boy," "The Groves of Blarney," "St. Patrick's," and his celebrated Song of "Paddy Carey." After which, the admired and laughable Farce of THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON. Murloch Delany, Mr. Webb.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes may be had of Mr. Stevenson, at the Box-Office of the Theatre, and of Mr. Webb, No. 4, Milner-place, Waterloo-road.

**MASQUERADE**, the last this year, at the OPERA-HOUSE, TO-MORROW, (Monday) May 13th, 1822. Tickets 15s. each, being 6s. less than at the doors; for those persons who have no desire to partake of Supper. Tickets for the Supper may likewise be had, if required, to be purchased only at Peacock's Masquerade and Music Warehouse, 78, Strand, (near the Adelphi) where may be had for the evening, on hire, Masks, Dominoes, Fancy and Character Dresses, &c. &c. Accommodation for dressing, both going to and returning from the Masquerade, as attendance is given all night. A Coach Drive in Salisbury-street. Large or small parties may be accommodated with Private Boxes to view the Masquerade.—Tickets for the Masquerade and Supper, as usual, at 2s. 6d. less than at the doors. Foreign Masks, &c. may be had only at the above Warehouse. Character Tickets, 10s. 6d. each.

**BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERING IRISH, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.**  
**DELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.**—MONDAY, MAY 13, and during the Week, Friday excepted, THE ADVENTURES of a VENTRILOQUIST, or the ROGUES of NICHOLAS. By MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE.

## NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

**MELODIES** of various Nations, arranged with new Symphonies and Accompaniments, by H. R. Bishop: the Poetry by T. Bayly, Esq. price 15s. The Subscribers to the first volume are respectfully informed that a second is in preparation, with Symphonies, &c. by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. The Fair Haidee and the Goatherd of Appenzel, composed and sung by Mr. Kellner, at the Concerts of Madame Catalani, price each 2s.; La Biondina, with the celebrated Variations, as sung by Madame Catalani, price 2s.; Bona notte, Duet, by Gabrieli, price 2s.; Viver io non potro, a Duet, by Rossini, price 1s. 6d.; Ah, weep not Lady, price 2s.; composed by H. R. Bishop; How deep the sigh, by ditto, price 2s. 6d.; Should he upbraid, and When in disgrace, two popular songs, sung by Miss M. Tree, composed by H. R. Bishop, price 2s. each.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square, where may be had the whole of the Operas now performing at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, composed and arranged by H. R. Bishop.

**THE FLUTE.**—NICHOLSON'S PRECEPTIVE LESSONS.

**MR. NICHOLSON** begs to inform the Amateurs of the FLUTE, that the above work may now be had, complete, price 30s. and he rests his professional reputation with much confidence and pleasure in recommending it most strongly to their attention. This work consists of Ten Numbers, the first nine of which respectively elucidate a distinct key, beginning with that of C, and going on progressively through the whole of the major keys; the tenth includes all the remaining major and minor keys, with the chromatic scale ascending and descending; shewing, at one view, the difference of fingering sharps and flats. In its progress, the author has divulged his whole system of fingering, and has taken particular pains to explain the nature and use of the Harmonics, which not only improve the tone, but produces some of the most beautiful effects of which the instruments is capable. This subject is not treated so fully in any other work extant, and only a moderate degree of attention will be found necessary for their acquirement. The various articulations, glides, shakes, vibrations, &c. are also particularly marked and illustrated; and the following is a brief sketch of the contents of the volume:—Allen Aron; Plough Boy, arranged as a rondo; No. 2, was neither Shape nor Feature, to be played in Harmonies; Rousseau's Dream, with a variation in Harmonies; At hyd y Nos; the Last Rose of Summer; Auld Lang Syne, Ah! Perdon; Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town; The Yellow Hair'd Laddie; Cease your Fanning; Rosanna Castle; Nel cor pie, with variations; Sul margin d'un rio; Peaceful Slumbering; Oh! Nanny; Leon Dornio, with variations; Shepherd I have Lost my Love; 4 Waltzes; 4 Polaccas; 4 Capriccios; 4 Rondos; a Bolero, and 22 original Preludes; all the major and minor scales fully fingered, with upwards of 80 Exercises. In the composition of the whole, Mr. Nicholson has been anxious to render these Lessons as pleasing as possible, with a view to induce practice; and the airs are marked and embellished exactly as he is accustomed to perform them. To be marked and embellished exactly as he is accustomed to perform them. To be had at the author's residence, 14, Duke-street, Adelphi; and of Messrs. Clementi and Co. No. 25, Cheapside.

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Let me speak, to the unknown world  
How these things came about—no shall you hear  
Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts;  
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;  
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forced cause;  
And, in this upshot, purposes mistook,  
Fall'n on the inventors' heads!—all this can I  
Truly deliver.—Hamlet.  
London: Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane.

Just published, by G. & W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane, London, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s.

**FRANCE FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS**, containing many Facts, and much valuable information hitherto unknown, with Anecdotes, Jeux d'Esprits, &c. &c.—By W. H. IRELAND, Member and Ancient of the Athenaeum of Science and Arts, at Paris.

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**THE MAID OF ORLEANS, or LA PUCELLE OF VOLTAIRE**; translated into English Verse; with Notes, Explanatory, Critical, Historical, and Biographical.—By W. H. IRELAND, Member of the Athenaeum of Science and Arts at Paris.—London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street, and John Miller, 69, Fleet-street.

**CAPTAIN DERENZY.**—Just published, in 3 vols. price 18s. boards,  
**MARIAN DE BRITTON**; or, the RECTOR'S ORPHAN GRANDAUGHTER; a Novel, in 3 vols.—By Captain S. DERENZY, formerly Captain in the Royal South Gloucester Regiment; and since Captain, and Adjutant of His Royal Highness the Duke of York's New Forest Rangers. Also, lately published in 3 vols. price 15s. boards,  
**THE REPUBLICAN'S MISTRESS**; a Novel, founded upon real Events.—By CHARLOTTE SMITH.—London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

**NEW EDITIONS** of the following WORKS by THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Published by James Carpenter, Old Bond-street:—

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## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

**WAR OFFICE** May 10, 1822.  
1st Regt. of Drag. Guards: Vet. Surg. J. W. Ions to be Vet. Surg. vice Spencer, who exchanges.—3d Ditto: Ass. Surg. F. Brown, M.D. to be Ass. Surg. vice Williamson, app. to the Staff.—9th Regt. of Light Dragoons: Lieut. T. Montgomery to be Lieut. vice M'Dowall, who exchanges.—15th Ditto: Ass. Surg. St. Jeyes, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice J. Easton, who retires.—16th Ditto: Brev. Col. F. Newbery, to be Lieut. Col. vice W. K. Elphinstone, who retires. To be Lieut. Lieut. T. L. S. Menteth, vice Graham, who exchanges; Lieut. G. M'Dowall, vice Montgomery, who exchanges. To be Vet. Surg.: Vet. Surg. G. Spencer, vice Ions, who exchanges.—17th Ditto: Lieut. W. Graham to be Lieut. vice Menteth, who exchanges.—3d Regt. of Foot: Capt. S. J. Cotton to be Capt. vice W. Fowden, who exchanges.—9th Ditto: Lieut. A. Fraser to be Capt. vice Loftus, dec.; Ensign F. P. Clarkson to be Lieut. vice Fraser.—29th Ditto: Capt. W. Elliot to be Major, vice Gell, who retires; Lieut. A. Richardson to be Capt. vice Elliot; Ensign J. Davidson to be Lieut. vice Richardson; Gent. Cadet G. S. Byng to be Ensign, vice Davidson.—30th Ditto: Gent. Cadet H. M. Dixon to be Ensign, vice Gunning, app. to the 52d Foot.—33d Ditto: Brev. Major H. B. Hall to be Capt. vice Forlong, who exchanges.—41st Ditto: Ensign W. Childers to be Ensign, vice Copson, dec.—44th Ditto: Lieut. F. Hawkins to be Lieut. vice Short, dec.—49th Ditto: Lieut. W. H. Barker to be Lieut. vice Peel, who exchanges.—50th Ditto: Capt. P. Powell, to be Capt. vice J. Bishop, who exchanges.—52d Ditto: Capt. J. M'Nair to be Major, vice Rowan, who retires; Lieut. Sir W. H. Clarke, Bart. to be Capt. vice M'Nair; Ensign R. H. Hill to be Lieut. vice Clarke; Ensign W. O. Gunning to be Ensign, vice Hill.—57th Ditto: Major E. Lenn to be Major, vice H. Maclean, who exchanges.—58th Ditto: Capt. J. Forlong to be Capt. vice Hall, who exchanges.—63d Ditto: Lieut. Col. E. Burke to be Lieut. Col. vice O'Hara, who exchanges.—78th Ditto: Ensign W. J. P. Gore to be Ensign, vice M'Leod, dec.—89th Ditto: Lieut. S. Worsley to be Lieut. vice Hawkins, app. to the 44th Foot; Ass. Surg. J. Walsh to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pope, whose appointment has not taken place.—90th Ditto: Lieut. R. Read to be Lieut. vice Otley, who exch.—2d West India Regt.: Lieut. Col. E. O'Hara to be Lieut. Col. vice Burke, who exch.; Capt. P. Willatts to be Capt. to be Lieuts.; Lieuts. D. Altand & J. Ross to be Ensigns; Ensigns D. Maclean and J. Rogers.—2d Roy. Vet. Batt.: Capt. A. M'Donnell to be Capt.; Ensign J. Ella to be Ensign, vice G. Norton, who returns to his former situation on the Retired List.—To be Hosp. Ass. Surgs. to the Forces: Hosp. Ass. J. Sibbald, M.D. vice Napier, dec.; Ass. Surg. J. Williamson, M.D. to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces: Hosp. Ass. P. Mawry, vice Munkittrick, whose app. has not taken place.—Roy. Reg. of Artillery: Sec. Lieut. W. L. Kaye to be First Lieut.; Gent. Cadet J. H. Hamfrey to be Sec. Lieut.; First Lieut. F. Robinson to be First Lieut. vice Manley, dec.

**Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint.**

To be Dep. Lieuts.: J. Douglas, Esq. and T. L. Fletcher, Esq.

**Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke.**

To be Dep. Lieuts.: R. B. P. Grant, Esq.; J. M. Child, Esq.; J. Richards, Esq.; C. Swann, Esq.; the Rev. T. Martin, Clerk; G. Harris, M.D.

**Cattlamartin Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.**

G. Bowling, Gent. to be Lieut.; J. Adams, Gent. to be Cornet.

**Commission in the Carmarthen Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen.**

Cornet W. Bonville to be Lieut. vice Davis, dec.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

J. CHILD, Aldermanbury, hosier.

**BANKRUPTCY.**

I. T. BIRD, Bury St. Edmund's, butcher.—J. RUSS, Evesham, butcher.

P. PEARL, Cambridge, Cork.—J. SCHIFFEL, Shemeld, merchant.—J. E. W. KINS, Glastonbury, horse-dealer.—J. VINCENT, Regent street, victualler.

C. EMMETT, Mangotsfield, quarryman.—J. CAMSON, Gainsburgh, mercer.

C. DODDER, Norway-place, Hackney-road, timber-merchant.—J. DRYDEN, Wood-street, warehouseman.—W. EKINS, St. Ives, Innkeeper.—J. CRICK, SHAKES, Giffard-street, Elderado snuff-manufacturer.—T. WHITE, Red-street, whitesmith.—B. WHITEHEAD, Dug, Birmingham.—R. W. WYN, Wood-street, printer.—W. COGBER, Mubank-street, timber-merchant.

H. ACKLAND and J. ROSE, Leadenhall-market, provision merchant.—J. KLY, Fenchurch-street, malt-factor.—W. TATNER, Kent-road, victualler.



## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## BANKRUPTS

T. GRIFFITH, Hillmorton, Warwickshire, victualler.—W. MARSH and W. WILLIAMS, Hanley, manufacturers of earthenware.—T. HEWITT, Carlisle, draper.—W. BRADLEY, Louth, linen-draper.—J. PRITCHARD, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter.

## DIVIDENDS

August 27, J. Archer, Ware, miller.—June 12, R. Prince, Leighton-mills miller.—June 1, J. Thompson, Atherton, linen-draper.—June 15, J. W. Austin, Princes-street, linen-draper.—May 28, G. R. Oake, Circus, merchant.—June 8, J. Washburn, Great Marlow, wine-manufacturer.—May 28, J. H. Tucker, Jermyn-street, chemist.—May 30, W. Thompson, Tottenham, cattle-jobber.—June 1, W. P. Clubb, Aldgate, chemist.—June 1, B. Bailey, Merton, calico-printer.—June 8, J. Road, Portsmouth, common-brewer.—May 30, W. Hutton, Evesham, porter-dealer.—June 3, B. Gibbons, jun., and T. Stokes, Kingswinford, iron-masters.—May 29, G. Lawrence, Evesham, victualler.

## CERTIFICATES—May 28.

J. Field, Pickett-street, linen-draper.—J. Knight, Halifax, York, merchant.—G. and W. and F. Blyth, Birmingham, merchants.—J. T. Gray, Wardour-street, coal-dealer.—J. Harrington, Farnham, mercer.—H. Holden, Rippenden, grocer.—T. Butlin, Baker-street, apothecary.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

EARL GREY advertising to a notice of motion, the object of which was, to effect what he conceived to be the only mode of relieving the distresses of the country—namely, a large reduction of taxation, observed that, the Noble Earl (Liverpool) had referred him to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons for a measure to relieve public distress—that Report had, however, disappointed the hopes and expectations of the public, for it was inadequate to effect the object which he had in view. But other measures had been brought before Parliament, and he should postpone his motion chiefly on account of that which was most advanced in its progress, the arrangement for the liquidation of the dead money. With respect to the other measures proposed, he conceived that they were completely inadequate to their object, as well as deficient in sound policy. It was objectionable in principle to the highest degree that any attempt should be made on the part of the Government to raise the price of corn in the market by a sum of money levied from the people in the shape of taxes; and still more so, when the author of the measure did not himself seem to entertain any sanguine expectations of its success.—To any alteration in the Corn Laws he had a great objection. He had the same objection to the new regulation respecting Country Banks, whereby Joint Stock Companies would be formed as in Scotland. His objection lay to legislation on the spur of the occasion without any possibility of producing present relief.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL agreed with the Noble Earl in one point, that neither they, nor any other, could supply a remedy to the present distresses of agriculture. But it did not follow that it was impossible to ameliorate that defective state of law. The Noble Earl objected to the measure in progress through the other House, relative to what he called Dead Money; but he (Lord Liverpool) would be ready when the question should be before the House, to prove that it was not only no violation of the principle of the Sinking Fund, but that it would not have the effect of retarding the liquidation of the National Debt one single hour. He did not think that any measure for altering the Corn Laws could operate as a remedy to the present Agricultural Distress; nor did he anticipate any measure of amelioration from the other House of Parliament. He was surprised at the objections which the Noble Earl had urged against the measure relative to the general circulation of the country. As to extending the monopoly of the Bank of England for ten years beyond the duration of its charter. The Bank had the monopoly secured to it until the year 1833, and the question now was, whether the advantages which the country must now derive from the establishment of great banking concerns, would not be equal to the sacrifice of granting to the Bank of England a further monopoly of ten years.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE agreed in the view taken by the Noble Earl (Liverpool) on the Bank regulation, and with a view for the House to form a just opinion on the subject, he moved for a Copy of the Correspondence which had taken place between his Majesty's Government and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, relative to the extension of their Charter.

LORD KING agreed with his Noble Friend (Earl Grey) that the whole was an extravagant bargain, and that high terms were demanded by the Bank. He contended, that if the Poor Rates chiefly affected the Agricultural Interest, they were themselves affected and augmented by the increase of the National Debt.

After some observations from Lords Sheffield, and Holland, the motion was agreed to.

## TUESDAY.

The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND presented a petition from Newcastle against the Bill for altering the Navigation Laws.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Excise Licensing Bill was passed.

## THURSDAY.

The House sat with closed doors in a Committee of Privileges, on the Earl of Roseberry's resolutions, respecting the claims of certain Scotch Peers to vote at elections.—Report on Monday.

## FRIDAY.

The EARL of DARNLEY advertised to the distressed state of many parts of Ireland, and particularly the southern parts, which was aggravated not really by the scarcity of provisions, but unhappily for the utter want of the necessary means to obtain them. It had reached to that extent and frightful magnitude, that he was convinced that nothing but the interference of Government could effect the relief now necessary to a country where famine, with pestilence in its train, was spreading in every part. He was convinced that the Noble Earl opposite would feel the great importance of the subject, but he wished him to look retrospectively and prospectively in the proposal or adoption of any course of measures on this subject. He moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that copies of the correspondence between Government and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the distresses of that country, be laid before this House.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL reminded their Lordships, that perhaps no subject was altogether so difficult in practical politics as for the Government to interfere in supplying the people with provisions; and, indeed, there existed no example of the kind throughout the history of this country. He wished their Lordships to reflect in what manner, and how far, such an interference on the part of his Majesty's Government might go to effect the market supplies in an ordinary way, and also to check that private career of benevolence which ought always in such cases to give an impetus to social relief. With regard to the conduct of Government, he should be ashamed if they had overlooked or neglected the sufferings of Ireland. That not only were measures of relief in the contemplation of Government, but steps had already been taken to relieve them, and to prevent, if possible, the recurrence in future, by providing seed for the ensuing harvest. He must confess he felt much difficulty in acceding to the motion of the Noble Lord owing to the nature of the correspondence now moved for. Government were adopting a course similar to that pursued in the years 1816 and 1817. Instructions had been given to that effect. All that Government could accomplish would be attempted, and he trusted that this assurance would satisfy their Lordships.

Some conversation ensued, in which, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Blesington, Lord Ellenborough, Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Limerick, and other Noble Lords took part. The House divided on the motion—Contents, 17—Non contents, 35—Majority against the motion, 18.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

A petition was presented from the Synod of Ross against admitting Roman Catholics to places of greater trust and power than they were at present eligible to fill.—Ordered to lie on the table.

MR. LAMBTON presented two petitions from the ship owners and others of South Shields against any alteration in the Navigation Laws, which they considered injurious to the shipping interest, and which the Bill before the House would effect.

MR. WALLACE said, when he moved the second reading of the Bill, he should explain the reasons which led him to the conclusion that the system which it was proposed to adopt might be wisely preferred.

SIR W. COCHRAN considered the maritime interest the keystone of the commercial prosperity of this country. Take away that key, and the arch fell to pieces. If this Bill passed into a law our navigation and our consequence were gone forever.

A conversation then arose, in which Sir I. Coffin, General Gascoyne, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Ellice, Sir W. Crespigny, Sir M. W. Ridley, &c. participated. Eventually an understanding was come to that the discussion should be taken on the Report.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Navigation Act Amendment Bill was then read a second time *pro forma*, and committed for to-morrow.

Petitions complaining of agricultural distress were presented from Devon, Fife, Kent, Kincardine, and other places.

MR. HUSKISSON presented a petition from a Mr. Churchill, who had built 4 or 500 houses near Mile-end. After 100 or more of these houses were inhabited, much inconvenience was felt from the want of a public house. Upon this the petitioner built a house fit for a public house, intending to keep it as a free house. On finishing it in 1817 he applied for a license. The application was supported by all the inhabitants, but was refused by the Magistrates. This House afterwards sold to a publican named Brown, then residing at Bermondsey, and dealing with Barclay and Co. who no sooner got possession than he transferred the custom to Truman, Hanbury, and Co. and immediately obtained a license. The petitioner continued building till 400 houses had been erected, when he built another house for a public house as remote as possible from the one which had been licensed for Brown. In 1821 he applied for a license for this new house, but it was refused. In the same year a house was built on a contiguous spot of ground. Very few houses were near it, but on this being let to the respectable brewers he had already mentioned, a license had been granted for this also. The Hon. Gent. said that it was clear much inconvenience was sustained under the present system. If the metropolis was divided into districts for the supply of beer, as it had been by certain companies for the supply of that which was of still greater importance to the public—water, it was necessary to do something to correct the evil. If, too, the value of a house was affected in the way described by the grant of a license, the subject would be entitled to serious consideration. The facts which he had brought before the House he stated on the authority of the petitioner leaving no personal knowledge on the subject himself. Seeing an Hon. Gent. in his place, who had stated, a short time back, that the time for lowering the beer would soon arrive, he begged to ask if it were now at hand? The duty on malt having ceased, if it had not yet arrived, means must be taken to hasten it; and he thought it right to remind the Hon. Gent. that this was the third time of asking.

MR. BUXTON most positively denied that there was any agreement, verbal or written, legal or otherwise, with respect to Brown's house, which was in every respect a free house. That person was no more confined to the house of Messrs. Truman and Co. than he was to that of his baker. The petitioner stated that he was so disheartened at finding what an iniquitous system the Magistrates acted that he sold his house in dismay. What then did he do? Why he built two more public-houses. This was rather extraordinary. One of these was in the same street with Brown's, and but two hundred yards distant, and was petitioned against by Brown: the other was but a hundred and sixty yards distant from the first public-house. The license of the second house was said to have been granted on its becoming the property of Messrs. Truman and Co. This he denied altogether. As to the price of beer, when the subject was mentioned he had announced that when the stock in hand which had paid the full duty had been consumed, the price would be lowered. Having given this pledge, he had now to state that it had been redeemed, and that the price of beer had already fallen. Government wished the price to be lowered one halfpenny, though not quite one farthing per quart had been taken off by the repeal of the duty. This had, however, been done, and the price was lowered by one halfpenny in the quart. On the strength of beer now he wished to say one word. An Hon. Member had said he should be satisfied if the strength of beer were restored to what it was formerly. He (Mr. Buxton) had inquired into this, and found that beer was 25 per cent. stronger than it was 20 years ago. His authority for stating this was the Excise, to which he referred those who might doubt the accuracy of his statement.

MR. C. CALVERT considered the present licensing system to be defective in many respects, especially in the country. Something ought to be done to correct the evil, as great abuses took place under it, of which, if it were necessary, he could adduce one hundred instances in a week.

SIR J. SEBRIGHT said that the great evil of the present system was, that it shut out fair competition, by which the public were deprived of good beer.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET had the strongest objections to the present licensing system, and he knew for a fact that there were districts in the metropolis where brewers in possession of public-houses were invariably preferred in their licenses to private individuals. He had been round to some of the houses, and tasted the beer himself, and had found it such stuff that he wondered how people could drink it at all. He was of opinion that the evil could only be remedied by permitting beer to be sold as freely as bread.

MR. S. WHITEHEAD defied any man to say that the firm with which he was connected had ever used any improper means to obtain licenses. He could assure the House that they would willingly consent to any prospective measure that would tend to keep the trade open.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

On the question being put for going into Committee on the Report of the Agricultural Committee,

MR. ELICE objected to the measure being considered in a Committee. As to the first proposition, it was impossible to discuss it without entering into what might be deemed the general question of the whole; for the advance involved two points—1st, its operation upon the price of corn; and, 2dly, its effect by adding to the circulating medium of the country. The Report of the Committee was a tissue of nostrums and expedients, which the House ought hardly to consider for a moment, much less hastily to adopt. He saw no possible good which could arise from the adoption of any of their propositions; and he did see that great injury to the commercial and manufacturing classes would result from legislating upon them. Although so many plans had been proposed, yet no two of them agreed with each other. He found them all differing, and the conclusions of most were not warranted by their premises. He was quite sure that they would be highly injurious to the manufacturing interests, and he should therefore oppose them. The Hon. Member then took a review of the protecting duties and the coincident prices of corn from the year 1778 downwards. He then reverted to former periods, when metallic currencies had been restored, and stated that all such effects had been followed by a lowering of the price of corn; and having descanted on these parts of the subject, and re-stated the opinions and objections so often urged, he said he should take the sense of the House against going into the Committee, and moved as an amendment, "That the consideration of the Resolutions be postponed till the next Session of Parliament."

MR. J. BENNET was desirous of getting rid of the Corn Laws, and all their oppressive machinery of averages and other grievances. He considered consumers to be chiefly the manufacturing classes, and these could only be supported by the prosperity of agriculture. The Hon. Member then went into a comparative calculation of the value of land and produce in 1792. He would take a farm which should produce 2000 bushels of wheat, amounting to £271.—A third of the gross produce was in the year 1792 considered as a fair rent. That third would, of course, be 291. But at the present time, a fourth of the produce only could be given as rent, in consequence of the increase of taxation and poor rates. Now, according to present prices, the landlord received no more rent than he did in the year 1792; and this he thought was abundantly accounted for by a reference to the increase he had mentioned in the taxes and the poor rates. If the House deliberately and calmly treated these propositions, extensive relief might ultimately be afforded; and the horse tax and other agricultural impositions being removed, the home grower would be able to supply the consumer at a cheaper rate than ever.

After some observations from Sir J. Newport, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Monck, Mr. D. Browne, Sir W. Wynne, and Sir R. Wilson, for going into the Committee, Mr. Ellice withdrew his motion, and the House resolved itself into the Committee.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE then called the attention of the Committee to the first resolution. He was not prepared to justify the proposition upon general principles; it was only to be tolerated as an exception to them, and employed as a temporary law. The agricultural committee had had two distinct propositions under consideration—the one, the application of a limited sum of money, not exceeding a million, for the purchase of corn by an agent of the Government;—the other, to give encouragement, not by purchases to be made by an agent of the Government, but by individuals acting with a view to their own interests. After a full discussion, the first proposition was laid aside, because the Hon. Member for Buxton had contemplated a similar project. The Committee did not think that even the expediency of the present moment warranted Government in putting forward a purchaser, who was to buy corn when it was cheap, and to sell it when it

was dear. Looking to the other principle, the Committee had been of opinion that some relief might be afforded by a permissive, not a compulsory, measure. The Committee found that the quantity of corn which came into the market in the early part of the present year, was double the amount of that brought in during the corresponding months in any former year. This showed that superabundant produce compelled the holders of grain to go to an early market, being pressed by their landlords, who were obliged to look for their rents at a diminished price. The plan which he had himself proposed in the Committee was of a different nature from the present, for it contemplated no restrictions on the warehousing system; but if the present plan could do no good, it certainly could do no harm. In deference to the judgment of the Committee, he thought it right to bring it forward whatever might be the result: and he was, moreover, actuated by a feeling, for he understood that the farmers themselves, who were the parties chiefly interested, had declared their opinion that the measure, if carried, would afford them considerable relief. He should regret if Parliament did not sanction a measure so recommended to them, though he had not himself given any vote upon it in the Committee. He then moved the first Resolution.

MR. CRAWFORD approved of the measure, and thought if it had passed in the early part of the Session it would have been of the greatest advantage to the agriculturists. Though it was objectionable in principle, yet as a means of permanent relief great benefit might result from it.

MR. LESTER commiserated the distress of the agriculturists, but was convinced that it would not be alleviated by the plan. The measure was contrary to all legislative rule. Was it not most unjustifiable to expend the public money, for the purpose of raising the price of bread against that very public from whom the money was taken?

MR. HUSKISSON objected to the resolution, as to the time to which it was to be applied. His Noble Friend had stated that, since the late harvest, corn had been brought into the market to nearly double the quantity which had ordinarily been introduced at antecedent periods of similar extent, because the farmers were called on to pay their rents; and, from the difficulties which pressed on the landlords, in order to meet their demands, were compelled to thrash out their corn, and to send it to market at an earlier period of the year than was generally the case. Now, if this were true, if the reason were as founded, it followed, that many of the farmers, and of that class to which was most distressed, were no longer in the market as sellers of this commodity, but as purchasers for their own support, and for the maintenance of the poor in the parishes to which they belonged. The consequence then must be, if this measure had the effect of taking out of the market any considerable quantity of corn, and, thereby, of raising the price, that it would bear hard on the lower class of farmers, and render the maintenance of the poor more onerous. With respect to the general principle, if there was any one article on which Government ought not to lend money, that article was corn. Agricultural distress was then pressing severely on the country, and if the corn-market could then have been operated on to the amount of a million, he would ask his Noble Friend, who knew the state of the market in September, whether the price would not have been forced up to 80s. and the ports, in consequence, thrown open immediately? Now, if this plan had been then carried into effect, the corn-grower might at the former period, have called for this million—the price would have risen above 80s.—and that which the agriculturists most apprehended, namely, the throwing the ports open, would have taken place; and those persons who had received money from Government at 3 per cent. would be speculating against those who speculated with their own money, at an interest of 5 per cent. Prices were beginning to adjust themselves between landlord and tenant; they ought to be allowed to find their proper level; but this measure only tended to keep up the delusion, and to add to the difficulty. It would create most dangerous precedent, which it would be necessary to keep up, if the harvest were abundant next season.

SIR J. SEBRIGHT said, he had had conversations with various farmers on this subject, and they all declared that the plan was of no value whatever. Legislative interference with the corn trade, or with any other trade, must, he was convinced, be productive of harm.

SIR J. SHELLEY, MR. WHITMORE, MR. D. GILBERT, and MR. CRIPPS were of a similar opinion.

SIR E. KNATCHBULL supported the proposition, as did Mr. Banks. The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE declared, that he was not the author of the measure, although, to meet the wishes of the Committee, he took it on himself to submit it to the consideration of the House. Let the saddle be put on the right horse. When the proposition was given to him, and not laid claim to by the rest of the Committee, particularly the Hon. Member for Bramber (Mr. Irving), who was the parent of it, he should think he had done his duty, and would do no more.

MR. IRVING admitted that the proposition was his, and he was ashamed to own himself the author of it. The present was one of the numerous expedients proposed, and it was deemed the best by the majority of the Committee. He was not more responsible for it than any other Member of that Committee. It was their measure, and not his. The proposition was made with a view of relieving the pressure in the market. Notwithstanding all that was said, he would still hold the same opinion that the measure was a good one, and it was the duty of the Committee to adopt it.

MR. T. WILSON supported the proposition.

MR. BAUGHMAN said he certainly was not present when birth had been given to this notable project; indeed he was four degrees latitude distant from the spot when this scheme was brought forth. But as the experience of the Committee of last Session—the treatment of the Report had met with from the Government—the differences that existed in the Committee—the Report itself not only not coming from the Chairman, but having been disavowed by him; after all these things, which were more calculated to "stultify" than to enlighten, in all probability he should not have attended this Committee, if he had been in town. He was against it, because it would be dangerous as a precedent—that it would be mischievous in its probable consequences, and that it would be inefficacious in producing relief to those who required it.

LORD LANSDOWNE then said, that as the Resolution had not been supported by those with whom it had originated—that it was not proceeded from the Government, he should beg leave to withdraw it.

The Resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

The Chairman then reported progress.

## TUESDAY.

MR. CHETWYND, in bringing up the Report of the Committee upon the Vagrant Laws, said, that the Bill had undergone several amendments, which he thought would render it unobjectionable. At the same time, it was proposed that it should only be enacted for a duration of two years, in order to try its operation.—The Report was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

MR. HUMPHREY moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will order a return of copies of the table of rate of fees, and every kind of charge paid to Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, in the years 1792 and 1821; stating upon what authority they were demanded. Also what Consuls and Vice-Consuls had been absent from their situations since the year 1815.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE observed, that the 30,000, now voted by Parliament for these offices would be found much too little. It was necessary, that persons representing this country in foreign parts should preserve a certain appearance; for which they must have a corresponding allowance. It would be necessary to appoint an increased number of Vice-Consuls, and where there was only a small trade, the same salaries would be received for less services.—The motion was agreed to.

MR. HUMPHREY then moved for a return of the number and names of the several Consuls who were absent from their places to which they were appointed since the year 1815. In respect of the Consul-General of the Brazils, (Mr. Chamberlain) he had to observe, that out of 23 merchants who belonged to the place of his appointment, 72 had joined in a petition complaining of his conduct. This gentleman had received 30,000, in seven years from one port alone, besides his salary of 3000 a year. At Hamburg, Mr. Mellish, the Consul, was in the receipt on an average, of 3,250, a year, besides the 5000, he received from the Civil List, as Consul, and 5000, from the same source as Charge d'Affaires. At Venice the Consul was in the receipt of 1000, a year, although there were, perhaps, scarcely a dozen English merchant ships which entered that port in the course of the year.—The motion was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee on the Agricultural Report. The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE would not follow the example which had been set him, but come at once to the practical question, the price at which the ports should be permitted to be opened to foreign corn; the amount of regulating duty to which it was to be subject; whether, after the opening of the ports, any import duty, and what should be imposed; that price was at present fixed at 80s. when the ports were to be opened without any limitation or restraint as to duty.

quantity. He conceived that 80s. or even 70s. would act as a protection to foreign corn in all ordinary years; and even at 70s. it appeared strongly impressed with the principle of monopoly. Great variety of opinion existed on this branch of the subject. He was himself of opinion that the ports were to open when the price of corn was 65s. with a duty of 15s. and a floating duty of 5s. making a duty of 20s. for the first six weeks, such a protection would be afforded to the markets as would be perfectly adequate. "The opinion of the Committee was, that it was highly inexpedient to open the ports at the price of the commodity now here. It was too much for him to arrogate to himself to decide that there was no foundation for this view of the matter. On the contrary, he could say, that if it appeared that this was the general opinion of the country, that the ports should not be open till the quarter of corn was 80s. let them not aggravate the real sufferings of the agriculturists by adding the torture of mind consequent upon their wishes being opposed. Then, as to the period at which the duty was referable. The Honourable Member for Port-land thought it to be a fixed duty always in operation. He (Lord Londonderry) agreed with him in thinking that that might be done; but not till the markets were in a more natural state than at present. The duties proposed by the Committee were the lowest of all, after three months from the time of opening the ports. With the duty of 15s. (Mr. Huskisson) of 15s. with 10s. cost of conveyance, corn could be brought here for 25s.; and supposing the price to be 90s. in this country, foreign corn could be furnished here for 65s. Deducting 35s. from the market price, the foreign merchant would realize 30s. The value of the article on the Continent at present he knew was very low. On this topic he had been misunderstood out of doors, as having said that corn could not be brought here at 30s. He never denied that it could not; for it was plain, that if foreign corn could be got at Mark-lane from the warehouses, at not more than 25s. or 30s. he never could conceive that. There was only one difference between his Right Hon. friend's scheme and that of the Committee. His Right Hon. friend gives a fixed duty of 15s. and the Committee gave 12s. It would be idle, in his opinion, to dispute so small a difference. He proposed they should take 12s. for three months. He thought it better to take the sense of the Committee on the three first resolutions, and then come to the scale of duties. If the Hon. Member for Somersetshire could induce the House to adopt 25s. he should withdraw all his duties. The Noble Marquis then moved the Resolution of the Committee, stating the price at which the scale of duties under which foreign corn imported shall cease.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said, that with respect to the proposition then before the House, he should submit, as an amendment, four resolutions, namely, that it was expedient for the protection of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom against foreign competition, that certain duties should be imposed. The Amendment contained a long list of articles imported from the Continent with duties on each amounting to prohibition. The Resolution and Amendment having been put from the Chair, Sir F. BUNDERT said, the Corn Laws had been mischievous. Reduction in every branch of the public expenditure ought to be made. It was disgraceful in the present state of the country to have a Civil List expenditure of 2,000,000. All contracts ought to be revised and reduced. The poverty said—"The least hair bears upon the camel's back." When the people were suffering, the smallest relief was acceptable. The Hon. Baronet called upon the country gentlemen to defend their fields, and transmit their estates to their children. They could not support their rights and property by voting for miserable vacillating measures. They were treated as children. It had been said that faith must be kept with the public creditor; he admitted that position, but faith ought to be kept with the whole country. There was no reason why the public creditors should receive more than they contracted for. The Government had appeared so imbecile, that they had lost the confidence of the country. The Noble Lord had left the ruler of the State to move about in the storm. The Noble Lord was a bold man—he expected to get into harbour by cessation of the tempest, but himself and others knew they must perish if they suffered the fury of the elements without more skillful pilots. He was persuaded that this distress was now so great that it was impossible the country could go on much longer without another set of Ministers.

## WEDNESDAY.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD gave notice of a motion for the 22d inst. for the production of the books respecting the appointment of William Biddie to be Keeper of Ilchester Gaol.

The notice of a motion given by Sir J. Macintosh, on the subject of the Criminal Law, was postponed till the 9th of June. Mr. HUME complained of a misrepresentation in the *Morning Chronicle* of that day, in respect of what he said in this House on moving for returns of all sums paid out of the public purse for advertisements. The misrepresentation was an Address to a Member of Parliament on the subject of his motion, which was objected to as calculated to expose the private affairs of individuals; and that even the Commissioners under the Income Tax could not exercise a greater power than was called into action by that motion. Now he (Mr. Hume) had nothing to do with the comparative circulation or the contents of these newspapers. His object had been to ascertain the mode in which the public money was expended; he had no wish whatever to call for an unnecessary disclosure of private affairs. Having stated thus much he would leave the subject.

Mr. LEXNARD postponed his motion respecting the Seditious Bill till the 27th inst.

On the question for the Speaker leaving the Chair on the Agricultural Report. Mr. WYLLIE left assured there were but two modes of relieving the distress of the country: one by repealing the Act generally called Mr. Peel's Bill; the other by a considerable reduction of taxation, and he therefore moved as an amendment, a Resolution "That it is the opinion of this House that the only effectual relief which can be provided for the Agricultural Interest will be in a large remission of taxation."

Mr. LOCKHART opposed the motion. He did not think the distress owing to a superabundant produce, the proposition of the Hon. Member for Portarlington was altogether unsound. It would have the effect of throwing much of the poor lands out of cultivation. The persons engaged in the cultivation of these lands could not successfully look for employment in any other direction, as manufactures were already overstocked. The number too of these persons would be very considerable; for there were large tracts of poor land all over the country, especially in the Counties of Norfolk, Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, Oxford, and Gloucester. It was not a reduction of taxation that they looked for relief. It was to protect duties.

Lord ALTHORPE was against the Amendment.

Mr. MOXON and Sir R. WILSON supported the Resolution.

Mr. GURNEY conceived relief was only to be found in a removal of taxation.

Mr. WESTERN was of a similar opinion. But in order to accomplish a reduction of taxation, they must look to the removal of that Act of Parliament, which had aggravated at least 40 per cent. the already oppressive taxation of the country. They talked about price; but what mattered the price of commodities, so long as the question of the price of money remained unsettled?

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL observed, notwithstanding all that had been said, he had heard nothing which impressed his mind with the propriety of unsettling all the compacts and arrangements that had been entered into upon the faith of that Act.

Mr. WILLIAMS supported the motion.

Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. D. BROWN, W. K. DOUGLAS, &c. opposed it.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY wished the House to bear in mind the general principle for which the mover in this case was disposed to contend, namely, a remission of taxes to the amount of 20,000,000. It would be well that those who thought of giving the motion their support, should first consider whether they were disposed to favour the concession of property to that amount, which would be necessary to give effect to such a scheme.—The House divided. For the motion, 37—Against it, 120—Majority, 83.

The House then went into Committee.

Mr. BERRY contended for the necessity of giving support to the agricultural interest. What he desired was, that protection should be given to the farmers as in the case of the manufacturers of the country. He should be very glad to see a free trade established, but under existing circumstances this was impossible. If the landed interest could find a way of paying themselves by means of a free trade, why then let them have it; and let all protection be denied to the landed interest, while the manufacturers expected to receive the interest on the mortgage which they said they had on the soil and property of the country. Protection must be afforded. "To this the landed interest has no objection, as while the value of landed property was declining, they had been improving from 20 to 25 per cent."

Mr. PHILLIPS supported the Resolutions of the Noble Marquis.

Mr. BARRY said the only reason that led him to think it expedient to introduce a new law, was the feeling that it was necessary to guard

against the country being deluged with foreign corn, when the price of wheat should again rise to 80s. If that were not guarded against, the landholders and farmers would receive a blow from which he thought it did not over-state the case when he said, they never could recover. If they refused to protect agriculture, the question was, whether they would turn the country from an agricultural one to a manufacturing one. At the present time there was an evident tendency to this, and he thought the country was more manufacturing than was good for it already. He was disposed to give all just encouragement to agriculture, in order that capital should not be withdrawn from the land.

Mr. HUSKISSON was anxious to support the principles he recommended to the Committee, that he had proposed in his resolutions; and also because he wished to take off the responsibility of the existing laws, which, if they remained, would wholly destroy the agricultural capital of the country, already injured to a fearful extent—not by the importation of foreign corn, but by the monopoly and the restrictions which they created.

Lord ALTHORPE did not see that any relief could be afforded except it came from reduction of taxation. The manufacturing districts would no doubt suffer by a rise in agricultural prices. In the present state of distress the farmer and country gentleman had certainly a right to call on Government for relief. The question was, how could that relief be given? The proposed drawback on exportation would doubtless have the effect of taking off the glut from the market. A bounty of 18s. would increase the advantage.

Mr. GOUGH agreed in the third Resolution, which declared that the ports ought not to be open till wheat came to 75 shillings. He was convinced the reduction of half the present taxation would not remove agricultural distress. If taxes could be removed, he should say, impose no restriction—open your ports—England would be able to enter into competition with all Europe; but under the unnatural state of commerce throughout the world, agriculture in England ought to be protected. He wished the protecting duty to be 15s. and the price at which they are to open to be 75s. It was almost impossible the farmer could sell his corn and live by it at less than 65s. per qr.

Mr. BROUGHAM thought his Hon. Friend, the Member for Portarlington had proposed a plan free from objection. His plan was gradual, and in principle he saw no objection to it; but he thought the scale of permanent duty was much too low. The principles of the Members for Wiltshire and Somersetshire were the same. But were it not for the particular circumstances of this country, he should be for a free trade altogether. He (Mr. Brougham) for one, thought that at least much of our distress was attributable to taxation; and that we should be worse than folly-stricken if we did not direct our attention to it. The proper object for consideration was, cure for the present, rather than prevention against a future disease.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought the Hon. and Learned Gentleman in believing that the reduction of taxation would be productive of any great relief to the Agriculturist. Such a reduction might relieve him as a grower; but not as a consumer. His (the Marquis's) object was to assist the agricultural interest, consistent with the duty which they owed to the country at large; but he deprecated the passing of any measure which, from its partial character, would have the effect of exciting jealousy among the other classes, and ultimately work an injury to the agriculturists themselves.—The Committee divided. For Sir T. Lethbridge's motion, 24—Against it, 243—Majority, 219.—The Chairman then reported progress.

## THURSDAY.

Sir C. COLZ presented a petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in Glamorganshire. The Hon. Member stated that it was the opinion of his constituents that no effectual relief could be afforded to the agriculturists, but by adopting a scale of duties on the importation of foreign corn to the following effect, viz.—A total exclusion of all foreign corn until the price here was 70s. a quarter; then, when corn rose from 70s. to 80s. an import duty of 30s.; 80s. to 90s. 20s.; 90s. to 100s. 10s.; 100s. upwards, duty free.—This would give confidence to the agriculturists, and their scales might be reduced hereafter, whenever circumstances should have lessened the unexampled burdens which now oppressed the landed interests of the country.

Mr. COVATNEY presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, expressing their alarm at the introduction of a Bill for repealing the Law which excludes Roman Catholic Peers from Parliament.

The Felons' Counsel Bill was postponed to the 25th.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE gave notice, that on the 30th inst. he would submit a Resolution, shewing the unequal manner in which the farmer was oppressed, more particularly by the parochial and county taxes.

Mr. SYKES's motion for a Repeal of the Duties on Tallow was postponed till Friday the 17th inst.

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Agricultural Report.

Lord ALTHORPE thought the amendment, which he had proposed, had not well understood. His Hon. Friend behind him (Mr. Ricardo) had submitted resolutions, proposing to place a duty of 20s. on imported corn; to be reduced to 10s. in a certain number of years, and a bounty of 7s. upon export corn. His amendment was, that the duty of 20s. should be a fixed and permanent duty, and that the bounty should be 18s. instead of 7s. On this question he had said that 65s. was the lowest price at which foreign corn could be imported into this country, and that corn might be exported when it fell to 43s.

Mr. RICARDO took a review of the arguments of Hon. Members on the importation price, and was of opinion, it was not by an accidental price, but by the remunerating price that their proceedings ought to be regulated. He had one objection to make on what had fallen from a Noble Lord yesterday on the subject of the Resolutions come into the Committee, which he stated to have been carried almost without a dissenting voice. He (Mr. Ricardo) had gone into that Committee with precisely the same view which he now entertained. It was known that the landed interest itself groaned under the greatest possible distress, and he was, therefore, well disposed to do any thing that could be done to relieve it now, provided some security were given that they should return to a better system on a future day. For a time the Committee gave him reason to hope that they would not refuse such a pledge, but when they came to make their report they flew off from the point, and would do nothing of the kind. The conditional agreement which he had previously made with them was from that moment dissolved, and that being dissolved, the resolutions had no longer his concurrence in their favour.

Mr. BERRY was of opinion, that it would be more beneficial to have large sums of money expended in improving poor land, than in manufactures. It was said that high prices would be the consequence of non-importation. He would contend, that eventually, high prices would ensue from a free importation. The country had been for 62 years, while a positive prohibition against importation existed, better than it had been since with partial importation being allowed.

Mr. CURWEN would be willing, when the price in the home market advanced to 80s. to admit importation to whatever extent the necessities of the country would require. With respect to the scale of protecting duties, according to the Noble Lord's own calculations, he (Lord L.) had understated what ought to be the amount of the proposed duty. He held in his hand an account of the average prices of foreign corn, and he had no reason to doubt its accuracy. According to that statement, the price of best foreign corn was 29s. 7d. the second best was 23s. He took the best British at 62s. the second best at 43s. therefore there was a difference of 23s. between the best, and of 20s. between the second. He therefore contended, that according to the Noble Lord's own showing, the protection ought to be advanced beyond the sum at which his Lordship stated it. He required the Noble Lord to extend the protection—to impose a duty of 10s. when the price was from 80s. to 90s. the quarter; then 5s. after the price was 90s. and upwards; and when the price was 100s. the ports to be completely open.

Sir C. BURRELL did not comprehend how the proposition to admit 400,000 quarters, when the price was 80s. and then to impose a duty, could be carried into effect. He should prefer the plan of the Noble Lord, if it embraced what was mentioned in the Report of the Committee, extending the duty from 12s. to 15s.

Lord EASTON was disposed to support, upon principle, the resolution of the Noble Lord, but he did not think it quite satisfactory. He should, however, vote for it in the Committee.

Lord CRANBORNE thought a duty of 12s. with an additional 5s. was not sufficient for the protection of Agriculture, and he had therefore moved in the Committee that 3s. should be added. He confessed that he should be disposed to get a better bargain for the farmers if he could, but the best he could now do for them was to vote for his Noble Friend's resolution.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY objected to the resolutions proposed by the Hon. Member, and contended that his own went to place the law upon its original basis; but at the same time to modify it so far as to remove the defects which it possessed. At present corn would be protected up to 80s. because the ports were to open under the old law. After that would be protected up to seventy by seventeen shillings, and above eighty by twelve shillings. An Hon. Member

had said that corn in warehouse might be bought now at 25s. or at 34s. But that was such as might not be sold for seven years to come if the ports should not open. Its value was very likely half gone by lying by as it had already. It was not a marketable article, and therefore not one to argue the protecting prices upon. But if the ports should open, the corn in question, instead of being worth 34s. or 25s. would perhaps fetch 50s. or 60s.

Mr. D. BROWN thought that the protecting price ought to be 80s. He considered prohibition to be necessary, and he did so upon the best evidence given before the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON contended that the losses which our commerce had sustained by the effect of the late peace was the sole cause of the existing distress, and it was a mistake to suppose that the country could recover herself in a few years.

Mr. LOCKHART would wish to press on the attention of the Noble Lord and his colleagues, that unless they remitted taxation to a great extent, but at the same time consistently with sound faith to the public creditor, consequences would ensue which their posterity would rue.

Sir H. VIVIAN was one of those who did not think that the distresses of the agriculturists arose from taxation, although he would admit that taxation was a burden. He could not consider the proposition submitted by the Hon. Member for York (Mr. Wyvill), last night, for reducing 20,000,000. of taxes, was a measure fit for their consideration. He desired not to be understood as being against the farmer, but he considered the manufacturing interests as much entitled to protection as the agricultural. He should vote for the Resolution of the Noble Lord.

Sir J. SHELLEY thought the proposition of the Noble Lord much better than the existing state of the Corn Laws.

Mr. WHITMORE was of opinion that superabundance produced the present distress. He considered that a high price necessarily tended to an increase in the cost of production; and that cost was now the same as it had been during the war, although the price of the produce itself had fallen. These high prices during the war had misled the farmer, and induced him to make an improvident bargain with his landlord, and to make all his other calculations of expenditure to correspond with that high price. He objected altogether to the proposition of the Noble Marquis; indeed he was persuaded that the proposed duty could not be carried into effect.

Mr. WESTERN objected to all the propositions, believing that the House could not in this instance legislate with effect.

Mr. ALDERMAN HERGATE thought the plan of the Noble Marquis would increase the distress of the agriculturists.

Sir W. CUNNINGHAM supported the motion of the Noble Marquis.

Several divisions took place in the Committee. The first was upon Lord Althorpe's Amendment.—For the Amendment, 24—Against it, 220—Majority, 196.—The second division was upon Mr. Ricardo's Amendment.—For the Amendment, 25—Against it, 218—Majority, 193.—The Committee then divided on the first Resolution of the Marquis of Londonderry, viz. "That the present duties do cease and determine."—Ayes, 218—Noes, 36—Majority, 182.—The other Resolutions were passed without a division.—When the Resolution for grinding foreign corn, warehouse, was read,

Lord LONDONDERRY said he did not mean to offer any proposition upon it.—The Chairman then reported progress.

## FRIDAY.

An account was laid before the House of the number of licenses for public-houses granted and refused by the Magistrates for Holborn and Finsbury divisions, in the county of Middlesex.

Colonel PALMER presented a petition from the City of Bath and the parts adjacent, complaining of the mode of licensing public houses.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that it was high time to enter upon the consideration of this subject. The practice of refusing licenses upon no just grounds had become very prevalent. A publican who made himself obnoxious at a county election, might in consequence, and without any reason assigned by the Magistrate, have his license taken away from him; and if the Magistrate kept his own counsel there was no means of getting at a corrupt motive.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTIS presented a petition from the hop planters of the county of Sussex, complaining of the rate of duties upon hops. The Hon. Member descanted upon the immense pressure of their distress, and stated that the yeomanry were abandoning the country.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL said, that unless some means were devised for the employment of the poor, the consequences would prove most pernicious. Throughout every part of the country the distress was most awful.

Sir J. SHELLEY said, that unless something was done to diminish the pressure of the poor rates it was impossible that the country could derive benefit from any legislative interference.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE coincided in the opinions expressed by the two Hon. Members.—The petition was laid on the table.

Petitions were presented from Leicester, Kilmarnock, the Dean and Prebendary of Canterbury, Endington, St. Saviour's, (Southwark,) from the Archbishop and Clergy of the Provinces of Canterbury, against Mr. Canning's Bill for granting relief to the Catholic Peers.

Mr. CANNING moved the second reading of the Catholic Peers Bill.

Mr. SMITH said, that to him the measure appeared insulting, partial, unjust, and unfair to the Catholics, and most egregiously aristocratic.

Mr. WETHERELL opposed the motion, and took an historical review of the reasons which had induced the Prince of Orange, at the Revolution, to exclude Catholics from Parliament. He contended that there was some danger still; not so great as one as formerly he was willing to allow; but there was a danger, and one which demanded securities. As to the right a priori of Peers to sit in the House of Lords, he contended that they were liable to the same controul which the Constitution exercised over the King in preventing his marriage with a papist Queen. He moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. WILKINSON supported the motion, and replied to the arguments of the Hon. and Learned Gent. With regard to security, he considered the best security was the conviction of his mind that the Catholic sympathies in all the feelings of the general body of the people.

Mr. FOSTER opposed the Bill, as holding that the general body were not fit to be trusted, and that the Noble Peers in question were. This would be an anomaly in the case greater than that which it was contended existed at present. He certainly thought that, sooner or later, the Protestants would become reconciled to it, and that then it would pass, for the purpose of tranquillising the people of Ireland.

Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Wynn supported the Bill.

Mr. SEC. PEEL re-stated his opinions on the measure, and implored the House to consider whether it was consistent that they, the Representatives of the People, should come forward to remove disabilities from the House of Peers, which they did not remove from the Commons.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY always considered that the real question to be resolved on was, the amount of danger by removing the disabilities under which the Catholics laboured. As to securities, he always thought that they should be a component part of any measure for that purpose; but wished to make them of that nature as should best fall in with the prejudices of the parties. They would come better to the trial of the question next year, having first ascertained the feeling upon this partial measure. He, therefore, thinking there were advantages in moving the partial question this year, although not the general one, gave his support to the Bill.

Mr. CANNING took a review of the history of the Parliamentary contests for Catholic Emancipation. They had not allowed Peers for a century to sit in Parliament, but the cause of exclusion no longer existed. The House was not only called upon to restore a franchise, but to restore to injured posterity the rights of their ancestors. He denied that granting the boon he contended for, would oblige them to concede the admission of Catholics to other rights. If any danger could be shown, he would most willingly sit down and give up the Bill. The grounds on which he took the liberty to recommend this bill were these: it was found; from the Reformation to the reign of Charles II. that the struggle was between two contending religions for power in the state. Up to the Revolution the danger was confined to the Succession, which was threatened by a Popish faction which opposed the established religion of the country. He presumed the danger was now at an end, and therefore there remained only the question whether the prejudices of former years were to be revived.

The House divided. For the second reading, 235—For the amendment, 227—Majority, 12.—The Bill was then read a second time.

Dyspepsia, or difficult Digestion, Spasms in the Stomach, Headache, Weakness, and obstructed Respiration, are effectually counteracted by the Bark Cordial of Dr. Bruce, consisting of the finest Old Jamaica Rum, medicated with a judicious proportion of the best Peruvian Bark, and taken warm as directed, it comforts and strengthens the whole viscera, neutralises acidity in the stomach, reduces the most exciting habits to a continued healthy regularity, and is the most effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Consumption, and Nervous Debility.—Sold by apothecaries at Bolton's Medicine Warehouse, Royal Exchange; Barclay and Sons, 58, Fleet-market; Sanger's, 150, Oxford-street, London; and most Medicine Vendors in Town and Country; at 1s. 9d. duty included, or twelve bottles for 1l.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our arrears to correspondents are so great, that we fear we shall not be able to clear them off in this Number; those who still remain unnoticed must forgive the omission as inevitable.

The Canto of the Poem we have read with much pleasure—but it is quite impossible to publish it; the violence of the language is so great, and the epithets so strong, as to prevent our meddling with it. At the same time, we beg to assure the author, that we shall at all times be glad to hear from him.

We are under great apprehensions that THOMAS is offended with us; and yet we are inclined to ask him a favour. The VISION OF BULL, which was intended for insertion, has been mislaid, and we should ask, if we thought we should not be refused, for another copy of it.

The story about the Count and Countess is by no means calculated for us; we have never brought forward the name of any individual lady, during our whole career, who had not previously published herself.

J.G. will see that the absurd inscription on Wood's plate is published in the newspapers.

If the "Tourist in the West" will give us some farther accounts of the "deadly weed," he speaks of, we will try to hoe it up.

We do not think "MODESTUS" makes out a good case.

The letter to the Bishop of London, on the short petticoats of the Opera dancers, had better be sent to his Lordship by the post—the discussion does not seem likely to be advantageous to the public.

We cannot believe that the Buckinghamshire Parson could have been so angry on a Sabbath day as to stamp upon poor BULL; the catastrophe, if it did occur, must have been charming. What fools some people make of themselves.

We see no use in re-arguing the subject COL. F. alludes to.

We shall be most happy when, as W.X. says, he "suits us;" but we are sorry to say he does not in his last communication.

We thank VERAX.

We should like to hear from M.P.

G.G. is received, as is "A FRIEND TO BULL."

The lines "TO MARY" are very pretty, and remarkably stupid; and certainly cannot have a place in BULL;—the Political Song signed H.T. is in a similar situation.

RUSTICUS is inadmissible.

We assure S.B. that we would have no objection to inform him of the name of the person he alludes to—but we are not able to do so, having, as in the ordinary course of our business we do, destroyed the original letter on the subject.

The HERMIT IN LONDON writes upon old subjects, and not interesting ones—besides which, his writing is unintelligible.

We do not think we can meddle with the case of Mr. W. received from Mr. B.

We grieve to hear of the calamities at Carlisle, in consequence of the non-payment of certain bills; we shall have an eye upon the gentleman, and take care, unless he contrives to settle his affairs, to shew him up in the long vacation.

The article in JOHN BULL of Sunday last, bearing on the Catholic Question, having, as we know, excited no little share of public attention, it has been re-printed in a separate form, with some additional remarks, and may be had at the Office of this Paper, Johnson's Court, Fleet-street, price 3d. or Twenty-five for 3s. 6d.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Up to the close of the market yesterday upwards of 400,000l. had been subscribed on the books at the South Sea House, towards taking the contract for the Loan offered by the Ministers. It is, however, the general opinion in the City, that this body will not be able to make any reasonable bidding, and that the Bank is the only association that can advance so large a sum. The negotiations for this Loan has occasioned considerable agitation throughout the past week, and has had the effect of occasioning considerable depression on the public securities. Very little business has, however, been done, and all the money interest have held back from purchasing. On Thursday and Friday very considerable sales were effected by an eminent broker, who acted as agent for a very large jobber. This, consequently, operated to the disadvantage of the market, and the Consols opened yesterday as low as 78½; they subsequently, however, rose, and at the close were 78½ for Money, and 78½ for the Account.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	77½	India Bonds . . . . .	53 55 p
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	78½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	2 p
34 per Cent. ditto . . . . .		Ditto . . . . .	500l.
4 per Cent. . . . .	94½	Scall. . . . .	
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .	102½	Con. for Acc. . . . .	78½
Long Annuities . . . . .	19½-16	Omnium . . . . .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . .	87-90	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . .	1595
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. lmo. 25-5 3mo. 24-90	
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 68.			

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, MAY 12.

It is with feelings of pride and exultation that we look at the lists of subscriptions for our suffering brethren in Ireland. Two thousand six hundred pounds have already been transmitted for their immediate relief, and contributions still keep pouring in, which we trust will furnish the Committee with ample means to counteract the terrific effects of the calamity which has fallen on the sister-country.

MR. CANNING'S Bill for the admission of Catholic Peers to vote in Parliament, was carried to a third reading, by a majority of twelve. The Right Honourable Gentleman spoke in the most brilliant manner; but the speech of MR. PEEL, it must be confessed, while it equalled, in all the beauties of oratory, and all the graces of eloquence, the harangue of his Right Hon. opponent, far surpassed it, in our estimation, for the integrity of its sentiments, and the Constitutional soundness of its principles.

On Sunday next, we shall lay before our readers, some additional remarks and observations upon this most important question, which we hope may tend to the rejection of the Bill in another place.

PRIVATE Bills slip through the House sometimes unnoticed, where their object is not generally understood. A private bill stands for the third reading to-morrow, the effects of which are of the greatest public interest, and we therefore call the attention of our representatives to it to-day—we mean, a bill for extending the "Jurisdiction of the Court for the Hundred of Salford."

The object of the bill is to extend the jurisdiction of the Hundred Court of Salford from £2 to £15; to make it a Court of Record, with the powers incident to such Courts, and with an express power to FINE and IMPRISON!

This Court is private property, and entailed upon the EARL OF SEFTON and his descendants; and the bill, as drawn, will not only have the effect of vesting in him and his family a considerable income, drawn from the profits of the Court, but the absolute power of NOMINATING and REMOVING the JUDGE and other officers.

Surely, in all Courts the nomination of Judges should be

in the Crown, and not in the hands of individuals. But this particular bill is alarming to the people, as entailing upon a particular family a power highly dangerous to the liberty of the subject; and for these, and a variety of local reasons, the Under Sheriff was prepared with counsel and witnesses to oppose the bill in the Committee, but in consequence of some objection in point of form it was not deemed expedient to hear counsel, and the bill passed the Committee without examining such witnesses.

We do call the particular attention of Members of Parliament to this Bill, to consider what the nomination of Judges by individuals, and what the power of fine and imprisonment given to a Court which is private property may do in the way of mischief and oppression. Members, who otherwise would not interest themselves, are requested to give their attention to the subject, which is indeed of vital importance; and it is in this consideration of the subject that we have, at the latest moment allowed us, presumed to call their notice to a Bill, which otherwise would have slipped through the House like a Turnpike or Inclosure Bill. We do trust that it will not do so now; for though we have the highest respect for the talents, character, politics, and virtues of LORD SEFTON, and the highest opinion of the benign sweet disposition of Whigs in general, we should be sorry to see the meanest of his Majesty's subjects left to his Lordship's mercy, or that of one of his Lordship's Judges.

WE hear a great many ridiculous stories of MR. HUME in his private life, which we never repeat, although they are highly characteristic—one, of his demurring to pay a contribution of a guinea for watering the street before his door, although MRS. HUME had put her name down for that sum, because he was not bound by his wife's signature; which refusal caused a quarrel with the water-cart-man, and ended in his using such language as caused MR. HUME to summon him before a Magistrate; there are other ludicrous stories of objections to pay for more than a certain quantity of fat to mutton, all recorded and registered in his neighbourhood, prove that he is a practical as well as theoretical economist.

But the last story we have been told, (we certainly do not seriously vouch for the truth of it, but we have every reason to believe it,) is about his Herefordshire silver-tankard;—proud, as he must be, of course, of so flattering a tribute, the tankard is in constant use: but of such very flimsy materials is it constructed, that this constant service by no means agrees with its constitution. So that what with the bendings and bruising it has encountered, added to its specific lightness, it has excited a feeling of pity, and, perhaps, shame in its happy possessor, who, in order to prevent the recurrence of frequent accidents the precious relic has hitherto met with; and, at the same time, to give it more weight in the eyes of his visitors, has actually had seventeen ounces of lead ingeniously insinuated into its pedestal and stem; which being, with great cunning, overlaid with a thin plate of silver, gives the memorial of the Herefordshire boobies a chance of being a lasting one.

There is a degree of tact in this plating which is quite charming, as a trait of character, and if the story is not true it ought to be.

When party spirit gets hold of a man, he is often blinded to the merits of his opponents; hence we are diffident of expressing our opinions of sundry journals whose principles are at variance with ours, feeling that we may labour under this political *ophthalmia*, and in our zeal misconceive their intentions and misconstrue their conduct; but when we find a character of any of these journals given by writers of politics and principles similar to their own, we gladly quote it, and publish it, as being likely to be genuine, and untainted by prejudice or dictated by narrow policy.

Of this nature are the following remarks upon the OLD TIMES, which appeared one evening last week in the STATESMAN, and which have been since quoted into the CHRONICLE. It is evident that they are impartial and candid, and coming, as we said before, from a paper of the same school in politics, must be felt with double force.

"NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.—MR. HUME brought forward a motion relative to sums paid by the public offices for the insertion of advertisements in the Newspapers. This motion might be very proper in order to shew the extent of patronage and influence exercised in this way; but, as MR. HUME thought proper to manage the thing, the whole proceeding seems to have been neither more nor less than a premeditated puff for the Old Times Newspaper; and it does to us seem strange that MR. HUME should have a predilection to this vile instigator to bloodshed. This Paper has done more wicked things, more things hostile to our liberties and to human life itself, than any other Paper ever published in England, or, we believe, any other country. It was one great cause of the late American war; it instigated, too, and justified the cold-blooded murders committed in France after the restoration of the Bourbons; it justified the massacre of the Protestants at Nismes; it fairly drove the Government to that act of terrible severity, the hanging of poor Cashman; it has been the most merciless ruffian of a Print that ever dared to shew its face in a Christian country. It is strange, therefore, that MR. HUME should have a partiality for this print. But we have to add, that the assertion which he makes respecting the circulation of The Old Times Newspaper compared with others, is destitute of truth. It is not the number of papers which it publishes in a week; but the number that it publishes in any one day of that week. It is notorious, then, that the Old Times is surpassed in this respect by The Observer, which, we believe, publishes three times its number, or thereabouts. It is perfectly notorious, also, that it is greatly surpassed in numbers by The John Bull. The Old Times newspaper circulates amongst ignorant people—amongst the doltish part of the community—the besotted part—it circulates no where, where there is intelligence, or where there is enterprise; and an advertisement once inserted in The Chronicle, must meet the eye of a great many more persons who pay attention to what they read, than in the paper so extolled by MR. HUME, who will find himself very much deceived if he thinks that this puff of this execrably bloody-minded newspaper is the way to convince us that he has a rooted aversion to corrupt jobbing."

We say nothing: but this is the way in which those who think with the TIMES newspaper talk of it. This is not the language of factious hostility—these are merely the remarks of a paper of its own party.

WE cannot but exultingly congratulate the good people of the metropolis upon the justice which has at length been wrung from the Lords Oligarchy of the London Brewery. We promised them success, and WE KNOW the share we have had in producing it. This is the real and legitimate use of the FREE PRESS. Corruption may be imputed, public abuses may be asserted, and charges be reiterated until they have nearly the effect of truths; but if the press will do its duty, and be what it ought to be—the watchful spy upon real and substantial corruption, and the honest and zealous ally of the people, no public evil can long exist, and no permanent oppression weigh them down, however combined their oppressors or artfully forged their chains.

It would be well for the country to take a lesson from the present occasion, and to learn of what materials their popular FRIENDS are made. They will find hereditary champions of liberty (as it is called) in the families of the WHITBREDS, CALVERTS & Co. who (if we were to believe them) are ready to lay down their lives in defence of the people's rights, and are so sensitive upon all questions touching oppression, that they appear to inherit an intuitive suspicion of every one who is entrusted with power, from a Prime Minister down to AN EXCISEMAN! and yet these tradesmen possessed, we repeat, of property competing with the nobles and most ancient hereditary proprietors of the land, have in the last endeavoured to deprive the people of the advantage of a reduction in taxation, and to retain and avail themselves of a monopoly to its most oppressive excess, which goes to grind the poorest and most hard working portion of the community to the dust. For months they have witholden the advantages of a reduction of a million and a half of taxation from the people, and would have continued to do so, if WE (almost exclusively) and some spirited members of the Government had not interposed to force them from their solution.

It will be recollected, when we first took up the question they had positively refused to make any alteration in the price of their beer, and alleged as a reason that they could not afford it! It was the impudence of this public declaration, in the face of notorious facts to the contrary, which drew our attention to the subject. They had found the people so ductile, so long as the language of patriotism was addressed to them, so easily seduced by professions, in spite even of the glaring instances of selfishness and political jobbing, that they conceived a little extra exertion of lungs might upon this occasion save them and their purses from any opprobrium or hazard.

Thus we had tavern meetings, and Middlesex meetings, and reform meetings, in which Kings and Ministers were represented, in more than usually glowing colours, as the saviours of the poor man's labour—the patrons of corruption, and the scourges of mankind from the beginning of time! In our own times, however, were the prolific theme (as has been the case with patriots from the first institution of regular governments) of peculiar and unprecedented corruption, oppression and encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the people. Every topic which could tend to inflame public opinion, to provoke the evil passions was resorted to, with the exception of porter. This was indeed drunk in silence—a mark of respect usually paid to DEFUNCT PATRIOTS—in this instance, perhaps, to DEFUNCT PATRIOTISM; but not even the unsalutary of the MESSRS. WHITBREDS' information upon corrupt practices, nor the popular eloquence of the CALVERTS approached the solemn mystery and craft of beer-making! Like the Egyptian Priesthood, they held the subject sacred for the people's ear. Their fiat had gone forth, and was not to be discussed before a rabble!—They would not lower the price of their porter, and where was the use or necessity of talking about it!—BUT they have lowered it! And, Great Judaea—when the secrets of the Priesthood have by degrees been laid open—when the public eye has been directed towards the practices by which principalities have been raised out of Plebeianism—when petitions are pouring in from all quarters, to expose a system of oppressive monopoly, which has for half a century proved the real philosopher's stone to the possession—when MR. BUXTON is put forward to unsay what his colleagues had so boldly affirmed, these men have the front and daring to claim credit for their liberality, and to join in the just clamour raised against their extortion, by admitting that the monopoly is a nuisance, and ought to be abated!

Surely, none but initiated patriots of the first order, could be found capable of offering such an insult to the understanding of a people, standing as we do in the eyes and estimation of Europe!

MR. WHITBREAD, the newspapers say, hedged in a sort of reserve—that though the reform was necessary, he trusted that due attention would be paid to the interests of the parties MOST CONCERNED! To be sure—how, else, are the princely revenues to continue to be ascertained and ensured! The country is beginning to look to its own interests, and MR. WHITBREAD very naturally looks to take care of his own!—But where was this detestation of the system of monopoly a few weeks ago?—How happens it that these patriotic gentlemen never discovered the nuisance before?

WE may have been in the dark—the people may have had no suspicion of the evil, or not strength or combination enough to resist it; but the gentlemen who have been profiting by it, fattening on it, and revelling in its produce, WERE ALWAYS IN THE SECRET. And as those very persons who now want to take credit for abjuring the god, who has so amply remunerated his priesthood, have been in the constant habit of hunting down every shadow of mal-practice, malversation, and petty cor-

peering into every hole and corner, to ascertain and bring forth the ghost of a grievance;—How, we again ask, happens it, that this grievous monopoly—the evil of this odious and tyrannical system should never have occurred to them in their patriotic researches, or have stricken upon their consciences, until the public have made the discovery without their assistance? Were the powers of calculation dumb-founded, even in their great ally MAISTER HUME? Or have they purchased his future services to confute Mr. BUXTON, who admits that a farthing a pot is remitted by Government, whilst Messrs. WHITBREAD and CALVERT affirmed, that the fraction was too small to enter into reduction upon the retail price.

If the Aberdeen Cocker really wishes for a good tough subject of calculation, we would advise him to leave laundresses' bills and small beer dockets, and "such paltry gear," and fairly set about to dissect this huge Leviathan, in whose neighbourhood he has been so long, and so innocently gambolling, without a suspicion of its gross appetency for the public money, and its monstrous powers of digestion! If he would devote his microscopic talent to ascertain the REAL profit, to his friends near him, upon a pot of porter, he would effect a greater saving, and do more effectual good to the poor deluded gulls who attend his levees, with their imaginary grievances, than if he were to do away with ALL the Public Boards, and send every placeman to the poor-house! Will he do this? If he do—he is no PATRIOT, but a better man than we take him for.

We have done our duty, and feel amply repaid by the result. Let the people of England once more reflect, that not a Radical, nor a Whig, has espoused their cause in this nefarious business; and then ask, who are the SONS OF CORRUPTION—who the purchased, pensioned, hireling creatures of THE BOASTED PRESS!

THE Exhibition at Somerset House, opened according to annual custom, on Monday last, being the first Monday in May; and we think, without any desire to be severe, that it is decidedly the worst which has ever been presented to public view.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE has outdone himself; the magnificent portrait of HIS MAJESTY, and that most extraordinary likeness of the DUKE OF YORK immediately under it, are striking proofs of mastery in the art. A small portrait of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is a splendid picture; as to resemblance, it is identity; and as to finishing, perfect in every sense of the word. The President has also contrived to instil intellect into the countenance of the DUKE OF BEDFORD, and yet preserve a resemblance; the silly shape of the head, however, even the artist could not conceal.

"Mrs. LITTLETON" is a beautiful picture, and extremely like; but that portrait of the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON ought to be taken down and put away: there never was such a thing seen—the loveliness—the animation—the expression;—it is not bearable; it is just the thing to turn the heads of all the men in London, and do ten thousand abominable things besides. COLMAN, in the MOUNTAINEERS, talking of FLORIAN's picture, makes OCTAVIAN ask, how the "cold limner" could look on her long enough to paint her!—Now, we have no great faith in SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE's coldness, though we have the highest respect for his morality; but we confess, we are ourselves puzzled to understand, how any man living could sit quietly, and look for hours upon any thing so perfectly bewitching as the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON, and do nothing but paint. To be sure, habit is every thing; and certainly a more admirable picture never graced the British school.—To gaze on those roses, and think they must fade—to look at those jetty locks, and fancy they may ever turn to grey—what a melancholy reflection!

MR. PHILLIPS has a picture of SIR CHARLES ASGILL, who appears as if acting a part in a play, having previously applied the star of the Guelphic Order (like a blister) to his chest, instead of his heart. We never saw less justice done to a subject than this—the likeness is a caricature, and the picture a dæmon.

A MR. KENSAN has a portrait of a very large dog, and LADY MONTGOMERY, and a child, which resembles the show-cloths hung out before booths at fairs, to indicate the curiosities which are to be seen within. A back ground of green marble, and flowers, and pictures, adds to the horrid taste of the whole affair, which, in our humble judgment, ought never to have had a place in the room.

MR. JACKSON has a likeness of the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, just recovering from a fit of the yellow jaundice; and above is the most frightful likeness (but very like, indeed), of DOCTOR HUME, with his right-hand and arm fore-shortened into a fin, with exquisite skill, by one GRAHAM.

A portrait of DR. JENNER, of Berkly, in a gown, by a MR. HODDAY, is equally worthy of attention with the other two.

MR. CHALON's scene from MOLIERE is a very bad caricature; and even CALCOTT has not this year been as successful as usual—his Smugglers Disturbed is an inferior performance for him, though possessing much talent and many beauties.

A picture of MR. GANDY, the artist, by MR. PICKERSGILL, has great merit; and a head of LORD GRENVILLE, by JACKSON, is extremely clever.—MR. SHEE has a very pretty portrait of MR. SPRING RICE; and we rejoice to see a picture of the late BISHOP OF OXFORD by OWEN, as it holds out the pleasing hope that his health is in a state of improvement, and that he will shortly be restored to society and his profession.

A very good likeness of TERRY the actor is brought into close contact with a handsome jolly-looking Lady, who appears to be setting herself in order to catch his notice; and her

smirking manner, contrasted with his lounging and careless attitude, produce an effect most strikingly absurd.

WILKIE's "Chelsea Pensioners receiving the Gazette containing the account of the Battle of Waterloo" is exquisite. It is quite impossible to describe or particularise its beauties; it is only necessary to say, that it is in the artist's best style, full of his genius, of his knowledge of human nature, and expression of feeling and character.

In the school of painting is "Little Red Riding Hood,"—a very sweet picture, by the President; a portrait of MISS FOOTE in "A Roland for an Oliver,"—extremely good, as far as the head and shoulders go, but the artist (CLINT) has, for some reason, encumbered the figure with so much drapery, as to spoil the gracefulness of the dance. The same artist has a scene from the "Beggars' Opera," with portraits of BLANCHARD, MRS. DAVENPORT, and MISS TREE, in which he has not been quite so successful.

No. 215 is a portrait of MISS ANNABELLA CARLISLE, dressed in a pink frock, taking a walk, with a parasol over her head, well worthy the attention of the curious. Close to which is the Ghost of LORD EXMOUTH, a most formidable picture by MR. DRUMMOND. 238, in this room, is a very good likeness of SIR JOHN BERESFORD, by SIR WILLIAM BEECHY.

In the condemned cell, the anti-room, there are some noble specimens of the British school; for instance, "The Funeral Procession of W. Conynge to Radcliffe Church, Bristol, 1474," "One of the Pages at the Coronation," and the "Present Lord Mayor." We must say, that the greatest justice has been done to this last performance, for it has (kindly for the artist's reputation) been put into a corner where light never comes.

Down stairs we fall in with things even worse than these—"Rownham Ferry," by ROLINDA SHARPLES, a view illustrated with caricatures of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, out of drawing, and finished in a style that ought to have cost a little girl of eight years old a whipping. We really cannot understand why such abominable trash is admitted; but if we find fault with this, what shall we say to a thing, of St. JOHN preaching. We defy any body to produce any thing so execrable as ever having been imposed upon the public in an exhibition before. It is really shameful to insult the town with such things, in which there is neither present talent nor future promise. We conclude that the Committee were hard run to make up an exhibition, for if they had had opportunities of selecting, such a thing as this never could have found a place.

Some flowers, very beautifully painted by MRS. POPE, deserve attention. But the miniatures this year, like every other department, are weak indeed, both as to talent and number.

In the Sculpture-room, CHANTRY has but one bust—that of His Majesty—the rest are mere common place things, such as gather the dust here every season, and then are heard of no more.

Upon the whole it is a sorry affair, and were it not for the redeeming hand of the President, few, we should think, would be the visitors this season; indeed, the extreme inconvenience of the building for the purpose of an exhibition, the mounting of stair-cases, and descending and traversing different floors, and hunting out rooms, are all so many drawbacks, that it requires some strong inducement to encounter the annoyances which present themselves; and, most assuredly, with the exception of LAWRENCE and WILKIE, nobody has this year succeeded in producing any temptation.

Some of the typographical descriptions in the catalogue are not amiss.

No. 42, we have "Brighton Beech looking towards Rottingdean."

No. 841, Thames Ditton Ferry looking towards Kingston.

No. 499, is "a view in Battlesden Park, the seat of SIR GREGORY PAGE TURNER, with a distant view of the Chiltern Hundreds, and the intended piece of water."

The view of something not yet in existence, reminds one of the lines on the roads in Scotland.

"Had you but seen these roads—before they were made, 'You'd have turned up your eyes and blessed MARSHAL WADE."

No. 895, is "a design for a naval monument, to commemorate the landing of his most gracious Majesty George IV. at Milford Haven, Sept. 13, 1821. The surrounding objects convey an idea of a port in the Mediterranean!"

Can there be any thing more absurd than this?—nothing, unless we except the drawings they affect to describe.

OUR readers may perhaps remember that some time since we gave an account of a society called the BETHEL UNION, whose pious care it is to prevent sailors, on their return from sea, from eating unripe fruit, drinking grog, getting sweet-hearts, dancing, fiddling, or smoking tobacco.

These great objects are to be effected by the immediate application of Parsons to the Jacks, on the moment of their landing, who are to lay hold on the else-devoted victims, and carry them off to some place of worship.

There is something so truly absurd, not to say unnatural, in this scheme, that we really had no notion it could ever be seriously carried on; but we find that a meeting has taken place at Milford Haven, where innumerable Ministers of various persuasions volunteered their services to supersede the use of grog.

We cannot picture to ourselves any thing more ridiculous, than seeing two or three dozen of these hypocritical saints, sitting at their windows, peeping through beau-pots, watching for an arrival of a boat's crew of strapping fellows, with tails as thick as one's arm—tin brooches in their shirts, quids in their mouths, and pewter buckles in their shoes—and all sail-

lying out to receive them, and begin their work, which, according to the directions of the Bethel Society, is no child's play; for they are each to fasten on a sailor, and having first taken him to some place of worship, they are to remain with him all day, and shew him what much purer pleasures are to be found in religious conversation, than in fiddling, or drinking, or dancing with light-hearted young ladies.

We have already asked what right any set of canting, Methodists have to single out any particular class of his Majesty's subjects for this sort of dictatorial restraint? Most certainly if the Bethel Union were to dare to publish, that no shoemaker, or carpenter, in the King's dominions, should drink a glass of brandy and water, or take a walk with a young woman, and attempt to enforce their unnatural dictum, by the substitution of their greasy-headed Ministers, as companions to said shoemakers and carpenters, we think that the shoemakers and carpenters would soon let them know that England is a free country, and its subjects free-agents.

Why then are our sailors to be assailed, at the moment of their return from fighting our battles and supporting our trade, after years of toil and danger;—why, we ask, are they to be assailed by these canting animals, who would save the sailor from being robbed by the prostitute by getting all they could out of his pockets for themselves? What right have the Bethel Union to check the impulses of nature? Do they mean to say that all the gallant fellows who have gained us the victories which stand recorded in our annals are gone to perdition because, before the institution of such quackeries, they danced, and drank, and sang, and enjoyed themselves?

Out upon such trash!—We should grieve (though we should not be surprised) if this meddling with the pleasures and comforts of our sailors were to create a serious or unpleasant feeling in the navy. But we do sincerely hope, when any of these smooth-faced, fawning Jesuits of the school of humbug try to make their first attempt upon JACK, that he, on one side, and the objectionable ladies on the other, will contrive so to cudgel and duck the canters, that they will be induced to transfer their exertions to some better cause than that of running down women, and interfering with the harmless pleasures of our gallant defenders.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### A PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FROM  
THE HUNDRED OF —, IN NORFOLK.

TUNE—"Mrs. Casey."

To you, our brother Commons, who  
In Parliament are sitting,  
We state our case, without ado,  
In form and words befitting.  
Not quite a hundred have we met,  
To tell you how you've blunder'd,  
But what of that? we call it yet,  
A Meeting of the Hundred.

Fol lol de rol, &c.

Experience makes it certain quite  
'Tis useless to petition,  
But just to save our "sacred right,"  
And please the Opposition.  
Your wisdom cannot, if it would,  
However you may task it,  
Devise a plan to do us good,  
Yet 'tis no harm to ask it.

Fol lol de rol, &c.

When quartern loaves, in former days,  
Two shillings were a piece, Sirs,  
Taxation 'twas, in sundry ways,  
That caus'd the great increase, Sirs.  
If taxes then, some years ago,  
So dear the corn could keep, Sirs,  
The self-same cause, we all must know,  
Must now have made it cheap, Sirs,

Fol lol de rol, &c.

Then out the taxes you must strike,  
How'er you cram and stuff folk;  
'Twould soon be done if all were like  
Our valiant Knight of Suffolk;  
For nobly did he strip himself  
Of sinecure and pension;  
But Nuns was dead, and office pelf  
No longer worth attention.

Fol lol de rol, &c.

Yet though full "twenty millions" you  
Should lop off in a day, Sirs,  
Unless "Reform" you gave us too,  
'Twould all be thrown away, Sirs.  
But had we yearly Parliaments,  
And suffrage universal,  
We need no more pay tithe or rents,  
But put it in our purse all.

Fol lol de rol, &c.

Then henceforth we should all be free;  
No poor's rate—no taxation—  
No Church—no Aristocracy—  
No nought but Reformation!  
Such little changes, never fear,  
Would tumult cause, or riot;  
For sure, elections once a year  
Would keep the people quiet.

Fol lol de rol, &c.

Then listen, pray, to what we pen,  
Pay no respect to rank, Sirs;  
Reform the Parliament, and then  
Annihilate the Bank, Sirs.  
'Bove all, take care that Ministers  
From office quickly go forth!  
And "We, your poor petitioners,  
"Will ever pray"—and so forth.

Fol lol de rol, &c.

Westminster, May 9, 1822.

Nemo.

Quarry—SIR H. BRIDGES.



In the west of the county of Clare, many families are actually living

MALTA, APRIL 14.—A violent gale took place off Alexandria in which the Turkish fleet sustained great damage; three of their smaller vessels having foundered, and a large armed schooner, together with the fifty gun ship, being totally wrecked. Almost the whole of the crews perished. Several merchantmen, principally French and Turkish, were likewise lost, and many lives were said to have been lost in them.

## DISTRESS OF THE POOR.

From Galway we learn that "every moment increases more and more the distress of the poor. It is not to a general deficiency in this extreme necessity has arisen, is evident by the prices in distant markets, but to the unpropitious weather in this part of the kingdom last year. Thousands, who saved every season sufficient for the domestic consumption, owing to the failure of their crops, are now sent destitute to roam in search of food; and hundreds die along the coast, from the effects of eating shell-fish and a species of sea-weed which they endeavour to subsist upon. That there is plenty of nutritious food in the country, the stocks in the hands of factors declare, but the want of employment, and no money in circulation, prevent the poor from obtaining any relief."

would devour all the provision in a large town to satisfy the craving of hunger.

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MISCELLANEOUS

## MISCELLANEOUS

A slight fracas has taken place between MADAME CAMDEN and

coercive and prejudicial measures adopted in consequence of the above facts, in many respects erroneous. It is desirable to notice this in order to prevent unnecessary alarm.

TO JOHN BULL

tent Windsor, real Old Brown Windsor, Violet and Nillesieur-scent, and real Palm Oil Soaps, also their Macassar Oil, Treble-diluted Water, Cold Cream, and Patent Naples Cream, &c. &c. have received the sanction of the Royal Society, and the approval of the Nobility, and Gentry; and at the same time to caution f

ENFORD CHURCH WILLS (May 3, 1822)

**DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS**

**THESE PILLS** are accurately prepared, according to the Recipe of that well-known and eminent Physician, who, in an extensive and successful practice of a series of years, constantly administered them with unflinching success. Persons afflicted with **Bilious and Liver Complaints**, arising from long residence in warm climates, or whose constitutions are affected by a too active sedentary life, will find in the use of these Pills an effectual remedy for habing costiveness; they are excellent, not like most opening medicines, leaving the body bound, nor stimulating, so as to produce or aggravate the Piles. They are a most excellent remedy for those disorders of the stomach and bowels which attend indigestion, wind, sickness, head-aches, and loss of appetite, giving speedy and certain relief to the evil effects arising from intemperance will be prevented, and recourse is had to these Pills, after every excess either of eating or drinking.

They are a most excellent operative and cleanser of mallow complexion, caused by obstructions in the Liver. A single Pill, a short time after taking it, will remove any uneasiness in the stomach, head-ache and dizziness of the eyes, occasioned by bilious humors, &c. These Pills require no restriction in diet or exercise, the ingredients being so mild that a child may take them with safety.

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## LATEST NEWS.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday last have arrived, and some private letters. One of the latter, dated the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock, A. M. says:—Hitherto the incendiaries had carried on their operations only in the departments of Seine and Oise, Oise and Marne—but they now approach nearer Paris; and even in Paris, this morning, an attempt was made to fire a large magazine of coals, near the Park of Mouscous. The fire-engines are at this moment employed in putting out the fire. There was, besides, a petard endeavored to be exploded near the Tuileries yesterday, but the match was drawn out, by a person who happened to see it, time enough to prevent the explosion.

At Meaux and Pontoise, placards have been stuck up, stating, that whatever precautions the farmers might take, their farms would be set fire to before the 15th of this month. All these practices, as well as the objects and motives of them are incomprehensible.

PETERSBURG, APRIL 12.—The talk of the approaching departure of his Majesty for the army. The Emperor, in the first instance, will visit the first corps under General Sacken, having its head quarters at Mohilow. He next visits the army of the South, under General Wittgenstein.—This article goes on to state, that the same uncertainty, and succession of alternate rumours respecting war and peace, prevailed at Petersburg as elsewhere—and that Constantinople was ravaged by the plague.

The Duke of York arrived in town on Friday morning from Newmarket. His Royal Highness afterwards transacted business as Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. The Royal Duke did not hold a levee, but Sir Herbert Taylor, his Military Secretary, did.

On Friday, Mr. Silvester, the King's Messenger, arrived in town with dispatches from the Hague.

The Ladies of CAMBERWELL have opened a subscription for the Irish sufferers, limiting the amount of contribution to half-a-crown each. It has been suggested that Charity Sermons might be preached with great effect upon the occasion. We have no doubt, whatever the mode adopted may be, that the object will be ultimately attained to its fullest extent.

It is a singular coincidence that two Irish Archbishops—the Archbishop of ARMAGH, the Lord Primate of Ireland, and the Archbishop of CASHIEL, and an English Bishop—the Bishop of BARN and WELLS, should be all lying dead at the same moment.

Saturday the dispatches for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Prince Regent, Capt. J. Innes, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship. Also for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Lady Raffles, and delivered to Capt. J. Coxwell, of that ship. And for Madras, by the ship Daphne, and delivered to Capt. A. T. Chaffield, of that ship.

A meeting of the African Institution, was held on Friday at the Freemason's Tavern.

On Friday, a meeting of the Proprietors of South Sea Stock, was held at the Company's house in Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of considering the expediency of recommending to the Court of Directors to contract with Government for paying into the Exchequer, during the next 45 years, the sums of money specified at an interview which took place on the 7th inst. between Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, on the one hand, and certain of the Directors on the other. A resolution was come to, having for its object, to contract with Government for making the payments.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Friday—Spence v. Jones—the defendant, who is the Marshal of the King's Bench, had in custody a bankrupt, named Henry White, charged in execution at the suit of the plaintiff. On the 8th of June last, the defendant, in obedience to a warrant issued by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, brought up the bankrupt to Guildhall for his first examination, and the plaintiff immediately brought an action of escape for 176l. the amount of the debt due from the bankrupt, and obtained a verdict, subject to the opinion of the Court.—CHIEF JUSTICE ABNOTT.—The question in this case arises upon the 13th section of the 49th of Geo. 3, c. 121, which I take to be a remedial clause. I think it is manifest that the intention of the Legislature in passing the 49th Geo. 3, was to give to the Commissioners the same authority in cases where bankrupts are in custody in execution, as they have where bankrupts are in custody on mesne process. I am of opinion that the Commissioners had authority to issue such a warrant, that the defendant was bound to obey it, and therefore this action is not maintainable.—The other Judges delivered similar opinions; and Mr. Justice Best added, "I have no more doubt that the intention of the Legislature is complied with by this decision, than I have that this was a most *iniquitous action*."—Nonsuit entered for the defendant.—In the above action, the plaintiff, on the term he was bound to charge the defendant in execution, had omitted to do so until the last day of term, when a Rule was left at the Marshal's office, to acknowledge the defendant in custody; the Marshal had three days to make his return, but to oblige plaintiff, he made an immediate return, otherwise the defendant would have been super-releasable; the consequence was, the plaintiff brought the present action against the Marshal.

In the same Court, on Saturday, *The King v. the Corporation of Bristol*.—Mr. Griffiths, on a former day obtained a Mandamus, directing the Corporation of Bristol to restore him to the office of Steward of the Sheriff's Court, Bristol, from which he alleged they had improperly and irregularly dismissed him. The defendants now made their return, in which they stated, that Mr. Griffiths having, in 1818, accepted the appointment of Police Magistrate of the Shadwell office, London, had neglected to attend and discharge his important duties as Steward of the Sheriff's Court, Bristol, and amongst other instances of neglect, they stated, that out of thirty-seven Courts held between June and September, 1819, Mr. Griffiths was absent from thirty-two, and present at only five of them.—Mr. Griffiths, in support of the Mandamus, now contended that he had never neglected his duties at Bristol, but had constantly attended when his presence was necessary, or when he could be legally called on to do so.—The Court, however, held, that on the face of this return it appeared the two offices were incompatible with each other. If the facts stated were not true, Mr. Griffiths might bring his action against the Corporation for a false return.—Mandamus discharged.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a Selection of Pictures, of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. from 10 in the Morning until 6 in the Evening. Admission 1s. Catalogues 1s.

The Plate from Mr. West's Picture of "Our Saviour Healing the Sick in the Temple," has been completed. The impression will be delivered at the British Institution to the subscribers, as soon as possible, according to the date of their subscriptions. Due notice will be given when the delivery can commence. A proof may now be seen in the hall of the Institution, and also at Mr. Colnaghi's in Cockspur-street.

MR. DAY'S CASTS from the Works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and the Graces by Canova, with a rare and valuable Collection of Pictures, the known works of Guercino, A'Caracci, Correggio, Brouzino, Raphael, Giorgione, Francesco Salvi, Guido, and others, with the celebrated Portraits of Boccaccio and his mistress Fiammetta, by Titian, are now on Exhibition and Sale at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Admission One Shilling.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

EXHIBITION.—The magnificent PANATHENE, or splendid TEMPLE of the ARTS, combining Music, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Mechanism, &c. IS NOW OPEN, in the Great Room, Spring Gardens. This beautiful Temple stands 23 feet high, and is allowed by all scientific characters to be the most enchanting Structure in Europe.—Admission 1s.

THE TWO MARYS VISITING THE SEPULCHRE OF CHRIST. Mr. Hall's large Picture on this subject, is now OPEN, at 54, Pall-Mall.—Admission 1s.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A MEMBER of the COLLEGE of SURGEONS, practising extensively the three Branches of the Profession, has a VACANCY for a Gentle, well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE, the situation offers very peculiar advantages.—Premium moderate. For cards of address, apply by letter, post-paid, to Messrs. White and Catherley, Druggists, Ludgate-hill.

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WANTED, an APPRENTICE, by a Medical Gentleman practising the three branches of the Profession, in the vicinity of London, whose present Apprenticeship term is nearly expired. Premium 200 guineas, which, as the Advertiser is in easy circumstances, may be paid by such instalments as are convenient to the parties. Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. Butcher, bookseller; or Messrs. White and Catherley, Druggists, Ludgate-hill.

PUPIL of a Clergyman of the Established Church, married, and resident within twelve miles of London, receives a few Pupils into his family, and would be glad to fill up a VACANCY with the Son of a Gentleman whose health or education may require more than usual attention.—Letters to be addressed to Rev. T. N. Mr. Triphooks, bookseller, 23, Old Bond-street, London.

GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady, who has been on the Continent for three years, is well acquainted with the English and French Languages, and Geography, and competent to give instructions in Music, and the necessary accomplishments for females, is desirous of engaging herself with a genteel family to travel in the South of Europe, as Companion or Governess. The former would be preferred.—Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.

CASE OF INSANITY.—A most respectable Widow, with an Orphan Family, are plunged into total ruin, through the mental derangement of her eldest child, a daughter, on whose musical talents the family depended for support, and for which purpose, they had drained all their feeble resources; overpowered by the exertion of close study, added to the daily privations she saw her dying father exposed to, her reason sunk in the conflict, and the day after her parent's decease, this affectionate and afflicted child was conveyed to St. Luke's, where she still remains, it is feared, incurable. Her widowed mother, thus bereaved by a two-fold visitation of Providence, makes her humble appeal to a benevolent public, to enable her to enter on some line of business, for the maintenance of her family, more particularly for her maniac child. The truth, with the more minute particulars, may be seen where subscriptions are most kindly permitted to be received, viz.—Messrs. Hammersley and Co. Pall-mall; Mr. Hamlet, Princes-street, Leicester-square; Joseph Routledge, 33, Ludgate-hill; and at Billings and Giltott, 455, Strand.

SPLENDID CHINTZES, DAMASKS, and MOREENS. MILES and EDWARDS, No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square), are supplying the Public with the above description of FURNITURE at an extraordinary reduction in the price, and engage to effect a saving of nearly one half, and, in many instances, even more, in the furnishing of houses. The whole Stock has been manufactured for ready money, since the recent astonishing fall in the value, and the proprietors are consequently enabled to supply the Nobility and Gentry with every kind of Furniture, from the most superb Drawing-room Curtain to the Tent Bed, on terms that defy competition. N.B. M. and E. are not connected with any other Establishment.

THE RICHEST INDIA SHAWLS IN EUROPE.—RILEY respectfully invites the Nobility and the Public to inspect his India Shawls, which are of the newest Eastern designs, combining richness, novelty, and beauty. Ladies wishing to exchange their cashmere, may be accommodated on the most liberal terms. The full value given for every description of India Shawls and Shawl Handkerchiefs at his India Warehouse, 118, Oxford-street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 111, Fleet-street.—JOSEPH CAPES, Bookseller and Stationer, respectfully solicits attention to his LIBRARY CATALOGUE, comprising an extensive Collection of Books, in various branches of general Literature, increased by valuable additions of new Works, since the retirement of Messrs. Hebert and Co. and, by the addition of every new publication, he is enabled to render immediate accommodation to his Subscribers.

BOOKS.—GREAT BARGAINS. ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, 20 vols. 4to. last edition, half Russia, 28l.; Dodsley's Annual Register, original edition, complete, 64 vols. half calf, Index, &c. 64 vols. 30l.; Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 17 vols. half Russia, 20l.; Voltaire, 70 vols. largest paper, splendid edition, calf, gilt leaves, fine plates, 40l.; a few copies of "Memoires de M. Le Duc de Lauzun, seconde edition, 2 tom., Paris, 1822, 7s. Warranted perfect.—Brumby, bookseller, 14, Mary-le-bone-st. Piccadilly, near Glass-house str. Golden-square.

CUMBERLAND.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (resident in London) to the POETICAL WORKS of ROBERT ANDERSON, the "Cumberland Bard," are respectfully informed, that they may receive their Copies on application to W. Clarke, Bookseller, 42, New Bond-street.

Persons connected with Cumberland, residing in other parts of the Kingdom, wishing to patronise a meritorious man of genius, may obtain the Work through W. Clarke, by giving their order to any Bookseller in the Town in their vicinity. Two thick vols. foolscap 8vo. price 12s. in boards.

THE SUBSTANCE of a SECOND SPEECH of the MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY, delivered in the Committee of the House of Commons, on Monday, April 29, 1822, on the Subject of the AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS of the COUNTRY, and the Financial and other Measures proposed for its relief.—Printed for Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly, and K. Millikin, Dublin.

Just published, 12mo. price 4s. 6d. boards, ELEMENTS of THOUGHT; adapted to the Use of Schools, and especially designed to aid the Studies of Young Persons who wish to supply the defects of a common Education.—By ISAAC TAYLOR, Jun.—Printed for B. J. Holdsworth, 18, St. Paul's Church-yard; who will shortly publish.

TALES and DIALOGUES in Prose and Verse.—By JEFFREYS TAYLOR, Author of "Æsop in Rhyme," "Ralph Richard," &c. with six Engravings, 3s.

AN INQUIRY into the Means which have been taken to preserve the British Navy, from the earliest period to the present time, particularly from that species of decay now denominated DRY-ROT.—By J. KNOWLES, F.R.S.—For Commendations of this work, see Dupin's Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne; Journal des Physiques for July; Monthly Review for August; and Gentleman's Magazine for September last.—Published by Winchester and Co. 61, Strand.

On the 29th of this Month will be published, in 3 vols. 8vo. elegantly printed, with Portraits, price 11. 11s. 6d.

THE WORKS, Verse and Prose, of the Right Hon. Sir CHAS. HANBURY WILLIAMS, Knight of the Bath, Ambassador to the Court of Saxony, &c. &c. with Notes, by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, published from the Originals in the possession of his Grandson, the Right Hon. George Capel Coningsby, Earl of Essex. Dedicated to Lord John Russell.—Printed for Edward Jeffery and Son, 4, Pall Mall, and may be had of all the Booksellers.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. sewed, AN ESSAY on the NATIONAL DEBT; shewing the use and abuse of the Funding System.—By JOHN ROOKE, Esq.—Printed for John Richardson, 91, Royal Exchange. Where also may be had, by the same Author.

2. AN ESSAY on the NATURE and OPERATION of MONEY, shewing that the present Distresses are attributable to an ill regulated Circulating Medium. Price 2s. 6d.

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MR. TERRY'S BRITISH THEATRICAL GALLERY, containing Messrs. Kean, Knight, Harley, Gattie, and Mlle. Noblet; engraved by R. Cooper, after Paintings by Messrs Clint, A.R.A. Sharpe, and Waldeck. Royal 4to. plain, 18s.; coloured, 24s.; Imperial 4to. proofs and coloured, 10 Plates, 21s. (only 50 printed).—Published by H. Berthoud, Jun. 65, Regent's Quadrant, Piccadilly.

No. 2 will be ready on the 1st of June.

LIFE of LORD BYRON. Just published, elegantly printed in demy 8vo. price 14s. MEMOIRS, HISTORICAL and CRITICAL, of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the Right Hon. LORD BYRON, with Anecdotes of some of his Contemporaries.—The fund of anecdote with which this volume is enriched, and the original criticisms on the most striking incidents of the Noble Poet's Life and Writings, renders this volume one of the most interesting pieces of Biography ever submitted to the public notice.—Published by Thomas M'Lean, 26, Haymarket. Orders received by all Booksellers and Stationers in the United Kingdom.

EDINBURGH and LONDON STEAM PACKETS. THE JAMES WATT, Capt. P. Dail, will start from Blackwall for Edinburgh, on WEDNESDAY Morning, the 15th inst. and land and receive passengers of Scarb'ro'. THE CITY of EDINBURGH, Capt. J. Beaton, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d. These Packets will alternately start from London and Edinburgh every Wednesday during the season. Light Goods and small Packages for Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. received at the Company's Warehouse, 35, Leadenhall-street, forwarded by the Packets, and delivered in Edinburgh. London and Edinburgh, Steam Packet Office, 35, Leadenhall-street. A. MITCHELL, Agent.

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THE LEASE of a handsome convenient HOUSE, in the most desirable part of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, TO BE SOLD, together with the whole, or part of the appropriate Furniture. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are capacious and lofty, and have recently been modernised at a considerable expense. The House is fit for the reception of a professional Gentleman or Merchant of the first respectability.—For Cards to view, and Particulars, apply to Mr. Lumier, Silk Dyer, No. 5, Catherine-street, Strand.

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LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Freemason's Tavern, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1822.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, in the Chair.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Council, Committee, Stewards, and the members will feel honoured and gratified by the company of visitors and the lovers of literature, and friends to the principle of the Society—that of affording literary distress, and relieving the widows and orphans of authors and penury.

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Dinner on table at six precisely. Tickets, 20s. each, to be had of the Secretary of the Clerk and Collector, at the Society's Chambers, 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and at the bar of the Tavern.

The annual subscription is one guinea and upwards: a donation of 10 guineas or upwards constitutes a subscriber for life.

To West India Merchants, Planters, Hop Growers, Farmers, and Agriculturists in General.

SUPERIOR MANURE.—CLARKE'S DESSICATED OR SPENT, COMPRESSED NIGHT SOIL, and CALCAREOUS COMPOST PREPARED WITH URINE.—One hoghead, containing thirty six bushels of these Manures, is sufficient for two acres of land, for all kinds of Corn, Potatoes, and Maize, and is the best dressing for natural and artificial manures.—Letters addressed to Joseph Clarke, 78, Goswell-street, London, will be attended to, where samples, and testimonials of its successful application, will be seen; and of the following agents, viz. Mr. James Wainwright, Crofton, Surrey; of Mr. Snewin, Crown Wharf, Uxbridge; and of Mr. Michael Smith, 28, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

EYTON, Stock-Broker, and Lottery Office Keeper, at his establishment, Cornhill and Lombard-street, congratulates the Public on their success in the late Lottery, when nearly all the Capital Prizes were won, and sold, one of which Grand Prizes Eyton had the pleasure to sell.—By way of leave to remind his Friends, the Public, the next Lottery contains Dupin's prize of £20,000, £1,000, £500, £200, to be all drawn in one day, the 4th of JUNE, and only 7,000 Tickets.—Tickets and Shares are now at the above lucky Office, Cornhill and Lombard-street.—All British Public Funds transacted with fidelity and dispatch.

COSMORAMA.—A CHANGE of FOUR VIEWS has taken place on MONDAY, in this EXHIBITION, which now consists of VIEWS of JERUSALEM, Mount Vesuvius during an Eruption, the Lake of Geneva, part of the Petit Trianon (called Le Hameau) at Versailles, Cintra, Moscow, and during the Conflagration, and the Interior of St. Peter's. This exhibition is not influenced by the weather.—Open from Eleven in the Morning till Nine at Night. Admission 1s.—No. 29, St. James's-street.

SALE of THE EGYPTIAN TOMB.—The Proprietor, BELZONI, has respectfully acquaints the Amateurs, that the 80th of THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, with all the Antiquities connected with it, will place on the 1st of JUNE, 1822. The Casts in Plaster of Paris, which compose the two Chambers, will not be sold in Lots, but entire. The Tomb will continue open for a few weeks longer, from ten till five, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Purchasers will receive their respective articles immediately after the close of the Exhibition, where Catalogues for the Sale may be had.—Admission 1s.

## LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, May 10.

There has been a good supply of Wheat since Monday, chiefly from the Suffolk coast; the trade, however, is tolerably brisk for the better sorts, and this description sells on quite as good terms; but the ordinary sorts are very difficult of disposal. Barley continues in the same dull state we have lately noticed, the maltsters having mostly been working for the season, and the few sales made this morning are certainly on lower terms. Though there has been a fair supply of Oats this week, yet having a tolerable demand, Monday's prices are well supported. In Beans and Pease there is no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (new).....	32s. 44s.	Maple	32s. 44s.
Fine.....	48s. 52s.	White ditto.....	48s. 52s.
Old.....	50s. 54s.	Boilers.....	48s. 52s.
Essex White (new).....	34s. 46s.	Small Beans.....	32s. 44s.
Fine.....	52s. 56s.	Old.....	32s. 44s.
Superfine.....	56s. 58s.	Tick Beans (new).....	32s. 44s.
Old.....	60s. 64s.	Feed Oats.....	32s. 44s.
Rye.....	20s. 24s.	Fine.....	32s. 44s.
Barley.....	15s. 18s.	Poland ditto.....	32s. 44s.
Fine.....	23s. 24s.	Fine.....	32s. 44s.
Superfine.....	28s. 32s.	Poland ditto.....	32s. 44s.
Malt.....	36s. 42s.	Potatoes ditto.....	32s. 44s.
Fine.....	44s. 48s.	Fine.....	32s. 44s.
Hog Pease.....	20s. 22s.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 11th of May, calculated as follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS INFORMATION.

Wheat, 45s 7d—Barley, 17s 7d—Oats, 16s 5d—Rye, 19s 5d—Beans, 21s 5d—Pease, 22s 6d.

## PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock.....	239	239½	239½	239	239½	239½
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	78	78½	78½	78	78½	78½
3 per Cent. Consols.....	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
4 per Cent. Consols.....	89	89	89	89	89	89
Consols for Account.....	79	79	79	79	79	79
4 per Cent. Consols.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
5 per Cent. Navy.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Bank Long Annuities.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
India Bonds.....	57 p	58 p	57 p	58 p	57 p	58 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	4 p	2 p	1 p	1 p	3 p	1 p
Ditto, 3d.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quintum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

On Sunday, the 5th inst. at his seat, Cueden Hall, Lancashire, the Lady R. Townley Parker, Esq. of a son and heir.

On the 11th inst. at St. Michael's, Cornhill, Edw. Spencer, Esq. solicitor, Diana, the only daughter of Mr. William Snouell, of Dorset-street, Salisbury square.

At Seven Oaks, Kent, J. E. Clavidge, Esq. in the 58th year of his age.

Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, No. 11, JOHNSTON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, and only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.





## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Sills and W. Morley, Ashford, grocers.—H. Howarth and J. Mangnall, Bolton, plumbers.—M. Smith and W. White, Hatton-cour, Threadneedle-street, attorneys.—R. Rankin and L. Ames, Bristol, manufacturers of sweets.—G. Aspinall and H. Pearnley, Bradford, builders.—R. B. Runcorn and S. Penny, Manchester, silk-manufacturers.—T. and W. Pile, Cranbrook, shoe-makers.—J. Sayer and W. Gardner, Cheltenham, fish-mongers.

## BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. STEVENS, Northumberland-street, baker.  
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.  
W. GRATTY and M. MOSS, Liverpool, cordwainers.

## BANKRUPTS

J. SMITH, Waufrord, Suffolk, carrier.—P. LAWSON, Bowness Hall, Cumberland, corn-factor.—T. BENBOW, Bromyard, draper.—W. COLLARD, Rathbone-place, baker.—T. WORSWICK, Lancaster, banker.—R. UPPERTON, Petworth, banker.—D. DUNNETT, Norwich, veterinary surgeon.—J. and J. and J. PARKES, jun. Warwick, worsted-manufacturers.—S. WALTON, Nantwich, linen-draper.—W. FRANKMAN, New Bond street, bookseller.—R. W. DEAN and T. W. Cooke, Sugar Loaf-ale, Bethnal-green, brewers.—W. ROBINSON, Halifax, Yorkshire, ironmonger.—H. F. DEVEY, T. TICKELL, and J. SAUNDERS, Goldsill, West Bromwich, iron manufacturers.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankruptcy.—June 4, G. Leyburn, Bishopsgate-street, provision-merchant.—June 15, T. Caw, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, and Great Corn-street, Brunswick-square, merchant.—June 4, R. P. Alvin, Elm-street, ale and table beer-brewer.—June 4, W. Devey, Holland-street, and J. Devey, Coal Exchange, coal and ship-owners.—June 8, T. L. Tweed, Boreham, Essex, farmer.—May 21, J. Cailow, Princes-street, Soho, medical bookseller.—May 18, A. Kelly, Colonnade, Pall-mall, jeweller.—June 4, A. Harrison, Parliament street, linen draper.—June 4, G. Leyburn and H. P. Couden, Greenwich, provision-merchants.

June 5, C. Benson, Birmingham, money-scrivener.—June 7, J. Webster, Derby, tailor.—June 5, B. Mould, Stone, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—June 6, J. Sutton, sen. Barlastone, butcher.—June 5, W. Richards, Penzance, merchant.—June 6, J. Knowles and H. Walker, Salford, machine-makers.

## CERTIFICATES, June 4.

R. T. Herbert, Fetter lane, oil and colourman.—J. Pearson, Manchester, joiner.—J. Forbes, Oxford-street, chemist.—R. Clough, Sharples, Lancashire, calico-printers.—W. Cann, Oakhampton, ironmonger.—J. Lacey, Bristol, china-dealer.—J. Oxford, Abingdon, wine-merchant.—W. Essex, Paddington, wharfinger.—T. Ambrose, Boleph-lane, wine-merchant.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

EARL GREY called the attention of Ministers to the levying of a tax on farmers who held farms under 50l. a year, who had, by the Act passed in 1815, been subjected to an inferior rate of duty for the horses which they kept. When the Horse Act had been repealed last year, the first order given to the assessors had been not to charge them. This, however, had since been changed, and they had been assessed as liable to the duty. He hoped the Noble Earl would be able to interfere in the matter.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, all the indulgent consideration due to the class of men by whom the applications had been made, would be given by Government.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE referring to the correspondence between Government and the Bank of England relative to the establishment of co-partnership banking concerns at a distance exceeding 65 miles from London, wished to know, whether for giving a greater security to the notes they were to be made payable in London.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL answered that they were not to be made payable for the purpose of being circulated in London.

EARL GROSVENOR moved for Returns of the places granted in reversion since the 1st of January, 1821, and for similar Returns relative to Courts of Justice. After a few observations from the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Ellenborough, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the motion was agreed to.

## TUESDAY.

The House sat in Committee on the Marchmont Peerage and heard Counsel, and examined witnesses till five o'clock.

The MARQUIS OF CONYNGHAM informed the House, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to give orders that various Returns should be laid before their Lordships, in consequence of their Address.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Countervailing Malt Duties, the Irish Commercial Credit, the Scotch Malt, the Excise Licences, the Scotch Creditors, the Flax and Cotton, the Innkeepers' Subsistence, the Stolen Securities, the Summary Proceedings Bills, and several private Bills.

The MARQUIS OF BUTE presented a petition, signed by the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Glamorgan, lamenting the present system of Welch judicature, and praying the subject may be taken under the consideration of Parliament, with a view to some amendment.

The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed with the Noble Lord, that great consideration was due to the system of judicature in Wales, and wherever any particular proposition came before Parliament to assimilate the local jurisdictions of both countries, it would deserve great attention.

The Petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned to Friday.

## FRIDAY.

The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER presented a petition from the University of Cambridge, against the admission of Catholic Peers into Parliament. A similar petition was presented from Plymouth Dock.

In answer to a question from Lord King, the EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, it was not intended to renew the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act in Ireland, but the Insurrection Act would be continued.

The EARL OF DANFLEY, in order to ascertain at what time the first information of the distresses of the Irish came to the knowledge of Government, asked the date of the period when Ministers resolved to relieve the same.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, that the Irish Government had used every possible degree of activity towards relieving the sufferers; and in the midst of their activity, they found that the distresses of the people were aggravated by illicit distillation, which was carried on to a very great extent. The object of affording relief could be much better obtained by private benevolence, and he was happy to say that the people of this country were ready to promote it.

This explanation satisfied the Noble Earl, and he withdrew his motion.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

SIR N. COLTHURST gave notice that he should, on the 6th of June, move for a Committee on the Act of the 56th of Geo. III. respecting the importation of foreign butter.

Petitions from Portsea, Brighton, the Archdeaconry of Leicester, and other places, were presented against the Catholic Peers Bill.

SIR H. PAGETON gave notice that on the 23d inst. he should move an Address to the Throne for abolishing the office of Postmaster-General in Scotland.

MR. S. WHITBREAD moved for a return of the amount of balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer for the county of Middlesex.—Ordered.

MR. C. BATHURST presented a petition from certain attorneys in the Hundred of Salford, against the Salford County Court Bill.—Ordered to lie upon the table.

MR. BLACKBURN moved the third reading of the Salford County Court Bill.

MR. C. BATHURST opposed the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the principle of the Bill. He thought that the powers which it would possess ought not to be granted even to the established County Court. He moved as an amendment, "That the Bill be read a third time this day six months."

Lord Althorpe, Mr. Brougham, General Gascoyne, and Mr. P. Moore supported the Bill. It was opposed by Mr. B. Wilbraham, Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. C. Wilson.—The House divided.—For the third reading, 73—Against it, 96—Majority against the Bill, 23. It was of course thrown out.

MR. KENNEDY postponed the second reading of the Scotch Jury Regulation Bill until the 22d inst.

MR. BUTTERWORTH said he had to present a petition of a singular nature. It was from the Churchwardens and other officers, and about sixty inhabitants of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, disavowing a petition which they had signed from a newspaper, and which was presented by Sir Robert Wilson, praying a remission of Mr. Hunt's sentence. The petitioners had not heard of any Meeting being convened to adopt that petition; many of the signatures must have been correctly obtained; and they were anxious to have an opportunity of disclaiming such sentiments.

The SPEAKER observed that this petition was a protest. It could not be received, for it made allusion to accounts of proceedings in that

House on the authority of a newspaper; it was a protest, and not a petition; and the petition referred to had not been received by that House.

MR. BUTTERWORTH acquiesced in the suggestion, and withdrew the petition.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR postponed, until the 6th of June, his motion respecting the practice of the Court of Chancery.

COL. DAVIES postponed, till next Session, his motion connected with the dismissal of officers without Courts Martial.

The Catholic Peers Bill went into Committee.

MR. CANNING moved the introduction of a clause for the taking of the oath of allegiance.—The clause was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY moved the Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report of the Agricultural Committee.

COL. DAVIES conceived there was nothing inconsistent with the resolutions of the Noble Marquis and the resolutions which he should submit, and he therefore hoped to receive the assistance of some Hon. Members who supported as well as those who opposed the Noble Marquis's resolutions. They had heard from great authority in that House that taxation was not, and that redundancy of supply was, the cause of the present distress. This, however, was saying that the price of corn must be raised to 70s. per quarter; because otherwise the English poor, under the present weight of taxes, could not obtain a remunerating price. He now thought the country was benefited by cheap corn, and he trusted the market would long be kept down by importations from foreign countries. The resolutions he proposed went to show that the taxes on candles, hides, soap, and salt amounted in the gross to 3,857,000l. of which two-thirds, or about 2,500,000l. were borne by the agriculturists, besides a heavy proportion of the poor rates. On the 25th of March, 1820, the poor rates amounted to 7,500,000l.; 6,000,000l. of which fell upon the landed interest. The Hon. Member then entered into a comparative statement of taxation in Ireland, and said he should propose the repeal of all those that came under the Excise Department in that country; he next argued at some length to show that a diminution of taxation produced a corresponding increase of revenue, while, on the contrary, an increase of taxation tended to impair the revenue. After quoting some calculations in support of this proposition, the Hon. and Gallant Member said, that the object of his resolutions was to repeal the whole of the Excise duty on salt, soap, and candles, and half the Excise duty on leather, producing in the whole a net amount of 3,204,000l. He then moved, &c. But at the Speaker's suggestion, as he did not mean to move them as an amendment, he withdrew them for the present.

On the question, that the resolutions of the Committee be agreed to, MR. WESTERN considered the resolutions of the Noble Marquis as a serious blow to the Agricultural interest, and he repeated his belief that Parliament could not legislate on this subject with any effect. The Committee believed that a low duty would have the effect of excluding foreign corn. At Hamburg the price of wheat was from 26s. to 31s. per quarter, the price of rye was from 13s. to 14s. barley from 8s. to 9s. and oats from 8s. 9d. to 8s.

MR. J. SMITH had heard of remedies which appeared to him ruin and destruction—remedies which threatened all the best interests of the country. He had heard that a motion had been made during his temporary absence from the House to reduce taxes to the amount of 20,000,000l. He (Mr. Smith) would beg the House to attend to the effects which would naturally follow such a reduction of 20,000,000l. of taxes. It would necessarily excite great alarm among the fundholders. There was also another class, he meant foreigners who had vested large sums in the English Funds, and who, on the passing of such a resolution, would take the alarm and sell out, and take their property home. Among the English fundholders too there would be a strong disposition to sell their stock, and vest their money in foreign security. From the moment they abandoned public faith they would enter into a sea of misery and discord, and from that moment the sun of Great Britain was set for ever.

MR. DENIS BROWN agreed with the Hon. Member for Essex, in thinking that the resolutions before the House were not likely to be beneficial to the country.

SIR W. WYNN was of opinion, that whenever we should fail to keep strict faith with the public creditor, it would be a national bankruptcy. With regard to the resolutions, the particular advantage was that they combined a mixture of prohibition and protection duty, without which they would be liable to see the country inundated with corn.

MR. PHILLIPS opposed all the Resolutions which had been proposed, but those of the Hon. Member for Portarlington. He hoped year after year, he would press them upon the House; for he was sure the longer they went on under the existing system, the greater would be the evil.

MR. ATWOOD thought that making the cost of producing corn abroad according to the average of the last 30 or 40 years the foundation for calculating the amount of the protecting duties in this country, erroneous and dangerous. He agreed that it was on the average that the calculation ought to be raised, but not on an average of the prices of the last 30 or 40 years. The Hon. Member adverted to the paper system, which he said had taken from the landed interest all protection, and he would ask if the country ought to endure that salaries and pensions should remain now the currency was restored, at that rate to which they had been raised, while we had a paper circulation? Under these circumstances he called on the House to pause. The change in the currency had in effect raised salaries and pensions from 30 to 50 per cent. When that was considered, it must be seen that the course pursued by the Government instead of upholding the credit of the country, inflicted on it one of the foulest blows which it had ever sustained.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY was surprised that the House should be called upon to pause, and in fact to decline receiving this report till the scheme of the Hon. Member could be realised. When he said that all salaries and pensions ought to come down, he could only recognize one of those attempts which were so common on the opposite side of the House, to excite the passions where it would be much better to establish convictions.

MR. HUME wished to see the resolutions of his Hon. Friend the Member for Portarlington carried, and to those he thought the House must hereafter come; but those of the Noble Marquis he was of opinion would improve on the present law, and so far they had his support.

MR. STENGRUPP replied the expression used on the opposite side of the House, that the resumption of cash payments was an iniquitous measure; and he was surprised to hear several Gentlemen applaud the expression when it was uttered. Let it be remembered, that these very Gentlemen had long before been calling out for the resumption of cash payments. The Right Hon. Gent. pointed out the increase which had taken place in the revenue on all excisable articles, without any sort of effort, and that the revenue was improved in consequence of the Bill; and that an alteration in the currency could have no effect in raising or lowering the price of corn—a thing that was always occasioned by a diminished or increased supply.—The House divided.—For the motion, 133—Against it, 32—Majority, 131.

MR. HUSKISSON then stated the principles upon which he established his Resolutions. The country had grown corn to excess and too extensively. The loss consequently was great to the growers. That circumstance he considered the cause of the present embarrassment. He wished to put his Resolutions upon the Journals, for the purpose of pointing out what he considered necessary to stop the fluctuation in price. He admitted, in the present state of agricultural alarm, that it was with difficulty his Noble Friend had made one step towards improvement. The Right Hon. Member concluded by proposing his Resolutions, which were negatived by the Marquis of Londonderry. The Noble Marquis did not deny the principle they professed, but he did not then see how they could apply.—The Resolutions of the Committee were agreed to, and the Report was received.

MR. S. RICE asked whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to adopt any resolution with respect to the Postmaster of Ireland?

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY said, Government advised the Crown to take the same steps with respect to the Postmaster of Ireland.

MR. HUME asked if the same advice was given with reference to the Postmaster in Scotland?

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY stated that the duty of that department differed from that of England and Ireland. The Postmaster in Scotland was not overpaid.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill, which was committed for this day to-morrow.

## TUESDAY.

MR. BONE presented a petition from certain Freeholders of Middlesex, praying for a Regulation of the Office of Treasurer of the County.

COLONEL WOOD said, this petition had originated in a declaration of the County Treasurer, and any legislative measure for regulating

such an office should be extended to all counties, and not confined to the county of Middlesex. The petition was referred to a Committee.

MR. WESTERN postponed his motion respecting the Currency on the 11th of June.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET moved for leave to bring in a Bill regulating the system of licensing Public-houses. According to the present system, an individual soliciting a license had merely to take a certificate to his character, signed by persons resident in the parish in which he was about to establish the public-house. He (Mr. Grey) proposed that the certificate in question should be signed by persons resident in the parish in which the applicant actually resided, at the time of the application. He proposed to alter the present law respecting the offence of tipping; and to detail the duties which a publican had to perform. This would justify an increased penalty in the case of disobedience, and to give every man who completed the previous requisites a power to demand a license, which could be taken away by the Magistrates in cases of misbehaviour. Leave given.

MR. CUNTEIS presented a petition from certain Hop Merchants, Sussex, complaining of the present duty on hops, and praying for relief. He wished to know what were the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject; as the petitioners complained of the mode of collecting the duty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had no objection to correct any inconvenience which existed in the mode of collection; he protested against being called upon to give any opinion as to the propriety of repealing a particular tax. The petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. HUME disclaimed any intention of personal feeling towards individual whose conduct he was about to arraign. He was anxious to bring the subject under the consideration of the House as well as regard to the national character of this country, as from habits of respect and attachment towards the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, during a residence in Ceflu. The Hon. Member went into a history of those islands, and their transfer to this country, and contended that the revenue was sufficient for their maintenance without burdening this country. They might form an idea of the lavish expenditure of money in the government of these islands, from the enormous sum which the Lord High Commissioner was paid. He received 5,000l. as Governor of Malta; 3,500l. as Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean; 1,000l. as Lord High Commissioner; and besides, he had a pension; so that, upon the whole, he received about 13,000l. of the public money. Then, not content with this, Sir Thomas Maitland had created a great variety of civil officers, which he contended were useless. These were Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistants. They had besides, an Agent, Sir A. Wood, who resided in London, with a salary of 500l. a year, for doing what he never could learn. The whole of these civil officers ran away with 11,567l. Next there was Sir E. Adam, second in command, who received 1,000l. There were four Inspectors of Militia, at 360l. a year staff-pay, and six Sub-Inspectors, at 250l. each, making a charge of 3,030l. for inspecting militia; when he was authorized to state, by individuals who had been in that situation, that the Militia were never called out, and that the enormous establishment never did one day's duty. He then adverted to the treatment of the natives, under the Administration of Sir T. Maitland, who, when he landed there in 1807, was received with multitudes of rejoicings, and greeted as the friend of the people. The case, however, was most alarmingly changed for the reverse.

One of his first acts was, to dismiss the four Senators, contrary to the faith of the treaty, declaring in a public proclamation, that they were so dismissed for inept and corrupt practices. On the 18th of January, 1817, the whole population was alarmed to hear the drums of the garrison beat to arms; the troops called out at a moment's notice, and British frigates in the roads, moored close up, with orders to be ready to play her guns upon the island if attacked. This was followed by the arrest of several of the most respectable individuals in the island, by birth and character, as obnoxious persons. Private papers were seized, and an inquiry entered into, the result of which was, that the information upon which those measures had been taken, was admitted to be false, and the persons arrested were dismissed with reprobation relative to their future behaviour. One noble individual, he himself so much degraded, that it required a letter of apology from Lord Bathurst to appease him. From that day no individual had dared to express his opinion. The Hon. Member then stated, that Address had been got up—statues erected in the islands in favour of Sir Thomas Maitland, in order to cover the matter. He complained that the Charter granted the inhabitants was worse than that of a Scotch Burgh.

One remarkable part of the Government was, that a Colonel Robinson was declared the Head of the Church, with power over ecclesiastical revenues. Disturbances, it was notorious, had been very frequent throughout the States from the system of policy pursued. The Hon. Member detailed the cases of some individuals who had been imprisoned upon suspicion, and charges substantiated against them. A Nobleman, 66 years of age, Martinengo, was tried and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment; but His Majesty's Government in this country remitted that sentence to four years' banishment. He then complained of the severities to which the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands had been subjected, by martial law having been declared at Santa Maura, where not a man had acted against the orders of the Government. The Lord High Commissioner forbade the people of Santa Maura to pass in a clandestine manner from the island to aid the fallen countrymen in their war against the Turks. He dwelt on the severities to which the inhabitants had been subjected, and went on to show that in 1820, 500 barrels of gunpowder had been sold from the public stores to Ali Pacha, but in February last, the sale of gunpowder had been prohibited altogether by Sir Thomas Maitland. This prohibition, as the Greeks wanted to purchase powder and the Turks not, was in fact directed exclusively against the Greeks. Sir Thomas Maitland had, in his opinion, behaved improperly in forbidding prayers to be put up in the Greek churches. Was it too much to ask after the enormous cruelties perpetrated by the Turks, that the Greeks should put up prayers for the success of their brothers? The answer, however, had been forbidden by the Lord High Commissioner's proclamation of November 9th, and the Bishop of Cephalonia, for putting up prayers, had been carried from Corfu to Venice, and he (Mr. Hume) understood that he was now wandering about Italy, almost in a dying state. Another Bishop who had taken refuge among the Papal notes, had in like manner been deported. The Lord High Commissioner had exercised the most absolute power. No individual had yet ventured to oppose his will, who had not been arrested, banished, or hanged. He concluded by moving Resolutions declaratory of the circumstances under which the Ionian Islands had been placed under the protection of the British Government, setting forth their present state, and praying His Majesty to institute an inquiry into the affliction now existing in those islands, and also to inquire into the circumstances which caused partial law to be declared, and the inhabitants to be deprived of their arms.

MR. WILMOT felt that as the motion of the Hon. Gent. on nearly the same information last year, had been negatived by a majority of 90 to 20, it was unnecessary for him to go to that extreme length which might otherwise have been called for. He then proceeded to state that, in his judgment, the Hon. Gent. had misunderstood the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, with regard to the expenses to be borne by the Ionian Islands, and to contend that they could not fairly be called upon to contribute more than they did at present. He stated that the condition of the inhabitants of those islands, far from being worse than formerly, was incomparably better than it had been while they were under the Venetian, the Russian, or the French Governments. Though the charges to which they were subjected were numerically greater than formerly, the burdens had not been increased. He defended the Charter of the Ionian Islands, not as giving them the same degree of liberty which was enjoyed in England; but in that which was suited to those for whom it was intended. When the Hon. Gent. spoke of the statutes of Sir T. Maitland proposed to be executed as he had done; he would ask, if it was fair in that way to compare marks of respect which might be offered to an individual there, with those which were deemed suitable in this country. The fact was, however, that no statue or bust had been erected. The Hon. Gent. had been misinformed in this particular, and he ought to be a little more cautious in taking up such an *arbitrary* report. He thought it would be a waste of time to attempt the transaction which had occurred at Santa Maura, as nothing had been done there which was not similar to what would have been done under the same circumstances in this country.

For the public Officer that had been removed, to whose allusion had been made he had only to say, that he was not a very positive malversation and disobedience of orders. With respect to the Church, the law which had been adopted was acted upon in the case of Sir T. Maitland by Sir F. Adam. It was one that was received as a boon and a blessing. As to Martinengo's case, he denied that that individual had been tried before an improper tribunal; his trial was fair and open, and if the punishment awarded was more severe than that of the country, it was satisfactory to know that it had been commuted. As to martial law, that had been the permanent system of the country

that day six months, which amendment was carried.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We had prepared an article on Mr. HOME's repeated attacks on Sir THOMAS MANTON and the Ionian Islands, and his defeat—want of space obliges us to defer it till next week.

A CONSTANT READER, about the Bethel Union, may depend upon it we are right.

Q. is a bad signature for a theatrical correspondent. When an ACCOUCHER knows how to spell ACCOUCHER, we may be inclined to read his trash.

JUSTICE—B.—J.W. (Great Yarmouth)—and H. have been received.

REBUS is an ass.

"TRUE SONS OF PITT" is received, but it is quite impossible to answer the private question.

We do not understand the BUCKS YEOMAN.

A friend to BULL has come to hand, as has C.D.L.

We are not aware of the fault P.P.F. complains of, but we will enquire into it.

The housing letter from Elton will not do—KEATE's having a son is a great event, but we cannot celebrate it in four pages.

We would advise S.A. to read his own letters before he goes to bed—no Christian's bell will wake him after that.

We have taken the liberty of putting some lines, written at the call of a friend, behind the fire.

RICHARD OSBORNE is grown a twaddler.

P.T. cannot have a place.

Parody on MOORE is execrable.

A BROTHER BRITON has come to hand.

FANNY TO EDWARD is mere nunny-panny.

J.K. might have spared himself the trouble of writing his long letter, which we spared ourselves the trouble of reading;—we despise quackery whether religious or political.

We thank Mr. ALLAN, but we doubt his intelligence—we do not think PRINCE COBOURG would spare the money for the amusement.

The Parody upon JUDY O'FLANNAGAN is downright nonsense.

We have had a letter sent to us, bearing most impudently a seal with the Royal Arms, and stating, that there is to be a dinner on the 4th of June, to "celebrate the memory of his late Majesty, and to set on foot a subscription to aid that commenced at the west end of the town, for erecting a monumental trophy," and containing a long list of a Committee and Stewards. The letter is signed by JOHN TOMKINS; but we suppose Mr. WYATT is at the bottom of the affair, which is neither more nor less than a gross imposition—many of the persons whose names are printed as a Committee being to our certain knowledge hostile to the erection of any monument to be executed by Mr. WYATT.

We never see the Evening Paper SCRUTATOR mentions; but if it says we made any observations on the bye-laws of the City which was meant to exclude Mr. DENMAN from the Common Serjeantship, it says that which is not true; we are delighted that Mr. DENMAN should hold the office—we think nothing could have lowered him more.

We do not see the mischiefs alluded to in the Bill for altering the marriage ceremony for the ease of conscience.

FANNY PHILLIMORE—BORUS—MICHAEL ANGELO—TARTUFFE—WATCHMAN—FRIEND OF BULL—D.D.—MARIA—PIG'S FACE—ANTI-HUMBUG, and innumerable other friends, are received, but must stand over.

R.D. We are quite sick of ALEXIS—we beg him not to send us any more Sonnets.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the early part of the week the Consols were rather depressed, and the attention of the Money Market was solely occupied by the pending transactions between the South Sea Company and the Minister. It is now, however, fully understood that the South Sea Company cannot take the contract in its present form, and the only alternative remaining is to have it withdrawn for the present, and presented in a different shape at some future period. In the mean time, it is supposed the Bank will advance to Government, for the period of a year, about two or two and a half millions, to be returned at the time the contract, in its new form, shall be accepted, either by the South Sea Company, or by some other body of the monied interest. Consols have, since the commencement of the week, advanced considerably, and they opened this day as high as 79½. The variation during the day did not exceed ½ per cent. which was in favour of a decline; and at the close Consols for Money were 79½, and for the Account the same; for the new Account of July Consols were 79½ 80.

3 per Cent. Red.	78½ 78½	India Bonds	52 50
3 per Cent. Consols	79½ 79½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	1p 1d 1p
3 per Cent. ditto	80½	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	94½ 94½	Small	4 2 p
5 per Cent. Navy	102½ 102½	Cons. for Acc.	79½ 79½
Long Annuities	19½ 19½	Omnium	79½ 79½

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

5 per Cent. Con. 22 Mar.	88-40	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan.	1595
Recon. Jiv. 22 Sept.		Ex. Lond. Imo. 25-15 3mo. 25-	

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 68.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 19.

EVERY exertion is making for the relief of the IRISH. MR. GOVERNMENT, in Parliament, moved a grant of fifty thousand pounds for their assistance; and, in the most humble spheres of life, the same charitable zeal appears to exist. MATTHEWS gives the profits of a night's performance to the subscription, and MR. KEAN, with most extraordinary liberality, subscribes the whole receipts of his benefit for the same purpose; while the donations, at the City of London Tavern, are of a most princely nature.

Famine, and such distress as is painted to us, to exist in certain parts of Ireland, most certainly call for this aid; but, we confess, we should regard the whole circumstance with more satisfaction, if, we were not obliged to recollect that the distress has been brought upon these deluded people by themselves; if, instead of rioting, and burning, and killing, they had attended to their own domestic concerns, and their potatoe grounds, this calamity would not have befallen them.

We have sat very patiently for the last two months, looking at the discussions on the Agricultural question, without speaking a word; we have heard all that the collected sages of the land, whether at Westminster or elsewhere, have said upon the subject; seen resolutions carried by acclamation in one place, and rejected by enormous majorities in another;—mute have we remained, because, in our hearts, we believe the whole cry of "Agricultural distress," to be neither more nor less (to use JOHN's favorite word) than HUMBUG!

The idea of relieving what is called Agricultural distress by taking off taxes is chimerical; because, as five hundred or five thousand most rational sober-minded people have said before, when our taxes were heavier than they are now by one half, taxation made bread dear, and now, whimsically enough, taxation makes bread too cheap. Of one thing, however, on the subject of taxation, we are quite sure, that the repeal of the Property Tax was a most improvident measure; by it all persons were fairly rated, and, under its operation, contributed fairly to the exigencies of the State; and were it now in existence many of the Excise and other duties, which really do affect the poorer classes, might be abolished. To this assertion we conclude the Whigs will assent, for the great

act of their wrong-headed twelvemonths' misgovernment was the doubling the Income Tax from five to ten per cent.; a fact which never should be forgotten when Whigs are talked of as likely to be Ministers.

The "Agricultural distress," as it is nick-named, is the effect of a general reduction of prices—the natural consequence of peace and plenty, which has hitherto been considered one of the greatest blessings attendant upon a state of national tranquillity. In war the landlord screwed up his tenant to a great rent, proportionate to the extortion the tenant practised upon the consumer, and the surplus revenue of both these persons went into the Funds, or was disbursed in lace veils, blood horses, patent harps, and double-barrelled guns. Peace comes, and (thank God for it!) Plenty, and down falls the price of corn. The landlord, in the first instance, and in the juncture wherein we at present are, suffers, because his engagement to pay is fixed for a term of years.

A man taking a contract to supply any article for a specified period of time, must lose by his contract, if, during that period, the article rises in value. Land is an article, the value of which, as far as relates to the landlord and tenant, cannot fall proportionably to other things, for the parties are bound by their contract, which is their lease, for a term of years.

This naturally curtails the farmer's income, but the distress concomitant with this is materially decreased by the gradual diminution in the price of every article in life.

Amongst the talkers upon the subject, we have admired MR. WESTERN very much; now, we would take MR. WESTERN himself, as an example, to prove what MR. TIERNEY asserted in the House of Commons, that a man can live now for five and twenty per cent. less than he could five years ago. MR. WESTERN, we will suppose, (for we do not know any thing about it,) lowered his rents last quarter-day five and twenty per cent. a great relief to his tenants; but what effect has it upon MR. WESTERN?—None. MR. WESTERN buys his bread and his beef, five and twenty, nay, fifty per cent. cheaper than they were before he reduced his rent; the duties upon his wines are lowered, the liveries of his servants are cheaper, beer is cheaper, and so on, and for his four carriage horses, and his four saddle horses, if he is not satisfied with the great reduction in the price of horse-food in the market, he can use his own oats from the land he has on hand; and, we presume, the eight horses will eat no more of the commodity while cheap than they did when it was dear; thus, comes down the whole expenditure of the country to what have always been called peace-prices, and the man, whose income in land, is reduced from six thousand a year to four, procures now precisely the same comforts, and the same luxuries upon his reduced revenue, as he did two years ago upon his larger one.

The farmer who feeds his five hundred sheep, and sells them by the hundred, buys his mutton, we will suppose, retail, in exactly the same proportion as the price of his score of wethers has decreased to him. Has the joint of meat he sends to buy for his dinner fallen at his butchers? The cry of distress is, we repeat, one of those cries got up by the disaffected and dissatisfied, without the cause which is too generally supposed to exist for it.

What are the signs of national distress?—we only ask—do we see any of them?—Has any body ever beheld more splendid equipages, more beautiful horses—than are now crowding our streets?—Has not every merchant; nay, every shopkeeper his country house; and most of them a carriage? Bread is cheap, (and this seems to be the favourite indication of impending ruin,) so is meat. When, in whose days, in whose memory was mutton sold at two and three pence per pound? Porter has fallen, (no thanks to the brewers,) our artisans are in full employment, the winter has been the mildest ever known; and to crown all, the revenue is increasing in the most flattering manner. Are these indications of national distress?—are these the appearances of general calamity?—The notion is ridiculous, and the wisest measure my LORD LONDONDERRY can adopt, will be to let things take their natural course, and find their own natural level.

We wait with interest, as may be supposed, the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, to be passed upon us to-morrow. We are not at all moved by the speeches of MESSRS. BROUGHAM and DENMAN, because, as being the paid servants of the late Queen, it is their duty to say all they can in her behalf.

We turn, however, from the gross and extremely vulgar speeches of these gentlemen to our countrymen—we appeal to the thousands and tens of thousands of loyal subjects, who, in spite of abuse and vituperation, will still love their KING and CONSTITUTION, for a testimony of the good we have done since the establishment of this Paper.

Where are the virulent attacks which were made hourly and daily upon the Sovereign?—Where are the scurrilous and infamous publications with which the Radical press teemed two years since?—Nay, we ask our readers, what the state of this country was when this Paper commenced, and what it was after it had been in existence six months?—We only refer to facts.

To imply that we shortened the life of the late Queen, as MR. BROUGHAM did, is to do somewhat more than we should think consistent with the character even of her salaried servant. We could have nothing to do with shortening her Majesty's life. We know this, that we acted conscientiously—we opposed her Majesty as the leader of a party, to which she had lent herself; it came to this, the QUEEN was set up by faction against the KING—we fought the fight for the KING and CONSTITUTION, and if in doing so we have incurred the penalties of the law, we must submit.

It is with no small degree of pleasure we refer our readers to the debate and division on the Bill for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Hundred Court of Salford on Monday, for which we take some credit to ourselves.

Of all the attempts at a job—of all the unconstitutional efforts to aggrandise a family, and to put into its hands power of nominating and removing a Judge, whose income would have been larger than that of the ordinary Judges of the land, we certainly think this bill the most impudent and unqualified.

But if the transferring a certain income from one person to another, and if the possession of an overweening influence in one family, appear strong and extraordinary, what will our readers think when they find, that in the body of the bill was a clause, which was to this effect (the EARL of SALFORD being the Steward alluded to):—

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed so as to prevent the said Steward from receiving such proportion of the fees which the Vice Steward, Deputy Steward, or any other Officers of the said Court, are allowed to demand by this Act, as may be agreed upon at the time of their respective appointments, or afterwards."

What is this but trafficking in Justice? selling Justice and bargaining with a partner for the price.

We have been twice since last Sunday to the Exhibition, to look at the bewitching Countess, and have gleaned in our passage to her inimitable picture, some few remarks upon other performances, which had escaped us in our first ramble; or rather squeeze, through the rooms: we had intended to have given them to our readers to-day, but a press of temporary matter must delay them till our next number.

THE virulent and insolent attacks daily made in the TIMES newspaper upon the GRENVILLES, require only a little looking at to fall to the ground; and in addition to the fulfils of the charge, nothing can abstractedly be more ridiculous than to see the Whigs making war upon the GRENVILLE party.

It will be remembered that LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in his speech upon Reform, said, that all parties, Whig, Tory, or Radical, hated and despised the GRENVILLE party. It is not matter how incongruous or unbecoming their views principles on other points, they ALL agreed in this feeling.

What does this go to?—The GRENVILLES, as a family, gave their name, at the time they unhappily separated from MR. PITT, to a party. But of whom was this party composed which was so obnoxious to all classes of people?—Why, of our LORD GREY, the DUKE of BEDFORD, and of all those old men who now run down, not the GRENVILLES, but the GRENVILLE party, of which they were the members; we have the DUKE of BEDFORD's honour pledged that he never we conclude his literary son also) never meant any personal offence to the Noble Personages now at the head of the family.

But the TIMES, naturally wrong-headed, and very scarce information, has, day after day, bored into the ears of the public the job of sending Mr. WYNN to Switzerland, with a new and increased salary. This assertion goes on uncontradicted, and the vulgar people, who are in the habit of reading the leading Journal, turn up their hands and eyes, and cry, What a shame!

But what will our readers say who have not given their subject any previous attention, when they learn that MR. WYNN succeeds MR. STRATFORD CANNING, on a salary reduced to six hundred pounds per annum, and that by his appointment the office his pension as an old Minister, of fifteen hundred a year, is saved to the public,—thus making, instead of a saving of four or five thousand pounds per annum, a stipend in fact of two thousand four hundred pounds a year. The are the misrepresentations by which persons who only curiously glance over such subjects are misled.

The debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of our Foreign Ministers, on Thursday night, was highly satisfactory, as was the division, which marked the sense of the House upon the subject; for our parts, when we heard the vehement declamations against MR. WYNN's appointment, and the outcry against the extravagance of our diplomatic establishments; we could not help remembering what the Whigs, the friends of Reform and Reduction had done, while they held office in this particular department.

My LORD ERSKINE had a son, named David, who is heir to his title and his honours, and this gentleman, whose talents have never shewn themselves, except in his negotiations upon the occasion we are about to allude to, was sent to AMERICA, as Minister. His services were not arduous nor protracted, what he did in diplomacy is pretty well known; but he was saddled upon us with a pension, and not a Whig grumbles at it;—no, no more than they do at LORD ERSKINE's having a pension of four thousand a year, as retired LORD CHANCELLOR, having held the office about thirteen months. And these are the men who cavil at the necessary maintenance of our national dignity, and snarl, because LORD SIDMOUTH, after thirty-three years of hard service in the highest offices of State, gets a pension of THREE thousand a year, as a reward for his labours.—The inconsistency of these people when blinded by party, is enough to make one sick.

We have been worried to death about the new novel, called PEX OWEN. We have received letters asking our opinion about it, and questioning us as to who the author could be, as if we were in every body's secrets. We have, however, been induced, from the noise made about it, to read it, and have been very much pleased, as well as surprised, at the vigour of the language, and the spirit of the dialogue. A sketch of poor TOM SHERIDAN, under the name of TOM SPARKS, struck us as peculiarly characteristic; and, indeed, the whole book abounds with that sort of knowledge which is not to be attained but by a most intimate acquaintance with the world in its best circles.

A CURIOUS circumstance occurred, it appears by the reports, in the House of Commons, on Monday. A petition, or rather a protest, was presented to the House from the inhabitants of the parish of Bethnal Green, declaring that the sentiments expressed in the petition presented, as from that parish, by SIR ROBERT WILSON, with respect to ORATOR HUNT, were not the sentiments of the parishioners, and thus avowing the petition altogether.

This requires a little looking into, and we should be curious to discover who had the quavery to impose a mock Address upon the Member for Southwark; because, if the petition which he presented bore the number of many as stated, the names must have been forgeries, and we really think it would be by no means beneath the dignity of SIR ROBERT WILSON

endeavour to ascertain and make public the names of the persons who fabricated this document, and placed him in the very awkward predicament of presenting it to the House.

The petition was withdrawn, owing to an irregularity which was noticed by MR. SPEAKER, that the petition alluded to proceedings of that House, as reported in the newspapers. We are quite delighted at the punctilious nicety of the SPEAKER on this occasion, and not more from the novelty of the circumstance. But we must say, that as through no other channels than the public papers the proceedings of the Honourable House can be known, we do think, while they suffer the breach of privilege of publishing their debates to be committed, that they should allow individuals to allude to the source whence they obtained their information.

We confess we were sorry that the thing was disposed of as it was, as we believe a little sifting would have opened the eyes of the House and the public to the real nature and value of RADICAL PETITIONS.

It is highly to the honour of MR. LENNARD, whose active exertions in the cause of economy and bettering our condition are so conspicuous, that his father has lowered his rents 10 per cent. this year; thus giving practical proof of the genuineness of his feelings, with respect to agricultural relief. So says a correspondent, who, we find, wished to hear us into a praise of Whig liberality. But we were too cautious; and, upon making inquiries, find that SIR BARNETT LENNARD is one of the few landlords who have made no reduction whatever in their rents.—Such is the difference between theory and practice!

We have the highest respect for the Church, and the profoundest veneration for its dignitaries; and, we confess, we always grieve when any thing occurs, which, in these times of civil and pretended reform, may be taken hold of by those ill-affected to our legitimate establishments.

We have read in the newspapers that one day last week, M. ALEXANDRE, the French ventriloquist, dined with the Right Rev. Father in God, WILLIAM LORD BISHOP of LONDON, and on Monday we perceive that the same personage dined with the Right Rev. Father in God, SHUTE LORD BISHOP of DURHAM.

Now we have no personal objection to M. ALEXANDRE as a ventriloquist, nor do we know that the faculty of emitting sundry sounds put him without the pale of the Church; neither are we surprised that the Right Reverend Prelates, whose names are published in the newspapers as entertaining at dinner this man, who was to entertain them afterwards, should have a reasonable desire to hear the curious noises which it has pleased Providence to allow M. ALEXANDRE to make; but, we confess, considering that M. ALEXANDRE has not dined with many of our lay nobility, the hospitality of the Bishops is somewhat extraordinary.

In point of morality there is, we dare say, no harm in the affair; but we confess it seems rather *infra dig* that the walls of Episcopal Palaces, sanctified as they are by the residence of the Fathers of our Church, should resound with noises resembling the frying of eggs, the barking of dogs, and the hootings of chimney-sweepers; and, as far as *example* goes, we consider that if the Right Reverend Prelates alluded to had been pleased to have taken their venerable heads out of those powdered birds'-nests, in which it is the *etiquette* for them to exhibit themselves to the world, and have visited M. ALEXANDRE at his show place in the Strand, less mischief might have been done.

It is not a month ago that we had to vindicate nine Bishops from the charge of going in their buzzes and cassocks to see TOM and JERRY at ASTLEY'S, who happened to be entangled in the carriages setting down at that place on their way to dinner at LAMBETH; but really if this Episcopal epideictic of inviting a public performer as a guest to such sacred tables goes on, we shall be less violent in our assertions of their Lordships' innocence with respect to the Summer Theatres. Joking apart, however, it is a silly and inconsiderate act to have committed, and affords a subject (we are sorry to say justly) of animadversion for those who were before inclined to think that some of our Bishops were no better than they should be.

It is a fact not generally known, but by a most curious coincidence, on the morning the DUKES of BUCKINGHAM and BEDFORD fought their duel in Kensington-gardens, boards had been affixed to the walls, with the announcement "*Rubbish may be shot here.*"

FORGOTFUL of the monitory counsel of their late venerable Speaker (with which our comments on Sunday se'night concluded) the House of Commons, it should seem, have given their sanction to a Bill, to authorize Roman Catholic Peers to administer the Powers and Jurisdictions of this realm; and have thus opened a door, which (if not closed by the wisdom and prudence of the higher branches of the Legislature) must lead to consequences which, we verily believe, every sincere and faithful member of the Established Church will soon have abundant reasons most deeply to deplore.

Advocating, as we have done, from the very commencement of our career, all the inherent rights connected with the Protestant Succession, and feeling, as we do, the vital importance of the question before us, not only to the peace and security, but even to the very existence of the Church and State as now by law established, we again call the attention of our numerous readers to the subject; and cannot forbear, with renewed solicitude, to press its consideration in all its momentous bearings, lest the deluded Protestant advocates of the Popish Claims, by grasping at the shadow of conciliating the Catholics, should throw away the substance of all our blessings. They never will—they never can, be conciliated, as the records of all history sufficiently attest. Nothing short of absolute and uncontrolled dominion, secular and ecclesiastical, would ever satisfy the aspiring views—the arrogant pretensions of the devotees of Popery.

The numerous petitions that have already poured in from various quarters of the kingdom, against the insidious measure proposed by the Honourable Member for Liverpool, afford at least a decisive proof that it is one to which the old Roman may most justly be applied—

"*Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbis;*" and would it be wise, or politic, or just, to irritate the feelings, and jeopardize the rights of the oldest and best friends of the Church and State, by granting indulgences to those who, by every principle of their faith—by every act in the records of their history, are inimical to both; and if once in possession of the staff of power, (after which they have so long been craving) could not do otherwise, on a principle of conscience

and duty, than use it as an engine, whenever a favourable opportunity occurred, to effect their downfall? How much then does it behove us to bear in mind what was said in the House of Lords, by the late Lord Chief Justice of England, when this subject was under discussion in that august Assembly, on which, it should seem, from the late decision of the Lower House, our hopes of security from Popish domination must now mainly rest. His words are memorable, and deserve to be impressed, at the present awful crisis, on the heart of every Protestant in the three kingdoms:—

"Let us not, my Lords, be willing to part with the STAFF of POWER, till we know whether it may not be wanted for the defence of the Protestant Religion!"

Another Noble Lord, too, the son of the preceding Chief Justice, has placed upon record the following just and striking observations on the same subject:—

"If the day of trial should ever arrive, and the motives influencing those who profess Popery are called into action, either by a domestic or foreign cause, the safety of the Throne and Constitution, will depend entirely on the strong ascendancy of the Protestant subjects. If the principle of Protestant union in Church and State were abandoned, which I insist, the granting of power, legislative or military to the Romanists, would essentially destroy it, it is impossible to see on what it is that any title to the Throne would remain to the House of Brunswick. Let those who doubt in the admissibility of the Romanists to power seriously consider this."

The present learned BISHOP of ELY holds precisely the same sentiments as to the dangerous policy of investing with the staff of power men who hold such pestilential errors as the Papists. His words are "*Tandiu illos, tanquam omnis humani pariter divinique Juris hostes, pertimescere et a CURIA et MILITIA arcere necesse est.*"—Vide "*Conscio apud Synodum Cantuar.*" p. 17.

We cannot, perhaps, do better than quote the sentiments of some of our other learned Prelates on this momentous topic, in order to impress on the minds of our readers the dangers to be apprehended from admitting the Roman Catholics to a full participation of political power.

BISHOP HODLEY, a Prelate far removed from any thing bordering on intolerance and bigotry; has expressed himself in the following terms:—

"The wonder is, not that the professed members of the Church of Rome unite their hearts and hands, and leave no method, whether of deceit or violence, unattempted, for the service of that cause, which in all their lowest fortunes they never suffer to be removed out of their sight; that they put on all the forms of complaisance and dissimulation, of civility and good humour, even to Heretics themselves, to *inveigle them to their own ruin*; that they flatter, and promise, and swear every thing that is good and kind to their fellow labourers, and at the same time enter into all the resolutions of destruction and desolation, whenever the opportunity of power shall come, it is no more than what they fairly and publicly profess. If Protestants will but open their eyes and see it, it is their religion and their conscience; it is inculcated upon them as the great condition of their acceptance with God, that no good nature of their own, no obligations from others, no ties of oaths and solemn assurances, no regard to truth, justice, or honour is to restrain them from any thing, let it be of what sort soever, that is for the security or temporal advancement of their Church."

Here, then, we see an admonitory development of their views, and the dangers connected with their presumptuous claims; for such is their restless ambition—their insatiable thirst for power—their superstitious devotedness to the mummeries of their idolatrous Church, that they would never be satisfied till they had a Popish King upon the Throne, and a Popish Priest in every parish.

Apart, then, from the blasphemous, idolatrous, and sacrilegious character of the Romish creed, which affects only themselves, we may view it in another, and far more dangerous light, as wearing an aspect of the most sanguinary intolerance towards all others, of every denomination, who do not yield an implicit assent to its impious mandates. It is a creed engendered in a soil that has, in every age, and in every country, been crimsoned with blood, and covered with victims sacrificed on the altar of ignorance and bigotry. In proof of this assertion, we will again avail ourselves of the sentiments of another of our learned Prelates, who now presides over the See of Hereford. In a charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, in the year 1810, his Lordship, speaking of the Popish creed, very justly says:

"We cannot forget it was the creed of those who massacred the Protestants on the day of St. Bartholomew. It was the creed of MARTYR, who, on a principle of conscience, devoted CRANMER, RIDLEY, LATIMER, and BRADFORD to the flames. It was the creed of those, who, at one explosion, would have sacrificed the three estates of the realm. It was the creed of those insurgents, who, in the reign of CHARLES I. went far towards obliterating the name of Englishmen in the kingdom of Ireland; and who against Protestants exercised cruelties which an eminent historian asserts, 'would shock the least delicate humanity.' It was the creed of the second JAMES, who, under a semblance of mildness and equality in privileges to all his subjects, [The very plea now urged by the advocates of Catholic Emancipation,] dispensed with laws, imprisoned Bishops, and filled the highest departments with men of his own persuasion. It was the creed of those, who, not many years since, occasioned thirty thousand Protestants to withdraw from Saltzburgh; and who inflicted punishments of a most barbarous nature on the Protestant magistrates and the people of Thorn. It was the creed of those, who, fifteen years before the reign of his present Majesty, within this kingdom, encouraged a war which had for its object the total overthrow of the Protestant Sovereign then existing, on whose head a price was set by the foreign enemy whose cause they favoured. It was the creed of those, who, within our own memory, within the short period of eleven years past, in Ireland, instigated a rebellion, which a writer of that country declares to have been eminently destructive, and which he affirms 'massacred without mercy all Protestants, men, women, and children.'"

Some idea may be formed of the horrid nature and tendency of this rebellion (which public documents in abundance have proved to have been instigated by Popish Bishops and Priests) from the following Letter, written in the year 1798, by the Rev. DR. MURPHY, parish priest of Kilcormick, in the county of Wexford, to THOMAS HOUSTON, of Thomas-street, Dublin:—

"FRIEND HOUSTON—Great events are ripening. The first fruits of your regeneration must be a tincture of Poison and Pike in the metropolis against HERETICS. This is a tribunal for such opinions. Your sons must be steeled against Heresy; then shall we do; and you shall shine in a higher sphere. We shall have an army of brave republicans, one hundred thousand, with fourteen pieces of cannon, on Tuesday before Dublin; your heart will beat high at the news; you will rise with a proportionable force. Yours ever, M. MURPHY."

The chain of evidence as to the intolerant, bloody, and persecuting genius of Popery is thus brought down to the very day in which we have lived; and yet, in the very face of this evidence, how much do we hear of the altered state of Popery; and how often are we told that her spirit is now become mild, and liberal, and clement. In addition to the authorities we quoted on Sunday se'night from DR. MILNER and the titular ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, as to the unchangeable character of Popery, we now produce another from a lay member of the same communion, whose sentiments will, on that very account, give additional weight to the argument. MR. PLOWDEN, in a book entitled "*The Case stated*," has openly and plainly avowed that

"If any one says, or pretends to insinuate, that the modern Roman Catholics differ in *one iota* from their predecessors, he is either do-

ceiving himself, or HE WISHES TO DECEIVE OTHERS. *Semper eadem* is not less emphatically descriptive of our religion than of our jurisprudence."

A host of similar evidence might easily be selected from the most able and approved Roman Catholic writers, lay as well as clerical, in modern times, which would at once go to prove the immutable character of Popery, and the *futility* and *falsehood* of what has been so often asserted, both in and out of Parliament, as to the enlarged and liberal views of the votaries of Popery in the present day.

Away, then, with all the cant and rhapsody about the mild and tolerant spirit of our modern Papists, who, as MR. PLOWDEN has honestly told us, do not "differ in *one iota* from their predecessors;" and let us beware of yielding our assent to a notion at once so full of danger, and so void of truth.

*Semper eadem* is their unchangeable motto; and not till the Ethiopian changes his skin, or the leopard his spots, can we ever hope to see a genuine Papist (when clothed with secular power) in any other garb than that of intolerance, persecution, and bigotry; and hence the necessity of those ties and limitations, which the first law of nature, self-preservation, led our forefathers to impose; and which are quite as needful now as they were then, inasmuch as the spirit of Popery still remains unaltered and immutable.

Go into the Tower of London, and look at the lords of the forest; mark how tame and gentle they appear while restrained by the presence of their keepers, and held in safe and needful custody within the narrow limits of their respective cells. But turn them loose at mid-day in the streets of London, and see what carnage and bloodshed would be the consequence. They would spare neither age nor sex, old men or maidens, young men or children. Their spirit and temper are still the same as when roaming at large in their native forests; and it would be the height of madness to take away their restraints, and remove the bars of that limited range, where they may roar indeed, but cannot hurt us. We need not apply the parallel;—the plainest understanding will comprehend our meaning; and if all the deluded advocates of the Catholics, both in and out of Parliament, were standing before us, we would ring this parallel in their ears; convinced, as we are, from long experience and close observation, of its extreme aptitude to their case.

Whoever is versed in the history of Popery;—whoever has watched its progress with an impartial eye, in every quarter of the globe, from the dawn of its existence to the present hour, will tremble with apprehension to see one single bar of these prudential restraints removed. Our late good old King, the wise and faithful guardian of our rights in Church and State, was well aware of that delusive theory which saw no danger in what is falsely termed Catholic Emancipation. With the magnanimity of a LUTHER he stood in the gap when "All the Talents" were in power, and laboured so hard to enforce the Popish Claims—the darling object of their short-lived Ministry. With a mind too wise and prudent to be cajoled by their insidious sophistry—with an arm which then had weathered near three score years and tea, yet, aged as it was, too full of old British sap to shrink from the discharge of its SOVEREIGN duty, painful and perilous as it was, he took the rod of his authority in his regal hand, and sent those faithless servants whining away in disappointed agony, for having dared to invade that PREROGATIVE by which he held the Crown of these realms, and had bound himself, upon oath, to preserve inviolate from the dangerous encroachments of Popish domination.

Oh! that every Protestant subject in the United Kingdom had the same Protestant feeling in his bosom which animated that of this firm and trusty Defender of our Faith, whom God in mercy to this nation preserved so long at the helm of its affairs! May He who has now succeeded to his Throne ever resist, with the same dignified firmness—the same undaunted magnanimity, every attempt from every quarter to weaken the pillars of our Protestant Establishment, by opening a single crevice to the undermining policy of the subtle and insidious pioneers of Popery!

We add but one more remark, and we write it under feelings of no little apprehension from what has lately passed in the Lower House. The destinies of this great and powerful Empire, big with events of such vast and unknown consequences, seem now chiefly to depend on the wisdom and firmness of the Upper House; for, however sanguine our hopes may be as to an identity of feeling between our last and present most gracious Sovereign on the measure before us, we should on many accounts deprecate the necessity of leaving so delicate and momentous a question to be decided by the solitary VETO of ONE, to whom we are well assured, from the unbounded benevolence and generosity of his character, it would be a most painful exercise of prerogative to oppose his will (however just and constitutional it might be) to the united wishes of the two other branches of legislative authority.

If, then, our monitory page could find access to every Peer in Parliament assembled, we would urge them by every consideration due to themselves, their Country, their Sovereign, and their God, to uphold, in all its wonted purity and strength, the Protestant ascendancy in Church and State, and to keep it whole and undefiled from the dangerous and pestilential leaven of Popery: for we do not, in conclusion, hesitate to affirm, in the face of King, Lords, and Commons, that to grant unlimited political power to men, whose every principle and every feeling are opposed to our most Sacred Institutions, and who would join in any measure, or with any party, in breaking down all those venerable barriers with which our forefathers have encircled the Crown and Mitre of these Protestant realms, would argue a degree of infatuation in the Public Councils of the nation, which could only be accounted for on the principle of that well-known maxim, "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

ALL Ladies who value BULL are requested forthwith to discard large, high, and capacious bonnets, ornamented with feathers and flowers, and to adopt either plain round straw hats, without any ornament, or small cottage bonnets, of some light material, quite plain.

N.B. If pale, they may line the said bonnets with pink silk.

We have not heard lately from our fair correspondent, MISS LAVINIA RAMSBOTTOM, but we quote the following from the *Chronicle*, as being very much in the style of that young Lady's communications:—

"LADY MORRIS takes a distinguished place in the circles of fashion and literature of the season, and excites considerable interest wherever she appears."

This was inserted in the daily papers without date or signature—it is too good.



## THEATRES.

A *PLAY* from the pen of COLMAN, like a picture from the pencil of LAWRENCE, always betrays the touch of the master; and we are eagerly led by the name of the one to the theatre, as by that of the other to Somerset-house.

The *LAW OF JAVA* is one of those pieces which partake of Opera, Tragedy, Farce, and Pantomime, and in less skillful hands such plays are in general mighty absurd things; but COLMAN may be said to be the father of the school of which his *MOUNTAINEERS* was one of the earliest specimens. In the present play there is no feature so striking as OCTAVIAN, but there is more general interest, and certainly not inferior writing.

We consider it highly injurious to the effect of a dramatic work to detail the plot, and therefore we shall content ourselves by saying that the interest turns upon the compulsive journeys of certain condemned persons to cull the poison from the fabled pestiferous Upas Tree. The story of the Upas Tree has long since been exploded as fallacious, but there are grounds enough in the histories told of its infectious powers to bear out the dramatist in making use of it.

YOUNG did his utmost in the character of PARBAYA, and recited some of the dialogue, which does infinite credit to Mr. COLMAN's genius, with most impressive effect, and Mr. ABBOTT made the most of what might be called rather an up-hill part; but we have not words adequate to the expression of the delight (and we may, without offence to the young Lady, add surprise) which we felt in the acting of Miss TREE. We always estimated her talents very highly, and in the ordinary course of operatic performance have felt how superior she was to the general run of singers; but we were certainly not prepared for the impassioned and beautiful performance which we witnessed in this play. She combines in herself a rare union of talents, and we only grieve lest her exertions should occasion a return of that illness which so long deprived us of the pleasure of seeing her act and hearing her sing.

Inimitable LITTON kept us in a roar as the Tourist, and FAWCETT's philosophy was admirable. The bright-eyed syren STEPHENS sang as sweetly as she looked; and the play was received with every demonstration of public applause.

We could wish, much as we prize any thing from COLMAN's pen, that he would give us a comedy. When we recollect that he is the author of the *HEIR AT LAW*, that he is alive and merry, and a Benefactor to boot, and then hear every body complaining that we have nobody who can write a comedy, we grieve and lament; perhaps the success of the *LAW OF JAVA* may induce him to persevere, and next season we may have a chance of seeing a good play from his pen well acted at Covent Garden Theatre.

On Wednesday evening the KING visited Drury Lane Theatre—no sooner was His Majesty's intentions known than crowds assailed the Box-office, and Old Drury was once more threatened with a good house.

During the afternoon crowds assembled in the streets in the vicinity of the theatre, anxious to procure a sight of the Monarch, and before half-past six the doors were opened for those who had planted themselves ready to gain admittance. The rush was tremendous, and in a few minutes the pit was crammed to an overflow, the boxes being reserved filled less rapidly, but long before seven every place was occupied.

The same proscenium box in which His MAJESTY sat on his former visits to the theatre, was fitted up for his reception; and as far as comfort goes, a less convenient place cannot be imagined; the backs of the performers, and the glare of the foot-lights being all which is, without great exertion, to be seen from it.

At a few minutes before seven, the DUKE OF WELLINGTON was recognized in a box opposite the KING's, and loudly cheered by the audience.

Precisely at seven His MAJESTY entered his box, accompanied by the DUKE OF YORK, and attended by the MARQUESS OF GRAHAM, Vice Chamberlain, the MARQUESS OF CONYNGHAM, Lord Steward, and the subordinates of the household.

Shouts rent the theatre on the KING's appearance, hats and handkerchiefs waved in every part of the building, and it was not till after the cheers had been nine times repeated that silence could be obtained for "GOD SAVE THE KING," which was sung by all the performers and loudly echoed. Three times more in the course of the evening the national Anthem was called for and repeated, and RULE BRITANNIA volunteered by the fiddlers instead of it, when it had been called for a fifth time, an impertinence which we have seen several times practised, and which the proprietors of the theatres ought to correct. RULE BRITANNIA is a complimentary song to our sailors in time of war; but why the underlings of the play-house should take upon themselves to substitute it for "GOD SAVE THE KING," which was desired by the audience, we do not know. His MAJESTY did not seem displeased with the performance of it, for he was graciously pleased to join in the chorus, as indeed did the greater part of the audience.

The play was the *SIEGE OF BELGRADE*, and the farce *MONSIEUR TOSSON*; but the attention of the public was rather fixed upon the illustrious visitor than upon the performances. His MAJESTY never looked better, he was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and seemed to enjoy the performances throughout.

At the conclusion of the farce the KING retired, amidst the loudest plaudits we ever heard. Gratifying indeed must the reception His Majesty met with have been to his feelings; it was a genuine tribute of national loyalty to a beloved Monarch, and must have animated the heart of every man who feels proud of the character of Englishman.

On Friday evening His MAJESTY visited COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, to see COLMAN's new play, and CHERRY and FAIR STAR. The House was crowded to excess, and His Majesty's reception was equally cheering and gratifying with that which he met with on Wednesday.

YOUNG appears determined to have the whole town with him at his benefit on Tuesday; for, in addition to KING JOHN, in which he is new to the public—with FALCONBRIDGE, the *chef d'œuvre* of CHARLES KEMBLE, he has INKLE and YARICO, himself the hero, and sweet MISS TREE the heroine; and, above all, MISS STEPHENS, with her face blacked as WOLANI. The theatrical astronomers, anxious to see beauty in an eclipse, will doubtless flock to this performance.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SM—From your spirited remarks on the monopoly of the brewers, at the same time glancing at others deserving of similar exposure, I am induced to solicit your insertion of a few observations on the propriety of regulating the price of bread from the average price of wheat, and not from the price of flour.

The bakers are entirely in the hands of Mealmen, as Publicans are in those of the Brewers; and, as the monopoly of the latter is now, by your assiduous explanations, so evident to the public, I will endeavour to prove the same of the Mealmen, by demonstrating that the present price of bread is, in proportion to the price of wheat, far above what it ought to be.

The Act of the 13th Geo. III. defines standard wheaten bread to be "Bread made of the flour of wheat, which flour, without any mixture or division, must be the whole produce of the grain, and shall weigh three fourths parts of the wheat whereof it is made."

This produce, by an unvaried series of experiments, made during the course of many centuries, appears to be three-fourths part in weight of the whole grain of wheat, taking all wheat together. It will be more in the finer wheat—it will be less in the coarser—it will be more in the old grain than in the new; but upon average of all this flour, called the whole produce, has been found to be, in weight, three-fourths of the wheat from whence it is produced.

It is therefore evident, as 3 is to 4, so is the average price of 8 bushels, or a quarter of wheat, in the market, to the price of 8 bushels of flour to the baker.

For example, the average price of wheat on Saturday, the 21st ult. was, by the return, 45s. per quarter:—3 : 4 :: 45s. : 58s. 8d. So that 8 bushels of flour will, or ought to cost the baker 58s. 8d. when wheat averages 45s. per quarter in the market; and 5 bushels, or a sack of flour may be sold by the Mealman for 36s. 8d.

Experiments were made in 1767, by the Victualling Office Board, to ascertain precisely how much bread could be made from one quarter of wheat. From a quarter of wheat weighing 60 lbs. per bushel, 100 lbs. of bran were taken; the flour remaining weighed 350 lbs.; and taking 14 lbs. of flour to make a peck loaf, 27 peck loaves were made, each weighing 17 lbs. 6 oz. You will observe, they did not conform to the Act, and take precisely one-fourth of the weight; but they proved good bread could be made by that reduction.

The Bakers are understood to take away one-fourth of the weight to produce what is called standard bread, and they make only 27 peck loaves from a quarter of wheat. The standard weight of a bushel of wheat, established by the proportion of flour to wheat is 56 lbs.; this is proved by the following example:—If wheat be sold at 45s. per quarter in the market, 58s. 8d. worth of wheat must be bought to make 8 bushels of flour, for as 3 : 4 :: 45s. : 58s. 8d., so 8 bushels of

flour cost 58s. 8d. and 5 bushels cost 36s. 8d.; consequently, as 36s. 8d. buy 280 lbs. of flour, 44s. will buy 436 lbs. of flour, or 448 lbs. of wheat; for as 3 : 4 :: 336 : 448 the lbs. of wheat in a quarter, which divided by 8, gives 56 lbs. as a standard weight of a bushel of wheat.

Now, admitting 56 lbs. to be the standard, the true value of a sack of flour may be found by the following proposition:—as 3 times the real averaged weight of a bushel of wheat (determined by experiment) is to 4 times the standard weight of a bushel; so is the averaged price of 5 bushels of wheat, in the market, to the true value of a sack of flour.

The standard weight of a bushel of wheat being fixed at 56 lbs. it must be evident that the average of all the prices given is the true value of 56 lb. or of the standard bushel; since the price of the bushel of any wheat in the market will always be in proportion to its weight and quality.

Having premised so much, and laid down a correct method of establishing the assize of bread, from the averaged price of wheat, when that price can be correctly ascertained, I will now calculate the value of the quarter loaf, at the price of wheat quoted in the Gazette of the 21st ultimo.

I have, I conceive, clearly proved that a quarter of wheat will produce sufficient flour to make 27 peck, or 102 quarter loaves; which flour, by the foregoing calculations, cost the baker 44s. for that is the average price of a quarter of wheat; to which add 14s. allowed by the Act to the baker for profit and expenses, and we have the sum of 58s. at which sum 27 peck loaves ought to be sold to the public, which is equivalent to 61d. the quarter loaf.

The bran will always give the miller a handsome profit for grinding, &c. therefore, the price of bread ought not to have any reference to, or be computed by, the price of a sack of flour.—The Bakers' Company ought not, as they at present do, weekly, to regulate the price at which the bakers are to sell bread; but the bakers should be allowed a free and open trade.

In the Bill now framing, there should be a clause compelling the Lord Mayor in London, and Magistrates or Town Clerk in every market town, to affix on the Town Hall or Market Place, a statement of the average price of a quarter of wheat (from the General Return published in the Gazette the preceding Saturday) with a form, similar to the annexed, shewing what ought to be the price paid, for standard wheaten bread, by the public.

If such a plan were adopted, such is the enterprising spirit of individuals in this country, that unless bread was vended generally, approximating to its proper price, competition would soon force it to a realization of a fair and moderate profit, and the public, I doubt not, would liberally encourage individuals who would establish concerns for the sale of the best wheaten standard bread at the just price.

I will not trespass to a greater length on your valuable columns, but merely observe, in conclusion, I shall feel great satisfaction in contributing my feeble aid in further discussion of this subject, with the hope that it may fully expose a most glaring and unjust monopoly under which, both agriculturists, as well as all other classes of the community have been, are now suffering, and will continue to suffer until the price of bread is regulated from the averaged price of wheat, and not from the price of a sack of flour.—Your obedient servant,

AN ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

\* FORM TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Average price of a quarter of wheat, by Gazette, 21st April	44s.
Allowance to Baker	14s.
Value of 102 quarter loaves to the public	58s.
Value of one quarter loaf	61d.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 13.—A Royal Ordinance issued the 11th inst. declares, that in consequence of certain unexplained facts which disturbed order on the 10th, in the 8th Electorally College of Arrondissement of Paris, Baron Louis is erased from the list of Ministers of State.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 17th ult. represent war as certain, but add that the campaign would not be opened till after the Emperor Alexander should have reviewed his two grand armies, which could not be accomplished before the end of April. Hostilities were therefore not expected to commence till the beginning of May.

The *Monitor* has published an explanation respecting the affair of Samana, in St. Domingo. That paper states that some of the French vessels stationed in the West Indies repaired, at the request of the French residents in Samana, to assist them in their escape, and afford them an asylum in case of need. It is positively denied that troops were landed, the white flag hoisted, or any hostile act whatever committed.

The *Journal de Perpignan* states, that 208 Spanish Insurgents, being pursued by a Constitutional corps, having fled across the frontier of France, were compelled by the troops of the French cordon to lay down their arms. They were then placed in a state of quarantine, and about 160 or 180 bad muskets, with which they were armed, were burnt.

The Duchess of Angoulême is stated to be completely recovered.

Abbe Sicard, the philanthropic and celebrated Director of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, died on Friday last, at the advanced age of 80. The Abbe was buried on Monday. His remains were attended by a military escort, Members of the Institute, and the Deaf and Dumb Pupils of the deceased. Two days before his death, he addressed these words to the Abbe Goudelin, the Director of the Deaf and Dumb School of Bordeaux:—"My dear Brother—Ready to die, I bequeath to you my dear children—I bequeath their souls to your religion, their bodies to your care, their intellectual faculties to your enlightened capacity. Perform this noble task, and I die tranquil."

MAY 15.—Admiral Halgan has returned to Toulon from Athens, which he had left only three weeks before. At that period the Greeks were besieging the Acropolis, of which the Turks still retained possession, and it was feared that the shells which they threw would finish the ruin occasioned by those of the Venetians some centuries ago; by accomplishing the total destruction of the Parthenon. Admiral Halgan has brought with him to France the *basso relievo* which adorned the monument called the *Lantern of Demosthenes*.

Private accounts from France state, that General Sebastiani has refused the command of a large army, which is about to be formed as a cordon on the frontiers of Spain.

The Greeks are said to have gained two fresh victories; the one in Euboea, where they had taken Karystos, and the other at Sperchio, where the Turkish Commander, Mehemed Pacha had been killed. It was in consequence of the latter triumph that a general insurrection in favour of the Greek cause had broken out in Thessaly and Macedonia.

FRANKFORT, MAY 9.—The following circumstances lately took place at Raal, in Hungary:—A building, which was formerly a Franciscan convent, was put up to public auction. The purchaser produced his power of attorney as agent for the Jesuits. This excited great surprise, and he was informed, that a statement of this circumstance must be sent to Court for the Government to decide. The Chancery decided, that the purchase was null, because the Jesuits were not recognized by law as a corporate body. After this unsuccessful attempt of the disciples of Loyola, to obtain firm footing in Hungary, the convent was bought by the country.

LEIPSIC, MAY 5.—Our fair has hitherto not been so bad as we feared it would be, and there has been a great demand for coarse cloths, leather, linen, fine English printed calicoes, cambric muslins, &c. We hope that this will have a favourable effect on the sale of coarse wool. The number of bookellers is estimated at about 150; many of whom complain of the want of business in the course of last year. Indigo has risen in price, on account of the failure of the crop in the East Indies. Couriers between Paris and St. Petersburg, very frequently pass through this town. Men of consequence in Russia consider war to be inevitable.

MADRID, MAY 7.—General Alava has been named President of the Cortes for the current month. This is a fresh triumph for the moderate party, whose influence increases and consolidates daily. The bands of the factions in Catalonia and Biscay have been wholly dispersed, and other have fled beyond the French frontier, or craved the benefit of the amnesty. This "Army of Faith" is said to have found mysterious protectors at Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Perpignan; upon which the Spanish Government has caused an energetic remonstrance to be addressed to the French Government.

A letter from Barcelona, dated the 23d ult. details some very daring actions of the insurgent Leader Misas, who entered one of the small towns, disarmed a party of militia, took all the public money he could find, and behaved with great violence. "Accounts from Vich and other places," says the letter writer, "show that a general insurrection is preparing in the mountains, and without prompt and vigorous measures, and a strong force from Olot, Vich, Berga, Manresa, Seu de Urgel, and Camp de Landa, a most cruel war is inevitable in this province, and the blessings of liberty will not be reaped for many years."

## IRELAND.

## DISTRESS OF THE POOR.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin called a Meeting for Thursday the 16th in order to follow the example of the city of London. The respectability of that spirited town on the 15th, for the same benevolent purpose.

CORK, MAY 7.—The situation of the poor of this county is becoming alarmingly bad. It is beyond all doubt that the scarcity of the principal article of subsistence is much greater than was originally supposed; there is a consequent advance in the price, which is by no means bounded by the utter inability of the people to purchase. There is felt in some districts to such a degree, that the seed potatoes which were set have been dug up and consumed; it must be extreme pressure, indeed, which could have driven the unfortunate beings to this step.—It appears that some vessels laden with potatoes arrived in the river, and commenced selling on Friday, to the great relief of the labouring poor. In the course of that day they sold from 500 to 600 weight, at 9d. a weight. On Saturday morning, when there were about 200 weights sold, the Mayor placed his weighers on these vessels, a set of women, who, in the market, are paid for weighing. The gentleman to whom the potatoes were consigned declined to pay these persons, on the ground that, as the potatoes were not sold in the market, they were not subject to the charge of the superintendence. The party insisting, the sale was given up, and the consequence was an immediate rise in the market of from 2d. to 3d. a weight. Yesterday, as we have been given to understand, his Worship relaxed, and the sales recommenced, which in the course of the day amounted to 700 weights. This day, however, while the market price of the article was 10d. a weight, the weighers have been re-instated, and though the sales have been continued, as the bulk was once broken, the price has been advanced to 10d.; and the captains of the vessels declare they will not again return to this port, in consequence of the delays and obstructions they have received.—(*Cork Paper*.)

MAY 9.—Already has starvation commenced its work in Skibbereen; it is not uncommon to see unhappy beings fainting in the streets for want of food. Flocks of starving people from the surrounding country add, by their daily increase, to the wretchedness of the town.—(*Southern Reporter*.)

TRALEE, MAY 9.—The poor of this county are actually starving; perishing of hunger! And bad as it is with the poor in our town, it is much worse in the country. We know that many have already died of famine.—(*Western Herald*.)

ENNIS, MAY 6.—It is a melancholy reflection, that those scenes of woe which are passing in daily review before our eyes, have more effect in exciting the compassion of strangers, totally unconnected with us, than upon our absentee proprietors. Meal now sells for 3s. 4d. the stone, and potatoes at 8d.—(*Clare Journal*.)

GALWAY, MAY 6.—The meeting, for taking into consideration the present distress of the poor in this town, took place this day at the Tholsel, the Mayor in the Chair. The meeting was numerously attended. We select the following from among the Resolutions:—"That the Mayor be requested to apply, in the name of the inhabitants, to all persons having property in, or connected with Galway, for their subscriptions towards the relief of the poor.—That the Mayor, in conjunction with the Committee, be requested to represent to Government the alarming state of distress that prevails at present among the poor of the town, who are in want of their daily subsistence, and to solicit their aid in carrying into effect some useful public work, for the present employment of the poor of this town."

A singular conspiracy was formed at Abbyleix School, about 9 miles from Dublin, by seven or eight pupils, for poisoning the man and conductors of the school, blowing up or otherwise destroying the mansion, and flying to Italy! Some of these romantic children are said to be detained in custody.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—Patrick Cleary was executed at the shedrop in front of the County Gaol, pursuant to his sentence at the last Assizes, for a burglary in the house of Mr. Rose, near Rathkeale. He fully acknowledged the justice of his sentence, but stated that he was led into the crime by the artful and wicked advice of Kelly, who was acquitted of the same offence.

The following is an accurate list of the number of arms surrendered at Newmarket:—32 old muskets and fowling-pieces, 5 pistols and blunderbuss, 9 bayonets, 4 swords, 26 pikes, and 12 scythe-heads, used as swords.

On the night of Friday se'nnight, two in-calf cows, the property of Mr. P. Ryan, of O'Brien's Bridge, were killed, and the carcasses laid on the field.

NEWCASTLE.—On Monday last, three insurgents, charged with felony and rape, were apprehended by the Officer commanding the outpost at Lishurland, and sent into Newcastle Bridewell, from thence to the County Gaol.

On Tuesday night last, a party of "Rock's" legislators visited several farm-houses near Killeoleen, demanding contributions, and insisting on having potatoe land given out to the poor labourers.

Upwards of 20 stand of arms, of different descriptions, were obtained within the last week from the insurgents.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

FRIDAY.—*The King v. Shackell, Arrowsmith, and Weaver*.—The Common Serjeant moved the Judgment of the Court upon the defendants, for libels published in this paper, on the 25th of February, 1821, of March, and 28th of April, 1821, on her late Majesty.—The Chief Justice read the libels set forth in the indictment.—Mr. Arrowsmith put in an affidavit from a respectable physician, stating, that from severe indisposition, long continued imprisonment, neglect, attended with the most serious, if not fatal consequences, to his health. The other defendants declined offering any thing to the consideration of the Court in mitigation of their offence.—Mr. Denman addressed the Court in aggravation of punishment, and was followed by Mr. Brougham.—The Court having for a short time considered the circumstances submitted to their notice, directed that the defendants should be brought up to receive the Judgment of the Court on Monday.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We have been furnished with the following account of the particulars of the death of the late Archbishop of Armagh, from the most authentic source:—His Grace had taken a dose of calomel, which being inoperative, a *senna draught* was prescribed, and the prescription sent to the apothecary's to be made up and returned for immediate use. The attendants were anxiously watching for the arrival of the medicine, when the man-servant delivered into the room a draught, as that expected—similar to it in form, colour, and quantity. As he hesitated upon it, and as it was designed to remove considerable pain, produced by the inactivity of the calomel, it was immediately administered. It had scarcely been swallowed, when it appeared, that the two draughts had been given into the house together, the one a *senna draught*, ordered for the Primate, the other a private order of a *pill of lard*, by one of the men-servants, who, it now appears, was in the habit of using it. The servant who received the two draughts at the door, gave the *senna draught* to his fellow-servant, and ran up a stairs with the other, delivering it in as the expected draught, and making no mention of two having been received into the house. A minute after, the dreadful mistake was discovered; but it was too late, for in that minute the destructive contents were swallowed. The agonies and horror of all parties, not only of principals, but of the domestics, whose eagerness and zeal hurried them into the fatal error, cannot be represented.

We insert the following, as transmitted to us:—

To the Right Hon. Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.—We, the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdiocese of Sarum, deeply impressed with the importance of the measure now brought before Parliament, relative to the admission of Catholic Peers into your Honourable House, (a measure which can be contemplated only, it is presumed, by thinking men, as the beginning of evil; it being regarded by its most zealous supporters as the stepping-stone to a still more general encroachment on the constitution of this country, and as a step towards the destruction of the rights of the people, and the establishment of a despotic government, which, under a gracious Providence, we have long been permitted to enjoy, and tremblingly alive to the preservation of that pure branch of the Apostolic Church, of which, in this country, we have been made the accredited and responsible Ministers, we cannot refrain from expressing our most serious apprehensions at the adoption of this measure, which sap the very foundation upon which the constitution of this Protestant country has been built;—a measure which, if carried to its full end, we understand, projected, except in name, is to be not only an indirect reflection upon the wisdom of our forefathers, but also a gross dereliction of established principle, together with a





## LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers to the 18th arrived yesterday. An article in them, dated the 6th inst. from Hamburg, asserts, on the authority of letters from the Pruth, that the second Russian army had received orders to hold itself in readiness to march, and that the third command would be decisive.

American Papers to the 17th ult. arrived yesterday. They contain a Report made to the House of Representatives upon the subject of the American navy. It details, in substance, the progress which has been made in building vessels of war, during the last six years, pursuant to an act of Congress which appropriated the sum of one million of dollars annually for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States.—The same Committee also reported a Bill to fix the naval peace establishment of the United States. "This Bill provides for the establishing the grade of an Admiral of the Navy, and to strike off the navy list 6 Captains, 8 Masters Commandant, 56 Lieutenants, 21 Surgeons, 11 Surgeons' Mates, 4 Purser, 4 Chaplains, 38 Boat-swains, and a number of Midshipmen."

House of Commons, SATURDAY.—The Employment of the Poor in Ireland Bill was committed for Monday.—The Resolution for authorizing the Lord Lieutenant to advance the sum of £50,000, to be expended in public works was agreed to, and a Bill ordered accordingly.—The Irish Malt Duty Repeal Bill was passed.—Adjourned.

At a Court of Common Council on Friday, a sum of £500, was subscribed towards the suffering Irish.

Saturday, the dispatches for Madras and Bengal by the ship Astell, Capt. T. W. Aldham, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, the Marquis of Westmeath appeared to receive the sentence of the Court, for sending a letter to a Mr. Woods, tending to provoke a challenge to fight a duel. His Lordship addressed the Court at some length, in mitigation of punishment. The sentence of the Court was, that the defendant should be imprisoned three months in the King's Bench Prison, and enter into recognizances, in the sum of 2,000l. and find two sureties in the sum of £500, each, to keep the peace for three years.—Waddington, the ally of Carlisle, appeared to plead an indictment, for selling some of that person's libels: refusing to plead, the Court sent him to Newgate.

On Whitson-Five, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, there will be a Grand Musical Performance, under the management of Mr. Bochsa, consisting of a selection of Sacred, Ancient, and Modern Music from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c. Mrs. Samson, Miss Stephens, Madame Ronzi De Begnis, Madame Camporese, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Sapiro, Signor Ambrogetti, and Signor Zucchi, are among the vocal performers, and Messrs. Bochsa, Lindley, and Nicholson among the instrumental. Sir George Smart will conduct the performance.

Pidding and Co. No. 1, Cornhill, are certain there are two points in the present Lottery, which, having always been favourite points with the public, will require very few words by way of eulogy—one is, there will be no suspense; the whole Lottery being to be decided in one day (June 4)—the other is, that the Tickets and Shares are sold at a clear rate, yet there are not two Blanks to a Prize—No Fixed Prizes—All Sterling Money—Sixteen Capitals, all about—and Two of £20,000.—Pidding and Co. have rather a confident prepossession that some of these are now on sale at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

JOHN PATTERSON, Furnishing Ironmonger, No. 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has invented an Ice Pill on a new and philosophical principle: by means of which, Wine, Cream, Butter, Fruit, and other Substances, fluid or solid, may be cooled and kept cooled, with a degree of efficacy and precision hitherto unknown. To prove this, it may be sufficient to state, that if spring-water be placed in these Pails at the common temperature of 52 degrees, it will remain at that temperature for many hours, although surrounded by an atmosphere 30 degrees higher; and if the water be cooled down, as it easily and quickly may, by ice, or by a SUBSTITUTE for ICE, which may be had with the Pill, to any given point, the same uniformity may be maintained, as to the lowered temperature, for a great length of time. In this way, Wines, and other Materials may be brought to any state of coolness desired, and kept ready for use in that state during the greater part of a day, or during the whole of an afternoon and evening; an accommodation of serious and obvious importance in well-regulated domestic economy.

Cheap and fashionable Millinery and Dress Making.—Mrs. Challice, No. 84, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she has ready for inspection a pleasing variety of new Articles in the above line, such as Ladies' Caps, Capes, Habbit Shirts, Lounges, Dresses of all sorts, both in the English, French, and Italian style. Ladies who wish to unite economy and novelty, will find this establishment well worth their notice; and whether for taste or cheapness, she confidently solicits a comparison with any House in London. Ladies going abroad, Country Milliners, or Merchants, supplied to any extent on the shortest notice.—N.B. A first-rate Dress maker, also an Improver and an Apprentice wanted.

Ladies or Gentlemen who frequent Ball Rooms, Theatres, or other hot crowded places, should use Atkinson's Carling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil, for dressing their hair, as it keeps it from falling out of curl. Harsh or dry hair it makes soft as silk, and gives it a gloss and fascinating appearance which neither Oils, Extracts, nor any other articles ever-invented can produce, and where the hair has fallen off from illness, acouchement, change of climate, &c. it will generally restore to its original strength and thickness, price 3s. 6d. And Atkinson's Vegetable Balm, which changes grey or red hair on the head or whiskers, to a permanent brown or black, which washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more durable, price 8s. And Atkinson's Ambrosial Soap, made by a new process; it is much milder than the common Soaps, prevents the hands chapping, and makes the skin smooth, white, and even; price is a square. Sold by James Atkinson, Perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square; Gattie and Pierce, 57, Back-street; Sanger, 150, Granger, 126, Fifth and Langley, 49, Oxford-street; Bayley & Blew, Cannon-street; Tatte, 41, Johnston, 68, Cornhill, and most Perfumers.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at Freemason's Tavern, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1822.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, in the Chair. The President, Vice-Presidents, Council, Committee, Stewards, and Subscribers will feel honoured and gratified by the company of visitors who are lovers of literature, and friends to the principle of the Society—that of alleviating literary distress, and relieving the widows and orphans of authors left in penury.

Patron—His MAJESTY, the KING.

President—His Grace the DUKE of SOMERSET.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Marquis of Hastings, K.G. Sir John Cox Hippisley, Bart. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Sir Wm. Waller Phips, Bart. Earl of Chichester. Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. Viscount Torrington. Owen Williams, Esq. M.P. Viscount Dudley and Ward. C. Harvey, M.P. F.S.A. Lord Brandon. J. Symonds, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Lord de Dunstanville. J. Anley, Esq. Ald. Lord Carrington. Thomas Rowcroft, Esq. Wm. Bowles, Esq. Sir Wm. Clayton, Bart. W. T. Fitzgerald, Esq.

STEWARDS.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. George Coleman, Esq. Archibald Constable, Esq. Thomas Gent, Esq. Frederick Wm. Hope, Esq. Henry Neale, Esq. Thomas Moore, Esq. James Smith, Esq. Dawson Turner, Esq. F.R.S. George Whitaker, Esq. Matthew Wyatt, Esq.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. Right Hon. Lord Macdonald. Right Hon. Lord Gwydir. Right Hon. Lord Nugent, M.P. Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P. Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart. Charles Tennison, Esq. M.P. Richard Blamhard, Esq. Wm. Bowles, Esq. Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles.

Dinner on table at six precisely. Tickets, 20s. each, to be had of the Stewards, of the Clerk and Collector, at the Society's Chambers, 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and at the bar of the Tavern.

The annual subscription is one guinea and upwards: a donation of 10 guineas or upwards constitutes a subscriber for life.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS, BRONZES, and ORMOULU of BRITISH MANUFACTURE.—The Public are respectfully informed, that the remaining part of the Stock of Ornamental Clocks, Bronzes, and Ormoulu of the late Firm of VULLIAMY and SONS, Bronze and Ormoulu Manufacturers to his Majesty, is SELLING OFF under Prime Cost, 68, Pall mall.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

A LETTER to the Rev. PETER ELMESLEY, A.M. in answer to the Appeal made to Professor Sandford, as Umpire between the University of Oxford and the Edinburgh Review.—By D. C. SANDFORD, Esq. Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.

Lectured to Dogberry.

"All thy tediousness on me! ha!—Much ado about Nothing."

"Be assured."

"Then shall have justice, more than thou desirest!"—*Merchant of Venice.*

"The Man's a Monk, and Monk-like he has dreamed, to get a little money—give him a hundred shillings, that he may not think he has been dreaming for nothing!"—*Matthew Paris.*

Printed for Longman, Hurst, Ross, Orme, and Brown, London; John Smith and Sons, Glasgow; and Messrs. Co. Edinburgh; Messrs. and Sons, Oxford; and J. Deighton and Sons, Cambridge.

To-morrow will be published, price 2s.

PROTESTANTS AGAIN WARNED! or a Short History of the Roman Catholic Church, from which are deduced Reasons why Bishops should not be granted to Roman Catholics. Dedicated, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of Winchester.—By J. C. PRATTENT, LL.B. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.—Printed for J. Lewis, Jun. 37, Cornhill.

## BLACKBURN HUNDREDPITT CLUB.

AT a MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BLACKBURN HUNDREDPITT CLUB, held at the Hotel in Blackburn, on Thursday, the 9th of May, 1822, SILVESTER FRASER, ESQ. in the Chair.

RESOLVED.—That Thomas Clayton, Esq. be appointed President, Mr. Dixon Robinson, Treasurer, and Mr. Robert Dewhurst, Secretary, for the ensuing year. That Richard Grimshaw-Lomax, Esq. Wm. Greenwood, Esq. Richard Sagar, Esq. John Lister, Esq. John Powden Hindle, Jun. Esq. Mr. Fleming, Mr. Robert Munn, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Sharrock, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Clarkson, be appointed the Committee for the next year; and that any three be competent to act.

That the Anniversary be celebrated at the Hotel in Blackburn, on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

That the facts established on the late Trial at Lancaster, of the Cause "Red-ford v. Birley, and Others," have clearly exposed the wicked and seditious Designs of the Instigators of the Meeting held at Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819; and have completely dispelled the calumnious Misrepresentations so industriously, and for the worst of purposes, circulated respecting the unfortunate Transactions of that Day.

That it was the imperative Duty of the Magistrates and Civil Authorities of Manchester, to guard against the Effects of a Meeting threatening, as that did, Danger and Destruction, not to the Town of Manchester alone, but to the whole surrounding Country.

That the Thanks of the County in General, are due to those Magistrates for the judicious measures adopted by them, with a view to disperse the Meeting, and to the Military, but particularly to the Members of the Manchester and Salford Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, for the prompt and praiseworthy Manner, in which those Measures were carried into Execution.

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the high sense which is now entertained by the Kingdom at large of the Conduct of the Magistrates and Military who were called upon, Duty, on the 16th of August, 1819, ought to be acknowledged publicly, and recorded in a manner suitable to the occasion; and this Meeting pledges itself to co-operate in any plan which may be adopted for that purpose: feeling convinced, that the loyal and well-affected part of the community, will most cheerfully concur in hearing grateful testimony to the exertions of those individuals, to whom a considerable portion (at least) of the County is indebted for their Preservation from Bloodshed, and revolutionary Commotion.

That this Meeting be adjourned to Friday, the 24th inst. at seven o'clock in the evening, at this place, for the purpose of nominating and electing New Members, and on other general business.

That these Resolutions be published in the London Courier, the John Bull, the Liverpool Courier, the Manchester Chronicle, the Manchester Volunteer, the Lancaster Gazette, and the Blackburn Mail. Newspapers; that a Copy be sent to each Member of the Club.

SILVESTER FRASER, Esq. Chairman.

Dinner will be on the Table at Half-past Four o'clock; and it is particularly requested, that Members will take their Tickets at the Bar of the Hotel, on or before Friday, the 24th instant.

Just published by Harding, 36, St. James's-street.

OBSERVATIONS on DOG-BREAKING, by WM. FLOYD, gamekeeper to Sir John Sebright, Bart. 2s. 6d.

SIR JOHN SEBRIGHT on the ART of IMPROVING the BREEDS of DOMESTIC ANIMALS. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE GAME BOOK for 1822. A new Edition, improved. This work consists of Tables, by means of which an account may be kept with ease and accuracy of the different kinds of Game, when, where, and by whom killed, how disposed of, and other particulars, forming a complete Journal of Sporting Occurrences. Price 7s. 10s. 6d. or 2s. according to the size required.

HINTS on an IMPROVED METHOD of BUILDING, applicable to general purposes. By T. D. W. DEARN, Architect.—The object proposed is to render External Walls, whether of Cottages or more important Buildings, Dry and Durable, consistent with Economy. To which are added, Observations on the Use of Sand Stone and Brick. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

LUDDON on the Construction and advantage of PAPER ROOFS, recommended for Agricultural and other suitable Buildings. With a Plate. 8vo. 2s.

GRISNTHWAITE'S NEW THEORY of AGRICULTURE, in which the Nature of Soils, Crops, and Manures is explained, and the Application of Bones, Gypsum, Lime, Chalk, &c. determined on Scientific Principles. 5s.

THE FARMER'S MEMORANDUM BOOK for 1822; or, Journal of Country Business and Accounts throughout the Year; consisting of Tables arranged in the most perspicuous and easy manner, and adapted to a Farm of moderate extent. 4to. Price, for a Year, 10s. 6d. To be continued annually.

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT for 1822. A new Edition improved. This Work is a collection of Forms ruled for keeping the Accounts of a Country Establishment of magnitude, and being founded upon long experience in Rural Management, will prove highly useful to Landholders, Farmers, Stewards, &c. Price 21s. for a Year, or 10s. 6d. for Half a Year's Book. Continued annually.

BOOKS on GARDENING just published by J. Harding, 36, St. James's-street.

MADDOCK'S FLORIST'S DIRECTORY, a complete Treatise on Fancy Flowers and Bulbous Roots. New Edition, enlarged; with an Appendix on the Cultivation of the Dahlia, Chrysanthemum, Lobelia, &c. &c. 8vo. with coloured Plates, 20s. or plain, 12s.

EMBRTON'S TREATISE on the CULTURE and MANAGEMENT of AURICULA, POLYANTHUS, CARNATION, &c. with particular directions for preparing the most improved composts, raising new varieties from seed, &c. the who's founded upon thirty years experience; with Figures of Auriculas, &c. Second Edition, enlarged. Price 10s.

AN ESSAY on SOILS and COMPOSTS, and the Propagation and Culture of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers. By THOMAS HAYNES, Nurseryman; describing the nature and properties of each, with directions for procuring the ingredients of the most perfect Composts, and instructions to make substitutes where the ingredients cannot be obtained. 12mo. Price 5s.

HARDING'S NEW CATALOGUE of BOOKS on AGRICULTURE, GARDENING, PLANTING, &c. &c. Price 1s.

COOPER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.

Nineteenth Edition. Brought down to the present time.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. half bound.

A NEW HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the earliest Period to the present time, on a Plan recommended by the Earl of Chichester—By the Rev. Mr. COOPER.—Printed for Harris and Son; Lexington and Co.; Seachurch; E. Edwards; Harvey and Darton; Baldwin and Co.; and G. and W.B. Whittaker.

This little Work is particularly recommended to Preparatory Seminaries, and to all persons, as a concise Introduction to the History of England.

A WIFE WANTED.—Particulars just published by J. Johnston, 98, Cheapside, and may be had of all Booksellers, price 1s.

THE several Sums of £3,000, £5,000, £8,000, £12,000, £20,000, and £45,000, are ready to be ADVANCED on any approved Security.—Also two Sums of £400 each. Reversions and Life Interests purchased for Investment.—Particulars of Securities to be addressed to Mr. Clark, 33, Holles-street, Cavendish square, postage paid, or to be presented personally any morning between eleven and one o'clock.

BYTON, Stock-Broker, and Lottery Office Keeper, at his old establishment, Cornhill and Lombard-street, congratulates the Public on their success in the late Lottery, when nearly all the Capital Prizes were shared and sold, one of which grand Prizes Byton had the pleasure to sell.—Byton begs leave to remind his Friends, the Public, the next Lottery contains Sixteen Capital Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, £2,000, to be all drawn in One Day, viz. the 4th of JUNE, and only 7,000 Tickets.—Tickets and Shares are now on sale at the above lucky Office, Cornhill and Lombard-street.—All Business in the Public Funds transacted with fidelity and dispatch.

SILKS.—SELLING OFF immediately, without any reserve whatever, the very large and valuable STOCK of RICH SILKS, GAUZE, FINEST NETS, LACES, SHAWLS, MUSLINS, &c. of S. LEWIS, 29, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, who is removing to Regent-street, and in order to commence with an entirely new Stock is determined to clear his present at an immense reduction. All goods must be paid for on delivery. The Lease of the House to be sold.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONER.—G. A. JARRIN, (Author of the Italian Confectioner, and late with Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square,) has the honour to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has opened a Shop at No. 123, New Bond-street, where every article of Confectionery may be obtained of the same superior quality as distinguished the Fabrique of the above establishment. G. A. Jarrin, during the last six years that he conducted the manufacturing department at Messrs. Gunter, having introduced many novel articles for the supply and decoration of the table, which have been highly approved by the fashionable world, most respectfully solicits the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry in his new undertaking, and promises the utmost exertion of his talents to merit their support.

THE ITALIAN CONFECTIONER, or COMPLETE ECONOMY of DESERTS, lately published by Jarrin, contains directions for making above five hundred articles of Italian and French Confectionery, many of them entirely new or improved by the Author, and to this work he refers for proof of ability in his art. In the mean time, a classical list of some of the principal articles used in Desserts, may be had at his house, which will assist the choice of those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, SEVEN MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a most Desirable Property, consisting of an excellent FAMILY HOUSE, in complete Repair, with every possible convenience attached, and about 100 Acres of valuable Land, about 90 Acres of which are Freehold, Tythe Free, all laid out in a Park-like manner, the Gardens, Plantations, and Timber, are very superior, & excellent water. The Furniture, Live, and Dead Stock, may be had, if required. For particulars, enquire of ROBERT M'WILLIAM, architect, Exmouth-street, or by letter post paid, No. 30, £10,000 of the Purchase Money may remain on the Security of the Property, if required.

TO SPORTSMEN.

PERCUSSION and other GUNS, &c.—A. PATRICK, Gun-maker, of Liverpool, begs to acquaint the Public, that, notwithstanding the lamented death of her son, who she continues to carry on his business as usual, and happens therefore, that as the establishment will be conducted precisely in the same manner as when under the direction of her Son, she shall still experience a continuance of that support which has hitherto been received, and which will ever be remembered with the warmest feelings of gratitude and respect.

## HORSE BAZAAR.—The following HORSES ARE NOW ON SALE.

- 3 A brown Mare, 6 yrs, has carried a lady. Warranted
- 6 Bay ditto, 5 yrs, a safe goer, and good in all her paces. Warranted
- 7 Brown ditto, 6 yrs, a safe goer, and good in all her paces
- 8 Bay ditto, 5 yrs, a safe goer, and good in all her paces
- 10 Ditto, 6 yrs, a safe goer, and good in all her paces
- 15 Ditto, 6 yrs, a thoroughbred, a good roadster and hunter. Warranted
- 16 Ditto, 6 yrs, a trotter remarkably well, and gallops fast. Warranted
- 18 Gray ditto, 5 yrs, has been driven in harness, and quiet to ride
- 25 Brown Mare, 6 yrs, very fast in all her paces. Warranted
- 27 Chesnut Gelding, 5 yrs, a good hunter and leaper. Warranted
- 29 Dark bay Horse, 5 yrs, a very superior hunter. Warranted
- 30 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs, quiet, and of extraordinary promise. Warranted
- 31 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, perfectly quiet in single and double harness
- 33 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs, a good hunter and excellent leaper. Warranted
- 34 Bay ditto, 4 yrs, of great promise, and perfectly quiet. Warranted
- 35 Brown Mare, 7 yrs, a very handsome and fast galloper. Warranted
- 37 Roan ditto, 6 yrs, a good roadster, and has been driven in harness
- 46 Dark gray Gelding, 6 yrs, a chariot horse, and quiet in harness. Warranted
- 47 Dark gray ditto, 6 yrs, ditto
- 51 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, quiet in double or single harness. Warranted
- 52 Black Horse, 5 yrs, got by Pericles out of Rival
- 54 Cream Gelding, 5 yrs, a perfect lady's horse
- 55 Bay Mare, 5 yrs, quiet, and of very superior action. Warranted
- 56 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs, a good hackney, and will go in harness. Warranted
- 58 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, ditto, and fast galloper. Warranted
- 59 Brown ditto, 6 yrs, a remarkably fast goer in all her paces
- 60 Ditto, ditto, 5 yrs, ditto. Warranted
- 62 Bay Ma e, 7 yrs, very clever hack
- 63 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs, particularly good in all his paces. Warranted
- 64 Gray Mare, 8 yrs, has hunted, and is a very good hack. Warranted
- 66 Brown ditto, aged, a thoroughbred, very temperate
- 67 Ditto, ditto, 8 yrs, free from vice. Warranted
- 69 Black ditto
- 70 Chesnut Gelding, 5 yrs, of Arabian blood, and easy on the road. Warranted
- 72 Bay Mare, 6 yrs, a good hack, and would carry a lady
- 73 Gray Mare, 6 yrs, a good hack, and of superior action. Warranted
- 74 Brown Gelding, 7 yrs, has been regularly hunted for 2 years
- 76 Bay ditto, 7 yrs, a good hunter for light weight. Warranted
- 77 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs, a good gig horse and hunter. Warranted
- 78 Ditto Mare, 7 yrs, a good roadster, walker, and galloper
- 79 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs, a good hunter, and has carried a lady. Warranted
- 80 Ditto, ditto, 7 yrs, has been hunted, and is a good hack
- 81 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs, ditto, and driven in a carriage
- 82 Dark bay ditto, 5 yrs, a good roadster, and has gone in harness. Warranted
- 84 Bay Gelding, 4 yrs, a good roadster, and quiet in double or single harness
- 85 Ditto, ditto, 4 yrs, ditto
- 86 Chesnut ditto, 4 yrs, ditto, and hunted the last season
- 87 Dark bay ditto, 6 yrs, has hunted and driven in single harness. Warranted
- 88 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, a good hackney, and fast in all her paces. Warranted
- 89 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, has never been worked
- 90 Brown Mare, 8 yrs, very fast
- 91 Bay Gelding, 6 yrs, well bred, free from vice, & never in a dealer's hands. Warranted
- 92 Black Mare, 4 yrs, of very superior speed, and highly bred. Warranted
- 93 Chesnut Gelding, aged, a summer hack, very easy in his paces. Warranted
- 94 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter, and has gone in harness
- 95 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, got by Sir Charles, and has been hunted
- 96 Black Mare, 8 yrs, a good hack, and fast in all her paces. Warranted
- 97 Bay Gelding, 6 yrs, has carried a lady, and is perfectly quiet. Warranted
- 98 Brown Horse, will carry a lady safely and quietly, and goes in either single or double harness
- 101 Brown Mare, aged, a remarkably clever hack. Warranted
- 102 Dark Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, a clever cob, can trot 15 miles an hour. Warranted
- 103 Bay Horse, 4 yrs, got by Election, dam by Joseph Andrews. Warranted
- 105 Bay Gelding, aged, a good hack and hunter, and excellent in harness. Warranted
- 106 Chesnut ditto, 5 yrs, a good ditto, and quiet to ride. Warranted
- 107 Gray Mare, aged, superior action, and an excellent filly mare. Warranted
- 108 Bay Gelding, 9 yrs, hackney, has been used as a charger. Warranted
- 109 Gray ditto, 8 yrs, accus. owned to single and double harness. Warranted
- 111 Brown Gelding, aged, a good carriage horse, and rides well
- 112 Ditto ditto, aged, ditto, either single or double
- 113 Bay ditto, aged
- 114 Gray ditto, 8 yrs, a capital hack, and very fast trotter
- 115 Roan Mare, 7 yrs, a good hack, by Emperor, out of 3 bred
- 116 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, has been rode by a lady mostly
- 117 Ditto Mare, 6 yrs, a clever lady's mare. Warranted
- 118 Ditto Horse, 5 yrs, by Haphazard, out of Rhoda's mare. Warranted
- 120 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs, a good roadster and hunter. Warranted
- 123 Chesnut Horse, a good hack, and has carried a lady
- 124 Bay Gelding, 6 yrs, ditto ditto, and an excellent trotter. Warranted
- 125 Black Gelding, 5 yrs, perfectly quiet in single or double harness. Warranted
- 126 Ditto Mare, 6 yrs, a very fast trotter, and will carry a lady. Warranted
- 128 Bay Mare, 6 yrs, a good roadster, and fast in her trot. Warranted
- 129 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs, a superior hunter and leaper, good bottom. Warranted
- 130 Ditto ditto. Warranted
- 131 Brown Gelding, aged, an extraordinary good hunter, by Haphazard. Warranted
- 132 Ditto ditto, aged, a good hunter, and master of great weight. Warranted
- 133 Ditto ditto, aged, ditto ditto, and pleasant to ride
- 134 Bay ditto, 7 yrs, ditto ditto, and fine fencer
- 135 Gray ditto, 8 yrs, has hunted 2 seasons, and pleasant on the road
- 136 Brown ditto
- 137 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, well bred, and goes in single and double harness. Warranted
- 138 Bay Mare, aged, a good hunter, quiet in harness
- 139 Brown Ditto, 7 yrs, an excellent hack, well bred
- 140 Bay ditto, aged, goes well in harness, and has hunted
- 141 Brown Gelding, 8 yrs, ditto, ditto
- 142 Bay Mare, 8 yrs, thoroughbred, a good roadster and temperate
- 143 Witto Colt, 5 yrs, by Crispus out of a fine bred Mare
- 144 Ditto Horse, 6 yrs, by Tommy out of a Capital Mare. Warranted
- 145 Brown Gelding, 6 yrs, has been used in single and double harness
- 146 Bay ditto, 8 yrs, an excellent and pleasant saddle horse
- 147 Chesnut ditto, aged, good hunter and extraordinary leaper
- 148 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, kind in harness, a tandem leader
- 149 Dark gray ditto, 7 yrs, a good harness horse

## LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, May 17.

We have had but few fresh arrivals of Wheat since Monday: the trade is, however, dull, and, except for the better sorts, must be noted rather lower. Barley continues exceedingly dull of sale, and may be quoted full 1s. per quarter cheaper; in Beans and Pease, however, we observe but little alteration in value. The supply of Oats this week has been exceedingly small: hence the sales, though not brisk, are on somewhat better terms. In other articles there is no other variation to notice.

## RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (new).....	32s. 4d.	Maple .....	22s. 6d.
Fine.....	52s. 5d.	White ditto .....	22s. 6d.
Old .....	50s. 5d.	Boilers .....	20s. 6d.
Essex White (new).....	34s. 4d.	Small Beans.....	24s. 6d.
Fine.....	52s. 5d.	Old .....	20s. 6d.
Superfine.....	55s. 5d.	Th. k Beans (new).....	24s. 6d.
Old .....	60s. 6d.	Feed Oats.....	16s. 6d.
Rye .....	20s. 2d.	Fine .....	18s. 6d.
Barley.....	15s. 18s.	Poland ditto.....	17s. 6d.
Fine.....	21s. 22s.	Fine .....	21s. 6d.
Superfine.....	—	Potatoes ditto.....	22s. 6d.
Malt.....	36s. 42s.	Fine .....	22s. 6d.
Fine .....	44s. 46s.		
Hog Pease .....	20s. 22s.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH COINS, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 18th of May, calculated as follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.  
Wheat, 46s 8d—Barley, 17s 5d—Oats, 12s 4d—Rye, 20s 8d—Beans, 25s 11d—Pease, 22s 11d.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.						
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock .....	238	238	239		240	240
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2		77 1/2	77 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols .....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2		79 1/2	79 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols .....	—	88 1/2	88 1/2		89 1/2	89 1/2
Consols for account .....	78 1/2	78 1/2	79		79 1/2	79 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols .....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2		94 1/2	94 1/2
5 per Cent. Navy .....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2		102 1/2	102 1/2
Bank Long Annuities .....	—	19	19 1/2		19 1/2	19 1/2
India Bonds .....	—	40 p	40 p		50 p	50 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d. .....	1 p	2 p	—		1 p	1 p
Ditto, 3rd. ....	—	—	—		—	—
Omnium .....	—	—	—		—	—





## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Arnett and Thompson, Ryder's-court, tobaccoists.—Ralph and Filer, Bristol, shoe-manufacturers.—Hutton and Harris, Cornhill, watch-makers.—Field and Bond, Yorkford, milliners.—Cotton and Battrin, Hanford and Hem Heath, Staffordshire, blacksmiths.—W. and T. Glover, South Shields, boot-makers.—Dyson, Liverpool, and Pinnie, Rio de Janeiro, merchants.—Falcon, Wood, and Watson, Liverpool, ship chandlers.—Goodwin and Cooper, Newgate-street, milliners.—Forsyth and Warrock, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, provision-merchants.—Gill and Miller, Plymouth, general agents.—Clark and Benson, Sparkbridge, bobbin-turners.—T. and W. Simon, Liverpool, chemists.—Bryant and M' Rae, Old Broad-street, surgeons.—Shipley and Berrie, Fenchurch-street, chemists.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

R. W. DEAN and T. W. COOKE, Bethnal-green, brewers.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. HEYS, Stockport, draper.—J. BLYTH, Wellington, draper.—W. and H. BREEDON, Riddington, dealers in horses.—W. COLSON, Plymouth, grocer.—J. JOPLIN, Sunderland near the Sea, linen-draper.—T. NEWTON, Holbeck, and W. NEWTON, West Walton, jobbers.—J. S. and A. E. FOWLER, Liverpool, merchants.—W. PENVOLD, Clutton, Somersetshire, builder.—J. COLLINS, Vincent-place, City road, broker.—T. KENT, Kirton-Holme, Lincolnshire, butcher.—J. and W. DODD, Kirkoswald, grocers.—W. HUMPHREYS, Billisdon, draper.—W. GIBSON and F. FOMM, Trinity-square, corn-factors.—E. FULTON, Earl-street, coal-merchant.

## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—June 11, W. Ambrose, Clapton, carpenter.—May 25, A. Kelly, Colindale, Pall-mall, jeweller.—June 11, R. Needham, Queen's-buildings, silversmith.—June 11, R. Lincoln, St. James's-street, hatter.—June 15, S. Leigh, Strand, bookseller.—May 25, T. Mulligan, Bath, silk-mercer.—May 25, P. Young, jun. and R. Anderson, Wapping, sail-makers.—June 4, S. Humphreys, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, merchant.—June 11, J. Gregory, Blackwall, butcher.—June 12, R. Swallows, Hadleigh, grocer.—June 20, R. Reynolds, Shobrooke, tanner.—June 12, C. Martin, Great Yarmouth, linen-draper.—June 7, T. Tippling, Warrington, miller.—June 13, T. P'rairie, Worcester, cabinet-maker.—June 12, W. Watkins, Norton, corn-factor.—June 12, R. M'Kay, Knitsford, linen-draper.—June 12, J. Smith, Shrewsbury, linen-draper.—June 14, W. Wilson, Gateshead, ship-owner.—June 19, T. Perkins, Manchester, and S. Armstrong, New Mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners.—June 14, J. Cook, Helmsley, Yorkshire, merchant.

## CERTIFICATES, June 11.

J. Ripley, Wapping High-street, mathematical instrument-maker.—P. Reynolds, King-street, chinaman.—W. Banton, Northwich, grocer.—G. C. Wright and J. Graham, Crooked-lane, upholsters.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

The Roman Catholic Peers Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday the 31st instant, on which day the Lords are summoned.—Petitions were presented against the Bill from Exeter, the Clergy of Canterbury, Sutton Coldfield, Surlingham, Leicester, and several other places.

## TUESDAY.

Petitions against the Roman Catholic Bill were presented from the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and St. Martin, Leicester.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Irish Malt Duties Repeal Bill was read a second time. The Seditious Meetings Bill was read a third time and passed.

## THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Clergy of Exeter against the Catholic Peers Bill.

Evidence was heard in a Committee of Privileges on the Marchmont Peerage Bill, and the further proceedings were postponed till Tuesday se'night.

The Seditious Meetings Amendment Bill was passed. The Deeds Registry Amendment Bill was postponed till Monday the 3d of June.

The Bill for Employing the Poor of Ireland was read a first time. The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE moved to suspend the Standing Orders for the purpose of passing the Bill through all its stages in one day.

LORD KING thought 50,000l. a trifling sum, comparatively speaking, for relieving one million of starving individuals. It was worth while to consider too, how much of the sum might be misapplied in jobbing.

The EARL of LIMERICK denied that the landlords of Ireland were rapacious. With respect to jobbing, it was unfair to apply the term exclusively to Ireland. He lamented the Noble Lord should use exasperating language at such a time.

LORD KING, in explanation said he had not so intended.

The DUKE of ARTHUR observed, that the Noble Lord had, however, used that sort of language, and he deeply regretted that, when all should be conciliation, exasperating language should be used.

The EARL of BLESINGTON approved of the Bill.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL admitted that the Bill was objectionable in principle, but under the special circumstances of the case, he was induced to support it. As to the relief being small in amount, it had been considered enough in the present exigency, and there would be ample time to apply for more if necessary.

The MARQUIS of DOWNSHIRE was anxious for the adoption of further measures for the removal of the grievances of Ireland. The landlords in Ireland were disposed to do every thing for the relief of the poorer classes. The Noble Marquis was friendly to a change in the system of collecting tythes, which was a great grievance.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL observed, that the system of tythes was under the serious consideration of Government, and a Bill embracing a small part of the system would shortly be brought forward. The Bill then went through all its stages, and was passed.

## FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Irish Poor Employment, the Seditious Meetings Acts Amendment, the Silk Lace Duties, and several other Bills.

Petitions were presented from the Clergy of York, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, &c. against the Catholic Peers Relief Bill.

LORD KING, advertizing to the plans afloat for the bidding for Half Pay, understood that these dead men, called the individuals on half pay, were proposed to be put up individually to the Jews, by whom, of course, they must expect to be screwed out of no inconsiderable part of their income. He wished for some explanation as to this rumour.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL replied, that no idea of the kind was entertained. The subject would shortly be explained in another place.

The Malt Duties Reduction Bill was passed.—Adjourned till Thursday next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE fixed his motion for Thursday, 15th of June, upon the subject of the state of the public press in Scotland.

Mr. CANTLES gave notice of a motion, on the 13th of June, to amend the law on the subject of marking pockets of hops.

Mr. S. WORTLEY presented a petition from the tanners and curriers of Sheffield, praying for the repeal of the Leather Tax. The Hon. Member said, that some mistake had occurred respecting the Agricultural Horse Tax which had been repealed last year; for that in parts of Yorkshire, the farmers had been assessed in respect of this tax.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said he intended to bring in a Bill to remove the difficulty mentioned by his Hon. Friend.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE presented a petition from Mr. Carew, of Dysart, in the Queen's County, in Ireland. The petitioner was lay impropriator of tythes there, and from his personal knowledge, represented to the House, that the troubles of Ireland were merely owing to the present system of tythes.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that in a few days he should be prepared with a specific measure on the subject.

Mr. CAREW considered much of the sufferings of Ireland must be attributed to absenteeism as well as to the tythe system.

Mr. S. KRCE said, that the House was pretty well aware of the measure of relief intended to be extended by the Right Hon. Gentleman to the state of Ireland; but he would tell him that no such partial arrangement could stand in the way of a general measure of relief for any length of time.

Mr. PLUNKET said that any measure calculated to improve the mode of collecting the tythes would have his support.

LORD ENNISMORE said, the distress of Ireland was to be referred principally to the conduct of the landlords, whose number was diminishing very fast.

Sir J. NEWPORT could see no reason why a commutation should not take place with respect to the tythe of potatoes.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from certain law-stationers of London against the Stamp Bill now in progress in the House. It went to deprive them of a certain share of their present allowance for stamps. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOBHOUSE postponed his motion for a repeal of the Window Tax till the 19th of June.

The Vagrant Laws Amendment Bill, and the Yorkshire Poll Bill, were postponed; the former to Monday next, and the latter to the 7th of June.

In a Committee on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, Mr. WETTERELL objected to the clause which went to put into the power of the minors the contracting of marriages, with a view of afterwards, by the connivance, or otherwise, of their parents, annulling them. He moved that the clause be read that day six months; which amendment was negatived, and the clause agreed to.—The Hon. Gentleman moved a similar amendment on the next clause, which also was rejected, and the whole of the clauses having been agreed to, the House resumed.

Previous to going into a Committee on the Navigation Acts, Mr. WALLACE stated the provisions of the Bill on the table, which were intended to amend and simplify the law, by repealing various Acts of Parliament which had passed, from the time of Edward III. when the first law on the subject of Navigation was framed, to the time of Charles II. These came under three classes—those that were fallen totally into disuse—those that were contradictory to the navigation laws, and those which had been rendered unnecessary by subsequent, and more efficient enactments. The provisions applied not merely to Europe, but to other parts of the world. The first relaxation was one which he hoped would, within a short time obtain the approbation of all parties. He should recommend it to the House to permit foreign ships to bring goods, the produce of a foreign country direct to this. By the Act of Charles II. all goods were obliged to come into this country in the ships of the country of which they were the growth or produce, or in British ships. It was now proposed, that all articles should be imported in British ships, or in the ships of the country where they were produced. Among the enumerated articles would be tobacco, silk, and thrown silk. The effect of this measure upon Europe would be, that we should not have one law for Spain, another for Germany and the Netherlands, and another for Turkey; but that they should be brought into one consistent and intelligible shape, applicable to all nations at all times, and under all circumstances; and the last proposition related to the distant voyages being confined to British ships. This appeared to be a vexatious restriction, and the Committee found, that by leaving these voyages to the ships of other countries, they would bring all the distant voyages to the Continent, leaving nothing for British ships but the transits. It was, therefore, intended to restrict the imports from those quarters of the globe, unless they were for exportation.

Sir W. DE CRESPIGNY protested against the principles of the Bill, which he considered to militate against the best interests of the country.

Sir M. W. RUSLEY thought they should take care how they proceeded upon a system of relaxation. It was owing to our Navigation Laws, that we had become a great maritime country, and he feared that if ever our naval and commercial greatness should decline, the commencement of that decline would be traced to the alterations proposed by the Right Hon. Gent.—The House then went into the Committee.—Upon the clause that set forth the enumerated articles to be admitted in this country, Mr. DAVENPORT moved that the article "thrown silk," be left out.

Mr. T. WILSON was convinced that, with respect to the introduction of thrown silk, it would open a door to a system of smuggling, which he was sure the Right Hon. Gentleman would be extremely desirous to avoid.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had ever been an enemy to the policy of relaxing the Silk Trade. He was always of opinion, monopoly in that branch ought to be done away.

Mr. ELLICE considered the high duties imposed on the Silk Trade, to be one of the greatest difficulties it had to contend with.—The amendment was negatived.

Mr. WOODHOUSE objected to the clause which allowed ships belonging to any port in Europe to import goods, &c. the produce of such ports and places. He considered it injurious to the Mediterranean trade, and moved to omit all the words of the clause relating to that trade.—The House divided.—For the amendment, 14—Against it, 67—Majority for the Clause, 53.—The other clauses were agreed to.

## TUESDAY.

Mr. CANNING presented a petition from certain Merchants at Liverpool, interested in foreign Corn, expressive of their regret at the rejection of the clause in the Agricultural Report for allowing the grinding of foreign corn. In the event of no Member of the Agricultural Committee submitting a motion on the subject to the House, he should feel it his duty to do so shortly. The petition was laid on the table.

Sir R. FERGUSON postponed his motion relative to the Postmaster General Office of Scotland to the 4th of June.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from the Archdeacon and Clergy of Taunton against the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill.—The Hon. Member postponed his notice of motion relative to the pressure of Taxation on Agriculture, from the 30th inst. to 5th June.

Petitions were presented from Warwickshire, Surrey, Sussex, and various other places, on the subject of the Corn Laws.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE asked when the trial of Mr. Stuart, for the part he took in the affair with Sir A. Boswell, would come on.

The LORD ADVOCATE replied on the 10th of June.

Mr. ELLICE asked whether his Majesty's Government had yet come to any decision with respect to the claims of the sufferers in Upper Canada.

Mr. WILMOT replied that Government intended to raise a loan in Upper Canada of 100,000l. to defray these claims, one half of it to be guaranteed by Government, and the other half by the provinces; and to appoint a new Commission to revise the Report of the preceding one with respect to these claims.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill.

Mr. ELLICE asked what course the Noble Marquis intended to pursue after going through a Committee.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE intended to propose the third reading of the Bill on the Friday after the holidays. The Bill was read a second time.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remedy an evil which affected a very large portion of the community in Ireland. The Grand Jury assessment was a tax unknown in England. Immediately after the Union it amounted to 400,000l. annually, and it now amounted to the enormous annual sum of 1,000,000l.; and when it was known this sum was paid by the occupying tenants, it was material to inquire whether any means could be devised which would throw a part of the burden on the proprietors. It was not his intention that the Bill should meddle with existing contracts—it was only to have a prospective operation. The Bill would authorise occupying tenants to tender in payment of rent receipts for Grand Jury and parochial assessments.—Leave given.

Mr. HUME moved an Address to His Majesty, that he may be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House returns of all payments made out of the Exchequer in the name of the Civil List of Ireland, by way of pensions or allowances, distinguishing the persons, whether civil or military, and also the manner in which they obtained their pensions, and whether they held any other situations under Government. The Hon. Member said, the pensions, both civil and military, amounted to 75,000l.; and he was desirous to know how they had increased to that sum. At present a number of pensions were granted to individuals whose services, it appeared to him, might be dispensed with. Among others he noticed a retiring pension of 1,000l. per annum, granted to a Mr. Crofton, who held an active situation, for which he received a salary of 1,000l. The Civil List ought to be revised. The Noble Noble Marquis had, on a former evening, contended that the Civil List was not subject to any alteration by Parliament. He (Mr. H.) denied that doctrine; it was contrary to all experience, and he was surprised the Noble Lord would hazard such a statement. If the contract was not alterable by that House, why did the Ministers of the Crown, year after year, ask Parliament to grant additional sums to the Civil List? The Civil List, as settled at the accession of his late Majesty, was 800,000l. In 1793 it was increased to 900,000l. It was soon after increased to 950,000l. Again, it was increased to 1,010,000l.; and, by the 50th of the same reign, it was raised to 1,080,000l. By those distinct and separate Acts it was made evident that the Civil List was alterable by Parliament.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE would not occupy the time of the House in arguing whether the Civil List Contract between the House and the Crown was subject to be altered by the House without the consent of the other party. That was a contract to all intents and purposes, and the Crown never came down to the House but to submit to the consideration of Parliament the propriety of providing for such or such extra expenses. That contract was favourable to the country; for if the Crown had kept the hereditary revenue of which it was in possession at the commencement of the late long reign, it would have made at least ten millions more than had been obtained since in consequence of the contract.

Mr. HENRY GAY BENNETT entered his protest against the doctrine of the Noble Marquis respecting the Civil List Contract, and the right of that House to investigate the subject. The doctrine itself was a novelty which had first been introduced into that House by the Noble Lord in 1815, and had every Session since been propounded by him. Every authority, however, was against the Noble Lord, and as to (Mr. B.) thought with propriety.

Mr. GOULBURN remarked on the manner in which the Hon. Gent. had anticipated the production of the returns for which he had called. With respect to some of his statements, he was confident that he was wrong, and with respect to others, he was not led to conclude from the probability of the Hon. Gent. that he was right.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the Hon. Gent. represented Mr. Crofton to have retired with a pension of 1000l. per annum, which he received another 1000l. per annum. The Gentleman who had been named was connected with the Treasury of Ireland, and after a series of from 30 to 40 years, retired on the consolidation of the two Exchequers, with a pension of 1000l. per annum. But he had no more to say, and received no salary.

Sir J. NEWPORT begged to say, that a more intelligent and able Officer, and one more competent to the duties connected with the situation, could not be found. He considered that House and the country to be much indebted to Mr. Crofton for having come forward after his retirement on the consolidation of the two Exchequers, to renew his services as he had done gratuitously.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL, as he had been for six years connected with Mr. Crofton, felt himself called upon to bear testimony to his integrity, ability, and activity. He retired on a pension after a long service, which but few could boast, and he now filled no active situation and received no salary. In that instance the Hon. Gent. acted completely on misinformation.

Mr. HUME said, when the papers were produced he was confident that he should be enabled to make his statements good. Mr. Crofton's case might be an exception; but because he was wrong in that instance, it did not follow that he was so in others.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL remarked, the Hon. Gent. seemed to be paying the way for a certain triumph over him.

The motion was then carried, as were motions for accounts of the application of the vote for civil contingencies, and other papers connected with the same subject.

## WEDNESDAY.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the Members, when but thirty-six being present, an adjournment took place.

## THURSDAY.

The Irish Poor Employment Bill, and the Marriage Act Amendment Bill were passed.

The Navigation Laws Amendment Bill was reported, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

Sir J. NEWPORT gave notice of a motion for the 12th of June, respecting the First Fruits in Ireland.

Mr. GOULBURN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Civil Police in Ireland, which would vest in the Executive Government a power of appointing constables in different districts, of creating special magistrates, and to enable policemen to be transferred from one barony to another, to be under the control of the magistracy.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that the measure appeared to him to place a large farmer at the disposal of the local Magistrates, and to leave them without responsibility.—Leave given.

Mr. ALLEN moved for a Committee to be appointed to consider the present Laws by which justice was administered in Wales. The Hon. Gent. said, the subject might be considered with reference to the present defects in the Welsh Jurisdiction, the possibility of removing them by Legislation, and in case this were found impracticable and difficult, to the propriety of abolishing the separate jurisdiction altogether. He then stated the objections to the present constitution of Welsh jurisdiction. The Equity side of the Judicature was seldom resorted to; and therefore Gentlemen whose legal education had been principally directed to the Common Law were selected as the Judges, and these were of course little acquainted with the rules of equity. Two objections to the Equity side were indeed of themselves almost insurmountable. The Court was ambulatory, and it had not the power of enforcing the attendance of witnesses on the obedience of its own decrees. Another objection which affected the whole of the Judicature, was in the circumstance that the Judges might act as Counsel in cases not coming under their judicial cognizance. This gave rise to many suspicious connections between the Judges and the Attorney who employed them as Counsel. The next objection was the present state of the law, which in some cases directed Welsh causes to be tried in the adjoining English county; and in others gave a power removing causes by *certiorari* to the superior Courts. There were also other objections, and those too of a political nature against the present system of appointing Welsh Judges. They might hold stipends at the pleasure of the Crown, and might sit in that House, circumstances which would render their integrity liable to be weakened, at least in public opinion. After some other remarks in support of his proposition, the Hon. Member observed, that it was the wish of the people of Wales to partake of the benefits of the English Constitution by having justice administered in their own country in all respects as it was in England.

Mr. BARNHAM seconded the motion. He was in favour of the total abolition of the separate jurisdiction, and he thought the people of the country were not against such an abolition. When a Committee, in former Session, had sat upon this subject, they examined one of the Welsh Judges as to the feelings of the people with respect to any change in the system. The Judge answered this question by producing an Address which had been presented to him by a Grand Jury deprecating any change. Much stress had been laid on this circumstance, but it turned out that the Judge had brought on this Address by his own Charge to that Grand Jury; for in that Charge he noticed and condemned the then proposed alteration.

Mr. JONES opposed the motion. He said that means had not been tried to obtain petitions for the abolition of the separate jurisdiction; but the people of Wales were, in general, satisfied with the present system. Indeed, there was a petition before the House from the County of Carmarthen, most respectfully signed, against the abolition. The administration of justice in Wales had continued for many centuries; the people were happy under it, and had not complained against it. He defied his Hon. Friend to adduce one single instance of injustice being done in the administration of the Criminal Law.

Sir J. MACINTOSH observed that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman said, that this change in the judicature was not called for by the people in Wales; but he (Sir J. Macintosh) begged to say, that of all subjects this was the one upon which he would pay the least attention to the general opinion of the great body of the people. He confessed that he always felt great jealousy at the idea of increasing the number of Judges. A small number of Judges was the best guarantee for a long continued preservation of high moral feelings, and a multiplication of the number of Judges was always attended by a proportionate declension of that high tone of judicial honour which, in his opinion, was the greatest happiness to a country.

Mr. SCARLETT said, that his feeling on the subject of the number of Judges was different from that of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Sir J. Macintosh) for he had rather see the number of Judges diminished than increased. With respect to the general question before the House, he did think that it was very improbable that gentlemen of eminence in the profession could be found to take the situation of Welsh Judges at a stipend of 1,100l. a year. From this it followed that the people of Wales could not be so well off as to their Judges as the other parts of the empire.

Col. WOOL thought that the great increase of property which had taken place in Wales since the time of Henry the Eighth, entitled them to a change in their judicature more suited to their present state.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL considered that the alteration of the Welsh judicature would entail an increase in the number of Judges of the Court of King's Bench; and he must say that at present he entertained very strong objections to such a measure.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR supported the motion, but was unwilling that a question of such importance should be disposed of in so thin a House, and he therefore moved as an amendment that the further discussion of the question should be adjourned to that day fortnight.

After a few further remarks from Sir C. Cole, Mr. C. W. Wynne, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Mr. Denman, Mr. M. A. Taylor persisting in his motion, the gallery was cleared for a division, when there being but 34 Members present, the House adjourned.

## FRIDAY.

LORD BUNNING brought in a Bill for erecting a National Monument in Scotland, to commemorate the victories gained by this country during the late war.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day se'night.

Mr. HENRY GAY BENNETT presented a petition from the Licensed Victuallers of the Metropolis, which he assured the House was very

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

numerously and respectfully signed, complaining in strong terms of the manner in which licenses were at present granted. It was laid on the table. The Hon. Member moved the second reading of the Bill, which was agreed to, the Bill read, and committed.

Sir J. Newport gave notice that he should, on the 12th of June next, bring before the House the subject of First Fruits in Ireland, and that of the union of parishes and the non-residence of the Clergy.

Mr. Goulburn gave notice of a motion for the 6th June, respecting the Vagrant Laws Amendment Bill was passed.

The Vagrant Laws Amendment Bill was passed.

Mr. W. Wood gave notice, that, on the 13th June next, he would submit to the House a motion relating to Ilchester Gaol.

The Marquis of Londonderry further postponed the Committee on the Corn Importation Bill to Monday the 3rd June.

Mr. Jones Can. Houshouse presented a petition from a female named Bawley, complaining of having lain in prison 21 months, in consequence of false testimony given against her. The Hon. Member anticipated on the conduct of the Judges. When a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench for a new trial, Mr. Justice Best delivered his judgment in language which (Mr. Houshouse) considered very extraordinary. In giving his reasons for his opinion, the Learned Judge said, that every one conversant with the laws must be aware how frequently false testimony had produced an effect favourable to the party, but that the law (as we understood the Hon. Gent.) could not be influenced by any considerations for such circumstances.

The Marquis of Londonderry felt that the Hon. Member had only done his duty in presenting the petition to the House, but it was not equally clear to him that the Hon. Member had not gone beyond the strict line of his duty in making observations on the conduct of the Judges. Had the Hon. Member followed it up with a motion, his motive of the Judge's conduct might have been regular, for it would have afforded to that learned individual an opportunity to rebut the charges if they could be rebutted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved several Resolutions on the new plan for paying the Naval and Military Pensions. The House had recognized the propriety of apportioning that debt in such a manner as to relieve the immediate pressure, and dispose of it in a manner over a greater period of time. That period had been fixed at forty-five years. It was understood that the contract for making those payments should be proposed to be disposed of, and left to open fair competition.

The fact was, that no bargain had been concluded with any public body, though much communication had taken place on the subject. The Resolutions would pledge the House that an equal annual annuity of £200,000, terminable at the end of forty-five years, should, from the 31st of April, 1852, be vested in trustees to be named by Parliament; and that the said annuity should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The annuity having been created to be placed in the hands of trustees, it would then be the duty of Parliament to nominate them; such as the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Treasurer of the Navy, the Paymaster of the Forces, and the Master-General of the Ordnance. The principle had been recognized by the House in the present Session of Parliament, that a sufficient Sinking Fund should be kept in operation for the gradual abolition of the debt; and the amount judged most desirable towards that end was £5,000,000. The difference between the annuity to be created, and the charge now to be provided for, was £2,500,000. Of this he proposed to remit at present £1,500,000. In this place, there was, he believed, no difference of opinion on this point, that the tax most desirable to be reduced was the Salt Tax. He should propose the extinction of the Tax to a much greater amount than suggested. Out of 15s. the present duty on every bushel of salt, 13s. was to be given up, and he proposed to equalise the tax in both countries, by reducing that in Scotland, which was at present 6s. to 2s. in respect of Ireland, nothing, he believed, could at present give more satisfaction there than a repeal of the window tax. He proposed that the repeal of the window and the hearth tax should take place from the 1st of July next. The amount of both together hardly exceeded £300,000. This, added to £1,300,000, the amount of salt duty, made £1,600,000. The next subject to which he should call their attention was the duty on leather. He proposed that the additional duty laid on in 1850 should be given up, and the article placed on the same footing as in the time of Queen Anne. The amount of the duty was £600,000, the half of which he proposed to give up, making, with the other taxes proposed to be repealed, £1,850,000. He would, in addition to the other taxes, propose the repeal of the Tonnage Duty which had been granted during the war; the amount was £50,000, making altogether a reduction of taxes not less than £2,000,000. He then submitted his Resolutions, which stated the Annual Annuity, the times of payment annually, by four equal quarterly instalments, and empowering the Lords of the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills for the said purpose.

Mr. Hume objected to the mode now proposed, and submitted an amendment, by moving, that instead of the appointment of Commissioners, the difference between £2,500,000, and that placed in the scale of 15 years, the difference should be taken from the Sinking Fund, by £2,000,000 at first, and then in successive and diminished proportions to be agreed on the sixteenth and subsequent years.

After some discussion the House divided. For the original Resolution, 115—For the Amendment, 35—Majority, 80. The Resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. R. Martin moved the second reading of the Bill for preventing cruelty to cattle.

The Attorney-General moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

On a division—For the original motion, 29—For the amendment, 18—Majority, 11.—The Bill was read and committed for Monday's night.—Adjourned till Thursday next.

## IRELAND.

## DISTRESS OF THE POOR.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, with his characteristic munificence, has subscribed one hundred pounds to the Fund for the Relief of the Poor in Munster and Connaught.

The 31st regiment, stationed in Armagh, have subscribed most liberally to the fund raising for the support of the distressed peasantry in the south—the non-commissioned officers and privates a day's pay each, and the officers two days' pay each.

The Curate of Ardagh, county of Cork, has contributed 500l. for the purpose of employing the poor of his neighbourhood in making a new road from Glenville to Mallow, besides which he has during the last three months, advanced nearly 300l. in small sums, to be repaid in later times, making, in all, 800l. allocated by that gentleman for the relief of the present distress.—*Dublin Paper.*

The new Ecclesiastical arrangements caused by the vacancies which have recently occurred, were finally determined by the Lord Lieut. at the audience on Thursday last. The following are the changes which will take place:—The Archbishop of Dublin (Beresford) is advanced to the Primacy; the Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. Maguire) will be Archbishop of Dublin; the Bishop of Down becomes Archbishop of Cashel; and Archdeacon Hisset is to be Bishop of Down.—*Dublin Paper.*

On Thursday's night, a Meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief of the distressed labouring poor in the South and West of Ireland.

Among the eminent personages present were—The Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Judge Johnson, the Bishop of Kildare, Mr. Ellis, M. P. Admiral Oliver, the Lord Mayor, &c. A Committee of twenty-one was appointed to receive subscriptions, and to communicate with the London Committee.

We understand that several persons have been taken into custody, in the county of Tipperary, charged with being concerned in the burning of the Sheas. One of these atrocious incendiaries, it is said, has become an approver.—*Cork Intelligence.*

Not to Ireland alone, but to all the world, when all the world is in distress. The Spanish, the Portuguese, the Greeks, have experienced the benevolence of the English heart; and poor, degraded, humbled, and Ireland, is at this moment in the act of partaking of those charitable dispensations which the wealth of a generous and enlightened people enables them to send forth. Our paper of to-day contains the proud record of the human heart: a whole nation, suffering, giving out their utmost means to mitigate the agony of their military band, on which the starving Irish may draw! Why, then, a spectacle of human benevolence, which is sufficient to obliterate the whole age of oppression.—*Belfast Irishman.*

The Kilkenny Moderator announces that at the fair green of Bawn, on Thursday's night, an attack was made upon a party of Major Nicholson's Police, by the people of the fair. The Police were obliged to fire, when a woman was killed.

PARIS, MAY 18.—The Duke de Richelieu, Peer of France, Lieutenant of the Armies of the King, Minister of State, &c. died yesterday at noon, at his hotel, Place Vendôme, of a brain fever. He had been for ten days previously at Court, a country seat belonging to Madame the Duchess de Richelieu. During some time past, he felt weakness in the extremities, and occasionally was attacked with shivering fits. On Thursday morning, after breakfast, and though rather worse than usual, he posted back to Paris, whither he arrived at half past seven in the evening, and went to bed instantly. His illness became every hour more alarming. Yesterday morning the King ordered his physicians to attend, but professional aid was unavailing. He received the last Sacraments, and expired at noon. His Excellency was 53 years of age.

Mr. Gambort, jun. Adjoint Astronomer at Marseilles, discovered on the 12th inst. a new Comet in the vicinity of the Second Star of Ursa.

This Comet was perceived yesterday at the Royal Observatory in this city (Paris), and the result of the observations which were made showed that at 40 minutes past ten o'clock, it had about 87 degrees and a half of right ascension, and 36 degrees of boreal declension. The Comet is at present invisible to the naked eye; its nucleus is small and brilliant; its atmosphere of little extent, and its tail scarcely perceptible.—*Journal des Debats.*

MAY 20.—Yesterday the King received Prince Talleyrand, the Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors, and several Marshals. The Duke de Cazes had the honour of being received in the afternoon by the Duke of Angoulême.—It is confidently asserted that three gendarmes (loot) have been put under arrest two days since.—It is said that two sub-officers of the Royal Guard have poisoned themselves. The reason is not known.—The Duke de Cazes sets out to-morrow for Denmark.

It is affirmed that the Prince Galitzin left Paris on Saturday to proceed to the Russian army.

On Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, a police commissary, accompanied by four men, proceeded to the residence of MM. Dubois and Jeannot, China manufacturers, No. 6, Rue Vendôme, and after a most minute search, seized a few engravings, which form part of an illustration of our military annals, which were afterwards returned, with the exception of one, that represents Colonel Gambin, at the moment that Napoleon is saying to him, "You will cause to be engraven upon your eagles the motto—*one against ten.*"

FRANKFURT, MAY 15.—M. de Tatischeff arrived on the 29th of April at St. Petersburg. The Emperor had not departed, nor was there any question of his departing.

A LIVING CYNIC PHILOSOPHER.—When Wieland, in his ingenious romance, painted the Alexandres and Diogenes, we little expected to see starting up in the middle of Germany, a new philosopher, living in a tub with his staff and his bough. But so it is. The name of the German Diogenes is Pitschalt, a native of Hesse Darmstadt. At Mentz he first assumed the philosopher, and announced himself by that name. He next came to Frankfurt, and placed his tub in one of the streets, taking up his quarters in it, to preach against the vices of the world. A crowd gathered to hear and look at him, which gave offence to the police. A party of gendarmes accordingly conveyed him in a carriage to Mentz, where they dropped him, and drove back to Frankfurt. Upon alighting there, they found, to their surprise and confusion, the philosopher at Frankfurt again before them. He had placed himself, unperceived by them, at the back of their carriage, and took advantage of their halting in the suburb for refreshment, to have the start of them by re-entering Frankfurt on foot. Our Cynic was again placed in durance; but no doctor could be found to opine that he was mad; one even answered for the *finesse* and malice of his wit. The police, however, expelled him, under pretence of irregularities in his passports.

The Lyons Gazette of the 17th says.—At half past nine in the evening, a crowd of young people, the most part of the poorer class, traversed the Place de Terreaux, but without disturbing the peace. But reaching the Rue Merciere, they cried "Vive la Charte!" and not content with this proof of their liberalism, soon added "Vive Napoleon II.—Vive Corcelles," (the unsuccessful opposition candidate). "Down with the Swiss!" Even a song of bloody memory (the Marseillais) was sung by them. A patrol of horse met them, but turned away to avoid mischief. One man's horse was struck with a stone. While these things went on in the Rue Merciere, another group was engaged with a military post occupied by the Swiss; the windows of the guard-room were smashed, and some shots fired by the soldiers, but only to intimidate. The cry "to arms!" was heard from the group, and without the opportune coming up of a strong detachment of Chasseurs, the military post, from the smallness of its number, would have been obliged to come to sad extremities. The Chasseurs dispersed the group; some were wounded, and some arrested. A letter from Lyons announces, that on the 15th a regiment of cavalry had arrived there from Isere.

WEIMAR, MAY 10.—Letters from Berlin state that war is inevitable, and this is the reason why Prussian troops are to be maintained on the southern and western frontier.

Madrid papers to the 10th, give some further details of the attempts of the servile faction to excite revolt, but without the least success. Ferdinand remains at Aranjuez. It is said, that from dislike to Constitutional troops, he prefers being accompanied in his excursions at Aranjuez by two or three forest keepers, to an escort of the Constitutional regiment of Almazan, but the Colonel being responsible for the safety of the Monarch, takes the precaution of sending always escorts after his Majesty.—The Dey of Algiers, it is stated, is about to declare war against Spain. The pretence for renewed hostilities is said to be the smallness or insufficiency of the present or tribute lately sent by the Spanish Government to his Algerine Highness.

VIENNA, MAY 7.—Count Michael Woronzow, General of Infantry, arrived here on the 4th, with the Countess, his consort. To-morrow, ten more millions of paper currency, which the Bank has withdrawn from circulation, will be burnt on the glacis of this city, with the usual formalities.

ODESSA, APRIL 23, (N. S.).—Since our last of the 19th, we have advices (in seven days) from St. Petersburg, bringing us the new Tariff of the 12th March. The import trade with England is, by it, completely put an end to. All refined sugars, woollen goods and printed cottons are prohibited, excepting certain unimportant colours of cloth, which are still permitted at St. Petersburg only. Nearly every kind of hardware manufacture is prohibited, and those that are allowed, are saddled with such enormous duties as amount to a prohibition.

BONN, MAY 8.—On the 6th of this month, at one o'clock in the day, a thunder-storm, accompanied by dreadful hail, passed over the circle of Bonn, and in a few minutes destroyed all the fruits of the field in seven communes. Yesterday, the 7th, at three o'clock, another similar tempest, with hail, coming from the West, passed through the middle of the circle, over the finest part of it. The hailstones were of the size of large walnuts, some as large as hens' eggs, frequently six or seven of them frozen together in the air. In the space of five minutes all the windows looking towards the West, were totally damaged, and all the roofs, without exception, more or less demolished. The University, the Town Hall, the Prison, and most of the Churches have sustained very great damage. There is not in the city one hundredth part of the glass necessary to repair the damage done. The injury is estimated at 20,000 dollars. In the fields and gardens the injury is still greater; corn, grass, vegetables, fruit-trees, vines, &c. are entirely cut to pieces by the hail, and the whole district presents a picture of desolation.

We have received Sierra Leone Gazette to the beginning of March. We are sorry to find that they contain accounts that the Slave Trade is still carried on to a shameful extent on the windward coast of Africa. From a Report of the Collector of Customs, it appears that the trade of Sierra Leone is in a flourishing condition. The amount of duties in the year ending on the 31st of December last, was 105,069l. being an increase of 38,335l. sterling on the Revenue of the preceding year.

CONFU, APRIL 15.—The Lord High Commissioner has demanded, by a message of the 22d of March, that the martial law act of the legislature should be continued, which has been agreed to. The pretext was the entrance of some Greek vessels into the waters of Santo Mauro.

The following is the Message (at length) sent on the 22d of March, by the Lord High Commissioner, to the Legislative Assembly:—"When I had the honour, on the 4th of this month, to address this Assembly, the Executive Government was very far from having any intention to prolong the effects of martial law, which is now in force in the several islands; and the Bill, the first clause of which expressly declares the cessation of martial law in the respective islands, without exception, was on the point of being presented to the Assembly.—But it is with regret that I am obliged to inform the Assembly, that, with the concurrence of his Highness the President, and of the Senate, it appears advisable to delay, for a short interval, the presentation of this Bill. It is necessary that I should develop to the Assembly the precise

grounds on which the Government founds its decision.—I am obliged, to my great sorrow, to announce to you, that a violent outrage and act of aggression on the Ionian territory and its people have been committed by one of the parties engaged in war in our neighbourhood. I have ordered the official reports on the subject to be laid before you. You will see that the squadron of the insurgent Greeks, which is at present in those seas, has made a landing on Santa Maura, pillaged the property of the inhabitants in contempt of the protection of his Majesty, and exposed the population of these States in general to the danger of the plague.—I shall not fail to demand and exact immediate and entire satisfaction for this unprovoked insult and aggression, which has been produced, I fear, by the great indulgence purposely and universally shown by all the British Authorities in favour of these cruisers, notwithstanding the reiterated acts on their part not justified by any principle recognized in the contests between civilized nations. In this state of things, martial law must necessarily remain in force for a short space of time, and longer than I contemplated at the opening of the present Session. But I do not doubt that the present difficulty will be shortly removed, and then the Executive Government will be able to follow its first intention; because I am persuaded that this aggression, though inexcusable in itself, will prove to have originated in the insubordination of a force of so irregular a nature, and from a premeditated design of offering an insult to the Ionian Government, which enjoys the high and powerful protection of his Majesty."

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.—*West India Commerce.*—Our commerce with the British Colonies in the West Indies will certainly be thrown open with but few restrictions. Various points of policy have led to this determination on the part of the British Government.

By the Thomas, Scattergood, we learn, that on the 23d December, information was received at Canton, that the British frigate Topaz, Captain Blackwood, had fired upon the Chinese village of Linton, twenty miles above Macao, and had killed and wounded thirteen Chinese. It appeared that the frigate's boats were on shore watering when a fracas took place between them and the natives, who had attacked the sailors with bamboos, &c. Capt. Blackwood was induced to open a fire in order to cover the retreat of his men. The frigate and a large country ship were lying at Linton with their boarding netting.

Captain Brace, arrived at Salem, informs, that from the 17th to the 24th of February, great commotions and many bloody scenes had taken place at St. Salvador, in consequence of the arrival of an European General to take command as Governor and Military Chief. Supported by the European and Portuguese troops, about 3,000 in number, he demanded of the Brazilian Commander the resignation of his authority; and the latter, supported by the native troops and populace, refusing, they were fired upon in the Palace-square, and a considerable number killed and wounded. The Brazilians were compelled to retreat to Fort San Pedro, where they remained till the 21st, when they evacuated it, and retired to the country, leaving their Commander a prisoner, who would probably be sent to Europe for trial. During these four days about 300 Brazilians were killed and wounded, and about 30 of the European troops.

The Philadelphia paper of the 25th ult. states, that there are not less than 15 candidates for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing election, of whom the following is given as a correct list:—Massachusetts—John Q. Adams; New York—D. Clinton, Rufus King, Smith Thompson, D. D. Tompkins; Pennsylvania—H. Baldwin; Ohio—W. H. Harrison; Virginia—J. Munroe, S. Roane; Kentucky—H. Clay; North Carolina—Nathaniel Macon; South Carolina—J. C. Calhoun, Wm. Lowndes; Tennessee—Andrew Jackson; Georgia—W. H. Crawford.

Messrs. Colburn and Co. have become the purchasers of the Life of Lord Byron, and it will appear, we understand, in a few days.

The Second Edition of "The Etionian," so long looked for, is at length published; it is dedicated, by permission, to Dr. Keate, and excites considerable interest. The writers, whose literary reputation it has so eminently established, are Mr. W. Praed, Mr. W. S. Walker, the Hon. William Ashley, Mr. E. Beales, Mr. Orlington, Mr. H. N. Coleridge, the Honourable Francis Curzon, Mr. R. Darford, Mr. Fursdon, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. Neech, Mr. W. H. Ord, Mr. T. P. Outram, Mr. L. L. Pett, and Mr. Trower.

The Museum, No. V. (a new weekly Journal, devoted to Literature, the Fine Arts, Science, the Drama, &c.) published 26th May, (price 8d. or free by post, Is.) contains: 1. Letters from Paris.—2. Account of the Sale of Mr. Perry's Books.—3. Foreign Editions of English Books.—4. The Mausoleum.—5. Table Tattle, or Opinions of Men and Matters.—6. Anniversary of the Literary Fund.—7. Fine Arts: the Exhibition—Engraving in Alto-Relievo in Copper, &c.—8. The Drama: Critique on King John at Covent Garden.—9. Original Poetry: Abuse of the Poetic Talent.—Dylan Song.—Eroning.—10. Reviews of Milman's Deities, Butler's Reminiscences, Balfour's Persius, &c.—With Varieties, Fæcties, Places of Amusement now open, Announcements of Books publishing, &c. &c.—Published by John Miller, 69, Fleet street, every Saturday morning; and sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, Postmasters, &c.

Splendid Chintzes, Damasks, and Moreens.—Miles & Edwards, No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square) are supplying the Public with the above description of furniture at an extraordinary reduction in the price, and engaged to effect a saving of nearly one half, and in many instances, even more, in the furnishing of houses. The whole Stock has been manufactured, for ready money, since the recent astonishing fall in the value, and the proprietors are consequently enabled to supply the Nobility and Gentry with every kind of Furniture, from the most superb Drawing-room Curtain to the Teat Bed, on terms that defy competition. N. B. M. and E. are not connected with any other Establishment.

Female Fashions.—Leighorn Hats of the new Fabric—VYSE respectfully acquaints the Ladies, that he has manufactured a superior Assortment of new and elegant Shapes for the Spring Fashion. The Swiss Straw Bonnet is in great estimation on account of its lightness and richness of colour. Holborn, facing Bly-place, and 30, Ludgate-street.

The opportunity of seeing the Egyptian Tomb, and all the Antiquities, will shortly terminate, as it is to be disposed of, according to former advertisements, in the beginning of June. The visitors to this unique Exhibition are numerous, and will no doubt increase, as the time of its closing draws near.

Every mistress of a family ought to have the following useful articles: Atkinson's Improved Chemical Bleaching Liquid, for whitening Linen, and for removing Stains of Port Wine, Fruit, Mould, Hops, Tea, and every vegetable matter from Linen, Leather, Buff Dresses, Cotton, Muslin, Lace, &c. without any injury to the substance to which it is applied, price 2s. and 3s. a bottle. Atkinson's Permanent Ink, for writing on Linen with a Pen, which neither washing, acids, alkalis, nor any other means, can remove without at the same time destroying the Linen.—N. B. The superiority of this article consists in giving a better black which time does not affect; price Is. 6d.—Prepared and sold by James Atkinson, Operative Chemist, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square; Gattie and Pierce, 97, Bond-street; Johnston, 68, Taile, 41, Cornhill; Barclays, Fleet-market, and most Medicine-vendors, Stationers, and Perfumers.—Caution: Neither of the above articles are genuine unless the Proprietor's signature and address is distinct on the label.

Spring Fashions.—Curling the Hair is become the universal fashion, and certainly a fine head of hair, gracefully displayed, gives a softness to the hardest features; but to a fine formed face it gives an expression irresistibly fascinating. The French Fluid, or Devereaux's Pomade Regeneratrice, is allowed to be the most elegant, and is never omitted by the fashionable Hair Dressers of Paris, when curling the hair, as it removes that harshness which hot irons produce, making it soft, glossy, and elegantly beautiful, keeping the curl perfect during exercise in dancing, walking, or in damp weather; it also clears the head from scurf, prevents its falling out or changing colour, and is the greatest regenerator of the hair in the whole arena of nature. Sold in bottles, price 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. at the Depot for Foreign Perfumery, No. 28, Lombard-street, London; where may be had, Jean Devereaux's Essent de Lavande aux Millefleurs, possessing all the balmy fragrance of the freshest flowers; its soporific, cephalic, and nerve-virtues are instantly diffused through the most spacious apartments, while the fragrance of its scent revives every person around.—Price 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. a bottle. Also Jean Devereaux's Creme de Sultane, heightens and embellishes the charms of the most beautiful face; it effectively protects the skin from the inclemency of the atmosphere, or the ravages of time, and speedily removes every imperfection from its surface. Price 7s. and 21s. a bottle. Jean Devereaux's Montpellier Soap, for washing and rendering the complexion delicately smooth, clear, and even; imparting a vivifying grateful perfume, and giving to the skin most delicious feel and luxurious brilliancy. Price 2s. 6d. per packet.

Sold retail at 68, Cornhill; 9, Regent-street, Pall Mall; 139, Oxford-street; 29, Hatton Garden, and wholesale by Price and Gossell Perfumers to His Majesty, Lombard-street. To Fashionists and Merchants taking a dozen or more of Jean Devereaux's articles, an allowance of 20 per cent. will be made for cash, by applying at the Depot, 28, Lombard-street.

The most effectual preserver and beautifier of the Human Hair is Rowland's Macassar Oil, the only article that really produces a Beautiful Head of Hair; there are pernicious compositions daily vended under the above name, and some impostors sign their trash "A. Rowlandson," A. Rowland and Son, the sole Proprietors, respectfully caution the public against such imposition. Theirs is the Original and Genuine Macassar Oil, and each Bottle is signed, in Red Ink, "A. Rowland and Son," and with the Address, No. 1, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d. and One Guinea per Dozen. Also, Rowland's Essence of Tyre, for changing the Colour of the Hair. Sold by them as above, and by appointment by Messrs. Hendries, Perfumers to His Majesty, Titchborne-street; Mr. Smyth, 117, Gattie and Pierce, 97, D. Bage, 35, New Bond-street; Bolton, Strand; Royal Exchange; Johnston, 68, Taile, 41, Cornhill; Newbury, 45, Edwards, 68, St. Paul's Church-yard; Koss and Sons; Dishes, gate-street; Foid, Fenchurch-street; Barclay, Fleet-market; Butler, 4, Cheap-side; Berry, 17, Johnstone, 15, Green-street; J. T. Rigge, 65, Cheap-side; Prouse, 22, Low, 330, Strand; Sutton, Bow Church-yard.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their work, "The Egis of Life," in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and 7, Jernyn-st. St. James's, London.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The subject of PICTURE DEALERS, and their conspiracies, shall not drop; we know several most wealthy and respectable martyrs to the system, who have hung their walls with copies by Mr. TOMKINSON and Mr. WILKINSON (if there be such persons), and hug themselves with possessing the originals. We think the list of knaves will be enough to publish—the fools (we mean the purchasers) are sufficiently punished already, if they did but know it.

When an ANTI-THEORIST has learned to spell, we will allow him to practice in BULL.

An ADMIRER is requested to favour us with a more succinct detail about WATTHMAN—his account sounds ominous.

To an ORTHODOX CHURCHMAN's remarks upon our observations touching the two Bishops and the Ventriloquist, we beg only to reply, that it was because we did not hold such conduct to be quite Orthodox that we noticed them. This must satisfy him, we should think, even though our correspondent were one of their Lordships himself!

TOM PIPES (London)—E. from BATH—MILES—CRITO—FANNY FLAT—AND CRITO, have been received.

We are extremely sorry for having libelled 'ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,' by saying it had been "whitewashed,"—the expression is unseemly; but "A CONSTANT READER" is wrong when he says, that that expression was used when the churchwardens repaired his parish church in the country—they universally use the word we should have adopted, and when endeavouring to convey an idea of what they have done, by painting the tombs in their proper colours after the life, or gilding the wings, and, perhaps, the noses of those little non-descripts—one of which ALDERMAN WOOD thought he had encountered in Hayes Church-yard, when he fell in with an owl—they always announce that they have beautified the edifice.

The stuff A. alludes to is not worth noticing.

We are very sorry to be obliged to delay the article promised on the exhibition, but the affair of our judgment of Monday necessarily precludes it.

We never happened to have heard of the ciergeymen A. speaks of. The theatrical astronomers are quite confounded at the extraordinary blackness and polish of MISS STEPHENS's pretty face on Tuesday; it is said, DAY and MARTIN and WARREN are contesting between themselves what liquid she used on the occasion; we can answer for one thing—she shone in the character.

We thank Q. IN A CORNER—we must do our duty.

A tradesman's wife in Champs-Élysées gave Ponche a la Romaine last Thursday evening. Hear this, ye Nottes, and weep.

OLD CROFT's prose communication does not seem to be sufficiently important for discussion, and his poetical contribution, we fear, would look like an imitation of a thing we see advertised in a Paper called the GUARDIAN.

A GREAT ADMIRER does not fly at high enough game for us.

The letter from MR. ATKINSON to the REV. MR. GLOVER is well worth reading, we have not room or we would insert it. The promise of the Archdeaconry shall be examined into, and exposed.

A.B.C. must know that there is a great proportion of humbug in the conduct of the party he speaks of on that question.

T.P.'s song about HUME is deficient in the measure.

We fear S.A.'s letters are destroyed. We really should fill JOHNSON'S COURT garret-high; if we kept all the communications of our friends.

Lines to the EARL GREY cannot be inserted, pointed as they are;—we will wait a little, and perhaps the affair will elate.

PHYLOGAGORASHIUS, on phrenology, is to us unintelligible, and we are quite certain that he is not blessed with much of the article which he so absurdly discusses.

MARY HOPKINS, of Fetter-lane, on the dearness of pork in that quarter, we cannot appreciate.

In answer to BERTRAM, we can only say—"that man will never marry."

The letter from NEW YORK, signed YANKEE, is out of date, as in all probability will this answer be when it reaches its destination.

We beg to tell the person who presumes to give an opinion on small bonnets, lined with pink, that we will watch our little aunt, and see if she adopts one—DAMON may stand a chance of enjoying this joke, for he will be in a better neighborhood than we either are in, or can be in, to day; but he will look uncommonly awkward if he does.

The rest of our correspondents must inevitably remain unanswered, owing in a great degree to the lateness of their receipt.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the early part of the week the settling day naturally created considerable anxiety. On the day preceding, an individual, who is rather largely connected with the Money Market, made a declaration to the parties concerned, that he should be unable to meet his differences; some arrangement was, however, immediately entered into, and the following day passed without any default being declared, although, from the great differences, it had been anticipated that would be declared. The variations during the week have not exceeded 1 per cent. and Consols for Money closed at 79½, and for the Account, 80, sellers.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	78½	India Bonds . . . . .	55 54 p
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .	79½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	3 p
3½ per Cent. ditto . . . . .	89½	Ditto . . . . .	500l.
4 per Cent. . . . .	94½	Small . . . . .	
5 per Cent. Navy . . . . .		Con. for Acc. . . . .	80½ 79½ 80 79½ 80
Long Annuit. . . . .	19½	Omnium . . . . .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . .	88-75	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . .	1597-50
Reven. Div. 22 Sept. . . . .		Ex. Lond. Imo. 25-26 3mo. 25-5	
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 69½.			

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, MAY 26.

THE sentence of the law has been again passed upon us, and we are again subjected to fines and imprisonment; and yet our principles remain unaltered—our loyalty unshaken. The law has prescribed certain punishments for certain offences, and let the law take its course; but there are other points upon which we wish to address a few words to our readers.

We are not fond of egotism, but we believe that an explanation of our views and feelings in establishing this Paper, and of our general conduct of it since its establishment, will not be unacceptable to our friends. We have no wish to trespass upon their patience beyond what we consider a justification of our own characters and a due understanding of the circumstances which placed us in the situation, in which we stood on Monday last.

We do not pretend to arraign the justice of a verdict pronounced against us by a Jury of our countrymen, or to deny that, according to the evidence produced before them, they decided as they were bound in duty and conscience to do; but we think we can adduce facts and arguments to shew, that however inevitable our conviction was, as far as the law of the case went, our moral offence was light indeed.

We are at present, as every body knows, suffering imprisonment and fines, under a very heavy dispensation, arising out of a former verdict of the Court of King's Bench. It is far from our intention to question, even *that* decision; although, had we been permitted by the forms of the Court to enter into a more detailed defence, we might, perhaps, have been able to prove, that, independently of the strong circum-

stances in our favour, that the libel, for which we are suffering in our purses and persons, was copied from other publications; and independently of another strong fact of our having suppressed it in a great part of the impression in which it was contained, (that is, when we discovered the tendency of the paragraph), there were other circumstances, which we flatter ourselves might have induced the Court of King's Bench to have pronounced a more qualified judgment upon us.

On the occasion of the judgment passed on us last Monday, we take a higher ground, and upon that will, appeal to our readers and the country at large.

The Judges of the Court of King's Bench, before whom we stood, were assessors, and therefore officially present and officially concerned in the examination of witnesses in the House of Peers, pending the investigation into the conduct of the late Queen.

We now simply refer to that evidence adduced and sworn to at the bar of that Right Honourable House; repeated day after day in every newspaper and periodical publication in England, which teemed with facts and details ten thousand times stronger, and more distinct than the strongest and plainest parts of the passages for which we were brought up to receive judgment. Nay, we will go farther, and call to the recollection of our readers (for the subject is now nearly forgotten) that a Bill was brought into Parliament, charging her late Majesty, in these words, with "Indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and a LICENTIOUS, DISGRACEFUL, and ADULTEROUS intercourse, which continued for a considerable time, by which conduct great scandal and dishonour have been brought upon His Majesty's family and this kingdom." And we must add, that this Bill was carried in Parliament by a majority larger than that which exiled the STUARTS, and nine times larger than that which deprived the DUKE of CUMBERLAND of his income, and that which sent the late LORD MELVILLE to a trial.

Now, we do seriously ask, and without fear of the reply, is there to be found in the pages of this paper, from the hour of its commencement, till the death of the unhappy woman in question, any language so strong, so clear, so plain as this, authoritatively given and authoritatively sanctioned by the House of Lords?

But if we ventured boldly into the field, and dared to speak candidly, which we certainly do not mean to deny we did; and if, in consequence of this conduct, we have been fined, prosecuted, and imprisoned, let us observe, that at the period at which the libels upon QUEEN CAROLINE were published the country was inundated with publications aptly calculated to overthrow the ALTAR and the THRONE, filled with the most atrocious calumnies against His MAJESTY's person and Government; first holding up the most sacred institutions of our fathers to ridicule and contempt, and then devoting them to ruin and annihilation.

The public know that *this is the fact*. If, in resisting this overwhelming power, which threatened every thing that to an Englishman is worth living for—which had nearly loosened the hold of Christianity on the minds of men, and nearly subverted, as it had long previously insulted, the laws;—if, we say, in opposing this tremendous and appalling scheme, we have incurred the virulent and vulgar grossnesses of Messrs. BROUGHAM and DENMAN (the paid servants of the QUEEN) and have encountered danger, difficulty, and imprisonment, we do think, as we said in the outset of this article, that whatever our bare legal errors may have been, our efforts in the support of "the KING, the CONSTITUTION," and the morals of the people, are deserving of that approbation and those praises which are arriving from all parts of the empire.

But, MR. BROUGHAM and MR. COMMON SERJEANT DENMAN, seemed, on Friday, when pleading in aggravation of punishment against us, in their energy for the virtues and excellencies of their late pay-mistress, to forget that delicacy and elegance of diction and sentiment which generally characterise their legal harangues. In attacking BULL for scurrility, they were more scurrilous than BULL ever could condescend to be. Vermin, and reptiles, and animals, and wretches, adorned every second line of their orations. It would be vastly easy for us to return the compliment to-day, for there is nothing which puts MR. BROUGHAM, of Bird's-nest, nick-named Brougham Hall, or that mighty Common Serjeant DENMAN above the reach of invective; but we are satisfied to forget them, seeing how lamentably they forgot themselves.

One word, however, to them at parting. We conclude that they are sufficiently learned in the law to be able to define a libel when they hear it, and we would ask MR. COMMON SERJEANT DENMAN whether, when he compared GEORGE THE FOURTH, the most mild, humane, and gracious Monarch that ever sat upon a Throne, to NERO, the vilest tyrant of antiquity, he did not actually do that with which he loosely and impudently charges us. We will tell him that his offence, compared to ours, in analyzing the morals of Queen Caroline, was as the full grown tree to the seed—yet, he suffered not.

Did we not hear BROUGHAM, of the BIRD'S NEST, pronounce to the Peers of England their doom, if they did not obey his injunctions—and declare that he was reckless of the consequences, so that the cause he advocated might prosper?

Are these things to be forgotten of these two fee'd Counselors, who presume to talk flippantly of libels and insolence, and affect to shudder with horror at the censure of the unhappy Queen? Or shall our VICTORIOUS EXERTIONS in support of morality and the Constitution (even though some of MR. BROUGHAM's cronies may have writhed for their baseness or folly under our lash) be censured, at the instance of two individuals who have said and done the most impudent and intemperate things?

We have to apologise for the length to which this article has

extended, but we have been led on by a subject naturally interesting to ourselves, and we are vain enough to think in many thousands of his MAJESTY's subjects, We can only assure our supporters, that the same loyal independence which has governed the conduct of JOHN BULL, through its extraordinarily successful career, shall be maintained; and were we to incur death for our principles, our last breath should be spent in repeating that motto which we assumed at our outset and still bear on our title page—

"FOR GOD, the KING, and the PEOPLE!"

AMONGST the generous Irishmen who are making the most strenuous exertions in behalf of their countrymen, SIR R. O'BRIEN appears to be a leader. The disinterestedness of his conduct, is highly charming—his clarity is pure and unimpeached: if he had a large stock of potatoes which he wanted to sell, we could understand his zeal in promoting a subscription for buying them; but as no such motive can be imputed to this most exemplary gentleman, we think it quite a duty to put his character in a proper light.

THE HUMBUG of Radical petitions will, we should think, soon be effectually exposed. We last week alluded to the protest presented to Parliament (rejected *pro forma*) from the inhabitants of Bethnal-green, against any petition in favour of HUNT. This petition (that is, the sham one) was presented by SIR R. WILSON, who of course was deceived into a belief of the genuineness of the thing, and therefore was induced to lend his gigantic aid to the cause of the suffering sage of Spa-fields.

To induce SIR ROBERT WILSON to make some stir, in order to discover the names of the persons, who, by thousands imposed false signatures upon him, affixed to a mock petition from the parish of ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN; we publish a copy of the official denial of the petition signed by every Churchwarden, Overseer, Treasurer, and Governor of the poor of that parish, and certified by MR. BRUTON, the Vestry Clerk. We leave the consideration of the case to next week with our readers.

It has been objected to the protest, that it was not presented by either of the County Members. The mock petition was certainly not presented by one of the County Members; and that the zeal of the protesting party induced them to make even the Beadles sign their appeal. A reference to the signatures of the protest will prove the falsehood of this assertion.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Churchwardens, Overseers, Treasurers, and Governors of the Poor, of the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, in the County of Middlesex.

Sheweth—That your Petitioners have read with extreme Pain and Regret in a public newspaper (the Morning Chronicle,) of Friday, the twenty-eighth of March last, a certain petition presented to your honorable house by SIR ROBERT WILSON, praying among other things for a remission of the sentence of Mr. Henry Hunt from House of Prison, which petition in the opinion of your petitioners, appears to be framed in language highly unbecoming and offensive, and tenders to degrade Parliament in the eyes of the whole country.

The undersigned forbear to make any further comments upon the nature of that petition, which, in their judgment, was treated by your honorable house as it justly merited; but your petitioners beg permission to state to your honorable house that although the petition alluded to is stated to have been signed by many thousands of inhabitants of the parish in the course of a few hours, the undersigned take leave respectfully to assure your honorable house, that no meeting of the parishioners of Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green, was ever publicly convened for the above purpose, not a single *Testimony* assembled according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament for regulating the affairs of this parish, nor did your petitioners as the legally appointed authorities ever hear a syllable on the subject until they read the petition in the newspaper as before stated. They do not even at the present moment know by whom such petition was signed. It is quite obvious therefore to your petitioners, that the signatures of this extraordinary document must have been covertly obtained for purposes that your petitioners cannot at present comprehend; but they have been informed and believe, that many names of respectability were introduced, to give color to the language of the petition, without the SLIGHTEST AUTHORITY WHATSOEVER. The object, therefore, of the undersigned in thus presuming to address your honorable house, is openly to disavow that Petition, as emanating from the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green!

The undersigned have no hesitation, likewise, in assuring the House that they wholly deprecate the language of that Petition, embracing as it does, sentiments perfectly foreign to the feelings of your Petitioners, and in their judgment and belief, not at all consonant to the principles of the well-regulated portion of the inhabitants of this parish, who entertain the most profound veneration and respect towards the Constitution and Government of their country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray of your honorable House, that the sentiments of the Petition alluded to, may not, in the most distant manner, be ascribed to your Petitioners, nor to the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

## CHURCHWARDENS.

James Jennery George Potter  
OVERSEERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.  
John Coles James Lill  
J. Tilly Thomas Mallard

## LATE OVERSEERS.

J. B. Unwin Benjamin Clark  
John Crew Edward Eagles

## TREASURERS.

Law, Gwynne, P. Reswhize, Wm. Millar,  
David Smith, B. Lepard,  
J. Kello, Trustee of the Poor Lands.

## GOVERNORS.

W. F. Platt George Batter  
William Brown Edw. Tann  
John Watson Wm. Saunders  
Alexander Forbes John Hopkins  
Joseph Mercercon B. Lane  
J. Geo. Greenwood Ralph Foster  
John Smart Sam. Allen  
Henry Smart N. Hearn  
Geo. Brown N. Robson  
Wm. Stevens Thomas Clouse  
Wm. Briggs William Dimes  
Thomas Blanchett Wm. Bridges  
Steph. A. Witherden Jos. Cornwell  
John Walker Thos. Gable  
Thos. Bishop J. Toms  
T. Howard John Dyster  
Wm. Wright John Tustle  
John Dodd James Johnson  
W. Soper Jas. Hellyer  
Robert Gamman Isaac Walker  
George Bishop James Eaton  
Thomas Marsden Wm. Mandek  
S. Sturtevant Thomas Sandfield  
Philip Riley Wm. Spencer  
W. H. Le Nain Peter Duval  
F. Rackham Benj. Wooding  
Wm. Carter Wm. Gale  
John Payne L. Levy  
Henry Mercercon

MEMORANDUM.—I do hereby certify that this Petition was

signed by the Churchwardens, Overseers, Treasurers, and Governors of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, pursuant to a Meeting convened for the purpose of taking the subject matter into consideration. By order of the Board of Governors,  
ROBERT BRUTTON, Vestry Clerk.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 13th May, 1822.

Sir, I have the honor to receive your letter of the 11th instant, accompanied by a Petition to the House of Commons, from the Parish Officers, Treasurers, and Governors of the Poor of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

I stated the substance of the Petition to the House this evening: that it was to disavow the sentiments and all previous knowledge of the Petition, offered to the House by Sir Robert Wilson, in March last, purporting to be from many thousand Inhabitants of the Parish of Bethnal Green.

The House having rejected this latter Petition, it was found not to be consistent with the forms of the House, to receive a complaint against it. The statement, however, which was made, will set your Parish right in the judgment of the House, and the Public, with regard to the subject in question. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant, (Signed.) JOS. BUTTERWORTH.

Robert Brutton, Esq. Vestry-Clerk, St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

We now have the pleasure of invalidating another petition, and to be from NORWICH, and which was presented by Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, to the same effect; the county paper of Saturday says, "this is the first and the last word we have heard of such a thing. It was, however, ordered to be printed; and by that means we presume, an opportunity will be afforded of knowing something more of the petition from NORWICH; at present we can only state that there was no public meeting on such a subject within our city walls!"

This is another instance of the prevalence of the system of deception upon this particular subject, which we will sift to the bottom before we have done with it.

At a time when the nominal defenders of liberty are its oppressors, and substituting clamours for discussion, and excuses for proof, would drown the voice of those whose arguments they cannot impugn, there is one topic concerning the Catholics, which JOHN BULL may consider, although the fear of being charged with bigotry and prejudice, may have prevented any opposer of their claims from having noticed it in the House.

They who would remove all restrictions from the Catholics, and place them on a level with the Protestant inhabitants of this realm, doubtless do not anticipate any danger from such a step; but since when has the Mohammedan doctrine, that no faith is to be kept with Heretics, ceased to be theirs?—Since when has their religion so far changed its political character as to relinquish its claim to all temporal as well as spiritual dominion?—Since when have its professors become liberal and enlightened?—Let us see.

About 1500, the reformation began, and Charles V. was born, and the moderate and cautious Grotius has computed that in the several persecutions promoted by him, no less than 100,000 persons perished by the hands of the executioner. In 1572, the memorable massacre of St. Bartholomew took place in Paris. In 1640, 40,000 English Protestants were butchered in Ireland, under circumstances of aggravated atrocity, which a Christian will shudder to peruse.

To the terror which this catastrophe occasioned must the enactment of those laws be ascribed, which are now stigmatised as the offspring of bigotry and injustice. At the commencement of the 18th Century, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes was a sentence of banishment for the Huguenots of France, where during the reign of Louis XV. they were persecuted, whilst in Spain they were at the same period left at "the mercy" of the Inquisition. In the three or four years that preceded the revolution, and when liberality had made some progress in France, the Protestants were tolerated; but, in 1815 and 1816, were again assassinated in the name of God: Of their present state in that kingdom, the numerous petitions now lying before the Chamber of Deputies, will afford ample information.

But we are told that the English and Irish Catholics do not resemble their Continental brethren; that, ennobled by the air they breathe, and by the soil they inhabit, their minds are universally enlightened, and from them the spirit of intolerance has evaporated. This subject will be illustrated by the following anecdote of the late venerable and worthy DR. BENNETT, Bishop of Cloyne:—

He had a favourite Catholic servant, who was in the habit of chiding him: one day the Bishop, whilst undergoing this operation, asked him, "If the priest ordered you to cut my throat, are you bound to do it?" said the Bishop.—"My Lord," said the man "sure he would not tell me to do such a thing."—"Give me a direct answer," said the Bishop, "if he gave the order, would you obey it?"—"Why, sure, I must," was the reply.

At the present time, a female servant, of unimpeachable character, residing within this metropolis, is not received at confession by her priest, because she is living in a Protestant family.

To these facts we could add many others, but these should suffice for the advocates of Catholic Emancipation.

We never thought much of the Constitutional Association; we never saw any good in the prosecution of libellers while the free British press was open to reply to them, to meet them on their own ground, and beat them. We find that the Constitutional Association is at an end, or something very like it, for want of funds, and we are delighted to hear it; because we are sure, when such an effect is produced, the cause is satisfactory. The reasons and libels which infested the country are put down and abolished; the eyes of the people are opened to their own happy condition; and the mechanic and artizan, who can enjoy his joint of meat and his pot of beer daily, laugh to scorn the villainous attempts of the disaffected to warp their minds from the straight path of duty and allegiance.

We take no credit to ourselves here for having forwarded

the great object of enlightening those who labour under radical ophthalmia, because we know the good we have done, and the innumerable testimonials which we have received from all parts of the country, tell the same story; but most certain it is, that instead of attributing the falling off of the funds of the Bridge-street people (if falling off there really is) to any laxity on the part of the subscribers, it should be entirely charged upon the evident return of the people to loyalty since the exposition of the life, and the unexpected death, of the unfortunate QUEEN CAROLINE.

The only droll part of the thing is MR. SHERIFF PARKIN's letter to the OLD TIMES, a paper which has rejected with scorn all his communications, till he happened to abuse the NEW TIMES; they then immediately admit a most curious rhodomontade about a clerk's breaking his nose with a whip, and a Chinese pug-dog biting his legs.

The Sheriff is occasionally a correspondent of ours, and a very amusing body he is; but the contempt of the leading Journal for him, having been converted into admiration, in consequence of his having abused the NEW TIMES, we find in the columns of that excellent *vade mecum* of the alehouse, a long epistle, to which we now allude.

It is as ridiculous as any thing we ever read, and does not come quite clear from the canvass into the bargain; but if we had room we would quote it for the fun of the thing. We conclude, as a result, that the Constitutional Association is no more; and, as we said before, we rejoice to hear it, because we are convinced, from the wealth and character of the subscribers, that if it appeared necessary to maintain such a guard over the Radical Press, it would not have been abolished.

THE delicate CHRONICLE, in its Wednesday's number, has a filthy paragraph about the late LORD MELVILLE's statue in Edinburgh, with which we have no desire to sully our pages, by shewing it up literally. We only request those persons who see attacks on the looseness of JOHN BULL, in the MORNING CHRONICLE, to take notice of this indecent ribaldry, which has the merit of combining the impropriety of language we allude to, with the detestable act of abusing and vilifying a deceased person.

If we might be permitted to add another specimen of filth, nastiness, and vulgarity, to the one we have just cited, we should mention the part supposed to be borne by some fellow of the name of EASTRIP.

A FALSEHOOD having been published in the CHRONICLE on the subject, we beg to state that we received no sum of money from the King's scholars of Westminster.

It should appear by the newspapers, that MR. JOSEPH HUME made a very extraordinary mistake, on Tuesday night, in the House of Commons, and then made, perhaps, the most extraordinary explanation (we carefully eschew the word *apology* since our commitment to Newgate,) of his blunder, that ever was made in civilized society. JOSEPH, for so we believe we may justly call this Radical Reformer, fell foul of a MR. CROFTON, whose name appears on the Irish Pension List, and after stating that this MR. CROFTON, in addition to a pension, had an active situation, in which he did nothing; it turned out that MR. CROFTON had been about forty years in office, had retired upon the allowance granted by Act of Parliament, was a most meritorious officer, and had no active situation; nay, such was the respectability of MR. CROFTON's character, that SIR JOHN NEWPORT got up to put Aberdeen Doctor. Upon which, completely beaten, the Doctor admitted, that he might be wrong in the first instance he had quoted, and which, be it always remembered, he brought forward as a flagrant instance of corruption; but he thought he might be right in some other cases, which he should quote hereafter.—Doctor, what a silly body you are.

THE subscription for the Irish, to which men's names are prefixed, goes on with great spirit; but, at the theatres, where persons indiscriminately might contribute their seven shillings, "and be heard no more," empty benches have invariably met the liberality of the proprietors.

At Drury Lane, on Saturday, there was with JOHNSTON, as BRULGRUBERY, and that most exquisite actor, DOWTON, as JOB THORNBERRY, comparatively nobody. The man who writes the TIMES, said, in his paper, that people would not go to see JOHN BULL, because we had excited a feeling of disgust for the name in every honourable mind.—How is it, if this disgust is so general, that we beat him in sale out and out?—What a fool a man must be to write such stuff.

In this country, where the freedom of the press is principally employed to shackle the understandings and impose upon the judgments of the people, there are few opportunities of collecting the public opinion upon great and leading questions of domestic policy, from the voice of the people themselves. A politician can only generally observe the operation and influence of this perverted source of information by its partial effects upon individuals or small bodies of men. Accident, however, or an unlooked-for concurrence of circumstances, will, in a moment, elicit the truth, which he has in vain laboured to ascertain; and one of these coincidences presented itself during the performance of KING JOHN, by that best of all KING JOHNS, YOUNG, on Tuesday last, for his own benefit.

In the interview between the two Monarchs of England and France, and the Pope's Nuncio, the allusions to Papal usurpation, and the spiritual tyranny of the Holy See over the consciences and persons of its tributaries—the thirst for power, domination, and ascendancy, so admirably illustrated in the language of our great poet, and placed in the mouth of an English Monarch, were seized, on the moment, by the whole body of the audience, and, as if inspired with one sentiment of determined resistance against the innovating principles of the day—boxes, pit, and gallery hailed every speech which touched upon, or had reference to, the Catholic question with peals of applauding acclamation, that seemed, in the voice of thunder, to record anew the Baronia declaration, "NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI."

Not one word of this have we been able to discover in those

conscientious reporters of what is passing among us who control the daily press. If a single voice mingle a murmur or an insult towards the Sovereign with the roaring plaudits of a loyal people, such worthy journalists as the OLD TIMES will spout out a paragraph a yard and a half long to convince their readers that there must be rottenness in the Constitution, or the Monarch could not be so insulted. Or if no such hired ruffian or polluted Radical can be found to break in upon the general expression of loyal attachment, they will seriously (as we witnessed last year) assure their besotted subscribers, that the audience is packed, and their applauses purchased at so much per head!!

But as none of these subterfuges could be played off on the occasion to which we have just alluded, where the public opinion was expressed, not in a political meeting—not under any circumstances of possible contrivance or pre-arrangement, but in a theatre, where thousands of British subjects, of every class and denomination, rose as an individual, and without a single dissentient voice, to show their attachment to the existing laws, and their detestation of that STALE QUACKERY, which would have us undo all that our ancestors have done for us, and submit to the scalping knife of Reform ALL these establishments which have rendered us the admiration and envy of the world, and made us EMPIRES in the fete of Europe!

Would to God we could collect in the same or a similar manner the suffrages of the people upon all our great national questions, and have the free expression of their sentiments unpolluted by the interrention of knaves who thrive only in confusion—or fools who fancy themselves politicians, when they should be handling a pestle and mortar, or learning to read and write. As we have been led to trace public opinion in a theatre, rather than in political assemblies, so may we safely refer our readers to what is generally considered a lower species of literary production, for a wholesome lesson on Reform—which we have in vain looked for in those of professedly a higher character.

MR. CANNING is no Reformer; but, is he aware of the tendency of the arguments by which he would carry conviction home to the breasts of men, upon his favourite question—of what is mis-termed Catholic Emancipation? We incidentally alluded last week to the work in question, and with the exception of those admirable speeches against Reform, which the eloquent Member for Liverpool gave to the world some time back, and which are in themselves sufficient to rebut all the general positions he has taken up as the foundation of his present Bill, we have no where seen the question so acutely argued, or so powerfully combated as in the political department of the novel of PEN OWEN. In a work of this nature, and executed as this is, by the hand of a master, we have the advantage of a practical illustration of the gradual progress of those insidious principles, which lead men first to dislike, and ultimately to engage in the destruction and overthrow of the present order of things. We do not recollect ever to have read a more highly-wrought scene—or one so graphically painted, as the meeting of the Radical conspirators on the eve of a supposed revolution.

We have already expressed our general approbation of this book as a work of a higher order in its own class, and we are the more desirous of giving it the currency it merits, because, it is the avowed enemy of HUMBLED, and has the boldness to—we will not say, take the BULL by the horns, for it has not touched us—but to enter the sanctuaries of the press, and to disclose some of those disgraceful hidden mysteries, and petty larceny delinquencies, which disgrace the age we live in, and whose success depends upon the quantum and extent of public credulity which they find or can create. We have the true state of political, literary, and fanatical scheming on the great national theatre of humbug; and we are ready to hear the buzzing of the drones, whom these rash disclosures have roused from their lurking places.

Except in the sketch of poor TOM SHERIDAN, and that of a well-known political adventurer still living, we believe that there is not a single individual aimed at throughout the work; but the GENUS is so accurately illustrated, that each individual of the class cries out—

"This is pointed at me!" And one of those weekly critics, who attend at a house of call, and are employed by the Duodecs of the day, at so many shillings per sheet, to write up their own publications, and write down those of their competitor in the same line, has discovered, and is sorry to observe, that "living individuals are so particularly drawn, that the author loses one grade of his rank at least, and sinks from the observer of human nature into the copier of portraits."—(Qu. Do portrait painters rank as copyists, Mr. Wiseacre?)—"an unworthy trick of a SECT of Writers, with whom we are sure, he (the author of Pen Owen) would not wish to be classed." The poor man had never heard of ARISTOPHANES—and probably read FIELDING and SMOLLETT when a boy, as tolerable story tellers; but the fact is, he could not keep the counsel of his employer, for he precedes his lament by stating, that "we have a dirful filling up of incidents with BOOKSELLERS," &c. Here, then, the shoe pinches—and the secret is out. We confess this notice was communicated by a correspondent; we referred however to the original critique, that we might not be accessory to any misconception when upon a point of so little importance; but when we found this learned comment opening with the observation that "the book, distinguished by a short and apparently LITERARY NAME (Why! why!) is a LONG novel, though evidently written by a clever and literary person!" and in a few sentences after hear him say, "as MR. SHANDY and UNCLE TOBY, so DOES MESSRS. GRIFFITH and CALEB OWEN," &c. &c. we should have suppressed our notice of him, but in deference to our said correspondent to whom we have more than once been indebted for wise and sage counsel.

Do not let our readers imagine that we are imitating the HUMBLED we so much deprecate in the practice of others. We are not puffing, but professedly and avowedly sanctioning a work, which needs only to be read to be duly appreciated; and which, being read, we, in our consciences, believe is calculated to do infinite good, by the powerful and energetic tone in which sound morals, orthodox religion, and political honesty are advocated. These are evidently the objects towards which a master hand has been directed; and as these have, from the establishment of BULL, been incentives to the performance of our arduous duties, and the causes of our hostile persecution, we feel a just and legitimate claim upon us to draw the attention of the world to what we consider an orthodox creed. We think we know the author; but whatever may be his motive for secrecy, we do not think even his name would suffer as the acknowledged author of PEN OWEN.



TO JOHN BULL.

FRIDAY.—Ann Mountford, a middle-aged woman, was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, of eight months old, on inst.—The prisoner is the wife of a mechanic, and lived with her husband and family in Virginia-row, Bethnal-green. On the day this horrible occurrence took place, she was at home by herself, and the deceased child, and (according to her own account) ment of frenzy, seized a knife, and severed the little innocent from its body; she then rushed into the street, and gave herself a plea of insanity was put in for the prisoner, and a great number of witnesses were examined, who described various acts of insanity in her conduct, which, united, constituted a chain of evidence that left little doubt of her being out of her senses, or labouring some temporary mental attack, at the time she committed the crime.—The jury, under the direction of the Court, acquitted the prisoner of the murder, and the Learned Judge immediately ordered her to be confined in some place of security during his Majesty's pleasure.

**MANUFACTORY of the AROMATIC PAINT** for the interior of Houses, directed of all offensive and unwholesome smell; and also the **ANTICORROSIVE PAINT**, for the preservation of all work exposed to the weather, or the dry rot. **REMOVED** from Dean-street, to 51, King-street, Soho-square, where the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, may be supplied as usual, with these highly approved Compositions.

In consequence of the decease, of the late Proprietor, a Company has been established, under the superintendence of **VANHERMAN** (the original Inventor), on a larger scale, and at reduced prices.

All Orders addressed to the Company's Office as above, will be punctually



LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday arrived yesterday. An article from Constantinople, dated the 20th ult. states, that in the note addressed by the Reis Effendi to the English Ambassador, and the Internuncio. The Divan again acknowledges the obligation which it is under of conforming to Treaties, and of evacuating the Principalities; he further affirms that this evacuation has already commenced, and the Porte intends immediately to issue the most positive orders that it may be wholly effected without delay.

PARIS, May 22.—The King gave a private audience, yesterday to the English Ambassador. Accounts from Smyrna of the 24th of April, confirm the re-capture of the Island of Scio by the troops of the Capitan Pacha, who, notwithstanding his authority, was unable to restrain the fury of the Turkish soldiers towards the unfortunate Greeks.

At the Adelphi Theatre, M. Alexandre continues to attract crowded houses. His vocal illusions are certainly astonishing; but it is not the least of his merits, that, superadded to his skill in physiology, of which he gives so many extraordinary traits, he has secured the good opinion of many distinguished persons by the propriety of his conduct in private life.

PERSON RACES, WEDNESDAY.—The Craven Stakes of 100s. each was won by a length by Mr. J. Walker's b. h. Langtonian, 5 yrs old.

The Woodcot Stakes of 300s. each, h. f. for two yr old colts, 8st. 6lb. and fillies, 8st. 3lb. was won by Mr. T. Sadler's b. c. brother to Pastorella.

THURSDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, the French Ambassador, &c. and a great show of beauty and fashion visited the Downs this day.—Second and Last Year of a Renewal of the Derby Stakes of 500s. each, h. f. for three-yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. 2lb. The last mile and a half. The owner of the second horse to receive 1000s. out of the Stakes.—(53 Subscribers.)

H. R. H. the D. of York's c. Moses, by Seymour, or Whalebone - 1  
Mr. Rogers's b. c. by Haphazard, dam by Selim - 2  
D. of Grafton named ch. c. Hampden, by Rubens - 3

The Durdain Stakes of 100s. each, with 200s. added from the Racing Fund, was won by Major Ormsby Gore's gr. h. Snowden, 6 yrs old.

A Maiden Sweepstakes of 100s. each, with 200s. added, was won by Mr. Coleman's b. h. Selim, 6 yrs old.

It is impossible to describe the excellence of the race for the Derby Stakes—every inch of ground was admirably contested, and every horse did his duty, and the Duke of York's horse, Moses, rode by Tom Goodisson, won in high style by only a head. Twelve started, but only three were placed.—Betting—3 to 1 agst Hampden; 4 to 1 agst Antonio; 6 to 1 agst Mystic; 6 to 1 agst Moses; 9 to 1 agst Bessie; 13 to 1 agst Frolic.—The Duke of York was highly complimented after Moses had won; the lower orders cheering him and crying out, "God-bless you—may you live long and happy—we wish you joy!"

FRIDAY.—Second and last year of a renewal of the Oaks Stakes of 500s. each, h. f. for three year old fillies, 8st. 4lb.; the owner of the second horse to receive 1000s. out of the stakes. 42 Subscribers.

Duke of Grafton's b. f. Pastille, by Rubens - 1  
The Duke of York named Major Wilson's f. by Rubens - 2

The Denbies Stakes of 100s. each, with 200s. added, for three and four year olds; three year olds, 7st. 7lb.; four, 8st. 12lb. was won by Mr. Field's b. f. by Crispin, 3 years old. This day there was a splendid show of Nobility and Fashionables, amongst whom we noticed His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Grafton, &c. &c.

Pidding and Co. No. 1, Cornhill, are certain there are two points in the present Lottery, which, having always been favourite points with the public, will require very few words by way of eulogy: one is, there will be no suspense, the whole Lottery being to be decided in one day (June 4); the other is, that the Tickets and Shares are sold at a cheap rate. Yet there are not two blanks to a prize.—No fixed Prizes. All Sterling Money. Sixteen Capitals, all about. And Two of 20,000.—Pidding and Co. have rather a confident prepossession that some of these are now on sale at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

Many persons think because Fish sold in Shares both the Two last Twenty Thousand Pound Prizes, drawn the last day of the last Lottery, that he will sell both the Two Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds in the next. We see no reason why he should, but we certainly see no reason why he should not; however, a short time will determine, as all the £20,000 Prizes, and all the other Capitals must be drawn on Tuesday, the 4th of June. Tickets and Shares, we observe, are selling at Fish's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, and by his Agents in the Country.

A SERMON ON POPEY, PROTESTANTISM, and INFIDELITY, and the Duties of Protestants at the present Crisis, will be preached THIS EVENING, at St. Andrew's, Watling-street, by the Rev. S. PIGGOTT, A.M. Lecturer. After which, a Collection will be made to defray the expenses devolving on the Lecturer.

N.B. This Sermon, together with a Sermon by a converted Priest, preached at Winwick, Lancashire, and Mr. Piggott's Address to the Prisoners of Clerkenwell, assembled in Vestry, 23d ult. to petition Parliament, may be obtained at Simpkin and Marshall's To-morrow, price 1s.

THE LADY'S MAGAZINE; or, Mirror of the Belles-Lettres, Fashions, Fine Arts, Music, Drama, &c. A New Series.

We take this opportunity of informing the Public, that the Lady's Magazine has changed its Proprietor, and fallen into the hands of the gentleman who projected the New Series, commencing in January, 1820, and who issued a Prospectus, detailing his intended plan, which gave such general satisfaction that the sale of the Magazine increased many hundred copies in the space of one month. Circumstances prevented that plan from being more than partially adopted; but our friends may now rest assured, that no pains will be spared by the present Proprietor to render this Magazine one of the best, as it is one of the oldest, periodical Miscellanies to be found in the present day; and he has no doubt that each succeeding Number will bear evident marks of improvement. Exclusive of choice and novel embellishments, a Lithographic Drawing, by an eminent Artist, will occasionally be given as an original for Ladies to copy; and a more ample survey will be taken of elegant Literature, of Music, the Fine Arts, &c.

The Numbers for May and June will be embellished with whole length Portraits of Mesdemoiselle Mercandotti and Nobilet; of the King's Theatre, in the Costume of a favourite Character, engraved from Pictures by M. W. Sharp, Esq. exclusive of the fashionable Costume of the month, &c.

London: Printed for S. Hamilton: sold by S. Robinson, Chapter House-court, Paternoster-row; W. Sans, Bookseller to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, St. James's street; and J. Miller, 69, Fleet-street; to whom all Communications (post paid) may be addressed.

A GENTLEMAN'S TILBURY-DENNETT for SALE, at the UNICORN LIVERY STABLES, BOROUGH. It has patent wheels and axles; was built expressly for the Proprietor, at the west end of the town, of a cost of nearly 1000, and been driven about a dozen times. Price 45 guineas.

DAVIS' ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (late Astley and Davis,) Westminster Bridge.—First time these three years of the celebrated Extrascanzza, Mr. and Mrs. BUTTON'S JOURNEY to BRENTFORD.—TOM, JERRY, and LOGIC every evening.—The wonderful performing real Bear, and the sagacious Dogs, Lion and Carls, will appear in the FROZEN REGIONS during the time of the ensuing Week.

MONDAY, May 27, at half past Six precisely, TOM and JERRY, or LIFE IN LONDON, introducing real Poney Races.—The Young American on the Cord Volante. The Yorkshire Phenomenon, without saddle or bridle. The Extravaganza of THE ELECTION, or BILLY and Mrs. BUTT'S JOURNEY to and from LONDON to BRENTFORD, delineated by many ludicrous situations, panoramic views, &c. terminating with the Hunted Tailor and his Horse Tally Ho. To conclude with an interesting Melodrama, called FROZEN REGIONS, introducing Mr. H. Simpson's wonderful REAL BEAR and his Two sagacious Dogs.

A NEW REVIEW will be published on the 1st of June, price 2s. 6d. entitled THE MONTHLY CENSOR; or General Review of Domestic and Foreign Literature.

The object of the conductors is to comprehend in their remarks EVERY WORK which addresses itself either to the improvement of the scientific student—to the amusement of those who cultivate elegant literature—or to the important purposes of those who are principally engaged in promoting and superintending liberal education. To every description of inquirers they conceive it is an object of no small interest to obtain at least a general character of every book which appears in that department to which their attention is more particularly devoted.

First Division.—THEOLOGY.—Under this division will be comprised Divinity, Metaphysics, and Morals.

Second Division.—POLITY.—This division will include Political Economy, Law, History, Biography, and every work which details facts relative to the situation and well being of Nations and Individuals.

Third Division.—PHYSICS.—This division will embrace Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Medicine.

Fourth Division.—PHILOLOGY.—This division will comprehend the efforts of the imagination, as exhibited in works of fiction, whether Poetry or Prose; and the exertions of the judgment, as they are shown in Original Grammatical Investigations, with the aids afforded by Lexicography.

As it is a principal object of this Publication to give the earliest account of New Works, it is only necessary to state, that every book transmitted for the use of it will be scrupulously noticed in the order in which it is received.

Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; and G. and W. B. Whitaker, Ave Maria Lane, London.

HORSE BAZAAR.—King-street Barracks, Portman-square, for the SALE of HORSES by Commission.—GEORGE YOUNG, in announcing to the public that the under-mentioned Horses are now on sale, begs to add, that in addition to a weekly advertisement, a catalogue will be made out every Saturday evening of horses in the establishment.

6 A bay Mare, 5 yrs. old, a safe goer, and good in all her paces. Warranted  
7 Brown ditto, 6 yrs. safe goer, and good in all her paces  
8 Bay ditto, 5 yrs. a safe goer, and good in all her paces  
9 Ditto Gelding, 7 yrs. a safe goer, and good in all her paces  
10 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs. trotting remarkably well, and gallops fast. Warranted  
11 Brown Mare, 6 yrs. very fast in all her paces. Warranted  
12 Dark bay Horse, 5 yrs. a very superior hunter. Warranted  
13 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs. a good hunter, and excellent leaper. Warranted  
14 Bay ditto, 4 yrs. of great promise and perfectly quiet. Warranted  
15 Dark grey Gelding, 6 yrs. a chariot horse, and quiet in harness. Warranted  
16 Dark grey ditto, 6 yrs. ditto ditto. Warranted  
17 Bay Mare, 5 yrs. quiet to ride, and of very superior action. Warranted  
18 Brown ditto, 6 yrs. remarkably fast goer in all her paces  
19 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs. ditto. Warranted  
20 Bay Mare, 7 yrs. very clever hack  
21 Gray Mare, 8 yrs. has hunted, and is a very good hack. Warranted  
22 Brown ditto, aged, a thorough bred, very temperate  
23 Chesnut Gelding, 5 yrs. of Arabian blood, and safe on the road. Warranted  
24 Bay Mare, 6 yrs. a good hack, and would carry a lady  
25 Brown Gelding, 7 yrs. has been regularly hunted for 2 years  
26 Ditto Mare, 7 yrs. a good roader, walker, and galloper  
27 Dark bay ditto, 5 yrs. a good roader, and has gone in harness. Warranted  
28 Bay ditto, 6 yrs. a good hackney, and fast in all her paces. Warranted  
29 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs. has never been worked  
30 Brown Mare, 8 yrs. very fast  
31 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs. a good hunter, and has gone in harness  
32 Black Mare, 8 yrs. a good hack, and fast in all her paces. Warranted  
33 Brown Horse, will carry a lady safely and quietly, and goes in either single or double harness

103 Bay Horse, 4 yrs. got by Election, dam by Joseph Andrews. Warranted  
104 Bay Gelding, aged, a good hack and hunter, and excellent in harness. Warr.  
105 Bay Gelding, 9 yrs. hackney, has been used as a charger. Warranted  
106 Gray ditto, 8 yrs. accustomed to single and double harness. Warranted  
107 Brown Gelding, aged, a good carriage horse, and rides well  
108 Ditto ditto, aged, ditto either single or double  
109 Gray ditto, 6 yrs. a capital hack, and very fast trotter  
110 Roan Mare, 7 yrs. a good hack, by Emperor, out of 1/2 bred  
111 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs. has been rode by a lady mostly  
112 Ditto Horse, 6 yrs. by Haphazard, out of Rhoda's mare. Warranted  
113 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs. a good roader and hunter. Warranted  
114 Ditto Mare, 6 yrs. a very fast trotter, and will carry a lady. Warranted  
115 Bay Mare, 6 yrs. a good roader, and fast in her trot. Warranted  
116 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs. a superior hunter and leaper, good bottom. Warranted  
117 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs. well bred, and goes in single and double harness. Warr.  
118 Brown ditto, 7 yrs. an excellent hack, well bred  
119 Bay ditto, aged, goes well in harness, and has hunted  
120 Bay Mare, 8 yrs. thorough bred, a good roader, and temperate  
121 Ditto Gelding, 5 yrs. by Crispin, out of a fine bred Mare  
122 Bay ditto, 8 yrs. an excellent and pleasant saddle horse  
123 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs. kind in harness, a tandem leader  
124 Brown Gelding, 6 yrs. a good hunter and an excellent hack. Warranted  
125 Bay ditto, 6 yrs. steady in double harness  
126 Brown ditto, got by Walton, dam by Hambletonian. Warranted  
127 Chesnut mare, 6 yrs. a complete lady's mare. Warranted  
128 Ditto Gelding, capital hunter and leaper  
129 Dark Roan ditto, 5 yrs. good hackney, and has three good paces. Warranted  
130 Black ditto, 5 yrs. got by Sultan, a perfect hunter. Warranted  
131 Chesnut ditto, 5 yrs. got by Osiris, dam by Gohanna. Warranted  
132 Bay ditto, 5 yrs. complete shooting pony. Warranted  
133 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs. quiet in single or double harness. Warranted  
134 Dum ditto, 7 yrs. has carried a lady, and easy in her paces. Warranted  
135 Brown ditto, 7 yrs. a good tiliary horse, and quiet to ride. Warranted  
136 Bay ditto, 6 yrs. quiet to ride and drive  
137 Brown Mare, 7 yrs. pleasant to ride. Warranted  
138 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs. thorough-bred fast hunter. Warranted  
139 Bay Mare, aged, quiet in single or double harness  
140 Black Gelding, 5 yrs. a quiet pony to ride or drive  
141 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs. a good tiliary horse. Warranted  
142 Mottled ditto, 8 yrs. got by Priestout of half bred mare. Warranted  
143 Bay ditto, aged, will carry a lady, and go in harness. Warranted  
144 Ditto Mare, good hackney, 6 yrs. clever hack  
145 Chesnut Gelding, 6 yrs. quiet to ride and drive  
146 Bay ditto, 6 yrs. with practice will make a good mare for a lady. Warr.  
147 Bay ditto, 5 yrs. quiet to ride  
148 Grey gelding, quiet to ride  
149 Roan ditto, 6 yrs. clever in single harness, and rides well. Warranted  
150 Bay ditto, aged, complete horse in harness and pleasure to ride. Warranted  
151 Chesnut ditto, 4 yrs. goes in double or single harness  
152 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs. thorough bred racer and hunter. Warranted  
153 Dark gray ditto, 7 yrs. a good hack and harness horse  
154 Bay ditto, aged, good hunter, and goes in harness  
155 Ditto Mare, 8 yrs. ditto ditto, and hack  
156 Brown Gelding, 8 yrs  
157 Bay Gelding, aged, good tiliary horse. Warranted  
158 Ditto ditto, 8 yrs. good hunter. Warranted  
159 Ditto ditto, aged, ditto, and carriage horse. Warranted  
160 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs. a most perfect charger and ditto  
161 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs. an excellent steady horse. Warranted  
162 Ditto Filly, 4 yrs. by Shacabak, out of a fine hunting mare. Warranted  
163 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs. a capital hunter and superior hack. Warranted  
164 Ditto ditto, aged, hunter, equal to great weight. Warranted  
165 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs. quiet to ride & steady in harness, can trot 12 miles an hour  
166 Gray Mare, 8 yrs. will carry a lady and go in harness. Warranted  
167 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs. a clever lady's mare  
168 Brown ditto, 6 yrs. good hack and will carry a lady. Warranted  
169 Gray Gelding, aged, good hunter and quiet in harness  
170 Cream ditto, 5 yrs. a perfect lady's horse  
171 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs. good hunter and leaper  
172 Roan Mare, 6 yrs. a very fine horse. Warranted  
173 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs. will carry a lady, and good in all her paces. Warranted  
174 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs. a good carriage horse  
175 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs. quiet to ride or in harness. Warranted  
176 Pied-lad ditto, 4 yrs. good hack and goes in harness. Warranted  
177 Brown ditto, 9 yrs. good hunter and very fast. Warranted  
178 Bay ditto, 6 yrs. capital hunter and tender. Warranted  
179 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs. good hackney and fast trotter. Warranted  
180 Bay Mare, 5 yrs. a complete lady's mare. Warranted  
181 Black Gelding, 5 yrs. rides well, and quiet in harness. Warranted  
182 Brown Horse, aged, good hunter and excellent leaper. Warranted  
183 Bay Gelding, 6 yrs. good hunter, and goes in harness  
184 Brown ditto, 7 yrs. very complete hackney, and has carried a lady. Warr.  
228 Bay Horse  
229 Gray Gelding, 7 yrs. a hackney  
230 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs. remarkably fast trotter  
231 Bay ditto, aged, good carriage horse  
232 Ditto ditto, aged, ditto  
233 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs. good hunter and roader. Warranted  
234 Black ditto, 4 yrs  
235 Chesnut ditto, 4 yrs  
236 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs. thorough bred, remarkable sure footed. Warranted  
237 Bay ditto, 6 yrs. ditto

ON the 4th of JUNE the SMALL LOTTERY will all be drawn, containing Two Prizes of £20,000 with many other Capitals, and all Money! Tickets and Shares for which are selling by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, at their old and fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill, No. 11, Holborn, and No. 39, Haymarket, where, in the very last Lotery that contained Two Prizes of £20,000, they had the good fortune to share and sell them both, and trust they will be equally successful with the Two Prizes of £20,000 to be drawn as above.

BY TON, Stock-Broker, and Lottery Office Keeper, at his old establishment, Cornhill and Lombard-street, congratulates the Public on their success in the late Lotery, when nearly all the Capital Prizes were shared and sold, one of which Grand Prizes Eyton had the pleasure to sell.—Eyton begs leave to remind his Friends, the Public, the next Lotery contains Sixteen Capital Prizes of £20,000, £1,000, £500, £200, to be all drawn in One Day, viz. the 4th of JUNE, and only 7000 Tickets.—Tickets and Shares are now on sale at the above lucky Office, Cornhill and Lombard-street.—All Business in the Public Funds transacted with fidelity and dispatch

ALL IN ONE DAY.—SWIFT and Co. respectfully solicit a perusal of the following SCHEME:—  
2.....of.....£20,000 Money.....£40,000  
2.....of.....1,000 Money.....2,000  
2.....of.....500 Money.....1,000  
10.....of.....200 Money.....2,000  
10.....of.....100 Money.....1,000  
36.....of.....30 Money.....1,030  
100.....of.....12 Money.....1,200  
2,172.....of.....1 Money.....21,720  
7,000 Tickets. £70,000

No fixed Prizes.—To be all drawn 4th JUNE.—The Tickets and Shares are on sale at No. 11, Poultry; 12, Charing-cross; and 31, Aldgate High-street; th old and fortunate Office of SWIFT and Co.

OLD WINE.—W. S. SARGENTON, No. 5, Colonnade, Stock of OLD WINES and SPIRITS, &c. he flatters himself to inspect the approbation of the "most Connoisseurs," from the best of the first vintages, and sufficiently matured by age. Herein, the growth of St. George, 105s. per dozen; Fine Old Port, from 40s. to 45s.; ditto Old Crust, 48s.; Sherry, 40s. to 45s.; Sherry ditto pale, 48s.; East India Madeira, 60s.; West ditto, 52s.; Direct ditto, 40s.; Cape Madeira, of the finest quality, from 18s. to 24s. Rum, Brandy, and Holland, first quality, import strength. Country orders immediately attended to. The Trade supplied.

DESSOLARY & WILLIAMS, Importers of ASQUEWILL and RAU DE COLONE, beg leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and all who may have honoured them with their commands, that they have removed from No. 4, Abchurch-lane, to No. 57, nearly opposite, until they have removed; where they continue to vend the above Articles genuine and complete for which their House has been famed for so many years.—N.B. Foreign Post free.

THE PROPRIETOR of the PARISIAN-DEPOT has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he has just returned from the Continent with a magnificent Assortment of every novelty, calculated to please admirers of taste and fashion relative to dress; particularly a splendid collection of plain and ornamental Combs, Tiaras, Pins, &c. the patterns of which are perfectly new, and designed by the first Artists in Paris; Bandeaux a la pierre, in the greatest variety; a beautiful Collection of Camellia, and Evening Dresses, designed and manufactured expressly for this Establishment; Pearl and Steel Trimmings, Fans, rich Plumes of Ostrich, Marabout, and Vulture Feathers; also an incomparable Assortment of Artificial Flowers, which nature has been perfectly imitated.—The above are selected from the first manufacturers, and will unquestionably be found worthy of inspection. 29, Regent-street, St. James's.

SPORTSMEN.—W. WEBSTER has the honour to inform the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Sportsmen in general, that his improvements on FORSYTH'S ROLLER MAGAZINE LOCKS, for which he has obtained a patent, have met the most decided approbation of numerous Sportsmen of Science, who have kindly permitted him to refer Gentlemen to the proofs of its great superiority over those of Forsyth and Co. His improvements have been submitted to the severest trials, and every inconvenience on former constructions, is found to be completely removed. For those gentlemen who may wish an additional proof, M. W. has conveniences on his premises for the discharge of fowling-pieces, with their proper charge. Improvements may be applied to the Guns of any Maker.—WEBSTER'S Gun-makers, 122, Regent-street, near Glasshouse-street.

EDINBURGH AND LONDON STEAM PACKETS. THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, Captain BEATSON, JAMES WATT, Captain DALL, will start alternately every Monday Morning from Blackwall, London, and Newhaven, Edinburgh, fitted up in the most complete manner to secure the comfort of Passengers, the conveyance of Light Goods and small Packages. London and Edinburgh Steam Packet Office, 35, Leadenhall-street. A. MITCHELL, Agent.

ROTTERDAM AND LONDON STEAM PACKETS. THE LONDON AND ROTTERDAM STEAM PACKET COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that it is their intention to send Packets early in Season. These Vessels will be built and rigged to the substantial and complete manner, so as to combine all the Advantages of a Sailing Vessel, with the Safety and Expedition of a Steam Packet, and fitted up for Passengers, and with the requisite accoutrements for carrying Specie and small Packages. London and Rotterdam Steam Packet Office, 35, Leadenhall-street.

THE LONDON and HULL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY beg to inform the Public, that the KINGSTON, C. Crym, will leave the Tower Station for Hull, every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock, as hitherto; and that the NEW STEAM PACKET, THE SHIREMAN, John Eyre, Commander, which is just completed to act in conjunction with the Kingston, will start, for the first time, from London, on the 1st of June, at the same hour. These Packets will continue to run between London to Hull, on Tuesdays and Saturdays alternately.—Fine Goods and parcels are taken at a moderate rate.—The Proprietors do not engage to receive passengers on any part of the coast, unless the weather permit. Agency Office, Stanton's Wharf, Tower-street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, a genteel FAMILY RESIDENCE, delightfully situated, in the City of London. It contains large and lofty Sitting Rooms, and two Bed Rooms, Water and other Closets, a large Kitchen, Housekeeper's Room, and Offices, replete with every convenience, in an enclosed Court-yard with Stables, Coach-houses, Wood, Cow-house, &c. in adjoining yard, also enclosed. A productive Fruit and Kitchen Garden, and beautiful Pleasure Ground, enclosed by a lofty Wall, covered with Fruit Trees; nearly Two Acres of Pumps of Spring and New River Water in various parts of the Premises would particularly well suit a resident of London wishing for extensive views for his family at a moderate distance from Town. Apply by letter, post to W. W. 54, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.—Grass-Land, if required.

DETACHED HOUSE, or VILLA, Camden Hill, near Park Corner, TO LET. The House is handsomely furnished, the most pleasant, healthy, and inviting, on an elevated Ground, highly picturesque, and commanding views over the surrounding country for many miles. Particulars and Cards to view please to apply to Mr. Stewart, 191, Pall Mall.

THE CLOSING OF THE EGYPTIAN TOMB. THE EGYPTIAN TOMB WILL CONTINUE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, from Ten till Five, for a short time longer, at the Egyptian Piccadilly.—The Proprietor, Mr. BELZONI, will DISPOSE of the Tomb, all the Antiquities connected with it, on the 1st of June next. He takes this opportunity to acquaint the Amateurs, that the Casts in Bas Relief of Paris, which compose the two Chambers, will not be sold in lots, but each Catalogue for the Sale may be had by application at the Exhibition.—Admission.

COSMORAMA.—A CHANGE will take place on MONDAY the 3d of June, and the Two Views of Moscow will be replaced by The present Exhibition is composed of Views of an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius; the Lake Geneva, Le Hameau in the Gardens of the Petit Trianon, Versailles, Cintra, Moscow previous to and during the Conflagration; and the Interior of St. Peter's. The Views are not influenced by the weather and a part of them are changed on the First Monday of every month, from 11 o'clock in the Morning till 9 at Night. Admission, 1s. No. 11, James's-street.

EXHIBITION.—The Magnificent PANATHENA, or TEMPLE OF THE FINE ARTS, combining Music, Paintings, by T. ARD, Esq. R.A. H. HOWARD, Esq. R.A. and C. TOWN, Esq. the Italian Masters, Architecture, Mechanism, &c. IS NOW OPEN in the GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS. This beautiful Temple stands high, and is allowed by all Scientific Characters to be the most extraordinary structure in Europe.—Admission 1s.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, May 24.

Though the arrival of Wheat since Monday has been very large, the mealing trade is exceedingly dull, and the better sorts of support that day's prices; for the ordinary sorts there is scarcely a sale, and we quote them full 1s. per quarter lower. Barley continues in the same dull state we have lately noticed, as there is no demand for malting; Beans and Pease also sell heavily, and support Monday's quotation. The supply of Oats this week is unusually large, yet sales are readily effected at a trifling reduction in price. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board ship, as under.

Rossex Red Wheat (new).....	32s. 4d.	Maple.....	32s. 4d.
Fine.....	48s. 5d.	White ditto.....	48s. 5d.
Old.....	50s. 5d.	Boilers.....	50s. 5d.
Rossex White (new).....	34s. 4d.	Small Beans.....	34s. 4d.
Fine.....	52s. 5d.	Old.....	52s. 5d.
Superfine.....	56s. 5d.	Flour Beans (new).....	56s. 5d.
Old.....	60s. 6d.	Old.....	60s. 6d.
Rye.....	20s. 2d.	Feed Oats.....	20s. 2d.
Barley.....	15s. 18s.	Fine.....	15s. 18s.
Fine.....	20s. 21s.	Poland ditto.....	20s. 21s.
Superfine.....	—s. —d.	Fine.....	—s. —d.
Wheat.....	36s. 42s.	Potatoes ditto.....	36s. 42s.
Fine.....	41s. 46s.	Fine.....	41s. 46s.
Hoe Pease.....	20s. 22s.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as per weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 25th of May, calculate as follows:—

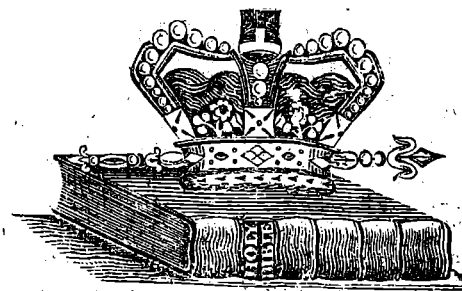
Wheat, 47s. 0d.—Barley, 16s. 11d.—Oats, 17s. 4d.—Rye, 20s. 0d.—Beans, 3s. 6d.—Pease, 24s. 6d.

STOCKS. PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	240	240	240	240	240
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
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Omnia.....	—	—	—	—	—

On Wednesday last, at West Malling, Kent, by the Rev. Geo. Parry M.A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, John Wood, Esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Isabella Dore, daughter of John Pax, Esq. of Malling.

At Calcutta, on the 11th Decr. 1841, Andrew Monach, Esq. Esq. Surgeon. Hon. East India Company's service, much and justly revered. LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKEL, No. 11 JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.



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

No. 77.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1822.

Price 7d.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Rossini's celebrated opera *Othello*, arranged for the Piano-forte, with a Flute accompaniment (ad lib.) by J. F. Burrows, in two books, price 4s. each; arranged also as Duets for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, in two books, price 4s. each; and as Duets for Harp and Piano, in two books, price 4s. each. Select Airs from Shild's opera of *Rosina* for Harp and Piano-forte, by N. C. Boehsa, price 6s. each, in two books. Bid me dis-  
 course arranged for the Harp by ditto, price 3s. A Sacred Voluntary, in which the celebrated Airs from Handel, by ditto, price 3s. 6d. Military Air, by F. Ries, price 3s. 6d. Chough and Crow, arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano, with an accompaniment for the Harp, by D. Brugier, price 4s. Romance from Miss Stephens in the Law of Java, arranged by H. R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. Soho-square.—In a few days will be published, dedicated by permission to his Majesty, the whole of the Music in the Law of Java, composed by H. R. Bishop.

**HARP MUSIC.**—Published and sold by Preston, at his Whole-sale Warehouse, 71, Dean-street, Soho, late of the Strand:  
 DI PLACER MI BALZA IL COR, by Rossini, arranged for the Harp and Piano, by T. M. Weippert, price 4s.  
 DI TANTI PALPITI, by Rossini, for the Harp & Piano, by T. M. Weippert, 4s.  
 DI TANTI ANGOSCE, by Carafa, for Harp and Piano, by Weippert, 4s.  
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**NEW MUSIC.**—In a few days will be published by Preston, 71, Dean-street, Soho, late of the Strand, and G. Thomson, Edinburgh, the two first volumes in a new and elegant collection of the VOCAL MELODIES of SCOTLAND, interspersed with those of Ireland and Wales, comprised, in four volumes, with Symphonies, and an Accompaniment to each Melody for the Piano-forte, by Pleyel, Haydn, Beethoven, &c. united to the songs of Joanna Baillie, T. Campbell, Esq. W. Smith, Esq. Sir Walter Scott, Bart. and above one hundred by Robert Burns, including a number of Jacobite Songs, and others never before published.—The Work will be embellished by vignettes, from Drawings by Stothard, a striking Likeness of Burns, from the picture by Nasmyth, and a set of Designs by the late Dr. Allan, representing the character and costume of the Scottish peasantry, with remarkable fidelity and labour. To the first volume will be prefixed a Dissertation on the Origin and Antiquity of the Scottish Melody.—The Editor is preparing a new edition of his Scottish Melodies, in which will be added additions both to the Music and Poetry; Vignettes after Stothard, and a singularly beautiful engraving by Ranson, after Wilkie.

**NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**—Kalkbrenner's Eleventh Fantasia, 4s. 6d. Ditto Pastorale, 3s. 6d. Kalkbrenner's Divertimento Scizzero, 3s. 6d. La Carmelita de Venise, 2s. 6d. Operatic Airs, No. 12, containing the Polka, in Tancredi, arranged by Latour, 3s. The favourite Barcarole, played at the Philharmonic Concert, arranged by ditto, 3s. 6d. Rossini's Opera, II Turco in Italia, arranged by Latour, in 3 books, each 5s. II Barbiere di Siviglia, by ditto, in 3 books, each 5s. La Gazza Ladra, by ditto, in 3 books, each 5s. Published by Chappell and Co. 59, New Bond-street.

**NEW ARCYLL ROOMS.**—UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.  
**MESSRS. CLIFTON AND SPAGNOLETTI** have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that their BENEFIT CONCERT will be held for THURSDAY, the 13th of June, on which occasion they solicit the aid and patronage of their Pupils and Friends in general.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. may be had of Mr. Clifton, Grove Lane, Camberwell, and Messrs. Bellamy and Clifton's Academy, 27, Sackville-street.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published by Clementi and Co. No. 26, in Cheap-side.  
**FOR THE PIANO FORTE.**  
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 Adams, Twelve Exercises, or Studies..... 6 0  
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 Le Bonquet, or Flowers of Melody, for 2 flutes, Nos. 13 and 14 each..... 3 0

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**CATALOGUE OF FOREIGN MUSIC.**  
**T. BOOSEY AND CO. IMPORTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF FOREIGN MUSIC.** 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street, respectfully inform the Nobility and Public that they have just published (in one thick volume, 8vo. containing upwards of 5000 Pieces) a COMPLETE CATALOGUE of their extensive Stock of FOREIGN MUSIC, including their recent Importations from Germany, France, and Italy.—For the convenience of Purchasers, the Catalogue is divided into Separate Parts, viz.—Part I. Music for an Orchestra and Military Band.—Part II. Violin and Violoncello.—Part III. Flute, Clarinette, and other Wind Instruments.—Part IV. Piano-forte, Harp, and Organ.—And Part V. Vocal Music; also Works on the Theory and History of Music, &c. A Catalogue of T. Boosey and Co.'s own Publications by Foreign Composers, may be had gratis.

**THE LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.—FRIDAY NEXT, the 7th of JUNE.**—Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Noble Directors of the Ancient Concert.  
**MR. VAUGHAN** begs most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE the 7th, 1822, at the KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.  
 ACT I.—Selection from Te Deum,—"Te Deum Laudamus," "Sanctus,"—"Gloria."—Grann. Recit. ad Aria, Miss Adorata, "Ombra adorata" (Don Giovanni).—Mozart. Air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth" (Mozart).—Handel, arranged as a Motet for eight voices by Dr. Chard. Song, Madame Camporese, "Quel briccone!"—Piccini. Glee, four voices, Miss Stephens, Messrs. W. Kayett, Vaughan, and J. B. Sale, "Wandering Willie,"—W. Kayett. Recit. and Air, Mr. Bellamy, "Rolling in foaming billows," (Crucifixion).—Hardy. Grand Chorus, "When his loud voice" (Jephthah).—Handel. Solo, Mr. J. B. Cramer, Mr. P. Cramer, Messrs. Ashley, Lindley, and Drago-etti.—J. B. Cramer. New Song, Mr. Vaughan, "Of Julia's dearest smile I sing," accompanied on the Violoncello by Mr. Lindley. Composed expressly for this Concert.—Lindley. Quartet, Miss Travis, Messrs. W. Kayett, Vaughan, and J. B. Sale, "Sing unto God." Grand Chorus, "Cry aloud and shout," arranged for the full Orchestra by Mr. Greatorce (Anthem).—Dr. Croft.  
 ACT II.—Grand Sinfonia.—Haydn. Favourite Terzetto, Miss Travis, Messrs. Vaughan and Bellamy, "Lessons of love."—Paisiello. Celebrated Scene, Mrs. Salmon, "Felon in puma."—Rossini. Selection from a grand Mass, No. 12.—Chorus, "Gloria in excelsis."—Trio, "Et incarnatus." Grand Chorus, "Cum Sancto Spiritu."—Mozart. Fantasia, Harp, Mr. Boehsa.—Boehsa.—Hymn to the Virgin, (from the Lady of the Lake).—Dr. Clarke and Mr. Greatorce. Celebrated Cantata, Miss Stephens, "Madness."—Purcell. Grand Chorus, "Hail to the Lord"—Dr. Bore.  
 The performance will be supported by the Vocal and Instrumental strength of the Ancient Concert, and will be completed in every Department. Leader of the Band, Mr. F. Cramer; Grand Piano Forte, Mr. J. B. Cramer; Harp, Mr. Boehsa; Organ and Conductor, Mr. Greatorce.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Vaughan, No. 89, Great Portland-street; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at the Music Shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co. New Bond-street; and Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheap-side.

**MISS GOODALL'S CONCERT, ARCYLL ROOMS.**  
**MISS GOODALL** has the honour to announce that her CON-  
 CERT will take place TO-MORROW EVENING. Principal Vocal Performers—Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Madame Roszi de Begnis, Miss Goodall, and Madame Camporese. Mr. Barham, Signor Ambrogetti, Signor de Begnis, Mr. Sapie, Messrs. Hayes, Terral, Nelson, Master Ormsby, (from Dublin) and Signor Zuchelli. Principal Instrumental Performers—Violin, Mr. Kieswetter; Harp, Mr. Boehsa and Mr. Diaz; Cornu, Signor Pozzi; and Grand Piano Forte, Mr. Field (from Bath); Leader of the Band, Mr. Smart; and Grand Piano George Smart.—Full particulars of the Concert (which will commence at eight o'clock) are given in the printed bills, which, with Tickets, half-a-guinea each, may be obtained at the principal Music Shops, and of Miss Goodall, No. 66, Great Portland-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—Miss M. TREE has the honour to announce, that her BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, when will be presented (first time this Season) Shakespeare's Play of CYMBELINE, in which Miss M. Tree will make her first appearance in the Character of IMOGEN. After the Play, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. To conclude with a popular Musical Entertainment; the principal Characters by Miss Stephens, Miss Hallande, Miss M. Tree; Mr. Jones, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Lston.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Brandon at the Theatre; and of Miss M. Tree, No. 2, Lancaster court, Strand.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—Mr. W. FARREN most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, when will be acted (for the first time this Season) the Opera of GUY MANNERING. Domicile Sampson, Mr. Liston; Mox Merill, for this night only; Mr. W. Farren; Lucy Bertram, Miss Stephens; Julie, Mannerling, (first time) Miss Hallande. In the course of the evening, Miss Stephens will sing, "We're a Noddin'" and with Miss Hallande the celebrated Echo Duet; and Signor Ambrogetti will sing his favourite Orchestra Song from II Fanciullo. After which, compressed into one Act, Macklin's Farce of LOVE A LA MODE. Sir Archy Macracon, (for this night only) Mr. W. Farren; Charlotte, Miss Fawcett. To conclude with the revived Melo Drama of TREKLE. Conrad, Mr. W. Farren; Christine, (for this night only) by Miss M. Tree.—Tickets to be had of Mr. W. Farren, No. 3, Dutchy-street, Portland-place.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Mr. KEAN begs leave to inform the Public, that his BENEFIT is appointed for MONDAY NEXT, 3d of June, 1822; on which occasion the Evening's Performance will commence with the celebrated Scene of the CURIA, taken from Massinger's Tragedy of the ROMAN ACTOR; or, The DRAMA'S VINDICATION. Paris, (the Roman Actor) Mr. Kean. After which, the favourite Play of THE MOUNTAINEERS. Octavian, Mr. Kean. To conclude with the Musical Farce of THE WATERMAN. Tom Tug, (with the original Songs, and for this Night only) Mr. Kean. Mr. Kean respectfully announces, that the whole of the Receipts of this Evening, (after the Expenses deducted by the Management) will be applied to the RELIEF of the DISTRESSED PEASANTRY of the SISTER KINGDOM.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Rodwell, (only) at the Rotunda, Brydges-street, from ten till four.

**MR. KELLNER** has the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends, and the principal Schools in and near the Metropolis, that he intends devoting his time to the instruction of the Piano Forte and the ART of SINGING, according to the VERA SCUOLA DEL CONSERVATORIO DI NAPOLI, and that most difficult of all its branches, the PORTAMENTO or FILAMENTO of the voice, which he studied in Italy for several years under the celebrated Crescentini, and Porre, Madame Catalani's Master.—Terms known by application to Mr. Kellner, (Maitre Chapelle) to the Bavarian Embassy at his residence, No. 3, Rathbone-place. Of whom may be had, "The Goatherd of Appenzel," and "The fair Haicce," composed and sung by him at Madame Catalani's Concerts.

**THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS** (being the 18th), NOW OPEN, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. COPELEY FIELDING, Secretary. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

**TO THE ADMIRERS of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.**—A Copy of the last Edition of BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON, in laid and illustrated with nearly 600 carefully selected Portraits and Views in 8 vols. folio, bound elegantly in Morocco.—To be sold at W. H. Carpenter's, Bookseller, 58, Lower Brook-street, Bond-street.

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**THE LETTERS of JULIUS; also, EXPEDIENCE, a Satire.**—By JULIUS: Book First, price 1s.—Printed for W. Sams, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, 1, St. James's-street.

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**A LETTER on our AGRICULTURAL DISTRESSES**, their Causes and Remedies. Addressed to the Lords and Commons. Accompanied with Tables, and numerous coloured Charts, shewing and comparing the Prices of Wheat, Bread, and Labour, from 1596 to 1821.—By WILLIAM PLAY FAIR.—Third Edition, with additional coloured Charts, 6s. boards.

**A MAGAZINE in FRENCH.**  
 On the 1st of June was published, No. I. price 1s. 6d. of  
**LE MUSÉE DES VARIÉTÉS LITTÉRAIRES.**—London: Printed for Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand.

**THE COUNCIL of TEN, No. I.** published for the Proprietors, by John Warren, Old Bond-street.

**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LXIV.** for May.—Printed for T. Cadell, Strand; and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

**NONSENSE VERSES; with an Introduction, and Notes.**—By JAMES HARLEY.  
 Cui bono?  
 Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand; and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

**VALERIUS: a Roman Story.**  
 "They'll sit by the fire and presume to know what's done in the Capitol."—Saxepere.  
 Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand; and Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

**MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the Right Hon. LORD BYRON.** With Anecdotes of some of his Contemporaries. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

**THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE**, for May 1, contains, among other articles,—I. An Essay on Original, Elegiac, and Lyric Poetry, by Thomas Campbell, Esq.—II. On the Causes of the present Decline of English Drama.—III. Portrait of a Septuagenarian, concluded.—IV. Peter Findaries, No. 1.—V. On Lips and Kissing.—VI. Table Talk, No. 4. Burleigh House.—VII. Mr. P.'s Visit to London.—VIII. May.—IX. Trinity College, Cambridge.—X. Selections from Ancient Spanish Poetry.—XI. Campaigns of the Great G. Croly.—XII. The Confessional, No. 2.—XIII. Catullus, a Tragedy, by the Rev. G. Croly.—XIV. Italian Poets, No. 2.—XV. Letters from England, Nos. 19 and 20.—XVI. Grimm's Ghost, Letter 9.—XVII. Milk and Honey, the Land of Promise.—XVIII. Northern Africa.—XIX. Songs, Sonnets, &c.—XX. Fine Arts: Martin's Destruction of Pompeii.—XXI. Wytate, Notations.—XXII. Reports of Sixteen New Publications.—XXIII. Literary and Philosophical Varieties, &c. &c.

The first three volumes of this Journal for the year 1821, containing upwards of 300 original articles in Prose and Verse, by the most distinguished writers of the day, may now be had with Titles, Indexes, &c. price 2s. 6d. hand-written, and those who desire to possess the work complete, are respectfully half-bound, and those who desire to possess the work complete, are requested to send their orders without delay, to their respective Booksellers or to the Editor, who may also be regularly transmitted abroad, by applying to the News-men. It may also be regularly transmitted abroad, by applying to the General Post Office, or to any local Postmaster.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; Bell and Bradbury, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin.

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 Published by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane; T. Cadell, Strand; N. Hailes, Museum, Piccadilly; and sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.  
 "We can conscientiously recommend this Atlas to Schools and Students as well as to practical Astronomers, and its publication cannot fail to add to the number of those who successfully cultivate the most popular and sublime of all the sciences."—Monthly Magazine, May, 1822.

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**DRAMAS of the ANCIENT WORLD.** viz. The Deluge—The Plague of Darkness—The Last Plague—Rizpah—Sardanapalus—The Destiny of Cain—The Death of Cain—The Nereid's Love.—By DAVID LIND-SAY.—Printed for T. Cadell, Strand, London; and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

**A WIDOW**, with Five Children, having been reduced by sickness and misfortune to a state of the greatest distress, is induced to offer herself to the notice of a benevolent Public. Her case is of that peculiar and distressing nature, that it will be impossible to submit it to the world in the short form of an Advertisement, but further particulars may be obtained, and Donations are received at Messrs. Hatchard's, 187, Piccadilly; Messrs. Maunders and Co. 13, Great George-street, Westminster; Mr. John Lettis, Stationer, 95, Cornhill, under the Royal Exchange; and Messrs. Corser and Co. 152, Leadenhall-street. Donations already received:—A Lady, per Messrs. Hatchard, 2l.; ditto, per a Friend, 2l.; Bishop of Durham, 2l.

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**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
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 Duke of Cambridge.....10 0 0 Anonymous.....1 0 0  
 B. of C.....25 0 0 C. and A. W.....1 0 0  
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**LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.**  
 [This Gazette contains the appointment of E. Lodge, Esq. to be Norroy King of Arms; of George Frederick Beltz, Esq. to be Lancaster Herald; and of James Fulman, Esq. to be Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.]

**LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, May 29.**  
 His Majesty will hold a Levée at Carlton House, on the 12th of June, and a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, on the 13th of June.

**WAR OFFICE, May 31.**  
 1st Reg. Life Guards: Cornet W. F. Chetwynd to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Walrond, who exch.—2d Ditto: to be Capt. Lieut. F. Marten, vice Milligan, who retires; Capt. A. Chichester, vice Upjohn, who exch.: to be Lieuts.: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. C. Bulkeley, vice Nicholson, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. R. Hort, vice Marten; to be Cornets and Sub-Lieuts.: J. P. Marquene, Gent. vice Bulkeley; En. F. V. Smith, vice Hort; Lt. C. J. B. Hamilton, vice Phillips, who exch. 1st Regt. of Drag. Guards: Lieut. A. St. Leger McMahon to be Lieut. vice West, who exchanges.—3d Ditto: Lieut. J. Hadden to be Capt. vice Tiede, who retires; Cornet E. Willey to be Lieut. vice Hadden; R. W. Pierce, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Willey.—3d Regt. of Light Drags: Cornet C. G. Glade to be Lieut. vice Mason, prom. in the 8th Foot; A. Trevelyan, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Shade.—6th Regt. of Drags: Lieut. J. M. Queen to be Lieut. vice Mussen, who exch.—7th Regt. of Light Drags: R. I. Murchison, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thornhill, who retires.—10th Ditto: Capt. W. Drummond to be Capt. vice Gurwood, who exchanges.—11th Ditto: Cornet Hon. H. D. Shore to be Lieut. vice Wall, prom. in the 8th Foot; E. Asley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Shore.—15th Ditto: Ass. Surg. T. Backhouse, to be Ass. Surg. vice Jeyes, prom.—17th Ditto: Capt. Cadet L. Shelden, to be Cornet, vice Faneourt, prom. in the 1st Foot.—1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Guards: Cornet J. T. Perceval to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Talbot, who exchanges.—8th Regt. of Foot: Lieut. P. Patterson to be Lieut. vice Molyneux, app. to the 10th Foot.—7th Ditto: Ensign Lord W. Paulet to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart, promoted in the 37th Foot.—10th Ditto: Lieut. Hon. H. R. Molyneux to be Lieutenant, vice John Shepard Winkle, who retires.—20th Ditto: Ensign W. Gostey to be Ensign, vice Martin app. to the 85th Foot.—22nd Ditto: Ensign R. Barron to be Ensign, vice Borthwick.—29th Ditto: Lieut. J. Weir to be Adj. and Lieut. vice Gilbert, dec.; Serj. Major J. Mitchell to be Quartermaster, vice Gillespie, who ret.—32d Ditto: Capt. Lord S. Kerr to be Capt. vice Harrison, who exch.—37th Ditto: Lieut. J. M. Stuart to be Capt. vice East, app. to the 68th Foot.—44th Ditto: Paymaster J. Allcock to be Paymaster, vice Brennan, who exch.—51st Ditto: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. C. Phillips to be Lieut. vice Hamilton, who exch.—52d Ditto: Capt. J. A. Butler to be Capt. vice T. C. Kirby, who exch.—54th Ditto: Capt. J. A. Butler to be Capt. vice T. C. Kirby, who exch.—55th Ditto: Capt. H. East to be Capt. vice Baldwin, who ret.—63d Ditto: Lieut. H. Havelock to be Lieut. vice W. Gilbert, who exch.—71st Ditto: Lieut. W. C. Hanson to be Capt. vice Grant, dec.; Ensign T. S. Folliott to be Lieut. vice Hanson; Ensign G. F. Strangways to be Ensign, vice Rollett.—74th Ditto: Lieut. G. Lord Dingham to be Capt. vice Stewart, prom.—79th Ditto: Ensign L. P. Townshend to be Ensign, vice Deates.—80th Ditto: Ensign G. Mason to be Capt. vice Harper.—81st Ditto: Capt. P. C. Taylor to be Maj. vice Sutherland, prom.; Lieut. T. B. Wall to be Capt. vice Taylor.—85th Ditto: Ensign R. B. Martin to be Ensign, vice Paulet, prom.—1st India Regt. Maj. W. Sutherland to be Lieut. Col. vice O'Hara, who retires.—1st Ceylon Regt.: Sec. Lieut. C. Murray to be First Lieut. vice Pollock, dec.; R. Mylly, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Murray.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.: Lieut. J. M. Leod to be Lieut.; Ensign G. Macphail to be Ensign.—Hoap. Staff: Dr. J. Forbes, Physician to the Forces and Dep. Inspect. of Hospitals, to be Dep. Inspect. of Hospitals, vice Menzies.—Ass. Surgs. to the Forces: W. H. Young and J. Munro.

**BANKRUPTS.**  
 J. HARMAN, Lower Thames-street, merchant.—T. KELSON, Lynn, Somersetshire, Inn-holder.—J. GOULDEN, Goulden-place, Hackney, carpenter.—S. MERRYWEATHER, Longham, maltster.—J. BRADSHAW, Croxton, butcher.—J. HOLDEN, Manchester, calico-dealer.—O. HOLME, Clitheroe, calico-manufacturer.—G. LEIGH, Wincoburn, dealer in coal.—JOHNSTON, Gainsburgh, maltster.—J. LARGÉ, Wootton Bassett, maltster.—T. MURROW, Liverpool, money-silverer.—E. WORTHINGTON, St. Giles, street, Lambeth, maltster.—T. S. WILSON, Metley, Yorkshire, maltster.—J. RAINE, Great Cornam street, Brunswick-square, merchant.—J. M. PROBYN, Long-lane, Bermondsey, surgeon.



**Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the West Riding of Yorkshire.**  
T. R. Plambe, Esq. to be Dep. Lieut.—Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry—Cornet B. Holroyd to be Lieut. vice Lee, prom.—Craven Yeomanry Cavalry—T. Gees, Gent. and W. Heyworth, Gent. to be Cornets.

**Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Wigtown.**  
Kirkcubright and Wigtown Militia—Earl of Stair to be Lieut.-Col. vice Maxwell, dec. and G. Fullerton, Esq. to be Capt. vice Lawrie, resigned.—Wigtownshire Yeomanry Cavalry—H. Hathorn, Esq. to be Capt. vice McConnell, resigned.

**Commissions in the Bedfordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.**  
Lieut. S. Burgess to be Capt.; Cornets V. Moore, and R. Clements to be Lieuts.; H. Hankin, Gent. and J. Gray, Gent. to be Cornets.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**  
Wilson and McCall, Grantham, linen-draper.—Hackett, Hovel, and Parker, Drury-lane, painters.—J. and E. D. Armistage, Marsden, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth-manufacturers.—Snillingford and Purdy, Goswell-street-road, house-painters.—Dewen and Pethicks, Bideford, Devonshire, milliners.—S. and W. Balmforth, Elland, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers.—Woolfe and Pilkington, Manchester, tea-dealers.—Wilson and Russell, Manchester, warehousemen.—Bowyer and Robinson, St. Mildred's-court, carpet-dealers.—Taylor and Walton, Fenchurch-street, upholsterers.

**BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.**  
W. HOLMDEN; Milton, grocer.—W. MILLER, George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, merchant.—P. P. GOOD, Clapton and Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker.

**BANKRUPTS.**  
J. COLLINS and R. CAPELL, Northampton, common-carriers.—J. LATTER, Windsor, oilman.—G. STONALL, Box, Wiltshire, tailor.—E. CARDWELL, Horbury-bridge, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—S. JOHNSON, Skinner-street, cabinet-maker.—J. LONG, Andover, gun-maker.—I. TWYROSS, Westbourne, Sussex, feltmonger.—J. CHEETHAM, Stockport, money-servicer.

**DIVIDENDS.**  
At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—June 22, J. and C. Bigg, Hatfield, common-brewers.—June 18, J. Forbes and D. Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants.—June 18, C. Rist, Cornhill, auctioneer.—June 1, A. Kelly, Pall-mall, jeweller.—June 18, T. Palmer, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, and Feleshill, Warwickshire, silk-manufacturers.

**CERTIFICATES.**—June 18.  
J. Thurbon, March, in the Isle of Ely, draper.—J. Jacobs, Bristol, glass-manufacturer.—R. J. Tomlinson, Bristol, oil-of-vitriol-manufacturer.—H. B. Hall, Grosvenor-street West, carpenter.—T. White, Brinklow, innholder.—W. and N. Baker, Portsea, grocers.—F. Windleat, Tavistock, feltmonger.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from Glasgow, the Protestant inhabitants of Dublin, Corporation of Faversham, Dean and Clergy of Chester, Minister and Parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell (signed by 8,000 persons) Clergy of Ely, Clergy of Oxford, Clergy of Northampton, from Exeter, Lancashire, and other places, against the Catholic Peers' Relief Bill.

LORD SUFFIELD presented a petition from 76 individuals, who had served as Jurors in the last Old Bailey Sessions, praying that the Criminal Code might be softened, in order that Jurors might do their duty with more satisfaction to their own consciences than under the present system.

LORD ELENBOROUGH gave notice that on Friday week he should move the second reading of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE gave notice that on Monday, the 7th of June, he should propose to the House a Resolution on the subject of Ireland. He should therefore move that their Lordships be summoned for that day.—Agreed to.

The DUKE OF PORTLAND, in consequence of a domestic calamity which had befallen a Noble Earl, who had always taken a part in the debates on the Catholic Question, postponed the second reading of the Catholic Peers' Bill, of which he had given notice for to-morrow. He could not say on what day he should bring this subject forward, but he should take the earliest opportunity of mentioning a day to the House.

LORD ROLLE hoped that as early a day as possible would be fixed, as there were several Irish Peers who had come over on purpose to be present at this discussion; and who were desirous of promptly returning to their country on account of its present state.

The DUKE OF ARTHUR objected to the notice being withdrawn. He would not suffer courtesy to be balanced with the importance of withdrawing a notice, when the question was one which affected their Lordships' privileges in a way hitherto unprecedented; which broke one of the articles of the Union, and removed the corner stone on which that Union rested.

The LORD CHANCELLOR would not enter into the merits of the Bill at present, but knew that the public mind was in a state of great uneasiness upon the subject. He therefore should entreat the Noble Duke to mention some day, let it be as distant as he pleased, for which it would be known that the question was fixed. He was so much convinced of the importance of preventing hesitation and anxiety on that subject, that if it were otherwise not brought forward, he himself should take care that it should come on. He did not mean to say that the 21st or the 20th of the next month would be too long a postponement, but that a day must be fixed.

After some further conversation, the DUKE OF PORTLAND moved that his notice be discharged, and fixed for Friday the 21st of June.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that it must be understood that the Noble Duke would positively move the second reading of the Bill on the 21st of June; otherwise he should himself take care to bring the question under the consideration of the House.—The motion was then agreed to.

#### FRIDAY.

The BISHOP OF CHESTER presented a petition from the Gentry, Merchants, and Clergy of Manchester, against the Catholic Peers' Bill. On the question that it be read.

LORD SUFFIELD stated, that he had received a direct contradiction to the title which the petition assumed. He held a letter in his hand which said, that it came from the Clergy alone, and that there was not one of the leading Gentry or Merchants, and only three inhabitants of the Town of Manchester present at the Meeting. Three Ladies' names had been originally subscribed—Mary Mill, Margaret Robinson, and Ann Thompson. The female appellatives of Mary, Margaret, and Ann, had been afterwards crossed, and the male ones of William, Henry, and John, substituted in their stead.

The LORD CHANCELLOR looked at the petition, and said it was perfectly true that one lady had signed it, and that besides three female signatures had been crossed and turned into male ones. Many names were in the same hand-writing. It was proper that their Lordships should be informed how that had come, to pass.—The petition was withdrawn.

Petitions from the parish of St. John's, Exeter, Caernarvon, the parishes of St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary, Redcliff, in the City of Bristol, the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, the Dean, Archdeacon, and Clergy of Gloucester, and another from 945 inhabitants of Gloucester and its vicinity, against the Catholic Peers Relief Bill were laid on the table.

The Irish Revenue Inquiry Bill was passed.  
LORD SUFFIELD asked whether the abolition of 13 shillings out of the 15 shilling duty now existing upon salt, would be attended with the abolition of the right of search and of all other regulations which had proved so inconvenient to the fisheries.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL replied; that as it was obvious that a considerable drawback had been hitherto granted to the fisheries, and as many of the regulations which had proved inconvenient to them were connected with that drawback, they must become no longer necessary when the abolition of the general tax would occasion the drawback to cease. The equalization of the small remaining duty would probably be attended with the removal of all those regulations.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Leather Dealers of Southampton, and other places, praying for a repeal of the Leather Tax.

Petitions were presented from the Silk Manufacturers of London, Macclesfield, and other places, against a clause in the Navigation Act respecting the importation of thrown silk.

Mrs. C. H. HURSTON presented a petition from the Tanners of the City of Cork, complaining of the oppressive operation of an excise tax upon foreign bark of 7s. 6d. per cwt., and praying for relief.

Mrs. STRAAR WOODLEY presented a petition from the Merchants and Manufacturers of Woollen Cloths of Leeds and its neighbourhood, against the tax on imported foreign wool. It was neither serviceable to the agriculturists, nor to the manufacturers of the commodity itself. It was found impossible for the British manufacturer to compete with

the foreign market so long as this tax continued. The greater proportion of cloth made in this country was mixed with foreign fine wool; it followed, therefore, that a tax upon that article must operate very grievously upon the British manufacturer. He had been informed upon good authority that the Americans had forsaken our market, and gone to Silesia for cloth. He was convinced that a worse measure never was resorted to than putting that tax upon wool. It had disheartened and greatly prejudiced the manufacturers of that article.

Mrs. BURELL could not consent to the repeal of the tax upon foreign wool, which would be prejudicial to the agriculturists. The tax, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was to produce 270,000l. a year, but for the year 1821 it yielded 367,000l. So much for a falling trade.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mrs. ABERCROMBY presented a petition from the Bankers, Merchants, and others of the City of Edinburgh, in favour of the Bill for altering the mode of selecting Juries for criminal cases in Scotland. These Petitioners stated, that they had given great consideration to this subject, and it was their opinion that the law would be much improved by the proposed alteration in this Bill. He particularly called on the Right Hon. Gent. the Secretary of State, to give the subject his most serious consideration. He could assure him that the measure now called for could not be resisted without diminishing the respect of the people for, and their confidence in, the administration of justice. The call was a clear one—it involved no subtleties, no nice points of law, of which the petitioners could not be judges. It had been fully discussed in Scotland; all saw the evil, and concurred in calling for the remedy.

Mrs. PEEL was unwilling to be considered as regarding this subject with indifference. It was for him to enquire whether the Judges in Scotland ought to retain their present power or not, and whether or not the mode of administering Justice in Scotland ought to be changed. He must enquire what was the effect of the mode preferred in Scotland—whether it was satisfactory or not—whether injustice was sustained under it or not—and whether the criminal law of Scotland, as it now existed, ought, under all circumstances, to continue. If he found that a variety of advantages were enjoyed under it, and that the system worked practically well, he should be slow to abandon it, to adopt any theoretical improvement, however favourable it might be to the principle of such improvement. If the mode of selecting Jurors might be advantageously changed in Edinburgh, he was by no means convinced that such a change of system could be generally adopted in Scotland with advantage.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from a person named Pinsent, praying for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the comparative value of all British interests, with a view of ascertaining to what degree of attention each was entitled.

Mrs. LINDSAY presented a petition from the Lord Provost, Bailiwick and Council of the Royal Burgh of Perth, calling the attention of the House to certain circumstances connected with the revenues of that Burgh.

Mrs. P. GRENFELL offered a few remarks on the proposed extension of the Bank Charter. The consent which they were to give to more than six partners being connected with one banking firm out of London, he considered of little value, as when conceded, but few would be likely to avail themselves of it. On inquiry he found that the number of Country Banks in England and Wales was 552, and the number of partners connected with them amounted to 1673. From this statement the House would see that the average number was three partners to each bank.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mrs. DENMAN presented a petition from the parish of Alfreton, in the county of Derby, against the Poor Removal Bill.—Ordered to be printed.

Sir E. HARVEY presented a petition of the same nature, very respectfully signed by the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the parish of Westiam, in the county of Essex.—Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. H. BAUGHT presented a petition from certain Merchants and others in the neighbourhood of Bristol, praying for a total repeal of the Duty on Salt. The Hon. Gentleman shewed that the 2s. proposed to be left would operate severely on the fisheries. They would have to pay not less than 150,000l. annually, and would the House suffer an interest so important as that of the fisheries to be thus taxed.

Mrs. JONES obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge and extend the powers of Judges at the Court of Session in Wales. The Bill was framed with a view of correcting the evils complained of in the Report of the Committees which had been laid before the House. He proposed that it might be read a first and second time and be printed, and then stand over till next Session, that the subject might receive the fullest consideration.—He afterwards brought in the Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next, and the Bill to be printed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to explain the Act of the 33d of the late King respecting the Enrolment of Memorials for Grants of Annuities.

After a short conversation between the Lord Advocate of Scotland and Lord A. Hamilton, the further consideration of the Report of the Royal Burghs Accounts Bill was postponed till Monday, 17th June.

#### FRIDAY.

The Haverfordwest Gaol Bill was passed.  
Petitions from St. Martin's in the Fields, Durham, Lincoln, and a great number of other places, against the Poor Removal Bill, were presented.

Mrs. WILLIAMS said, if his Learned Friend, who had introduced the measure, was not suffocated under the mass of petitions, he must possess more might than any man he had ever known.

Mrs. LITTLETON said, certain bankers, and others, in the central counties, had made several representations on the manner in which Extents in Aid were abused and made subservient to private views of interest or revenge. He thought the Session ought not to close without their knowing whether any steps were taking to correct the evil.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL intended to propose a rule, which, in his judgment, would completely remedy the evil—that it should be necessary to apply to the Court for full powers to use an Extent in Aid, which would not be granted but to recover for the Crown.

Mrs. CANNING presented a Petition from certain Merchants and others of Liverpool, interested in the trade between that port and the East Indies, complaining of the restrictions upon that trade. He understood it to be the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill upon this subject.

Mrs. C. WYNN was happy to say that the Company were now willing to concede the important advantage of opening the trade to ships of a less burthen than 350 tons, to which description of vessels it had hitherto been limited. He stated that on Monday he should submit a motion to the House upon the Acts relating to this question.

An Hon. Member asked if there would be any alteration in the restrictions upon the China Trade.

Mrs. C. WYNN replied in the negative.

Mrs. BROUGHAM gave notice that on Wednesday, the 19th of June, he should bring forward a motion relative to the increase of the influence of the Crown.

Mrs. WILBERFORCE, in a low tone of voice, gave notice of a motion for Thursday, the 13th of June, which was understood to be upon the subject of the information given to the House by Mr. Brougham relative to the Slave Trade.

Mrs. SCARLETT moved the second reading of the Bill for preventing the Removal of the Poor. He had seen no reason to alter the grounds upon which he rested the question last year; and they were these, of labour; that unlimited relief was granted to the poor; and that such relief was indiscriminately applied. As the law stood, if a poor man were to apply for relief, whether he did so from misfortune, crime, or idleness, a Magistrate or Overseer, had the power of relieving him to another township, however distant it might be, and if he left the place. Another consequence was, that a family so confined very frequently became beggars from generation to generation. He wished the principle of the laws to be, that of the Statute of the 43d of Elizabeth, which provided that those who were impotent put in a place where they could work, by the overseers, and those who would not work should not be allowed to rot.—The statute of Charles the Second inflicted the hardship upon the poor of having their removal within forty days after an application for relief. It was a most unjust and cruel principle, and only gave to magistrates and overseers the power of exercising arbitrary oppression.—The Hon. Gent. then noticed the litigation to which this statute had led. In 1815, the expense attending removals of poor amounted to 327,000l. The difference of wages in different counties proved that there was an impediment in the way of circulation of labour. In Sussex wages were from 15s. to 18s. In Surrey they were rather more than in Sussex, and they were often found to be very different in adjoining parishes. This was sufficient proof that labour did not circulate freely.—One

of the greatest evils of the restraint upon labour was, that it created the dangerous notion in the mind of the poor that they were relieved as a matter of right. This notion was engrained upon the principle of the law, and it must lead the poor man to consider that he had a right to make reprisals upon property, in return for the oppression of restraining his liberty, and the injury done to his property and his labour.

Mrs. MANSFIELD moved an Amendment, "That the Bill be read this day six months."

Mrs. MENCK was of opinion, that the present Bill would, if passed, make it the interest of large towns to encourage the voluntary removal of idlers. They would be bribed away. It would, he believed, create a greater revolution in property than any which had ever been brought about by any legislative proceeding, except indeed the Bill of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Secretary Peel).

The Bill was opposed by Mr. Courtenay, Sir J. Shelley, Mr. Berkeley, Sir M. Ridley, Mr. Nolan, and Mr. Alderman Bridges.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY said, nothing could show more that it was not a case in which to call for the interference of Government, than the difficulty which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman with his legal mind, had met with in the prosecution of the object. He must fairly own, that he did not see how the difficulties were to be got rid of by any details that could be subsequently introduced into the Bill. He was not adverse to the principle of a practicality, he should be sorry to despair at that stage of the Bill. He went along with the Hon. and Learned Gent. in thinking that there was a tendency in the present Laws to check the free circulation of labour. But when he spoke of this Bill going to enable the poor to carry their labour to the best market, and also to diminish the kind of measure likely to effect that. The Bill went, he thought, to sanction the administering parochial relief to persons going for a day into a parish. He apprehended it could never be contemplated to establish such a principle of vagrancy and itinerancy as that of the whole country, which might lead forth paupers to traverse the country in bands.

The Bill was supported by Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Chetwynd, Colonel Wood, Mr. P. Moore, Sir R. Wilson.—The House divided.—For a second reading, 66.—For the Amendment, 82.—Majority against the Bill, 16.—The Bill was lost.

Mrs. P. MOORE said, that himself and two other Members had been charged with an offence which, if true, rendered them unworthy to sit in that House. He was taking his dinner when he received a Treasury minute of the charge. He really thanked the Lords of the Treasury who made the charge. He expected they would prosecute the authors of it, and he should then have no hostility towards them.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could state, that himself as the Treasury Board were satisfied there was no foundation for the imputation against the Hon. Members; the Treasury thought it right to let them know the charge and the name of the calumniator.

Mrs. MOORE then expressed himself satisfied with the explanation; the Right Hon. Gent. said he should not trespass longer, on the occasion, upon the attention of the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER alluded to the death of the Teller of the Exchequer in Ireland, and brought in a Bill to enable the Lords of the Treasury to provide for the more effectual regulation of certain Offices relating to receipts of his Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 25.—The following will be the respective forces of the two parties in the Chamber next Session.—Right Side, 200; Left 163;—majority of 92 for the Royalists.—The Court sits out till Cloud on Thursday, the 6th of June.

Colonel Canuhoga, a liberal, and friend of Mina, has been arrested in Navarre by a band of the factious.—*Journal des Debats.*  
A dreadful accident happened on the 12th inst. in the Canals of Charleroi. A number of men working in a coal-pit were suddenly overwhelmed by a great body of water, which rushed upon them with such impetuosity, that only two escaped. The number of persons who perished is stated at upwards of thirty.

Advices from Trieste, dated the 11th instant, state that the European families who had fled from Sicily, had arrived in that port and were under quarantine. According to these accounts the massacre at Sicily was dreadful. The women were for the most part sent to the men massacred, and the children taken to be brought up in a Mahometan religion.

ODESSA, MAY 3.—We have news of the 27th April from Constantinople. They are important. The Porte has answered in written notes of Lord Stratford and M. de Lutzow. This answer is of April 18, is full of sophisms, and but an echo of that of the 20th February—so that it would seem the Turks have now their attitude as well as the Russians.

The German papers to the 24th inst. contain an extract of a letter from an Aide-de-Camp of General Normann (formerly in the service of Wirtemberg) dated Navarino, March 20th, addressed to a friend Dessau. This officer, after narrating the successful defeat, a few days previously, of the Turkish forces, gives the following account of the revolting atrocities exercised towards the Mahometan captives.—"All the wounded Turks who fell into the hands of the Greeks were headed, in spite of all we could say to dissuade them; and the heads carried in triumph from the field of battle, after the ears had been pierced with a knife." The next morning the children in the street played with these heads, putting bunches of orange blossoms at flowers in the mouth, nose and ears, and then carrying them about little pikes."

AGUESBURN, MAY 18.—Lord Stratford has, it is said, at last succeeded in inducing the Porte to make some concessions. At Lutzow, with all his efforts, could not succeed. The concessions made only verbally, are said to be as follow:—1. In order not to affect the least pretext to the Court of Russia, the Porte will withdraw its forces from the principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia), and allow the left Bank of the Danube to be evacuated.—2. Instead of establishing Hospodars in the principalities, the Porte will establish Regencies, composed of natives of the class of Boyards; but with the following demands.—3. That all Greek refugees, comprehending those called Heterists, shall be sent to a distance from the frontiers, and especially from Bessarabia.—4. That Russia withdraws her troops from the frontiers.—5. That Russia shall fulfil in like manner the last treaties, and particularly that of Bucharest, which is not yet fulfilled.

An article in the *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the Greeks opposed a brave resistance to the fleet of the Captain Pacha at Scio, but were at last overpowered by numbers, the Turks having landed 20,000 men. It adds that the Turkish official account acknowledges a loss of 4,000 men. Almost the whole population of the island had been exterminated.

NUREMBERG, MAY 17.—The last accounts from Russia speak of a grand Military Council to be held at Mohilow.

VIENNA, MAY 19.—The Divan has finally determined to accede to the terms of the Russian Ultimatum. In consequence of this the Turkish army commenced its march from the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Russian forces on the frontiers of those provinces had entered the same. Until the Holy Alliance have finally determined upon the future plan to be pursued, in reference to those provinces, they are to remain in the occupation of the troops of Russia. Accounts from Naples to the 21st inst. state, that orders had been dispatched from Naples to Florence to make suitable arrangements for the Congress which is to assemble there immediately. It is added that several Potentates will assist in the deliberations.

MADRID, MAY 19.—The capital is tranquil. Troops arrived from all quarters in Catalonia. The culpable attempts of the factious can avail nothing. Some trifling affairs with their bands are of favourable augury. The Royal Carbiners are suppressed. They were suspected of hostility to the new order. The Minister of Finance, Valeso, who agreed with the French house of Hardouin for a loan, has been pronounced a person to be brought to trial, and the loan cancelled by the Cortes.

During the Sitting of the 29th of April, M. Felguiras, the Secretary, interrupted the debate, to request leave to read a dispatch from Senor Carralho, the Minister of Justice, which he stated to be of the highest importance. This dispatch states, that being responsible for the public safety, he finds it necessary to acquaint the Cortes, that there are in the capital principally, and also in other parts of the kingdom, individuals who are extremely dangerous; that though no proofs have yet been obtained of actual crimes in the rigorous cases of the law, yet circumstances of public notoriety, together with the character of the individuals in question, (though checked by public opinion) render it advisable to separate them from others with whom they have daily intercourse. This communication was immediately referred to the Committee of the Constitution, which, after deliberating on the subject, advised that the Government should be authorised, for the space

of one month, for the preservation of public tranquillity, to proceed against certain individuals without the legal formalities, by removing from one part of the kingdom to another any individual, whether private person or public officer, that it may judge necessary to remove.

Accounts from Madrid by Bayonne, state that it was resolved in the Cortes to send 30,000 men to the French frontier.

Letters from Lisbon to the 4th inst. state, that a conspiracy had been formed there, to overthrow the Constitutional system, but which was detected sufficiently early to prevent the ill consequences which might otherwise have attended it. The Government, on being made acquainted with the plot, issued a Decree for the suspension of the accused until the 15th inst. This measure led to the arrest of 26 persons; of whom, six were examined privately, six of whom it was determined should be immediately sent out of the kingdom.

Letters from the 15th inst. In the sitting of the 30th ult. a debate took place upon the proposition of the Diplomatic Committee, that the Portuguese troops should be withdrawn from Monte Video. It was proposed to adjourn the discussion till information was received from America, but the Cortes resolved that the sitting should be permanent till the question was decided. It was consequently put to the vote and negatived by 84 to 28.

Letters dated the 16th inst. from Genoa, state, that intelligence had arrived there of the appearance of the plague in Algiers.

Admiral from Gotha of the 18th inst. mentions, that his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Gotha-Altenburg, died on the preceding day, of an inflammation of the lungs. He was in his fiftieth year, having left no male issue, he is succeeded by his brother Prince Frederick, the last branch of the Ducal House of Gotha.

St. Petersburg, May 3, n.s.—Notwithstanding the return of M. de Tatischeff to this city from Vienna, we are still as much in the dark as ever respecting the negotiations between that Government and Russia.

May 7.—All incertitude as to peace or war has ceased. The brothers of the Emperor, the Generals, equipages, &c. are set out these three days. The order to advance was despatched to the army on the 3d of May. The Russians are intoxicated, and think the Turks will give up the provinces. I shall soon tell you of the Emperor's setting out. He was three days shut up M. de Tatischeff.

Now, May 4.—They write that large magazines are forming in Bessarabia. The evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia is no longer to be thought of. The heavy artillery of the Janissaries has been brought back there, and the number of troops increases every day.

## IRELAND:

### DISTRESS OF THE POOR.

The Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield has undertaken the relief his extensive tenantry in the neighbourhood of Newport in the most benevolent and judicious manner. Besides purchasing a vast quantity of seed potatoes, he has directed a large bog to be drained, which will give incessant employ to 100 men; and has also ordered different roads through his estates to be repaired.

A Committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the poor in the county of Mayo, have made a long and minute Report, which states "that their correspondents concur in most afflicting statements of the wretchedness of the peasantry, and place beyond the slightest doubt the melancholy fact that very many thousands of our poor countrymen, in that county, are at this moment actually enduring all the horrors of starvation and malignant disease." The High Sheriff states, that a very malignant fever is making rapid strides in several districts; and that he has seen hundreds of wretches greedily seeking for water-cresses, wild mustard, nettle-tops, dwarf-thistles, or dandelion, all the spring! Mr. Joseph Macdonnell states, that the people are emaciated; Mr. Strickland represents the typhus fever to be extending rapidly, and the villages and roads crowded with beggars, evidently starving. Others represent the peasantry on the coast as utterly destitute, and endeavouring to subsist on shell-fish, and seaweed. After suggesting such measures as may best tend to alleviate the distress, and noticing the means adopted for that purpose, the Report concludes, "We declare it in the most solemn manner, to be our conscientious conviction, founded upon the diligent perusal of the communications of your correspondents, that we under-rate the extent of the calamity when we estimate that not less than seventy thousand of our fellow-creatures, inhabitants of the county of Mayo, being less than a fourth of its population, are utterly destitute of food or the means of obtaining it! That a large portion of that number has been in the deplorable condition of dependence upon public benevolence for more than a month past, and that the entire number must continue thus dependent for eight weeks to come at the least; at the same time that many thousands of them are pining away under the grievous aggravations of malignant diseases."

We record, with infinite satisfaction, the apprehension of four persons—viz. John Morrissey, James Hennessey, Darby Meagher, and Patrick Brien, charged with being concerned in the horrid affair at Toliver, when seventeen human beings, including Sheeha and his family, fell a sacrifice. These four men were of a party which, a few nights previous to the burning of the Sheeha, had attacked the house, in company with the individual who has now become an approver, and whose positive and extensive information concerning this atrocious violence, encourages a very sanguine expectation that justice will promptly overtake the entire party. —*Kilkenny Paper.*

The village of Tuila, in the county of Clare, presents a most melancholy spectacle at present. It is crowded with persons in the utmost wretchedness, coming from all parts of the barony, to purchase oatmeal. The Committee have been serving out this meal from six o'clock in the morning until five in the evening, and one-half of the poor who attend, are not supplied during that time. The purchasers are so urgent in their applications, that it is with the utmost difficulty they can be restrained by the police and yeomanry, who are called in for the purpose. One woman among the crowd exclaimed, "Oh, Heaven! how shall I feed my hungry children without a morsel to give them?" Another devoured her scanty supply raw. A man who purchased a stone of barley, said he should hold some of it on going home, for if he waited to make it into meal, his family would starve. Such an extent of misery as prevails in all parts of the county of Clare, was never before witnessed. —*Clare Paper.*

A letter from Skibbreen addressed to the Editor of the Cork Paper, dated May 17, says:—"The distress near Baltimore, is horrible. In one village, or ploughland (Ballylynch), consisting of between forty and fifty houses, near that town, the inhabitants have been, for the last six weeks, with the exception of one family, utterly destitute of food. They subsist on a pittance of barley meal, mixed with water and salt, procured once in twenty-four hours, and often in forty-eight hours. The men are so weakened by hunger as to be unable to work. They lie the whole day on their wretched straw. The potatoes, out for seed, have been consumed, and some that were planted have been dug up again for food. The children are often seen in the corn fields, and even some grown persons, pulling up the green corn, and endeavouring to extract some nourishment from the roots. The women and children who went begging have been obliged to return home. Yet will you believe it?—two whole of their cows, sheep, and horses, were seized some time ago, and detained in pound, without bail, for fifteen days. Some of them died in captivity, and the survivors were sold yesterday by cart in this town, the horses averaging five shillings, the cows three, and the sheep fifteen pence each!!!

Cons. May 25.—The statements we have received, describing the condition of the people of Middleton, say, "that such is the misery of many families, that their whole support, such as it is, amounts to about 1s. 6d. per week to each family, distributed by the Parish Priest, and a few benevolent individuals; whose feelings have been tortured by the increasing applications of the sufferers."

Traveller, May 18.—We are grieved to say that, in addition to the present scarcity and general distress, the ravages of pestilence and disease are spreading dreadfully in this county. Typhus fever, the horrible, though natural, attendant on unwholesome and scanty food, and grimping poverty, now begins to rage amongst our starving population. Our fever hospital is crowded, and shortly miserable wretches lying under famine and disease will be seen perishing in our streets and highways, unless the evil be speedily checked by the hand of judicious benevolence, and of this we have now every hope and expectation.

The *Priest's Journal* says, "On the most correct documents, we can see that our countrymen, that it is calculated that not less than 100,000 human creatures are likely to fall victims in Ireland, to famine or fever, in many cases to both; and as means are not immediately applied, other parts of Ireland, as well as the south and west, will most likely soon be visited with the same shocking scene of 'men, women, and children, living—or endeavouring to live—on leaves of trees, sea-weeds, and other destructive vegetables,' which horses and sheep cannot be preserved alive on; in consequence the typhus fever has done so."

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous correspondents must remain unanswered till next week.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The early part of the week having been holidays, the transactions during those days were very limited. However, owing to the arrivals from the continent being of very pacific purport, the public securities have progressively advanced. On Friday they opened at 80½ for the Account, and advanced in the course of the day as high as 81½. The withdrawing of a very large sum of money, amounting to 700,000l. had the effect of occasioning a depression at the close, and Consols closed at 80½. At this price they opened this day, and continued without any fluctuation until 12 o'clock, when they lowered to 80. This may be attributed to reports of an unfavourable nature from Holland, said to be disputes between the Dutch Government and its subjects, as well as to a scarcity of money, occasioned by the large sum withdrawn on Friday. Consols for Money closed at 79½, and for the Account at 80½, very heavy.

3 per Cent. Red.	78½	India Bonds	43 42 p
3 per Cent. Consols.	79½	Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	p 1 d 1 p
2½ per Cent. ditto	80½	Ditto	500l.
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New 4 per Cent.	95½	Con. for Acc.	80l
Long Annuities	19 15-16	Omnium	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—  
FRENCH FUNDS, May 29.  
5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . . 89-40 Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . . 1608-95  
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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In our last number but one, we somewhat unfeelingly (it is hinted by a correspondent) doubted, and even sneered at the universal topic, the national distress, with which we are, it seems, overwhelmed; and when any suggestions of our friends (backed by truth and reason) can be attended to, we are always delighted to avail ourselves of them, and recant our errors.

We have re-considered the subject, and during the last fortnight, have visited the most diversified scenes of life, and we feel bound to retract the "flippant doubts" (those are our communicant's words) which we expressed as to the existence of general calamity, and are ready to confess that we had no idea of its extent, particularly in and about the metropolis.

The first object which tended to convert us from our original prejudiced opinion on the subject, was the sight of that most melancholy assemblage of people called "EPSOM RACES." Upwards of fifty thousand of the most unhappy of our fellow-countrymen, victims of tyranny and taxation, no longer ago than the week before last, dragged their wretched limbs to this sad and deplorable spectacle; and the vast sums of money taken from some of them, and the immense quantity of provisions and liquor which the poorer part of the slaves were compelled to devour, were unparalleled, we believe, on any former similar occasion.

It made our hearts bleed to behold our excellent and free-born taylor, driving, with great labour and danger, a tandem, with two blood horses; and we nearly wept when we found that our boot-maker and his unhappy family could only afford a barouche and four, hired for the day.

But we had also an eye to the agricultural part of the question, and we were struck with horror and amazement at the pale, emaciated, and thread-bare appearance of the broken-down farmers of Surrey, Berks, and Bucks, who crawled out to the mournful scene upon their starving ponies, for which some, in their despair for money, were wild enough to ask 70, 80, and 100 guineas each.

At the inns on the road, the expences the tax-ridden slaves had incurred, were abominable. A hatter, in Bond-street, was charged seventeen shillings a bottle for Champagne, and a wretched party of landholders in the neighbourhood of Leatherhead, who have threatened to abandon their farms, were driven by their grief to drink two dozen and four bottles of that shameful imposition upon British credulity, called Chateau Margaut.

On our return from Epsom, (having to cross the country)

we passed through Kingston. Woe, grief, and mendicacy, there had established their tribunal. Petitions and remonstrances were all in array; and in order to give the mourning victims of that devoted parish an opportunity of assembling occasionally to grieve in unison, some sympathetic philanthropists in the vicinity have built a theatre or circus, wherein a Miss HENGLER endeavours nightly to solace their incurable woes, by dancing on wires, balancing tobacco-pipes, and swallowing live cock-chafers. Such an expedient was never hit upon at this distance from town, till the melancholy aspect of things in general pointed out the absolute necessity of it in this wretched year.

During the week, we thought we would go to some of the London playhouses; we essayed Covent-garden—it was MISS STEPHENS'S benefit—"boxes full" stared us in the face; the pit too was crowded with the more unfortunate classes of society; and upon enquiring if we could make our way into the gallery, we were told that both galleries had been crowded with squalid wretches, in a state of actual starvation, who had spent their last five shillings each that night, in paying for admission, for oranges, apples, and nuts, which, as every body knows, is not the sort of food the noble and freeborn Briton is accustomed to. We sighed, and crossed the river, having been refused admission at MATHEWS'S, because the crowd of deplorable beggars who had sought refuge in the Lyceum would admit of no increase.

At ASTLEY'S, a house we thought remote from woe, we again applied. "There's standing-room at the back of the 'boxes, sir," said a little round-shouldered man in black—"but not a place in the pit or gallery."—"Good Heavens!" we exclaimed, "and is there so general a calamity pervading 'even the suburbs.'" We turned into the road, where we were stopped by a string of horsemen, and of gigs, carts, and coaches, filled, inside and out, with the lowest and most unhappy persons among the PEOPLE, who had not chosen to assuage their sorrow in the theatres, but had preferred to indulge their tender sympathies at a fight, some twenty or thirty miles from town, to which the circumstances of the times had induced them to transport themselves at the nefarious expence perhaps of two or three pounds each. But what made us shudder still more, was seeing that they were for the greatest part, in a state of intoxication, to which they had no doubt been urged by the disastrous acts of that empty pretender to politics, PITT—that weak man, LORD LONDON-DERRY; or that misguided bigot, PEELE; or some others of those who are, or have been at the helm of the State.

Having got clear of these, we crossed the bridge, and turned down to the House of Commons; the doors were fast—no House—tried at the Lords—their Lordships had adjourned at seven.—"Ah!" said we—"this is a new proof of the truth of our friend's suggestions—these are noble and wealthy 'men—there is no distress here—no crowds—no misery—no 'assemblage."

We were baffled in our attempt to get up the Haymarket, several thousand unhappy persons having dressed themselves in diamonds, and lace, and gold, and pearls, and feathers, and bounces, to weep away the night in the body of the Opera House. And at the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S wall, we were obliged to abandon our hackney-coach, into which we had stepped at the corner of St. James's-street, to avoid the crowd of carriages, which had brought an innumerable host of distressed families to his Grace's hospitable roof, in order that their immediate necessities might be alleviated by some Italian singing, and *Ponche a la Romaine*.

Some of the females of these wretched groupes we happened to encounter, and a more truly pitiable sight we never saw; in the middle of the night were they straggling out of the Court-yard, to look for their carriages, with clothes hardly sufficient to cover them from cold, or answer the purposes of common decency. To such straits are our women driven by necessity.

Here our doctrine that even the highest were exempt from sorrow fell to the ground, and we went to bed to dream of woe.

Pursuing, the next day, our course through the town, we dropped into the Somerset House Exhibition, where there could not have been less than two thousand of our unhappy fellow creatures, who had paid all of them one shilling, most of them two shillings, mowed up in close hot rooms, with hardly space to move or breathe, and without the smallest refreshment; nay, not even a crust of bread—not even a drop of water to relieve them in their lamentable condition.

At Belzoni's Tomb the mourners were in myriads; at the Cosmorama several wretched looking people were endeavouring to pass their lingering hours by peeping through little holes at coloured prints stuck against a wall. At the Panorama—at the British Gallery, the same horrid scenes were acting—the same deception was carrying on; and at the Soho Bazaar it was quite moving to see the hundreds of well-dressed suffering innocents who have been driven from the best mercantile parts of the town to this secondary quarter, merely because they are enabled, by this painful humiliation, to purchase gauze, and coloured paper, and bugles, and knitting-needles, and card-racks, and shuttlecocks, and fiddle-gigs, and the other necessities of life, nearly one hundred per cent. cheaper there than any where else in the metropolis.

We passed from the neutral ground of Soho-square into St. Giles's, where we saw an Irish woman, somewhat elevated with the private consolation of the afternoon, thumping her husband about the head with a shoulder of mutton, because he had bought it in preference to a leg, which she wished for, while her four little starveling children (who had neither beaver hats on their heads, nor red morocco shoes to their feet)

were playing with the motley tails of three full-sized mackintoshes upon which the famishing labourer had expended a portion of his hard-earned wages, by way of supper, which the poor creature had told his spouse he intended to take, that it might give him an appetite for his next day's dinner.

Just above these, in a room, the windows of which were open, were a set of unfortunate creatures, who had, in happier days, named themselves the *Sons of Frolic*; these wretched persons were suffering under the dreadful effects of civil dissension, which always creeps in with domestic distress. That type of Kings, the parish beadle, had been sent for, by the overbearing landlord, to secure the most serious of three of the members, who had just kicked the waiter down stairs for having brought them up a corked bottle of port wine. These distressed tradesmen, however, were so far imposed upon as to be induced to make up the affair by the present of three guineas to the waiter, and a pound to the beadle. Still, exclaimed we, accumulation upon accumulation!

We found in all the dingy streets about those rural and frequented parts of London, Bedford, Russell, Red Lion, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, and Brunswick squares, the same congregation of carriages standing (and lights were on the tables in the eating-rooms of the houses) at different doors, which proved to us that the most respectable families, at this period of distress, are driven to club together to get food upon a principle of economy.

This remote passage led us towards Islington. At a melancholy place, quite on the outskirts of the town, called White Conduit House, many thousands of our fellow mourners were congregated in the open fields; night, too, was coming on, and the poor children were drinking milk just as it came from the cow, while their parents, equally wretched, but more experienced in sorrow, were swallowing the same succulent made into a mixture called syllabub.

At Sadler's Wells the grief was raving—we heard the lamentations at the distance of half a mile—crows filled even the lobbies; and such is the pressure of national misfortune at the moment, that a corn-factor was obliged, the night we were there, to give fourteen shillings and sixpence hackney-coach-hire, to get his poor shivering wife and daughters to their miserable cottage ornee, with a four-stall stable, conservatory, and coach-house, in the Kent-road.

We rested in our researches from that evening pretty well till Whitsuntide, and then, indeed, conviction took full possession of us.

To us who remember Greenwich Park in the year 1812, what a reverse!—then there were gaiety and sunshine, and fun and amusement. In the first place, Whitsunday, that year, was a wet Sunday—a circumstance which, we are led to say, never occurred before the late MR. PITT'S accession to office, and very rarely even during his ruinous administration. The conduct of the Talents in this particular cannot be criticised as only one Whitsuntide occurred during their splendid career.

Our readers may conceive the gloom this oppressive mismanagement, and evident disregard for the comforts of the poor, threw over the *quondam* scene of gaiety; the people surely, might have been allowed to meet, and weep in comfort in one of the Royal Parks!

But if Sunday filled us with this feeling, what must Monday have done, when nature interfering, to triumph over the tyrants, gave the PEOPLE a fine day. Then did we see the loading every sort of vehicle, on the inner and outer side driving horses, and donkeys, and ponies, and riding them, with all their speed and energy, to reach the once-loved spot they had known in former days, and grieve all together at a deplorable state.

When arrived there how did they conduct themselves?—They threw themselves into the most extravagant postures, rolling down hills, and running up again, throwing sticks even at oranges and cakes, in hopes of getting something to allay their hunger and thirst—some indeed we saw, dejected-looking persons, devouring with avidity, fish, called cels, who (themselves, poor victims) are driven to wallow in mud for their food, and first skinned alive, are next cut to pieces, and finally exterminated by the hands of cooks, as men are Ministers.—What a striking resemblance there is between an EEL and an ENGLISHMAN!

At RICHMOND sorrow put on her deepest sables—hundreds of devoted persons were crammed into vessels, encouraged by Government as packets at our out-ports, in which the danger of being scalded to death, burnt alive, or blown to atoms, was added to all the other little *desagremens* of the deep.

Steam-boats are what they call improvements. They may be in this age of redundant population; but what government is there on earth, except ours, who, for the chance of obtaining an over-stocked nation, could have had the barbarity to allow these craft to ply on the seas and the rivers, which would wound the feelings and invade the rights of those established captains of colliers and owners of coal barges, who, for centuries before, used to make their voyages satisfactorily to themselves, but whose pride is now destroyed, and whose vessels are treated like petitioners when applying for relief to the great and mighty. Away puffs the nobleman and the steamer, and all the suffering coal-barge-man or the needy applicant gets for his manual labour, is a sight of the stern of either, and a tremulous sensation, caused by the swell of their passing power.

But to return to the more immediate effects of misrule. The commons and heaths round the metropolis were sought out, to change the wretched scene; and Blackheath, Hampstead-heath, Hornsey-wood, and Norwood were covered with flocks of the populace, who had quitted their houses in despair and in one horse chaises.

They, and indeed all those particularly around London, seemed to join in a determined manifestation of the crisis of affairs, which might, if any thing could, we should think, shew Ministers the destruction, to the brink of which they have brought desponding England. The same threat, it is true, has been held out to all preceding Ministers by sensible Reformers for the last century and a half; and they, heartlessly and senselessly, have, without feeling, disbelieved the cry; but when, to all the calamities of PEACE, are added that curse of nations, PLENTY, the blow naturally received by an increasing revenue, and a decreasing expenditure; and, above all, the heart-rending proofs of popular misery, which we have here selected; we think the present Administration, which has reduced us to this debased, degraded, and unhappy state, will take warning in time. We give them fair notice—we have done our duty in bringing the matter before them—we shall say no more—if they are not wise enough to take a hint, why "there's an end on't," and we give them up.

In a few days LORD DACRE will present to the House of Peers a second edition of the Petition against the BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH, for the crime of exercising a right of using certain questions in his examination of candidates for holy orders.

Since his Lordship, for whose private character we have respect, however erroneous we believe his political opinions to be, may not be aware of the humbug of the whole proceeding, and since we consider it our duty to expose all cabals against Church and State, we will give some insight into the proceeding.

In the first place—there exists a species of select vestry, composed of the leading sectarians, commonly called Evangelical, who have the entire management of an immense fund, collected through the means of their emissaries from every part of the kingdom, by gathering weekly a penny from all the families who attend their preachers. The directors of this fund apply a portion of it to purchase any presentations below a certain value which come into the market, and as they are anxious to increase their temporal power, usually oust others who wish to purchase, and then place in these livings individuals who are of the same sect, and thus disseminate their doctrines, which are in opposition to those of the Established Church.

With these doctrines we have nothing to do, let them enjoy them to their hearts content in their own conventicles, but let them not attempt to overthrow our Church for the purpose of making them universal. Neither should they be permitted to make the Church itself a cloak for their hostile intentions, by forming within its pale a body of men who profess and religiously disseminate the same doctrines as themselves, and hold regular communication with those very sectarians who are openly arrayed against our Ecclesiastical Establishment.

This being the case, the learned DR. MARSH, BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH, devised a method by which to check their farther inroads into his diocese; namely, a series of questions to all candidates, to be answered at their own leisure, briefly in writing; and we wish every Bishop would adopt a similar plan, since it would at once uphold the pure doctrines of the Church, and set at rest the controversies which are ever agitating the two sects, and keep the Calvinistic Methodists from entering the Church, without, in the least degree, interfering with their opinions, or their forms of worship.

Since the BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH has used, in his diocese, these questions, thirty-eight men have applied for ordination, curacies, &c. out of which number, ONE inefficient candidate has been rejected, and two curates refused licences, because one refused to be examined at all, though he acknowledged the legal right, and the other, because, instead of giving brief intelligible answers, sent folio sheets of complex unintelligible matter, and declined giving any other. Since the Bishop would not perjure himself by declaring that he had, according to the 48th and 49th canons, ascertained that the applicant's doctrine was sound, of course he was rejected; whereupon, the whole race of Methodists poured forth torrents of abuse, in various publications, reviled the prelate with every bitter epithet, and predicted that "the Mitre and the Crown would fall together;" put the whole House of Peers in motion by presenting a petition, which was immediately rejected; to have legally accepted which, the King, Lords, and Commons, and a Convocation must have altered the existing laws!

Because the House of Peers rejected the petition, a REV. MR. GRIMSHAW peremptorily directed his Diocesan to relinquish the use of his questions, and threatened him with an action at law. The Prelate, not being deterred from fulfilling his duty by this menace, MR. GRIMSHAW wrote a very non-sensical pamphlet, in which he declared that a Methodist was a title of honour, and that the Bishop's questions were the bed of Procrustes!

Since the publication of this precious *bijou*, there has been an attempt made in Norfolk to get up a petition, but there was not matter enough to be found for the purpose. Then another attempt was made in the diocese of Peterborough, and MESSRS. BUXTON and little GREY BENNET enlisted to present and support it; the former passed many a tedious day in rummaging musty folios for legal grounds, on which to act, but he might as well have looked for the Emperor of China. This failure did not discourage the assailants, and so they asked a Reverend Prelate to present it, who very properly scouted the proposal. At last they pitched on LORD DACRE, of whom they wish to make a cat's paw. We shall now postpone any further remarks for the present; when they are called for they will be forthcoming, and a tale at the end of them.

SUCH of our readers as see the MORNING CHRONICLE know, and those who know its politics, may guess the line that patriotic journal took upon the affair of MR. DENMAN's elevation to the office of Common Serjeant. There never perhaps, tumbled from heaven a man so calculated for the functions of the high and mighty station—his talents, his virtues, his principles, his wig, his nose—all seemed to combine in his favour; and accordingly, the CHRONICLE triumphs over the tyrannical party on his election, and the Radicals in Newgate get a gleam of consolation.

But, lo and behold, MR. DENMAN made his first appearance as Judge on Tuesday, to try CARLILE's shopman without a name, and sentences him to 18 months' imprisonment, giving as a reason for his lengthened punishment, that the man, in his defence, instead of pleading that he was ignorant of the matter of the pamphlet, maintained that he was doing good, by blaspheming GOD, and outraging the sacredness of MAJESTY, which doctrine he supported by ridiculing and vilifying the Holy Scriptures, to the great horror of the Court and auditors.

"What!" says the MORNING CHRONICLE, "is this OUR Common Serjeant who can do this?"—But it is worth while to give their observations entire.

"Another branch of this subject is the sentiments put in the mouth of MR. DENMAN, the Common Serjeant, in passing sentence on the nameless defendant.

"He regretted (so says the Report) that the Court found itself absolutely called upon, in consequence of the defence the prisoner had read, and the expressions which had now fallen from him, to pass a much more severe sentence than he would otherwise have received."—Shortly after he added, "Your mind is neither unenlightened nor un-instructed, and you will see that the views you now entertain can only be hostile to the general objects you may have in view—the amelioration of your fellow-creatures."

"We have the highest respect for MR. DENMAN, individually, and we are sure that he will be the last person in the world to complain of any observations which we may deem it our duty to deliver, respecting any part of his conduct on the Bench. In fact, MR. DENMAN may here be taken as a genuine organ of English Judge-made Law, which it would be next to a miracle if any Lawyer should ever rise above.

"To those, however, who do not look at the subject through the spectacles of lawyers, 'whose nature,'—as is happily observed by the profound author of the article Jurisprudence, in the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*,—"whose nature it is to trudge one after another in the track which has been made for them; and to whose eyes that which is, and that which ought to be, have often no mark of distinction," we do not despair of making ourselves understood.

"Two things are involved in this sentence; first, the act for which the man is tried, and, next, his conduct during the trial.

"There are the tendency of the act and the motives of the actor to be taken into consideration. MR. DENMAN seemed to think it probable that the man was actuated by a wish to ameliorate his fellow-creatures. The defending the act must be taken as a presumption that he himself considered it proper; and therefore in so far as motive was concerned, the defence was a favourable symptom. Here, however, that which natural equity would have urged in behalf of the man, was made a matter of additional accusation. The slanderer, or the vender of obscenity, because there can be no question as to their motives, and they are therefore necessarily reduced to silence, become the subject of eulogy with English Judges, who, as they have nothing to say for themselves, single them out as objects of favour and regard.

"The man is tried for the act, but he is punished for that for which he is not tried—his mode of defence. The Judge punishes the defendant first for a violation of the laws, and next vindictively for what he conceives a want of respect to himself or the Court.

"We defy the wit of man to invent a process more calculated to promote oppression and to destroy innocence, than this favourite one with English Judges. Why should a man be punished for saying whatever he can possibly urge in his defence? Why should a Judge thrust his feelings into the question?—It is a contrivance to punish without trial. How can a man be said to have a fair trial, if he is told that by such or such a line of defence, he will only add to his punishment? What is this but saying we will only allow such causes to be defended as we please to have defended, and to tell all defendants that they are to consult the inclinations of the Court for all argument?

"These maxims, worthy of the Inquisition, from which they seem to have been originally borrowed, cannot surely long prevail against the sound sense of an enlightened people. We wish we had power to convey to our readers the full force of the feeling of detestation we entertain for them. We hope we are not singular in the notions we entertain on the important subject."

Here is a tirade—here an attack upon the new Judge—the popular Judge;—what a volume of charges, (and charges not well-grounded) against MR. DENMAN; because his feelings certainly do not appear to have been "thrust into the question at all." He found, by the man's own shewing, that he knew what he was about, and vindicated himself for having done what he had done, by re-uttering the horrid blasphemies of the works in question.

We doubt that "MR. DENMAN could have seemed inclined to think it probable that the man was actuated by a wish to 'ameliorate his fellow-creatures;' because we believe, that MR. DENMAN has sense enough, at least, to know, that the subversion of religion is not likely to effect an amelioration of man's condition, and that it never was tried at for that purpose.

The implication that the man got 18 months' imprisonment because MR. DENMAN thought he was not respectful enough to him—the observations upon oppression—punishment without trial—the allusions to the Inquisition, and the feelings of detestation: the CHRONICLE entertains for the whole proceeding in question, are pretty strong; but the CHRONICLE knows its man, and can do as it likes; for they preface their scurrilous attack by informing us, that they are sure MR. DENMAN would be the "last person in the world to complain of any observations which they may deem it their duty to deliver respecting any part of his conduct on the Bench."

This looks as if they understood each other; but the phrasing is somewhat harsh nevertheless—when a scoundrel is to be upheld.

THE accounts from China, giving a detail of some unpleasant transactions, which occurred off Linlin, are of a most unpleasant nature. It appears that His Majesty's ship Topaze, CAPT. RICHARDSON, anchored off that place, sent a party of men on shore to water. A fracas took place between them and the inhabitants, who had assembled to the number of upwards of three hundred.

CAPT. RICHARDSON being absent from the ship, his first Lieutenant, conscious of the danger the party were in, gave orders to fire to cover its retreat, by which one native was killed and five wounded, one of whom is since dead. Fourteen of the crew of the Topaze were wounded. In consequence of CAPT. RICHARDSON refusing to give up the men who killed the Chinese to the Government, an edict was issued, dated the 31st of December, 1821, prohibiting all trade with England.

We have been fortunate enough to receive a private letter by the Farquharson, which gives a very gloomy account of the state of affairs. The British flag had been struck, and all the treasure, and all the Company's servants embarked on board of the Waterloo. What makes the appearance of things, as far as the trade is concerned, so inauspicious, is the condition upon which the Viceroy only is inclined to re-open it. He insists upon having two men surrendered to him from the ships, and there is very little probability that any advantage, however great or striking, will induce a British Captain to surrender to certain destruction any of his men for the simple fulfilment of their duty.

Nothing can be more absurd, even admitting the right of the Chinese to any such sacrifice, than the notion that the Viceroy of Canton, after a rencontre between 300 of the natives and a whole ship's company, consisting of nearly as many, should send on board and select any two persons, according to his fancy, for the torture and the bowstring, who, if they were guilty, were only so in the execution of their duty, and in all probability had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

Such a position is monstrous, to shed the blood of free born Englishmen at the will of such barbarians is repugnant to every good feeling; and, we do trust, that the Company or its servants will shew that determined resistance, which will make these inflated people feel politically the necessity of conducting themselves with less haughtiness and presumption, which, from the local peculiarities of their immense country, they may be unable to teach them by force of arms.

We understand that the fracas began on the part of the Chinese, and that the conduct of the sailors was exemplary.

THERE has been much ridicule levelled at poor MR. HOME's Herefordshire cup; and stories told of his having had lead melted into its stem, and of its perils and accidents. We have made more minute enquiries about the thing, in order to set the tankard right with the world, and we find the facts to be these:—

A second-hand tankard was bought of LAMBERT, the silversmith in Coventry-street, which was sent to a working-silversmith's in Compton-street, Clerkenwell, to have some ornamental apples stuck on to it, and to be polished up, and made to look, if possible, better than new.

Some people think this casts an air of absurdity upon the present; but we do not:—it is the gift of a party of starving persons to the advocate of economy; and nothing is more proper than that they should practice themselves what they so much admire in others.

ON Wednesday his Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX made his first theatrical appearance before a London audience, on the boards of Drury Lane Theatre.

The performance was called "The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," in which his Royal Highness supported the character of President.

The entertainment was extremely well received, and the acting was good throughout. We were considerably surprised at hearing the Royal debutant so distinctly as we did at the back of the front boxes. We were disappointed that there were no songs introduced, which was the greater remissness, as the opportunity was an excellent one for shewing off the new performer's varied talents before a brilliant audience.

His Royal Highness was very well received throughout, particularly in a scene with MISS DRUMMOND; but we think a little curtailment of the drama (which was too long for a farce) would have added considerably to its effect.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE gives a reason why this Diversitment was exhibited at Drury Lane Theatre this season, instead of, as heretofore, at Freemasons' Hall, which filled us with wonder, and ought to cause every mason alarm for his right in the freehold of that building. The CHRONICLE says, speaking of the Society,

"Its meetings have for several years been held at FREEMASONS' HALL; which room, however, has become much too small for its members and visitors."

MESSRS. CUFF, THORNE, and Co. had really, according to this alarming intelligence, better sit persons to watch that shrinking room of theirs, lest they be tricked out of the accommodation they now possess.

THE CHRONICLE means to say, that *humbug* is completely the order of the day; that instead of merely the relations and friends of the candidates, who used to attend, it was held desirable to collect a crowd, and for this great end the competitors for the honours of the higher arts, or the more useful professions, have been forced to come before a public audience in a public theatre; and the stage of Drury Lane Playhouse has been selected (under the favour of MR. ELLISTON) as the fit spot for a throne of taste, to be filled by a Prince of the Blood Royal.

We have not heard when the performance is to be repeated.



## TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR JOHN.—Of the many important and interesting subjects that are now under discussion, there is one, to which you do not seem to have applied the force of your manly and vigorous understanding. I can readily suppose, from the bent of your general opinions, and from your laudable desire to uphold the established order of things, under which the country has become pre-eminent above other nations, what your opinion must be upon the subject of tithes, to which I allude; but I know not how your powerful pen could be more profitably employed at the present moment than in a full and clear statement of the whole question, and in the utter overthrow, by argument and ridicule, of all those crude undigested ideas, with which the folly and passions of men would nearly overwhelm us.

There was a pleasant, facetious Member of that sage Council, from which so many distinguished acts of wisdom have lately emanated, who gravely proposed, the other day, to sequester the revenues of certain Archbishops and Bishops, and to apply them to the relief of the existing distress. I mention not his name, lest it should be perpetuated by being inscribed in your immortal pages. Whether such a person be the greater fool or the greater rogue I cannot say; but one thing we may be sure of, that he is a hot and furious adversary to the religion of the State, and therefore of very suspicious authority in the present case. Has he ever considered, do you think, in what way the Church acquired the estates which now belong to her, and who are most likely, the Churchmen or the Laymen, to expend their revenues most beneficially for the country? And if tithes be the chief property of the Church, does he deny that it was in the power of the original lords of the soil to grant a tenth of its produce to whomsoever it pleased them, and afterwards to alienate or let their own land under this condition? But if he do not deny it, where does he discover the least shadow of injustice in the enjoyment of this property by the Church, any more than in the enjoyment of any other property by any individual whatever?

But also, my dear John, in the investigation of this subject, you would soon perhaps be able to settle the dispute, whether the landlord or the clergyman be the more rapacious animal in Ireland. As to the clergyman, indeed, who is always liable, I presume, to the necessity of taking his tithes in kind, if he demand an unreasonable composition, it is not easy to see how he can be in any way guilty of rapacity. With respect to the landlord, we have been told, in Parliament, that he exacts, without scruple, from the poor degraded Irish peasant no less a rent than 7l. or 8l. per acre, which is as much as is paid, upon the average, for the rich garden grounds in the neighbourhood of London. Now, if this be true, we may put the matter to an easy test. The value of the tithes is one third of the rent at the least; because this one third, by Cocker, is always less than one-tenth of four times the rent, and four times the rent marks the value of the produce. Let it be ascertained then, whether, in the case of a rent of 8l. per acre, the clergyman demands a composition of 2l. 13s. 4d.; if he do, you may call him, if you will, rapacious; although, even then he is not rapacious in the same degree with the landlord. But if he do not, then every farthing below that sum is a proof of the clergyman's moderation, and the chief effect of such moderation is to promote and realise the landlord's rapacity.

Pray, my dear John, enlighten us a little upon this touching question, and you will oblige many of your constant readers, as well as myself. Truly yours, DECIMARIUS.

May 28th, 1822.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—As you are, perhaps, not aware of the nature and origin of the Bill brought into Parliament for regulating the price of bread, I think it right that you should know a little of its secret history. This Bill, then, originates with a few full price bakers in the Borough, staunch supporters of Mr. Calvert (who, like them, is as partial to high prices as Sir Francis Burdett is to high rents); its object is to upset the whole host of undersellers. Observe, at present the full price baker sells the quarter loaf for ninepence-halfpenny; the underseller for sevenpence; here the difference is striking and obvious; but do away with the sale of bread by the quarter, and let it be sold, say in sixpenny and shilling loaves, and they can then sell a shilling loaf for a shilling as well as an underseller. Few will have the convenience, or take the trouble of weighing; and by using, for a time, flour of a superior quality, their loaf will appear as large as an underseller's, although three or four ounces lighter. The Bill also allows the use of potatoes, rice, &c.; modestly excepting allum, which they have found a method of using without fear of detection. Yours, &c. T. K.

24th May, 1822.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief, held a levee, at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by the Earl of Wicklow, Earl of Wiltshire, Lord John Somerset, Lord Beresford, Major-General Sir John Malcolm, Foley, Douglas, Sir Dennis Pack, and upwards of thirty others.

The Earl of Lonsdale, we regret to learn, has had a fall from his horse, and broken two of his ribs. No serious danger is apprehended from the accident.

Wednesday being the Princess Sophia Matilda's birth-day, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester had a dining and evening party upon the occasion.

KING CHARLES II.—Wednesday being the Anniversary of the Restoration, the occasion was observed with all the customary ceremonies. The military wore oak leaves in their hats; and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired.

ROYAL FETE AT THE KING'S THEATRE.—This was a most magnificent affair. The whole western hall of the metropolis appeared to be engaged in it; and we trust it will be the means of producing a noble contribution in aid of the munificent subscriptions carrying on for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. At eight o'clock in the evening the surrounding streets became animated past description, with innumerable groups of gaily-dressed persons promenading in every direction, and long lines of splendid equipages and gaudy liveries slowly approaching the great centre of attraction. At ten o'clock an escort of Lancers took up their ground in front of the Palace, and about the same time a detachment of the Grenadier Guards lined the Arcade from one extremity to the other. From ten till half-past ten was taken up in the arrangement of the military, and the assembling of the Committee within the vestibule of the Arcade entrance, for the proper reception of his Majesty. At half-past ten, a tremendous shout, accompanied by a flourish of trumpets, proclaimed the approach of the Sovereign. His Majesty left the Palace in a carriage drawn by two cream-coloured horses, and having alighted at the end of the Arcade, advanced along it on foot with his Royal Highness the Duke of York on his left, and the Duke of Devonshire on his right, surrounded by the Great Officers of State, and preceded by the Yeomen of the Guard. His Majesty wore a full dress military uniform of scarlet and gold. His Royal Highness and the Duke of Devonshire appeared in the same splendid costume. The King appeared in the enjoyment of full health, and highly delighted with the scene around him. The house was illuminated and fitted up in a style of splendid magnificence. A Royal box, with a canopy, surmounted with a crown, was erected for the reception of his Majesty and the Royal Family in the centre of the lower tier of boxes fronting the stage. Five different bands were in attendance. The bands of the 2d regt. of Life Guards, the 1st Foot Guards, and Coldstream; in their full uniforms. His Majesty was conducted to his box by the Duke of Montrose, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Duke of Devonshire, and was followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, Princess Augusta, Princess Sophia, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Prince and Princess of Denmark. On his Majesty's entering, the hands played, "God save the King," the company standing up. His Majesty stood the whole time, and in viewing the immense assemblage of persons present, seemed highly gratified, and kept conversing alternately with the illustrious personages on his right and left; and when seated, her Royal Highness the Princess of Denmark sat on his left, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark on his right, together with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the other branches of the Royal Family. Their Highnesses, Prince and Princess Esterhazy, were on the left of the Princess of Denmark, in another seat, which was only divided by a curtain, which his Majesty caused to be withdrawn, and conversed with their Highnesses. As early as eleven o'clock, every part of the house was full to an extent that company continued to arrive, and the avenues to the brilliant scene were as thronged as the very centre of the gay concourse. Many were compelled to take their station in the lobbies, and to wait for the chance of entering as an occasion might offer by the retirement of others. His Majesty appeared in admirable spirits, and frequently walked to different parts of the Royal box, conversing with the Princesses, and those who formed the Royal retinue.

Marianne Catalani, we are told, intends giving only two more concerts previous to her leaving England.

We are authorized to state, letters have been received from Mr. Henry Harris, chief Proprietor of Covent Garden theatre, who is on a tour through the west of England, that he is in good health, and will return to town the latter end of next week.

MR. PITT'S BIRTH-DAY.—On Tuesday, being the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Pitt, the commemorative festival was held as usual at the City of London Tavern. Mr. Cartwright, the Member for Northampton, presided. He was supported on the right by the Lord Chancellor, and on the left by the Duke of Wellington. Among the Company were—Lord Viscount Sidmouth, Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Earl of Glasgow, Earl of Harewood, Lord Holham, Sir Miles Nightingall, Vice-Admiral Sir E. Harvey, &c. &c. "The King; and may he live long to enjoy the fruits of the Peace which he has been the means of giving to Europe," was drunk with four times four. "God save the King" was then sung; and "the Duke of York and the Royal Family" having been toasted with three times three, the Chairman gave "the immortal memory of the late Right Hon. William Pitt;" the toast was drunk with three times three. "The Army and Navy of Great Britain," was given with three times three. The glee of "The King and the Church," as usual, was repeatedly interrupted by the plaudits of the company. The healths of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and many other distinguished characters were drunk with the accustomed cheers. "The immortal memory of King George the Third!"

On Monday se'night, a Court Martial assembled on board the Queen Charlotte, at Portsmouth, of which Admiral Sir J. H. Whithed, K.C.B. was President, to try Lieut. T. Hills, Commander of his Majesty's ship Pigmy, for having caused the death of William Lewis, a man belonging to a sloop off Portland, when it appeared from the evidence adduced that the man met his death from the following circumstances:—On the 21st April, at a quarter before six p.m. the Pigmy being then about three leagues to the southward of Portland, she fell in with a sloop steering in for the land; musketry were fired to bring her to, which was not noticed by the sloop, which endeavoured to escape, and appeared to be throwing her supposed contraband cargo overboard; a firing was in consequence kept up for about 20 minutes, when she shortened sail, and on a boat boarding her from the Pigmy, the said W. Lewis was discovered to have received a wound which caused his death four days afterwards. Nothing was found to subject her to detention. The Court decided that Lieut. Hills was perfectly justified in his conduct upon that occasion, and pronounced him to be fully acquitted.

On Wednesday, a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors a Resolution of the Court of Directors, thanking the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings for his unwearied zeal for the interest of the Company during his administration of their affairs in the last nine years, which was moved by Mr. R. Jackson, and supported by Mr. Noll, Mr. D. Kinnaird, the Hon. L. Stanhope, Mr. Hume, Sir J. Doyle, &c. and unanimously carried.

On the same day, a Court of Directors was held, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.: Capt. G. Mason, of the ship Warren Hastings; Capt. W. Adamson, of the Winchester; and Capt. Samuel Lyde, of the Dorsetshire—to Bengal direct.

The under-mentioned Company's ships arrived at the Cape as follows:—Earl Balcarras, Feb. 26; William Fairlie, March 1; Thomas Coutts, March 4; Sir David Scott, March 12. The Earl Balcarras proceeded on her voyage to India on the 10th March, and the Thomas Coutts on the 17th; the William Fairlie and the Sir David Scott were to follow in a few days. The Macqueen, also outward-bound, arrived at St. Helena 23d March.

Mr. Rothschild has contracted for a New Loan with the Russian Government, for 23 Millions Silver Roubles, or equal to about 34 Millions Pounds Sterling, bearing an interest of 5 per cent.

CAMBRIDGE.—At a congregation on Tuesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS—Rev. J. Deane, Queen's coll. and W. Horton, St. John's coll.—BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW—C. P. Vivian, Trinity hall.—BACHELOR IN PHYSIC—E. Lambart, Pembroke hall.—BACHELOR OF ARTS—E. Blackett, St. John's coll.

DISPUTE WITH CHINA.—The East India Company's ship Farquharson, has arrived, after a passage of 117 days, charged with official dispatches to the Directors, stating, that his Majesty's ship, Topaze, Capt. Richardson, was anchored off Lintin, and had sent a party of men on shore to procure water; they quarrelled with the inhabitants, who had assembled to the number of nearly 300. Capt. R. being absent from the ship, and the First Lieutenant, perceiving the danger they were in, gave orders to fire from the ship, to cover their retreat, by which one native was killed, and five wounded, one of them since dead; fourteen of the crew of the Topaze were wounded, and in consequence of Capt. R. refusing to give up his men (who killed the Chinese) to their Government, an Edict, dated Dec. 31, 1821, was issued, prohibiting all trade with England. Commercial people concerned with the English, and all resident agents, were ordered to quit the country immediately, only allowing the ships six months' provisions. One ship only, which had completed her cargo, and the passport signed, was allowed to proceed; all others to depart without their cargoes.—The fracas took place on the 25th December. All the bullion, and the families of the English settlers, were put on board the Waterloo. Before the Farquharson sailed, the Portuguese Governor at Macao had received notice from the Emperor that he was not to allow any British ships to remain in the port, and in consequence of the peremptory orders from the Chinese Government, several junkets stationed at the bar made a show of preventing the Farquharson from sailing; but after two or three guns had been fired over these vessels by the Topaze frigate, they desisted. The Farquharson had her guns loaded, but did not fire. We are sorry to state, the flag at the English factory had been struck by the unanimous consent of the British residents. Mr. Livingston, the surgeon, was the only Englishman remaining at Macao.

Extract of a letter from Canton, dated Jan. 28.—"The Company's affairs again appear, for the third or fourth time, to wear a more favourable appearance; and it is thought now that the Viceroy has determined to make it up on any terms. Alfifth Deputation of the Hoog Merchants went down to the ships to-day, and it is confidently hoped they will bring the matter to a final and favourable settlement."

The supply of the East India Company with tea is a monopoly in the hands of a few Chinese merchants, who give security to the Chinese Government for the good conduct of the strangers with whom they deal. The Chinese merchants are, of course, men of considerable wealth, deriving enormous profits from their monopoly, and will not suffer it long to be interrupted without making extraordinary efforts.

During the tremendous storm of hail on Saturday se'night, Kensington lace manufactory had almost the whole of the windows broken: At Malcolm's nursery 1200 squares of glass were demolished, and the destruction of valuable plants incalculable. In Kensington Palace Gardens 1500 squares were destroyed, and great damage done. At a nursery near Trafalgar place the damage is estimated at 300l. besides innumerable other instances of its destructive effects.

On Tuesday, a female residing in Greenhill's-rents, reaching out of a two-pair of stairs window, overbalanced herself and fell out. She alighted upon the roof of the kitchen of an eating-house, which gave way, and let the greater part of her body through, but she suspended herself by her arms. She was released from her awkward situation, with no other injury than a slight contusion on her elbow. Had she fallen a few feet farther she must have been precipitated through the sky-light into a cauldron of boiling water.

Last week, at Bow fair, a rival of Ramoo Samee, named Keen, while rising from the ground with two swords down his throat, slipped, by which he sustained considerable injury, and was conveyed away for medical assistance.

## OLD BAILEY.

TUESDAY.—W. Edwards was indicted for stealing two gold boxes, and other plate, value 50l. the property of A. B. Granville, Esq.—The prosecutor resides in Saville-row, and the prisoner had been in his absconded with the above articles, which were proved to have been pledged by him at different pawnbrokers. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Robert Crawley, aged 17, and John Newhair, aged 19, were capitally indicted for assaulting Mr. Edward Bowerbank, and taking from him a watch value 8l. The prosecutor, on the 23d inst. about half-past six in the evening, was passing along the Kingsland road, where there is a toll-bar. The instant he approached the toll-receiver's box violence, and struck him a most severe blow on the breast; he was pushed a few paces and immediately felt the watch pulled from his fob. Newhair was one of the three men who took the watch. The third

man escaped.—The prisoners, in defence, said, they were in pursuit of the real thief when taken into custody.—Several witnesses were called, who gave them good characters.—The Jury pronounced the prisoners Guilty.—Death.

WEDNESDAY.—John Josephs, Geo. Warner, and Henry Mason, were indicted for stealing several reams of paper, the property of Messrs. Linster and Co.—On the 23d of April, the prosecutor's wagon, containing the paper in question, was in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, when the prisoner Warner was seen to take a ream of paper. He was walking off with it when the carman stopped him, on which he was attacked by a gang of thieves, and cruelly beaten. Several persons residing on the spot swore that all the prisoners were engaged in the transaction, but they did not see Mason strike a blow. The positive Josephs was amongst those who attacked the carman. The prisoners, in defence, declared their innocence; and on being asked by Josephs, his sister and two other persons of the Jewish persuasion, swore most positively, that on the morning of the 23d of April, they were at home engaged in work till past one o'clock.—The Jury retired to deliberate, and on their return into Court pronounced Josephs and Warner Guilty, and acquitted Mason.

Samuel Roberts, an old offender, was indicted for stealing from the person of Mr. Benjamin Oliver Moore, on the 15th ult. in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, a silk handkerchief.—Guilty.—The Recorder said he never knew so many charges of street robbery before, and as the crime had increased to so alarming an extent, the prisoners must not expect the slightest remission of his sentence, which was that he should be transported for life.—On hearing his sentence, the prisoner in the most daring manner said, "Thank you, you have done all you can do;" and with a nameless expression, "I hope you will follow me."

THURSDAY.—Hannah Simpson was capitally indicted for stealing the property of John Tre. The prosecutor and witnesses were called, but did not appear. The officer who apprehended the prisoner stated that he ordered them to be in Court at nine precisely; and he doubted not, if the case were permitted to stand over, that they would attend.

Common Serjeant.—I shall do no such thing; it was your duty to see that they attended in time. The Court will not suffer its time to be wasted through such blameable negligence; call them on their recognizance, and if they do not answer, the prisoner must be acquitted.

The officer made proclamation in the usual way, and no person answering, the Common Serjeant said, let their recognizances be treated, and you, Gentlemen of the Jury, are bound to acquit the prisoner.—Not Guilty.

John Oliver, under nine years of age, was charged with stealing a ass, saddle, bridle, &c. from Smithfield market, the property of Wm. Williams. In this case, as in the former, the prosecutor did not appear.—The officer stated, that by order of the Magistrate, he returned the animal to its owner, on which he was quite satisfied, and refused to prosecute, although bound over for that purpose.

Court.—Well, we must teach him a lesson; estreat his recognizance and let the prisoner be acquitted.

Thomas Sale Denby was indicted for marrying on the 7th of April last, Elizabeth Keen, his former wife, Ann Reeves, being still living. The defence set up was, that the first wife had eloped with another man; but the Court informed him, that that did not warrant him in bringing ruin and destruction on another female, if not on her family. The Jury found him Guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

The trial of Thomas Jay, late postillion to the King, charged with stealing a watch from a person unknown, was put off to the last day of next Session.

The Sessions having ended, the Recorder passed sentence of death on the following prisoners:—John Lomas, for uttering forged notes; John Fuller, otherwise John Smith, for returning from transportation; John Bush, and Edward Hammond, for stealing in dwelling houses; James Stillman, for a highway robbery; Joshua Arnold, for burglary; James Edwards, James Gibson, and Wm. Edwards, for stealing in dwelling houses; Wm. Thompson, Susan Foster, Robert Crawley, and John Neunheir.—Transportation for Life—William Butcher.—Transportation for Fourteen Years—Wm. Hammetton.—Transportation for Seven Years—Charles Lewis, Ann Simmons, John Cameron, John Green, John Oram, John Ware, Robert Skit, Robert Matthews, Wm. Chalk, Mary Ellice, Robert Combs, The Ryceson, Charles Knight, Wm. Gutteridge, and Francis Potts.—The Sessions adjourned until Wednesday, July 3.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A young man was charged with robbing and embezzling the property of his employer, Mr. Miller, a sugar-baker. Mr. Miller, jun. stated, that soon after the prisoner came into his employ he began to dress in a manner too expensive for his salary, that money was quickly missed from the desk, and his accounts were found to be incorrect. Upon being charged with dishonesty, he confessed, was forgiven, and replaced in his situation, as he had a wife dependent upon him for support; but money again disappeared, and on Friday last 5l. 2s. 3d. in marked money was left in the desk, and on the Monday following a deficiency of 1l. 8s. was discovered. The day after, seven of the shillings were, to the surprise of Mr. Miller, found in their proper place. The prisoner confessed his guilt to the Headle, whom he also informed that he had thrown away a key, with which he had opened the desk. He was remanded.

GUILDFORD.—James Carass was charged by himself with committing a felony. On the 16th inst. the prisoner presented himself at the door of the Compter, and said he had come to deliver himself up to justice; that he was apprenticed to Mr. Ainsworth, at Blackburn, in Lancashire, who having entrusted him about two months since to receive 6l. he (the prisoner) had absconded with the money; and after wandering about till it was all spent, he came to London to deliver his father; being unable to do so, and quite penniless, he had repented him of his folly, and wished to be sent into the country. This story he repeated at several examinations. The Magistrate's Clerk reported that he had written to the respective parties in Lancashire, but had received no answer, and he suspected the prisoner had merely charged himself with this offence to obtain temporary support, or a free passage home. The Magistrate concurring in this opinion, discharged the prisoner with an admonition.

The Literary Gazette for Saturday, the 1st of June, (No. 280) contains Reviews of the Fortunes of Nigel, with copious extracts; of Sir R. Ker Porter's Travels, 2d vol., account of executions by precipitation from rocks; of B. batana, the ancient Capital of Media; of Bracebridge-hall, by Washington Irving, with a Specimen Essay of Waddington's Travels in Ethiopia, concluding with an Abridgment of the Antiquities, Geography, Natural History, &c. in that volume; a French Writer's Description of London, in 1821; the Renegade, a tale.—Original Papers: The Philosophy of Dancing, &c.—Fine Arts: Critique on the Royal Academy, and other Exhibitions; account of Canova's Mars and Venus for the King of England, by a distinguished Italian connoisseur; original Pictures of Petrarch's Laura found, &c.—Original Poetry, Pathetic and Humorous.—In Science: Distribution by the Society of Arts, Hydraulic Orrery, and foreign as well as domestic improvements. Account of the Eisteddfod, or Congress of Welsh Bards and Minstrels. Letter from Paris, with the news of that terrible Volcano in the Aleutian Isles. Anecdotes of Irish wit. Dramatic criticisms, and other original varieties. Literary Notices, &c. &c.—Published by W. A. Scripps, at the Office, No. 362, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers, News-men, Clerks of the Roads, &c. of whom may be had, Part I. of the Literary Gazette, for the year 1822. Price 9s.

AN INVALID'S CARRIAGE.—A newly-invented Carriage Cot, upon a peculiar principle, by which an invalid, however severely afflicted, may be removed from their bed without change of position or increase of suffering, and conveyed to any distance, (together with attendants.)—Reference may be made to authorities of the highest rank and professional eminence, who have travelled in it from 70 to 120 miles a day. It may be engaged for any journey.—Messrs. Harman's Coach Manufactory, No. 1, John-street, Oxford-street.

Cheap and fashionable Millinery and Dress Making.—Mrs. Challice, No. 84, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she has ready for inspection a pleasing variety of new Articles in the above line, such as Ladies' Caps, Caper, Habit Shirts, Flounces, Dresses of all sorts, both in the English, French, and Italian style. Ladies who wish to unite economy and novelty, will find this establishment well worth their notice; and, whether for taste or cheapness, she confidently solicits a comparison with any House in London. Ladies going abroad, Country Milliners, or Merchants, supplied in any extent on the shortest notice.—N.B. A first-rate Dress-maker, also an Improver and an Apprentice wanted.

JOHN PATTERSON, Furnishing Ironmonger, No. 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has invented an Ice-Pail on a new and philosophical principle: by means of which, Wines, Cream, Butter, Fruit, and other Substances, fluid or solid, may be cooled and kept cooled, with a degree of efficacy and precision hitherto unknown. To prove this, it may be sufficient to state that freezing water be placed in these Pails at the common temperature of 52 degrees, it will retain that temperature for many hours, although surrounded by an atmosphere 30 degrees higher; and if the water be cooled down, as it easily and quickly will be, by Ice, or by a SUBSTITUTION for ICE, which may be had with the Pail, at any given point, the same uniformity may be maintained, as to the lowered temperature, for a great length of time. In this way, Wines, and other Materials may be brought to any state of coolness desired, and kept ready for use in the state during the greater part of a day, or during the whole of an afternoon and evening; an accommodation of serious and obvious importance in well-regulated domestic economy.

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Sickness, and Pains of the Stomach; in all cases of settled melancholy; in every Spasm of sudden Grief, or the deep Heart Ache of settled melancholy; in every Spasm of sudden Pain, from the slightest Cramp to the most excruciating. Cudic, their stupendous success obscures all former remedies. Even in the most aggravated cases of Gout in the Stomach, they often arrest the progress of Death, and lead to a recovery; they restore to the dignity of man and parent, the oppressed and unhappy Victims of pleasure. Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 2d. and 4s. 6d. each, by Barry and Son, Bristol; (without whose Name on the Stamp, they cannot be genuine); also by W. Sutton and Co., Barclay & Butler; and Sanger, 15, Oxford Street, London; and by all other Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

Adjusting Screw, which will instantly correct it. **H. MARIOTT** having also made considerable improvements in his **PATENT KITCHEN-COOKING APPARATUS**, feels a confidence in recommending it to the Public, as a most complete Article for Roasting, Baking, Boiling, and Steaming, with economy in fuel, by one moderate-sized fire, and with a constant supply of from Twelve to Twenty Gallons of Hot Water; also Warm Closets for drying, Lard, keener, Pickles, hot-heating Plates, Dishes, &c.; the Cooking Utensils are, never soiled, and it is a positive Cure for a Smoker's Chindrey. Kitchens fitted up with Steam Apparatus, embracing all the late Improvements, also Baths, Conservatories, Halls, Staircases, and Buildings, heated by Steam upon a principle of perfect security, and equal diffusion of heat. An improved Patent Spring-Roasting Jack, to obviate the necessity of weights or pulleys. These may be seen daily in use at the Patent-Manufactory, 54, Fleet-Street, London, or had of most of the respectable Ironmongers throughout England. N. B. Smoker's Chimney cured on philosophical principles.



LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday have arrived. PARIS, May 29.—The following extract of the *Austrian Observer* of the 20th May, has been sent to us:—“Accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia, contain the following details:—On the 1st of May a Tartar arrived at Bucharest, from Constantinople, with important orders to the Kiaja Pacha. The Pacha went to all haste that day to Silistria, accompanied by Hadji-Kaimaz, Intendant of the Provinces. Before departing, however, he assembled the Chiefs of the Asiatic troops, and ordered them to be ready to return to their residences. On the 4th of May the Intendant returned to Bucharest, and set out the next day, in great haste, for Jassy, and returned again on the 6th, and renewed the order for departure. On the same day he established, on the roads to Silistria, officers charged to provide subsistence for the troops on their return to Asia. On the 8th the movement commenced; the non-paid troops marched first, those paid followed; the Porte being resolved to withdraw all its troops from the two principalities.

Intelligence from Madrid, of the 19th ult., states, that in an extraordinary Sitting of the Cortes, the day before, it was resolved, after a long debate, to declare the provinces which are at present in insurrection, and particularly Catalonia, in a state of siege! This measure, it is added, extends to every other province where the same movements may be demonstrated.

Lisbon Papers to the 18th of May, arrived yesterday. They communicate the details of the schism which exists between the Brazilian Government, under the Prince Royal, and the Portuguese, under the Cortes.

On the 4th. March, 1822, in latitude 28 deg. 27 min. south; long. 38 deg. 32 min. east; the Hon. Company Ship, Windsor, tell in, with the American ship Persia, of Boston, Horace Hall, Commander, out 48 days from Batavia. The Persia had sprung a dangerous leak, which required the incessant working of her pumps to keep her afloat. Capt. Hall requested Capt. Haviside would keep his company as far as the Cape of Good Hope, to which, on finding the very distressed state the vessel was in, the latter consented. Whilst the weather permitted, all possible assistance was given to the Persia by the Windsor, both by men (daily) to relieve the crew who were sinking through fatigue from unceasing labour, and artificers to keep the pumps in repair, which (being on a bad construction) were continually giving way, without which the vessel must inevitably have foundered, as the leak was but just kept under with fresh men at the pumps, labouring in the extreme and without intermission. Captain Hall's conduct cannot be sufficiently appreciated, the zeal and firmness manifested by him and his officers in the preservation of the property entrusted to their charge, the abandonment of which would not only have been warranted, but seemed at times to be extremely urgent from the distressed state of the ship, the exhausted condition of the crew, and the tempestuous weather they had to encounter; communication between the ships not being at all times practicable, and the risk attending it often preventing the regular relief the Persia was in the habit of having from the Windsor. It is, however, satisfactory to add, that Capt. Hall and his officers met with the reward due to their exertions in getting the Persia and her cargo safe into Table Bay, with the exception of some part thrown overboard at times when the leak gained upon the pumps.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, *Lord Sondes v. Fletcher*. This was an action on a bond for 12,000l. given by defendant, a Clergyman, to Lord Sondes. It appeared that Mr. Fletcher had been tutor to the Noble Plaintiff, and in 1814 a living in his Lordship's gift becoming vacant, he presented it to the defendant, on his undertaking to resign it in favour of his Lordship's brother when called on to do so, and the present bond was executed as a security for his fulfilling his undertaking. An application had been made to the defendant to fulfil the conditions of his bond, and give up the living, but he declined, and the present proceedings were instituted in consequence.—The defendant now contended, first, that the bond was not a legal instrument; and, next, that after having allowed for the expense which defendant had been at in building a new parsonage, and other outgoings, little more than nominal damages were due upon the bond.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 10,000l. costs 40s.

Notwithstanding Bligh sold his Shares both the two last Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds ever drawn; yet, we understand, he feels a presentiment he shall sell one or both the Twenty Thousands, which must be drawn Next Tuesday, when the entire Lottery will be decided, as it is all in one day.

Hazard and Co. sold the two first drawn Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds last Lottery. Next Tuesday, two Twenty Thousands and all the other Capitals must be drawn, as the Lottery will be all drawn on that day. Hazard and Co.'s office, Royal Exchange Gate, 26, Cornhill, and 324, Oxford-street, corner of Swallow-street, and by their agents, in all the principal country towns.

Who knows but that Carroll will sell both the £20,000 Prizes that will be drawn next Tuesday? The Lottery contains only 7000 Tickets, and there are not two blanks to a Prize. In the late Lotteries Carroll sold four Prizes of £20,000, five of £20,000, &c.; and in the last several Capitals of £2000, £1000, £500, &c. at his fortunate Office, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street.

PIDDING and Co. No. 1, Cornhill, are certain there are two points in the present Lottery, which, having always been favourite points with the Public, will require very few words by way of eulogy—one is, there will be no suspense, the whole Lottery being to be decided in one day, (Next Tuesday, June 4)—the other is, that the Tickets and Shares are sold at a cheap rate—yet there are not two blanks to a Prize—No fixed Prizes—All Sterling Money—Sixteen Capitals, all adiant—and two of £20,000.—Pidding and Co. have rather a confident proposition that some of these are now on sale at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

Fourth Edition, price 6d.  
**A FREE TRADE IN BEER**, the most effectual Remedy for Agricultural Distress.

See the Debate in the House of Commons, April 17, 1822, upon a Petition from the Agriculturists of Maidenhead upon this subject.  
London: Sold by Wetton and Jarvis, Paternoster-row, and by all other Booksellers.

Second Edition, price 3s.  
**THE COTTAGER'S MANUAL**, for the Management of his Bees, for every Month in the Year; both on the Suffocating and Depriving System; with the necessary Instructions for the purchase of Hives, and the general Management of the Apiary.—By ROBERT HUISE, Esq. Author of the Treatise on the Management of Bees, &c. &c. To this Edition considerable additions have been made, founded on recent discoveries. Also, by the same Author.

INSTRUCTIONS for the HUISE HIVE, from which the Combs are extracted without killing the Bees, price 1s.  
Published by Wetton and Jarvis, Paternoster-row.

**NODSLEY'S ANNUAL REGISTER** for 1820, will be published on Saturday, June 8; and the Volume for '821 is in great forwardness.

Just published, in 2 vols. price 14s. the fourth Edition, with Corrections and Additions.

**LETTERS to a FRIEND** on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion.—By OLIVIER GREGORY, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, &c. &c.  
London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

Just published, fols. cap. 6s. with a Frontispiece, price 4s. boards.  
**THE FLATTERER; or, FALSE FRIENDSHIP. A Tale.**

This little volume sets the evils of flattery and deceit in a forcible point of view. It is well calculated for the perusal of young ladies of 14 or 15 years of age, as likely to encourage them in the cultivation of virtuous principles and elegant pursuits.—*New Monthly Magazine.*  
London: Published by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

**ORIGINAL MARGATE STEAM YACHTS, HERO and VICTORY**, will leave the Custom-house for Margate, each Morning at Eight o'clock, precisely in the following order:  
**VICTORY**, Captain Corbin, every MONDAY and FRIDAY.  
**HERO**, Captain Corbin, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.  
And will return:  
**VICTORY**, every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY.  
**HERO**, every MONDAY and FRIDAY.  
Fares—Chief Cabin, 14s.; Fore Cabin, 12s.; Children under 12 years of age, 7s. Pier duty included. The above Yachts have a State Cabin for the accommodation of small Parties. Dinners and other refreshments provided on board, and Wines of a superior quality.

N.B. No Charge being made for the Conveyance of Luggage, the Proprietors will not be responsible in case of Loss or Damage.  
For further particulars, apply to the Agents, Messrs. Gilford and Son, 62, Lower Thames street, and Mr. Gore, at the office, Margate; also at the Old White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; Golden Cross, Charing Cross; and Aldgate Coffee House. Coaches in constant readiness for Passengers going to or coming from Margate and Broadstairs. Free Admission Tickets for the Season may be had by applying to the Agents.

**CIDER, FRUIT, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON** beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taindon, and Welsh Cider, Dordrecht Beer, Brown Stout, &c. are in order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, white and coloured, Rum, Holland's Gensers, and some curious Orange Sherb.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

HORSE BAZAAR.—King-street Barracks, Portman-square.

- The following HORSES are now on SALE:—  
25 Brown Mare, 6 yrs, very fast in all her paces. Warranted  
29 Dark Bay Horse, 5 yrs, a very superior hunter. Warranted  
33 Chesnut Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter and excellent roadster. Warranted  
34 Bay ditto, 4 yrs, got by Archdeake out of an Arabian mare. Warranted  
55 Bay Mare, 5 yrs, quiet to ride, and of very superior action. Warranted  
59 Brown Gelding, 6 yrs, remarkably fast goer in all his paces  
60 Ditto Mare, 5 yrs, ditto  
62 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, very clever hack. Warranted  
66 Brown ditto, aged, a thorough bred, very temperate, & has carried a lady  
70 Chesnut Gelding, 5 yrs, of Arabian blood, and good roads:er. Warranted  
78 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, a good roadster, walks and gallops well  
90 Brown ditto, 8 yrs, very fast  
96 Black ditto, 5 yrs, a good hack, and fast in all her paces. Warranted  
103 Bay Horse, 4 yrs, got by Election, dam by Joseph Andrews. Warranted  
105 Bay Gelding, aged, a good hack and hunter, and excellent in harness. Warr.  
108 Bay Gelding, 9 yrs, hackney, has been used as a charger. Warranted  
109 Gray ditto, 8 yrs, a most excellent horse in single and double harness. War.  
111 Brown ditto, aged, ditto  
112 Ditto ditto, aged, ditto  
114 Gray ditto, 8 yrs, a capital hack, and very fast trotter  
115 Roan Mare, 7 yrs, got by Emperor, out of a bred  
116 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, has constantly been rode by a lady  
118 Ditto Horse, 5 yrs, by Haphazard, out of Rhoda's dam. Warranted  
121 Ditto Mare, 6 yrs, a good roadster. Warranted  
131 Brown Gelding, aged, by Haphazard, an extraordinary good hunter. War.  
137 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, by Cervante, out of Woodpecker, rides well and goes in harness. Warranted  
142 Bay Mare, 3 yrs, thorough bred, a good roadster,  
143 Ditto Gelding, 5 yrs, by Crispin, out of o. Smuggler, very gentle  
148 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs, kind in harness, and tandem leader  
159 Ditto ditto, capital hunter and leaper  
165 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs, got by Osiris, dam by Gohanna.  
166 Bay ditto, 5 yrs, complete shooting pony, and goes in harness. Warranted  
167 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, quiet in single or double harness. Warranted  
170 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, quiet to ride and drive  
172 Brown Mare, 7 yrs, pleasant to ride. Warranted  
176 Black Gelding, 5 yrs, a good roadster  
178 Black Gray ditto, 8 yrs, got by Priest out of half bred mare. Warranted  
179 Bay ditto  
187 Ditto ditto, aged, complete harness horse and pleasant to ride. Warranted  
189 Chesnut ditto, 4 yrs, goes in double or single harness, and rides well. War.  
190 Bay ditto, 8 yrs, good hunter. Warranted  
191 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, by Cervante out of a well bred mare. Warranted  
202 Ditto Filly, 4 yrs, by Shacabak, out of a fine hunting mare. Warranted  
205 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs, quiet to ride & steady in harness. Warranted  
206 Gray Mare, 8 yrs, very handsome, carry a lady well & go in harness. War.  
207 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs, a clever lady's mare  
208 Brown ditto, 6 yrs, good hack and has carried a lady. Warranted  
209 Gray Gelding, aged, good roadster and hunter and quiet in harness  
210 Cream ditto, 5 yrs, a perfect lady's horse  
213 Roan Mare, 6 yrs, will carry a lady, and good in all her paces. Warranted  
214 Brown Horse, aged, Foxbury, by Scriver, of superior action. Warranted  
226 Ditto Gelding, 7 yrs, very complete hackney, and has carried a lady. Warr.  
221 Bay Horse, 4 yrs, got by Tiedley out of Herma, by Sorcerer. Warranted  
229 Gray Gelding, 7 yrs  
234 Black ditto, 4 yrs  
235 Chesnut ditto, 4 yrs  
236 Ditto mare, 6 yrs thorough bred, remarkably sure footed. Warranted  
237 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, ditto, remarkably fast. Warranted  
238 Black ditto, aged, fast trotter, and has carried a Lady  
240 Chesnut Mare, 6 yrs, good hack. Warranted  
241 Brown Gelding, 8 yrs, good hunter, equal to great weight. Warranted  
242 Light gray Mare, 7 yrs, clever hack, and has carried a Lady. Warranted  
245 Roan ditto, 8 yrs, good hackney and roadster. Warranted  
246 Black Gelding, 5 yrs, an excellent saute horse, very fast goer  
247 Bay ditto, 8 yrs, good hunter, and rides well. Warranted  
248 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, steady in harness, and rides well. Warranted  
250 Gray ditto, 5 yrs, good carriage horse, and rides well. Warranted  
253 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, clever hack, carry a gentleman of 18 stone. Warranted  
254 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, quiet to ride and drive  
255 Black ditto, 8 yrs, a clever hack. Warranted  
257 Grey ditto, 5 yrs, quiet in harness, and very promising. Warranted  
258 Brown ditto, aged, an excellent hunter and currie horse  
259 Grey ditto, 7 yrs, good saddle horse. Warranted  
260 Bay ditto, aged, quiet in double harness  
261 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, good hunter and roadster  
262 Chesnut gelding, 7 yrs, quiet in double and single harness, rides well. War.  
263 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, ditto ditto  
264 Chesnut ditto, aged, hunter, and remarkably handy in single harness. Warr.  
265 Bay mare, 5 yrs, Hungarian Arab mare. Warranted  
266 Ditto gelding, 8 yrs, good hunter and extraordinary leaper. Warranted  
267 Ditto mare, 6 yrs, ditto and roads er. Warranted  
268 Brown gelding, 7 yrs, by Trafalgar, dam by Driver. Warranted  
270 Bay ditto, 7 yrs, good hunter, quiet to ride and in harness. Warr.  
272 Ditto mare, 6 yrs, good hack, warranted to carry a lady  
273 Grey gelding, 7 yrs, quiet to ride, and has been driven in harness. Warranted  
276 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, good hack, and has carried a lady. Warranted  
277 Brown mare, 6 yrs, quiet to ride, and is ready in harness. Warranted  
279 Bay gelding, 5 yrs, ditto ditto. Warranted  
280 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs, ditto in all his paces, and has carried a Lady. Warr.  
281 Bay ditto, 5 yrs, by Young Hercules, dam by Spoliator. Warranted  
282 Brown Horse, 4 yrs, by Poulton, dam by Spoliator. Warranted  
283 Bay mare, 6 yrs, by Young Hercules, dam by Spoliator. Warranted  
284 Dun mare, 6 yrs, a clever cob, equal to great weight. Warranted  
285 Black Gelding, 6 yrs, perfect in double harness. Warranted  
286 Bay Mare, 8 yrs, clever Lady's Mare.  
288 Brown ditto, 5 yrs, good hackney, free from vice, and fast in all her paces. Warranted  
289 Gray Gelding, 6 yrs, good hunter and clever hack. Warranted  
290 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, very good hack, and has carried a Lady. Warranted  
291 Black Horse, 7 yrs, a very high thorough-bred horse. Warranted  
292 Chesnut Gelding, 7 yrs, quiet in double and single harness, and rides well. Warranted  
293 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, ditto ditto. Warranted.  
294 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, clever hack, and superior action. Warranted.  
295 Gray Gelding  
296 Bay ditto, 7 yrs, capital hunter and charger.  
297 Gray Mare, 5 yrs, clever hack, and 3 extraordinary good paces. Warranted  
298 Gray Gelding, 6 yrs, good hunter and roadster  
299 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs, ditto and clever hack. Warranted  
300 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, quiet to ride and drive  
301 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, a perfect lady's horse  
302 Ditto Horse, only 30 inches high, the smallest pony in England!!!  
303 Ditto Mare, 8 yrs, got by Poulton, a good hunter  
304 Grey Gelding, 8 yrs, remarkable clever pony, safe, and fast in all its paces. Warranted  
306 Bay Mare, 5 yrs, by Woo sman, a very clever lady's mare. Warranted  
307 Brown Gelding, 4 yrs, by Poulton, out of Marellina, a clever hack. Warr.  
308 Bay ditto, 4 yrs, good cob, and an easy weight  
309 Dark Bay ditto, 5 yrs, good hunter, and will make an excellent charger. War.  
310 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, a clever lady's mare, and quiet in harness. Warranted  
311 Brown gelding, 8 yrs, quiet in double and single harness, rides well  
312 Chesnut horse, aged, good hunter, and fast galloper. Warranted  
313 B. own gelding, aged, an excellent carriage horse.  
315 Bay mare, neat hack  
317 Di to gelding, 6 yrs, good carriage horse, either single or double. Warr.  
318 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, ditto ditto  
319 Grey ditto, 7 yrs, ditto  
324 Chesnut ditto 6 yrs, supposed to be the fastest trotter in harness in town. Warranted.  
321 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, quiet to ride and drive, a clever hack. Warranted  
322 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, superior hackney, equal to great weight. Warranted  
323 Brown mare, 5 yrs, a very promising thorough-bred hack. Warranted  
324 Dark grey gelding, 7 yrs, a clever cob, and very active. Warranted

**NEXT TUESDAY THE SMALL LOTTERY** will ALL be DRAWN, containing Two Prizes of £20,000, with many other Capitals, and 3000 Money. Tickets and Shares for which are selling by J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, at their old and fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill, No. 11, Holborn, and No. 38, Haymarket, where, in the last Lottery that contained two Prizes of £20,000, they had the good fortune to share and sell them both, and trust they will be equally successful with the two Prizes of £20,000, to be drawn as above.

**ALL IN ONE DAY.—SWIFT and Co. respectfully solicit a perusal of the following SCHEME:—**

2.....of.....£20,000 Money.....£40,000	
2.....of.....1,000 Money.....2,000	
2.....of.....500 Money.....1,000	
10.....of.....200 Money.....2,000	
10.....of.....100 Money.....1,000	
36.....of.....30 Money.....1,080	
100.....of.....12 Money.....1,200	
2,172.....of.....10 Money.....21,720	

7,000 Tickets. £70,000  
No fixed Prizes.—To be all drawn 4th JUNE.—The Tickets and Shares are on Sale at No. 11, Poultry; 12, Chancery; and 31, Aldgate High-street; the old and fortunate Offices of SWIFT and Co.

**BRENTFORD MIDDLESEX.—To the Nobility, Farmers, Post and Coach Masters, Horse Dealers, and Others.**  
**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. JOHN BATTEN, on TUESDAY NEXT, 1822, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, in the BUTTS at BRENTFORD, FORTY SIX Superior, Strong, Active, Fresh Cavalry HORSES, and Forty four from the 14th Light Dragoons, in consequence of a fresh reduction in those Regiments. Also several WELL-BRED HORSES, And on THURSDAY NEXT, in the Cavalry Barracks, Maidstone, TWO HORSES from the Cavalry Depot.—May be Viewed on the Mornings of Sale. The above Horses are mostly sound, young, and in good condition.—Colours Bays, Browns, Blacks, and Chesnuts.**

**THE Conductress of the MORAVIAN ESTABLISHMENT** cautions Ladies against the gross imposition of certain inferior Ladies, who, having advertised Moravian Dresses, and sold common Scotch, unknown, but may serve to warn Ladies of the danger there is of being deceived by such kind of Shops. A real Moravian Dress, such as is seen at the Moravian Establishment, is the most beautiful costume possible, never worn without universal admiration. Frills, Habit Shirts, Quadrille Aprons, common sort hung in Shop Windows, sold by Men, altogether different from the propriety of Men making and selling Caps and bordered dresses, naturally impossible they can succeed in competition with Females. The blage of Ladies Caps at the Institution is the greatest in England. The Moravian Bables' Robes and Caps are beautiful beyond description, and every gradation, from the magnificent Christening Robe or Cap, to the priced Moravian Cotton.—2, Lower Grosvenor-street, N.B. Especially Ladies going to either India.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—ARMSTRONG & ALLEN** have now open 10 boxes of IRISH LINENS of a superior fabric, and free from dress; having been purchased of a distressed manufacturer, they are sold 50 per cent. under the regular price; they likewise have 200 pieces of soiled, to be sold remarkably cheap; long cloths, ell-wide, 6d. per yard; gentlemen's shirts, 25 yards for 17s. 6d.; yard and half wide cambric, 7s. 6d. a piece; fine jaconet, 10s. 6d.; curiously fine for gentlemen's shirts, 7s. 6d. a piece; 500 pieces of India muslins, 7 yards long, from 5s. to 10s. to the richest quality made. 5s. 6d.; plain from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; striped and sarsnets, 2s. 6d.; Cambric crapes, a beautiful article for pelouses, 4s. 3s.; coloured satins, 2s. 9d.; rich for dresses, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; coloured the dress Opera netts, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; a yard; coloured striped muslin, 3s. 4d.; dresses; flounced dresses, 4s.; beautifully worked do. equal to Moravian; common shop price 60s.; lace veils, 4s. to 10s. 6d. from 20s. to 40s. Brussels, and to be met with in any shop under 3 and 4 guineas. Men's cotton stockings, 12s. a doz.; silk half hose, 3s. 9d. to 4s. a pair; men's gloves, 6d. a pair; kid do. at 12s. a doz. Gentlemen going on the Continent will find this establishment the first in London. Merchants purchasing above 20l. will be allowed 2½ per cent.—32, Oxford-street, next door to the Furniture Warehouse.

**EXQUISITE MORAVIAN FLOUNCED MUSLIN DRESSES.** LADIES are respectfully invited to inspect an extensive warehouse of chaste and elegant Moravian Flounced Muslin Dresses, exquisitely made in novel patterns, designed exclusively for HOWES and HALL'S WAREHOUSE, 60, Fleet-street. They also take this opportunity to announce they continue to introduce a Series of Superb Indian and British Shawls (peculiar to their House), delicately soft in texture, and rich in Beauties of Oriental grace and elegance.—N.B. The full value given for Shawls.

**MONEY.—The Nobility and Persons of consideration** are solicited to mediate with pecuniary advances to any extent upon real or personal Security, with perfect secrecy and strict integrity. The repayment will be to the convenience of the party. Mr. MEDLEY entreats that persons who be abandoned, and confidence reposed, as his connections are most respected, and his character and character, added to which he pledges himself strictly to adhere to honourable conduct. Address, post-paid, to No. 6, Bedford-square, London.

**RICH OLD WINES.—W. S. SARGENSON, No. 6, Cannon** Pall Mall, solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to inspect his Stock of OLD WINES and SPIRITS, which he flatters himself will receive the approbation of the most Connoisseurs, from their being of the first quality and sufficiently matured by age. Hermitage, the growth of St. Emilion, per dozen; fine Old Port, from 40s. to 45s.; ditto Old Crust, 40s. to 45s.; Sherry ditto pale, 45s.; East India Madeira, 60s.; Cognac, 40s. Direct ditto, 45s.; Cape Madeira, of the finest quality, from 15s. to 20s. Brandy, and Hollands, first quality, import strength. Country orders immediately attended to. The Trade supplied.

**KENT.—TO BE LET,** ready furnished, for one or more families, a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, situated in a Paddock of 100 Acres, from which it commands most extensive views. It has an excellent Farm Stable, and a double Coach-house; distant from Tonbridge, well served by Town, 38. There is a coach to the village three times in a week, and terms and further particulars, apply at No. 21, Haymarket.

**THE LEASE of a handsome convenient HOUSE, in the** desirable part of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, to be SOLD, with the whole or part of the appropriate Furniture. The dining and drawing rooms are spacious and lofty, and have recently been modernised at a considerable expense. The House is fit for the reception of a Professional Gentleman Merchant of the first respectability. For Cards to view and particulars, Mr. Lorimer, Silk-laver, 5, Catherine-street, Strand.

**GREY HAIR** changed in a few minutes to a Brown Black short, ABIGAIL'S GOLDEN METALLIC TINCTURE is the best and best discovery in the Universe; as it is sure to change Red or Grey hair, the Head, Whiskers, or on any other part, to no other colour than a brown in a few minutes, without trouble, by merely pouring a little of it into glass, and dip the narrow part of a dressing-comb in it, and comb it through hair, which will soon dry, and have the desired effect. Further particulars in the directions, which are sealed up with each bottle, so that any one can their own hair with ease and secrecy in a few minutes, without staining their face.

**CAUTION.**—As valuable articles are generally tried to be counterfeited, before Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, and ask for Abigail's Golden tallic Tincture, at One Pound a bottle, or six bottles for Five Pounds, with saving, and observe, "Abigail A. P." is signed on the cover of each bottle, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Sold by apothecaries, Poland-street, near the Pantheon, Oxford-street, London; and by most of the Venders.—Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, by sending a notice, will be forwarded immediately by coach. It is so prepared as to be all climates; the older the better.—Merchants and Captains will receive the allowance for exportation.

LONDON MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, May 31.**  
There has been a good supply of Wheat since Monday, and the trade is exceedingly dull, and certainly cheaper for all but the best sorts. Barley meets a dull sale, and barely supports market prices; but in Beans and Pease there is no alteration in market. Having but few fresh arrivals of Oats this morning, the market is tolerably brisk, and Monday's prices readily obtained in the articles there is no alteration to notice.

**RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as usual.**

Russ Red Wheat (new).....32s. 4d.	Maple.....30s. 0d.
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Russ White (new).....34s. 4d.	Small Beans.....30s. 0d.
Fine.....52s. 0d.	Old.....30s. 0d.
Superfine.....56s. 0d.	T. k Beans (new).....30s. 0d.
Old.....30s. 0d.	Old.....30s. 0d.
Rye.....20s. 2d.	Feed Oats.....18s. 0d.
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**THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH COIN, as reported weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 1st of June, calculated as follows:—**

**GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.**  
Wheat, 46s 4d—Barley, 16s 7d—Oats, 17s 5d—Rye, 20s 10d—Beans, 25s 3d—Pease, 25s 3d.

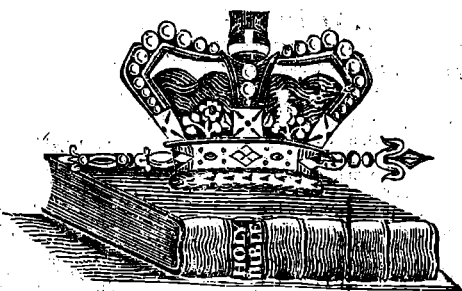
**PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.**

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	239 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Consols.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Consols for Account.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 4 per Cent.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Bank Long Annuities.....	51 p	51 p	51 p	51 p	51 p
India Bonds.....	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p
Exchequer Bills, 20l.....	100	100	100	100	100
Ditto, 2 1/2d.....	100	100	100	100	100
Annuit.....	100	100	100	100	100

**MARRIED.**  
On Saturday, the 25th of May, at Mary le Bone Church, Henry, the eldest son of Henry Grant, Esq. of Guel Castle, in the County of Glamorgan, to Mary, second daughter of Lieut.-General Warde, of Woodland Castle, in the county.

**DIED.**  
On Monday morning last, in Portman-square, Lady Anna Maria Pels Clinton, in the 14th year of her age, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle.  
On Saturday, 25th May, at his house, Marsh-street, Walhamlow, Mrs. Price, Esq. formerly of London.  
On Saturday, 25th May, after a short illness, aged 60, William Gaskell, Esq. of Chalfont, St. Peter's, Bucks.  
At Bath on Monday last, Margaret, wife of Gen. Gordon Forbes, aged 74.

**LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, No. 11 JOHNSTON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, who only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.**



**NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.**—Kalkbrenner's Eleventh Fantasia, 4s. Ditto Pastorale, 3s. 6d. Kalkbrenner's Divertimento Scotese, 3s. 6d. La Caraceni de Venise, 2s. 6d. Operatic Airs, No. 12, containing the Airs in Toccata, arranged by Latour, 3s. The favourite Barcarole, played at the Philharmonic Concert, arranged by ditto, 3s. 6d. Rossini's Opera, II. Types in Italy, arranged by Latour, in 3 books, each 5s. II. Barbiere di Siviglia, Types in 3 books, each 6s. La Gazza Ladra, by ditto, in 3 books, each 6s.—Published by Chappell and Co. 50, New Bond-street.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street, "O, STRANGER, LEND THY GENTLE BARQUE," a Legendary Ballad for One, Two, or Three Voices, composed and respectfully inscribed to the Countess of Listowel. By SIR J. STEVENSON. The sweet fancy and poetic elegance which characterise the music of Sir John were never more pleasingly displayed than in the present composition. It is a melody which will recommend it to the lovers of melody, and its graceful arrangement will ensure its good reception with the scientific.

"THE COUSIN'S EVENING SONG," for Three or Four Voices; the Melody by Rossini, the Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, by J. A. Wade. Price 2s. 6d.—The arrangement of this deservedly popular Air is so contrived that the Melody may be taken without the under parts, and so executed as to be agreeable and interesting.

**WELL KNOWN ILLUSIONS.**—An admired Ballad, sung by Mr. Latour, at the New Haymarket Theatre, with distinguished applause. The Music composed by C. Ferrier. Price 2s.—London: Mayhew and Co. Music Office, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained the most approved Works of Moore, Stevenson, Bishop, Emelin, Bocha, Kalkbrenner, Perry, Kalkbrenner, Rios, Hart, Latour, Kios, &c. &c.

**NEW VOCAL MUSIC.**—The whole of the MUSIC in "The LAW OF JAVA," as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, dedicated by permission to His Majesty, composed by H. R. Bishop, price 15s. The following may be had single: Overture, 2s. 6d.; When a Tourist, 1s. 6d.; Dungeons and Slavery, 1s. 6d.; Lullaby, 1s. 6d.; When clouds of sorrow, 1s. 6d.; Tantalus, 2s. 6d.; The Sphragistic, Duet, price 2s.; Away when we flee, love, Duet, 2s.; Myself, Vanducci, Glee, 2s. 6d. On Wednesday next the above will be published by Goulding, D'Almeida, and Co. Soho-square; where may be had the celebrated romance in the Law of Java, sung by Miss Stevens, as adapted and arranged by H. R. Bishop, price 15s. 6d. The publishers beg to caution the musical world against purchasing any other edition of this song, the above being the only genuine one, as arranged by Mr. Bishop, and sung by Miss Stevens.

**NEW MUSIC.**—"Once a Maiden Spring Roses were wearing," a Romantic Waltz Air from the Opera of Emma, sung by Miss Stevens, in the Law of Java. The Words by Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, Bart. arranged for the Piano Forte; by Barham Livins, Esq. price 2s.—Published by Goulding and Co. 133, New Bond-street.

**FOREIGN MUSIC.**—Published by C. R. WESSELY, Foreign Music Seller to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, No. 6, Fifth-street, Soho-square. A SONATA for the Piano Forte and Flute, containing a National Swiss Melody, composed by G. T. Moritz, price 4s. A favourite Arietta alla Polacca, "Concetto sul martir d'un infelice Amore," composed by C. Koller, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Guitar, price 3s.—C. R. W. respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has imported a Selection of the latest publications of Foreign Music, including all Italian Operas, as well as instrumental Quartets, Trios, &c. and an extensive Collection of Piano Forte and Flute Music, by the most esteemed Authors, which he is disposed to sell on very moderate terms.—6, Fifth-street, Soho-square, 27th May.

**MUSICAL TUITION.**—Miss CHEESE and Mrs. VINCENT, from Dublin, most respectfully beg leave to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that they give PRIVATE LESSONS in SINGING, and on the HARP, to select Young Ladies in Duet and Glee-Singing.—For Particulars of Terms, (which are very moderate) apply to Messrs. Goulding and Co. No. 20, Soho-square; Messrs. Chapple and Co. No. 50, New Bond-street; Messrs. Birchall and Co. No. 133, New Bond-street; Messrs. Clement and Co. No. 20, Cheap-street; Mr. Power, No. 34, Strand; and Mr. Burke, 22, Southampton-street, Strand.

An Attendance will be given in the Vicinity of London (on Terms equally moderate) where not a less number than four Pupils offer in the same neighbourhood.—No. 25, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.

**MR. KELLNER** has the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Friends, and the principal Schools in and near the Metropolis, that he is devoting his time to the instruction of the Piano Forte and the ART of SINGING, according to the VERA SCUOLA DEL CONSERVATORIO DI NAPOLI, and that most difficult of all its branches, the PORTAMENTO & PIANISSIMO of the voice, which he studied in Italy for several years under the celebrated Crescentini, and Porro. Madame Catalani's Master.—Terms of instruction apply to Mr. Kellner, (Maitre Chapel's to the Bavarian Embassy) at his residence, No. 3, Rathbone-place. Of whom may be had, "The Goatshead of Appenzel" and "The fair Haidee," composed and sung by him at Madame Catalani's Concerts.

**MADAME CATALANI'S LAST CONCERT.**—MADAME CATALANI has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that her LAST CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th of June, at the ARGYLL ROOMS, particulars of which will be advertised on Monday next.—Tickets and Boxes to be had at the ARGYLL ROOMS; Messrs. Chappell and Co. New Bond-street; and Messrs. Clement and Co. Cheap-street.

**MR. MUSCHELES** has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his CONCERT under the patronage of his Grace the Princess Esterhazy, will take place at the NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, on MONDAY, the 24th inst.

**THE MISS GANTHEROTS** have the honour to announce that their SUBSCRIPTION MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, the 14th, at the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Denys's Pavilion, Hans-square, Sloane street. Principal Performers:—Madame Camporese, Signora Caradotti, Mr. Begrez, Signor Cartoni, Mr. Sapio, the Miss Gantherots, Mr. Rios, Mr. W. Monzani, and Sir George Smart. To begin at two o'clock.—Tickets half a guinea each, to be had of the Miss Gantherots, 21, Nassau-street, Carroll's-square.

**UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.**—NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.

**MR. SPAGNOLETTI** and Mr. CLIFTON respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends in general, that their BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 14th of June. Principal Vocal Performers:—Mrs. Salmon, Madame Ronzi de Begnis; Signora Caradotti, and Madame Camporese; Miss Goodall and Miss M. Tree; Signor Cartoni, Signor Begrez, Signor Agnisi, Signor Piacet, Signor Piacet, Signor Evans, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Bellamy.—Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Spagnoletti; Piano Forte, Mr. Liverati and Mr. Clifton.—Mr. Kalkbrenner will play a Concerto on the Grand Piano Forte; Harp, Miss Sharp; Flute, Mr. Nicholson. The Concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Spagnoletti, 25, Marlborough-street; Mr. Clifton, Grove-lane, Canterbury; Messrs. Bellamy and Clifton's Academy, 27, Sackville-street; the Royal Harmonic Institution; Messrs. Clement and Co.'s, Cheap-street; Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, and Birchall and Co.'s, New Bond-street; Falkner's, Old Bond-street; Rutter and Macarthy's, Bells; Royal Exchange; Goulding and Co.'s, Soho-square; Power's, Strand; Messrs. Monzani and Hill, Regent-street; and at all the principal Music Shops; at Mrs. J. Calkin's Library, 100, Pall Mall; and Mr. Ebers', Old Bond-street.

**MR. BOCHSA'S CONCERT.**—On MONDAY, June the 17th, By the special permission of Lady Owen, at her Mansion, No. 43, Grosvenor-square.—Principal Vocal Performers, Mrs. Salmon and Miss Stevens, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Madame Vestris, Miss Goodall, Mrs. Bell-chambers, and Madame Camporese; Mr. Begrez, Mr. Sapio, Signor Ambrogetti, de Begnis, Piacet, Signor Torri, Signor Cartoni, and Signor Zuchelli.—Principal Instrumental Performers—on the Violin, Mr. Mazas; Flute, Mr. Nicholson; Corno, Signor Pazzi; Harp, Mr. Bochsa; and Violoncello, Mr. Lindley.—The Concert will commence at half past nine o'clock.

**MR. JOHN BRANDON'S NIGHT.**—THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—SATURDAY, 15th June, 1822, will be presented a favourite PLAY, with a FARCE, as will be expressed in future Bills.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes, to be had of Mr. John Brandon, 15, Soho-square; and at the Box-Office, Hart-street, Covent Garden.

**TO THEATRICAL SPECULATORS.**—THE THEATRE at the CITY OF COVENTRY THEATRE, within ten miles, may be taken on July. Particulars may be known and all enquiries answered, by letters (post paid) addressed to Messrs. Toedale and Weston, Solicitors, Fenchurch-street.

**KENSINGTON.**—A large HOUSE to LET, desirably situated in Kensington. Rent moderate. Has been a Ladies' School.—Enquire of Mr. Garrod, Plumber and Glazier, High-street, Kensington.

**OPERA HOUSE.**—MR. KELLY'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, MONDAY week, June the 17th, 1822, under the immediate sanction and Patronage of His Most Gracious MAJESTY positively the only night of the Season of Play-house Prizes. Will be performed (by particular desire) the First Part Band, led by Signor Spagnoletti. Principal Performers—Madame Camporese; the Petite English Comedy of MATRIMONY; Clara, Miss Kelly.—The whole to conclude with the Grand Popular Ballet, called LES PAGES DU DUC DE VENDOME.—Mr. Kelly has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public, that he has obtained the powerful and attractive aid of Monsieur Paul, Noblet, Mademoiselle Mercedotti; Madame Ronzi Vestris, Mademoiselle Varenne, Mons. Anatole, Mademoiselle Roland, and Mons. C. Vestris, assisted by the other principal Dancers, and the whole Corps de Ballet.—In the course of the Ballet; Mons. Paul will dance his celebrated Pas de Deux with Madame Ronzi Vestris. Mademoiselle Noblet and Mademoiselle Mercedotti will dance their highly popular Bolero. And a favourite grand Pas de Deux by Mons. C. Vestris and Mademoiselle de Varenne.—Boxes and Tickets to be had of Mr. Kelly, 23, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. Boxes may also be had of Mr. Ebers, Bookseller to his Majesty, 27, Old Bond-street.

**FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. EMERY.**—THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On TUESDAY NEXT, June 11, 1822, will be acted the Opera of HENRI QUATRE; or, PARIS in the OLDEN TIME. Henri, Mr. Macready; Monstache, (an old Soldier) Mr. Emery. A variety of Songs and Duets, by Miss Stephens, Miss M. Tree, Mr. Comar, and Master Longhurst. A Song called the Tragic History of Ben Bobstay and Faithless Sally Brown, by Mr. Emery; "We're a' boddin," by Miss Stephens; and a Comic Song, called "Love in a Hayband," by Mr. Emery. To which will be added, the Melo Drama of THE MILLER and HIS MEN.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Emery, 12, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury; and of Mr. Brandon at the Theatre, where Places for the Boxes may be taken.

**FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. YATES and MRS. GIBBS.**—THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On THURSDAY, 13th June, 1822, will be revived Shakspeare's Comedy of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, by Mr. Young; Antonio, (first time, and for this night only) Mr. Macready; Bassanio by Mr. C. Kenble; Launcelot Gobbo, (for this night only) by Mr. Liston; Gratiano, (first time) by Mr. Yates; Nerissa, (first and only time) by Mrs. Gibbs; Jessica, (first time, and with additional Songs) Miss M. Tree. Miss Stephens will sing the favourite Song: "We're a' boddin." A New Entertainment, entitled THE BOYHOOD and OLD AGE of Mr. YATES. Dram. Pers.—Boy and Old Man by Mr. Yates. To conclude with THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Figaro, Mr. Liston; Countess, Miss M. Tree; Susanna, Miss Stephens.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Yates, 16, Poland-street, Oxford-street; of Mrs. Gibbs, No. 5, Meina-place, Westminster; and of Mr. Brandon at the Theatre, where Places for the Boxes may be taken.

**FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. BLANCHARD.**—THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On FRIDAY NEXT, June 14, 1822, will be acted (second time this Season) an Opera called POY JOHN; or, THE TWO VIOLETTAS. Poy John, by Mr. C. Kenble; Frantisek, Mr. Liston; Peter, Mr. Blanchard. In the course of the Evening a variety of Songs by Miss Stephens and Miss Halland. For this night only a much-admired Quadrille, by Misses Barnett, Boden, Loy, Phillips, Komer, Shatt, Susanna, Twanley, and Vials; and Mesdames Louis, Vedy, and Wells. With the Burlesque Tragic Opera of BOMBASTES FURIOUS. Arxanthomus, King of Utopia, Mr. Blanchard; General Bombastes (with the Air "Young Bess among the roses") by Mr. Liston. After which, a Farce, with some Music, called, A ROLAND for an OLIVER.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Blanchard, 42, Brynston-street, Portman-square; at the Wrekin Tavern, Broad-walk; 38, King street, Ho. born; and of Mr. Brandon at the Box-Office, Hart-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—For the BENEFIT of MISS POOTE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of June, 1822, by very particular desire, and in consequence of the unbounded applause with which it was received by a most crowded audience on Mr. Macready's Night, will be repeated Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO; MOON OF VENICE. Othello, Mr. Macready; Iago, Mr. Young; Emilia, Mrs. Faut; and Desdemona by Miss Poote; with a great variety of Musical and other Entertainments, in which Miss Stephens, Miss M. Tree, Miss Halland, Miss Poote, and all the strength of the Company will perform.—Tickets and Places to be had at the Box Office, and of Miss Poote; No. 34, Keppel-street, Russell-square.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—MR. BRAHAM'S NIGHT.—Mr. BRAHAM has the honour of announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that on THURSDAY, June 13, 1822, will be performed, for that Night only, the favourite Musical Drama of THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE, Count Belino, Mr. Braham. In the Opera, Mr. Braham will sing, Behold in his soft expressive face: "Though Love is warm as fire, Is there a heart; the celebrated 'Picture Song,' and 'Queen Mary's Lamentations,' the Duet of 'Rest weary Traveller,' with Mr. Howard; and 'In early Day,' with Miss Forde. After the Opera, the Comic Piece of BLUE DEVILS. Megrim, Mr. Elliston. After which, THE VOTARIES OF APOLLO. The celebrated Song, 'Anacron in Heaven,' Mr. Braham; Glee, 'Glorious Apollo.' Mr. Kellner will sing Purcell's far-famed Canzona of 'Mad Tom,' accompanied by himself on the Piano Forte, and 'The Goatshead of Appenzel.' Song, 'The Death of Nelson,' by Mr. Braham, and 'Bruce's Address to his Army.' Glee, 'Here's health to all good lasses.' After which the favourite Farce of THE RIVAL SOLDIERS. Miss Patton will sing the celebrated Ballad of 'Black Eyed Susan,' and 'Di tanti palpiti.' Miss Goodall and Madame Camporese have likewise kindly volunteered their powerful assistance. Madame Vestris will sing the favourite Song of 'In Infancy.' Mr. T. Cooke will preside at the Piano Forte.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Braham, No. 104, New Bond-street; and of Mr. Rodwell, at the Rotunda of the Theatre, Brydges-street.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.**—The GALLERY, with a Selection of PICTURES of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, IS OPEN daily from ten in the morning until six in the evening.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. By Order. J. N. YOUNG, Keeper.

**PRIVATE TUITION.**—A Gentleman who has been several years engaged in the Tuition of Youth, and takes a few Pupils, has a VACANCY. Terms, if under fourteen years of age, 100 guineas per annum; above that age, 150 guineas. Distance from London 20 miles. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Hookham, Librarian, Old Bond-street.

**MIDWIFERY.**—DR. POWER commenced his COURSE of LECTURES on MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, on Monday, June 30, 1822, at No. 1, Weston-street, Borough, near Mr. Grainger's Theatre, at Eight o'clock in the Morning; and on the following Day at his Residence, No. 1, Little George-street, Westminster Abbey, at Half after Ten o'clock a.m.—Dr. Power has a vacancy for a House-Pupil.

**TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRESIDENT VICE PRESIDENTS, GOVERNORS, AND GOVERNESSES OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.**—May it please your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen. Nearly two years have elapsed since I had the honour to be elected PHYSICIAN, in the room of Dr. Buxton, to that valuable Institution the INFIRMARY for ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and other DISEASES of the LUNGS; and as that Gentleman has now withdrawn himself from your Hospital, I respectfully presume to offer myself as his Successor.

In addition, I trust, from my long acquaintance with your Hospital as Papil, and the experience acquired when Physician to a Fever Hospital, will prove a satisfactory introduction to your favourable opinion.—I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient Servant.

FRANCIS H. RAMADGE, M.D.  
Candidate Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other Diseases of the Lungs.  
8, Hatten Garden.—7th June, 1822.

**THE LAST TWELVE DAYS OF THE EGYPTIAN TOMB EXHIBITION.**—The Public are respectfully acquainted that the EGYPTIAN TOMB WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. The whole of that Collection is to be delivered to the various Purchasers immediately after.

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See the Debate in the House of Commons, April 17, 1822, upon a Petition from the Agriculturists of Maidenhead upon this subject.  
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**THE WHOLE WORKS** of the Rev. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D.D. Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. Editing throughout by the Rev. J. R. Pitman, Alternate Evening Preacher at the Founding and Magdalen Hospitals; and Author of Lectures upon the Gospel of St. John. Names received by Rivingtons: Hatchard and Son; R. Priestley, Daynes and Son; N. Haynes; Parker, Oxford; Heigton, Cambridge; M. Goode, Dublin; and by all other Booksellers.—The List of Subscribers will be printed.  
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**DUTCH ETCHINGS and TINTED MODERN DRAWINGS.**—To be SOLD, by Mr. CHRISTIE, at his Great Room, Pall Mall, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst. and following day at one, a small, but very select, assemblage of PRINTS and DRAWINGS, consisting of a numerous Collection of Rembrandt's Etchings, and Engravings by old Masters, a few fine original Drawings, by celebrated Masters of the Italian Schools, and a small but beautiful Series of original tinted Drawings, mounted for the Portfolio, consisting of Studies made on the spot, by Mr. John Smith, of several of the most interesting Scenes in a Tour through Switzerland to Rome and Naples.—May be viewed two days preceding.

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N.B. Samples of each will be given. All orders by letter punctually attended to. The real old Windsor Soap.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

**WAR-OFFICE,** June 7, 1822.  
1st Regt. of Drag. Guards: Lieut. J. S. Smith to be Lieut. vice M. Mahon, who exchanges.—4th Ditto: Lieut. J. Dexter to be Capt. vice Sibthorpe, who retires. Cornet L. Stamer to be Lieut. vice Dexter; H. Pace, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Stamer.—4th Regt. of Light Drags: Lieut. C. St. John Fancourt to be Lieut. vice W. T. Loftus, who exchanges.—10th Ditto: Capt. R. Burdett to be Capt. vice E. P. Meynell, who exchanges; H. Phillips, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Lord Beauchamps, prom.—16th Ditto: Capt. A. F. Ellis to be Capt. vice J. Grimes, who exchanges; Lieut. A. St. M. Mahon, to be Lieut. vice Smith, who exchanges.—19th Ditto: Gent. Cadet O. Phibbs to be Cornet, vice Hervey, prom.—23d Regt. of Foot: Lieut. W. M. Sloane to be First Lieut. vice A. Clayhills, who exchanges.—36th Ditto: Lieut. J. M. Home to be Lieut. vice F. P. Webber, who exchanges.—40th Ditto: Lieut. F. C. Ganning to be Lieut. vice W. Manning, who exchanges.—80th Ditto: Ensign J. Thomas to be Ensign, vice W. P. Watkins, who exchanges.—2d West India Regt.: Lieut. H. D. Adams to be Lieut. vice Ross.—1st Ceylon Regt.: Second Lieut. A. M. Hay to be Second Lieut. vice H. S. Newbolt, who retires.—Veteran Company: Lieut. H. Terry to be Lieut. vice H. Ball, placed on the Retired List.

**Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Cornwall.**  
F. S. Wallis, Esq. W. Peter, Esq. W. Williams, Esq. H. Williams, Esq. and the Rev. J. Trefusis to be Deputy Lieuts.

**North Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry Hussars.**  
A. Scobell, Esq. and T. Darke, Esq. to be Capt. vice W. Mounstevan, Gent. and N. Norway, Gent. to be Lieuts.—W. Martin, Gent. to be Cornet.—J. P. Gilbert Clerk. A.M. to be Chaplain.

**Commissions signed by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries.**  
W. Peter, Esq. W. Williams, Esq. H. Williams, Esq. and F. S. Wallis, Esq. to be Special Deputy Wardens.

**Commissions in the South Hants Yeomanry Cavalry.**  
C. Roberts, Esq. to be Capt. and W. Taylor, Gent. to be Cornet.

**Commissions in the Dumfriesshire Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.**  
J. C. Colquhoun, Gent. to be Lieut. vice A. Dunlop, resigned; and J. Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet.

**Commission in the West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.**  
Addington Troop.—J. N. Dudlow, Gent. to be Cornet, vice E. Stacey, resigned. **BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**

**BANKRUPT.**  
W. DAVIDSON, Philpot-lane, merchant.—A. GARNETT, Liverpool, merchant.  
J. JONES, Coreley, Salop, line-barmer.—D. JERMYN, Great Tarmouth, merchant.—J. STATHAM, Collyhurst, Manchester, dyer.—T. COBURN, Wey, woolstapler.—D. YOUNG, Leeds, merchant.—R. BISHOP, Aston-road, Birmingham, brass-founder.—J. BAILLIE, Aylesbury-street, iron-founder.—S. G. S. JACKSON, South Lynn, jobber.—T. HUGHES, Grocers-row, Chelsea, linen-drafter.—W. PICKMAN, East Hyley, Berks, grocer.—T. RIDLEY, J. BROWN, and W. STAPFORD, South Hyley, Northumberland, common-brewers.—T. ELLIS, Crooked-lane, drysalter.—J. BAUNDERS, Holland-st. factor.



together with measures for increased transportation and improvement of the roads, and the House has passed a bill which would be effective for the purposes of example and reformation. Hon. Genl. directed us to an exposition of his motives for bringing subject before the House. He wished merely to have a declaratory recognition of a principle which the House had already adopted. Many measures which had passed them, he proposed only to set the principle contained in several Acts of the Legislature, and more for the House. What else was the principle of the recent Statute fixing liability to suit in negligence grounds? A Code of Revenue Laws which had lately been passed was another example of the enforcement of the Law by stating its reason. He would select one case for removal - that of *Quinn v. Quinn* - and the punishment of death. He said that he was going this time to





## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The parody

"Silly Billy say,  
"When the other day,"

alluding to the dinner of the 3d Guards to their Colonel, is not sufficiently pointed, nor should such subjects be treated lightly in our opinion. We have already noticed the anachronism in WILKIE'S Picture—a woman can sell oysters near London on the 22d June.

The various notices of distress which have occurred to other people, since last week are subjects of real distress to us.

TOM PIPES'S information (we hope) is premature.

The Song from Preston is too serious, and now out of date—it has, nevertheless, much talent.

T.B. may be assured that the best mode was taken with the two persons in question.

FANNY shall have a place the first opportunity.

We thank BRITANNICUS.

One of the middling class shall be answered.

A TONY PUDDING EATER has been received.

We are obliged to the "HARTSH SUBJECT," but the subject he alludes to is now put at rest, and had better not be revived.

We can give no sort of account of the "Queen's Plate," about which the one shilling man enquires—we have heard nothing of it for some time.

We really did not think the Cheshire Whig Meeting worth noticing.

We will attend one of the exhibitions L.Z. alludes to.

The gentleman who writes about the Stuarts signs himself JACOBIN, meaning JACOBITE—we need say nothing about the letter.

PHILO-JUSTITIA does not make out a good case for his venerable friends.

A CONSTANT READER—MUG—PRATOR—DR. PANGLOSS—and a TRUE ENGLISHMAN, are received.

We are obliged to THOMAS, and shall certainly do as he wishes when the time comes.

We know nothing of the arrangement ANTI-QUACK mentions, and therefore cannot notice the subject.

We can quite believe the description given of the conduct of the person at the Albion Tavern.

The Soliloquy is too mysterious.

A.B.C. will observe we have used his hints.

We are very sorry if what ANTI-CATHOLICUS tells us is true—as she knows the ladies can do any thing.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Throughout the whole of the week there has been but very little fluctuation in the public securities, and that has been in favour of an advance. The Consols and 5 per Cents. having been shut for the Dividend, has occasioned a considerable dullness in the Market. On Friday a large Broker purchased between 3 and 400,000l. which occasioned a rise of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. This was increased to-day in consequence of rumours from the continent of a termination having been put to the dispute which has been so long standing between the Porte and Russia. This intelligence obtained more credit than the rumours which have of late inundated the Market, from the same quarter, have for a length of time experienced. It having been rumoured in Ministerial circles that this desirable event has been brought about, has also inspired a great deal of confidence on the Stock Exchange, and the public securities bear every appearance of an advance. Indeed, this is the general opinion entertained by those who are acquainted with the Money Market. Towards the close, intelligence was received by way of France, which positively declared that the negotiations between Russia and Turkey had been pacifically terminated, in consequence of which, Consols for Account rose to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at which price they closed.

3 per Cent. Red. . . . .	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 9	India Bonds . . . . .	48 p
3 per Cent. Consols. . . . .		Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l. . . . .	1 d 2 p
2 per Cent. ditto . . . . .	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto . . . . .	500l.
4 per Cent. . . . .	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small . . . . .	
New 4 per Cent. . . . .	96	Cons. for Acc. . . . .	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities . . . . .	20 1-16	Omnium . . . . .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, June 5.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar. . . . . Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. . . . . 1025

Recom. Div. 22 Sept. . . . . Ex. Lond. lmo. 25-35 3mo. 25-15

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. were at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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.

Just published, with six plates, price 12s. the Fourth Edition, with Additions, of

ESSAY on the THEORY of the EARTH.—By M. CUVIER, Perpetual Secretary of the French Institute, Professor and Administrator of the Museum of Natural History, &c. &c. with Mineralogical Illustrations. By Professor JAMESON.

This fourth edition of the celebrated Essay on the Theory of the Earth contains, besides many additional facts and statements in regard to the Natural History of the Earth, also learned discussions by Cuvier, on the newness of the present Continent, as confirmed by the history of nations; and on the proofs regarding the antiquity of nations, alleged to be contained in their astronomical and other monuments.—Advertisement to 4th Edition.

Printed for T. Cadell, Strand, London; and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

On the first of June was published, in royal 8vo. price 2s. No. II. of

THE MONTHLY LITERARY REGISTER.—This publication is distinguished for the impartiality of its Review of Books, and of its Critiques on subjects connected with the Fine Arts. It is elegantly printed, and contains more matter than any other periodical work of the same price. The First Volume will be completed with the next Number, and will be embellished with an engraved frontispiece.

The present Number contains:—Reviews of Madeline, with a Sketch of the Progress of Novel Writing—Campbell's Ossian—Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Sketches—Maid Marian—Constance—Tooke's Lucina—Bloomfield's May Day, &c.—Lord Thurlow's Poems—The Lollards—Old Stories—Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers—Memoirs of the Duke de Lauzun—The Spy—Letter from the Right Hon. Denis Browne on the State of Ireland—Dr. Richardson's Travels along the Mediterranean—Crosby's Catiline—Chinzica—The Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom—Pen Owen—Elaborate Critiques on Glover's Gallery; the Exhibition at Somerset House; and the State of Musical Science.—The Drama; Observations on the Lyceum of Milton; Essays on various Subjects: Poetry, &c. &c.—Orders received by all Booksellers; and at the Office, 3, Bride Court, Blackfriars.

N. B. Persons wishing to complete their Sets may be supplied with No. I.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE gaieties of Ascot have occupied the fashionable and sporting world during the last week. The heat and the dust were almost unbearable in the way to the course, and the gay head-dresses of the ladies, which went out in all the splendid varieties of the butterfly in the morning, returned in the evening a dreary dun colour, covered with contributions from the roads.

HIS MAJESTY was on the course the first and third days, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, who greeted him on his arrival and on his departure with the warmest cheers.

THE DUKE of YORK was a winner of two races on the first day, and seemed in excellent health and spirits. As far as spirits went, there seemed, indeed, to be no lack of them anywhere, for a merrier set of faces we never saw brought together to be sun burnt.

It is quite marvellous to say, that with all the cockney-whipman'ship, and all the other wretched attempts at driving, we heard of no accident. The crowd moving in one direction, perhaps, prevented the collision which would have brought the unhappy practitioners into danger. Several sets of post-horses knocked up on the road from the heat—some say died, but we hope this part of the story is not true.

In a statement made in the BRITISH CRITIC, for Jan. 1822, we are told that the Jesuits who are settled in Lancashire, insert, in the leases of land which they grant, clauses prohibiting the preaching of Protestant doctrines "upon their property."

This, if the statement be true, shews nothing but a determined spirit of persecution and domination, and is the best exemplar of the truth of DR. MILNER'S assertion, that the Romish Church is unchangeable, and that, by its sworn principles, it never will be at rest till it has gained the ascendant.

We have received a letter from Netherbury, informing us, that at a distribution of books to his parishioners, a Vicar in that neighbourhood gave to one man a Bible, who shortly after went to reside in a Catholic family; in less than a month the man quitted the Protestant faith, and the first act of his conversion was returning the Bible to the Vicar as a book not fit for him to read.

Thus we see, whether by intimidation or threats, exhortations or persuasions, conversion and accumulation of numbers on their side are the great objects. Indeed, we have fifty cases which we could quote to prove the truth of this assertion.

In so far, then, the Romish Church is not changed from the earliest days;—at least, in what respect is it changed? We know not; and if it be that in all its points it remains as it has done for three or four centuries, perhaps our readers would like to read a copy of a Bull of Excommunication against a Protestant Monarch, the effect of which, were the Catholics once to gain the mastery, one may easily conceive.

The document is not better worth reading for its blasphemous assumption of Divine power than for the bloody and merciless dictum it contains.

"We excommunicate, by virtue of God's omnipotence and of our holy function, the said ELIZABETH, and divest her of all her royal dignities, rights, and claims to the English Crown; declare her a lawless and notorious tyrant, and absolve all her subjects from the oath of allegiance and obedience which they have sworn to her. We further command, earnestly, by the wrath of the omnipotent God, and on pain of excommunication and other corporal punishments, that no person, of whatever rank he be, after the publication of this Bull, shall pay her the least obedience, favour, or assistance; but that every one shall use all his power and faculties to punish her according to her deserts. We declare at the same time, that we not only authorise ANY ONE, of whatever rank he be, to apprehend the said tyrant and her abettors, to seize and to deliver them up to the Roman Catholic party; but we also promise an adequate reward to every person that shall render us such an important service; and as we in general are prompted by our paternal and innate liberality to open the spiritual treasury of the Holy Church, we hereby grant a complete absolution of all his sins to every one that shall assist the Catholic King in that undertaking."

These are the mild, gentle, unassuming CATHOLICS!

AMONGST the various gratifying things said by the TIMES newspaper upon different subjects, its praises of MR. CURWEN are not the least humorous.—"MR. CURWEN got up, says the TIMES, and "moved the total repeal of the Salt Tax," and MR. CURWEN did a vast many other highly meritorious things for the good of the people.

Now, all these meritorious things he does in LONDON: but what does he do amongst his colliers, and people in his employ in the country? He furnishes them with meat, vegetables, &c. which, it is hinted, are not better nor cheaper than could be bought elsewhere in their neighbourhood. Indeed, in the *Carlisle Patriot* there is published an account, that a petition has been presented to MR. CURWEN, signed by the hutchers, bakers, &c. of Workington, begging him to discontinue selling meat, and vegetables, and flour, to his workmen.

We state that MR. CURWEN sells these articles to his workmen, because we are quite sure MR. CURWEN has read MR. LITTLETON'S Bill prohibiting persons from paying their workmen in provisions, clothes, &c.

THE effects produced by public measures upon corn, appear at all times to have been very uncertain and surprising. In the year 1766, M. MESSANGE wrote a pamphlet upon the population of France, in which his reviewer says—

"M. Messanges a ajouté à ses recherches sur la population, d'autres recherches sur la valeur du blé en France et en Angleterre. Il prouve, toujours par les faits que la valeur du blé a diminué dans ce dernier royaume depuis que l'exportation a été encouragée par un récompense, et que dans le même espace de temps la valeur du blé a aussi diminué en même proportion en France, ou non seulement tout exportation mais même le commerce intérieur de province en province, était absolument prohibé.

"Voilà la même effet produit dans le même espace de temps par deux polices diamétralement opposées: et puis fiez-vous aux résultats des raisonnements politiques!

"M. Messange examine aussi s'il est réellement avantageux que le blé soit comme on dit *un bon prix* auquel on l'achète dans les années abondantes. M. Messanges est persuadé que ce *bon prix* est un cruel impôt sur le menu peuple c'est-à-dire sur le plus grand nombre."

THIS is the age of benevolence, and charity, and virtue: we do not judge of it by the tavern meetings, nor the speeches in assembly-rooms, nor exactly by the names we see set down in published lists of subscriptions; but we know that every body is philanthropic and humane, and labouring to work good ends.

But we are of opinion, that this sort of practical benevolence may be carried too far, for our happiness and our comfort; and our notice has been drawn to the subject by a remarkably well corrected report of the speech of SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, on the Criminal Code, published in the CHRONICLE.

The reporter says in the speech—

"The examples which have hitherto been afforded of reformation, have occurred in the case of female offenders. The attempt to produce that reformation is perhaps the only public service, which females in this country can render to the State; they are enabled to render it, not by the slightest departure from the delicacy and modesty of their sex, but by a tenacious adherence to that kind and persevering benevolence

which is one of the most graceful and endearing qualities of the female character."

"Not content," (says the reporter, a little farther on) "with visiting hospitals—not content with administering to bodily disease and infirmity, we behold the purest and most virtuous of her sex, voluntarily engaged in the daily contemplation of depravity and wickedness in their most hideous form; an abandoned woman—we observe her coming in contact with the lowest and vilest of their species."

Now, all this sounds very fine in a speech, but it has been generally understood, that keeping the minds of our women free from vicious associations, such as cannot fail to arise in the contact with these worn down prostitutes, was a most desirable object, but to sit by their bed-sides, and talk sentiments to them, the modern charitable ladies, it seems, now think a duty, and make it a practice—to learn their histories, illustrated with all the incidents of their chequered lives, and, as the TIMES reports it, to make themselves acquainted with all their weaknesses, follies, crimes, and habits, and then, having discovered how they were first seduced, entice them back to the paths of virtue again.

We really do not know who the gentlemen may be who suffer their wives to go upon such knight-errandries. Any body who has a knowledge of the world will know that the high and delicate feelings of an elegant well-bred English woman never can so nearly approach to the coarse vulgarity of the poor creature described in the speech, as to excite any thing like sympathy in the part of the person to be reformed, and that the sitting and sighing away the morning by her bed-side is merely keeping her in that awkward state of jeopardy in which inferiors always are, when with their superiors.

Besides, there are sights in hospitals and prisons which, independently of their indelicacy, are of a nature, at certain times, to be highly dangerous to the health of our females; and after all, what is the end gained? If medicine is to be administered, it will be administered much better by an experienced nurse than a fashionable lady;—if spiritual comfort is demanded, the Ministers of our Church might afford it as ably as a fashionable lady.

As we have before said, the sphere of an Englishwoman's action is her own family. The good she can dispense in her own neighbourhood, in her morning walks, or evening drives, may be great, and she shares the happy feelings of benevolence with her husband and her children; but for a mistress of a house to quit her home, her family, and all the duties to associate in prisons with prostitutes—to learn their histories—their manners—their habits, told in their own words!—what a corruption of the minds of our women, what a perversion of every thing we have been accustomed to think right. We believe it to be a part of the system of demoralization, which is carrying on under the mask of devotion and philanthropy; and in spite of the puff in the newspapers about them, we warn husbands and brothers how they suffer the wives and sisters to become English "Sisters of Charity."

THE TIMES of Thursday put forth an address to the country gentlemen, which, for energy, spirit, talent, and good sense, is perhaps unequalled in any recent periodical publication. It is an ironical sort of speech, supposed to be made, as we take it, by some or all of the members of the Administration in answer to the cry for "remunerating prices," and contains instead of pity, which the country gentlemen it appears to implore, taunts and reproaches for what they have done; and after much fine writing, we come to this:—

"Pity Englishmen, whose houses are exposed to be entered at midnight, under a pretence of search for arms, which not only every Englishman, but every created man, by the first law of nature has a right to have in his house!—Pity Englishmen, called upon to produce securities, or to go to gaol for unproved and untried offences."

It will be seen that the gist of the irony is to make us all out to be the most unhappy, oppressed, and tyrant-ridden race in existence; but with respect to the former part of the above paragraph, we never happened to hear, during the existence of the Search for Arms Bill, which the TIMES does not appear to know has expired, that any gentleman or lady were ever intruded upon at midnight, or any other hour, for the purposes of the search; and as for the production of securities to save a man from going to gaol for unproved and untried offences, it seems little else than doing that most convenient thing to the person apprehended—giving bail; which, hitherto, instead of being considered an oppressive measure, has been looked upon as one of great leniency.

It is very easy with such talents as those of the TIMES to throw an air of ridicule over the most sacred institutions, and give a bad turn to the very best actions; but we believe it will be a long time before the TIMES will succeed in making Englishmen believe themselves unfortunate, or that their country is not actually the happiest country in the world.

OUR readers will perceive that there was a Meeting of a Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline held at the Freemasons' Tavern one day last week, at which that most sweet and humane Prince the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER presided, and the EARL OF BLESSINGTON, who is so highly distinguished by his love of virtue and morality, took the lead.

The improvement in prison discipline, particularly if all the histories of Ilchester be true, is certainly a most desirable object; but how far the speeches in Queen-street, though highly edifying, were likely to conduce to this desired end, we do not pretend to say.

Much severe language was levelled at the EDINBURGH REVIEW, which, in stating certain objections against the Society, maintained the old-fashioned notion, now about to be exploded, that the dread of what may be expected in a gaol is the most likely thing in the world to make a rogue contrive to keep himself out of it; and that the gentle opera

tion of moral persuasion and virtuous example upon the numerous tempers and honest feelings of the common run of prisoners, could not be entirely allowed to account for the reduction of a per centage of re-commitments from forty to three, which was announced with so much complacency to the audience assembled.

That most illustrious panegyrist of morality, DOCTOR LUSHINGTON observed, that he had heard it said, that a gaol should be a place of terror, and added (amidst cheers of course,) he was sure every British heart must revolt from such a doctrine.

One feels a sort of sentiment, hardly describable when one beholds such men as LORD NUGENT, the DUKE of GLOUCESTER, and LORD BLESSINGTON, thus coming forward to ameliorate the condition of the poor prisoners; but, lo and behold, after four or five hours speechifying, after they had spent the whole morning and part of the afternoon, the Noble Lord, the patriotic Irish Lord, who had been mentioned in the praise of Aylesbury Jail—let slip, "that the Committee had introduced the MILL" into the prison.

Now, it is very well known, that of all the wearisome and obnoxious modes of hard labour in prison, which has ever been invented, this is the most hateful to the prisoner. Ask any of the prisoners who has once trodden it, and he will tell you that there is no suffering he would not rather undergo than set foot upon it again.

So here we have the fact and the humbug; while in Great Queen-street we are told that the efforts of this Society is decreasing the returns to prisons of discharged offenders. We find, in spite of DOCTOR LUSHINGTON'S sorrow, that the decrease in these returns, is, in point of fact, produced by that improvement in prison discipline at which he shudders—an increase of TERROR!

At the same time we should add, that much good may have been done by coercing the gaolers and cleansing the cells, and the reformation of some offenders, not yet hardened, may have been effected by a careful separation, and by moral discipline. Yet, when we see these warm philanthropists shudder at the reign of terror, and then introduce the MILL, one cannot choose but smile.

The DUKE of GLOUCESTER looked quite intellectual.

It was not till very recently that our attention was called to the conduct of a clergyman of the name of GLOVER, a most active political Norfolk farmer, (who amongst other meritorious acts, which he has performed, wrote the address rejected the other day by the Honourable the House of Commons); but we really think, having taken it into consideration, that we never met with any thing more extraordinary or outrageous.

The language which this Reverend Gentleman held on the Castle Hill, at Norwich, at the last public meeting was beyond measure violent and gross, and ill calculated for the lips of a Minister of God; and yet it is said, that this violent person has had the influence with MR. COKE to persuade him to persuade the BISHOP of NORWICH to nominate him to the first vacant Archdeaconry, in exclusion of his own son. Thus powerful are political feelings in the county of Norfolk.

We shall take MR. GLOVER up ourselves at length shortly; but for the present we shall content ourselves with re-publishing a letter addressed to him by a gentleman, who appears to know him, and who authenticates his address by his signature:—

TO THE REV. GEORGE GLOVER.

SIR—I was present at the meeting held on the Castle Hill last Saturday, but with no intention of interfering with its proceedings; my sole object was to amuse myself with the united absurdities of Radicalism, Whiggery, and Apostasy. And the twatling of the mumbling worn-out orators, and gambling unsuccessful speculators, satisfied me to the full; so that I should have had no inducement to depart from my original purpose, had not your extraordinary conduct thrown in my way a temptation that I am unable to resist.

And here, Sir, before I animadvert upon that conduct, I beg to assure you that our excellent Establishment—that "Glory of the Land"—of which you are a Minister, and which you have sworn to defend against all its enemies, has not a warmer admirer or firmer friend than myself. And though a vulgar noisy Priest excites in me nothing but disgust, yet so anomalous and rare is that character in our Church, that I entertain unfeigned respect for the great body of our national Clergy, as for men who pursue "the noiseless tenor of their way" in the irreproachable and most exemplary discharge of the important duties of their sacred office. Nor, Sir, do I intend to blame you for the exercise of the privileges of a freeholder. I am more inclined to complain of that large body of loyal Clergy, who in talent, acquirement, and character, as far surpass their hostile brethren, as they exceed them in numbers; but who, obeying too literally the advice of their worthy Bishop not to interfere with politics, abandon the debateable land to their vilifiers, and leave their cause in the hands of the advisers—the instigators—the bosom friends of those who no longer think it necessary to hide their hostility and ultimate designs against the Clergy, should it please God to afflict us with an Administration selected from what our late venerable Monarch styled "a desperate and unprincipled faction."

And yet these few Reverend brawling Whigs, who laugh at their Bishop's good advice, have the effrontery to boast of his countenance and encouraging approbation. This I am sure, Sir, all your friends will agree with me is a base slander, and cruel act of injustice against one of the best of men. The BISHOP of NORWICH can never give to one set of men any proof of approbation of that conduct which he forbids and condemns in others. The good Bishop has no privileged order amongst his Clergy, nor will he identify himself with any faction; but "retournons a nos moutons" as MR. COKE would say.

I blame you not for being present, or for delivering your sentiments at the meeting; but before you again address a gentleman of rank and character, I beg you would review the

manner in which you exercised this privilege; and if you should not, from the dictates of your own mind, be able to discover the impropriety of it, ask any WHIG who was present, what he thought of it in this respect; and if he has the manners, and supports the character of a GENTLEMAN, I will abide by his decision. My opinion you probably will despise; but still I must at least intimate what it is. And though I find it impossible to give even a faint idea of the vulgar, arrogant, and infuriated manner in which MR. WODEHOUSE was attacked, I must be permitted to ask whether you recollected the rank of the gentleman whom you attacked, or your own rank and sacred character? Some of the speakers who preceded you had profited by a *laie rencontre*, and were less personal than usual. And was it for a man of God, a preacher of peace and good will, to skulk under the safeguard of his holy profession, and utter language that no layman, not beneath MR. WODEHOUSE'S notice, either did, or dared to utter? As long, Sir, as you confined yourself to your arguments (if arguments they might be called) we only laughed. The ridiculous light in which you exhibited your new patron, whilst you were clearly proving that a party man cannot be independent, afforded us infinite amusement. Nor, Sir, did we fail to duly appreciate the good sense and the good taste of the *ci devant* Chaplain, who only the other day vilified his old patron, or of the Reverend Manager of the Cromer Meeting that censured MR. WODEHOUSE in his absence, whilst this holy vituperator was abusing the same MR. W. for daring to reply to charges that had been brought against him in his absence by a gentleman who, perchance, might not be present at this meeting. But, Sir, when you gave MR. WODEHOUSE the lie, as you repeatedly did in an ungentlemanly manner, and opposed your own veracity to his, you excited very different feelings, and threw your dice upon a fearful venture. We could not but call to mind who the accused is. He is one of the brightest ornaments of an honourable family, that, from the days of Agincourt, has, in no instance, by word or deed, tarnished the brilliant laurels it gathered on that glorious field. Nor could we forbear asking who the accuser is? The writer of letters signed *Verax*, whom Oxoniensis first detected—the identical *Verax* whom the REV. R. FORBY caught culling simples, and exposed in an iron cage—the "egregious" *Verax* whom the REV. G. BURGESS lashed till he bellowed with rage and vexation; the same *Verax* whom a worthy Alderman of this city drove from the field only by shewing him a copy of his countenance in the mirror of truth; the very *Verax* (*mirabile dictu*) who, at our last County Meeting) detected himself through MR. E. WODEHOUSE'S instrumentality.—*Hinc Ira—he Lacryme!* I am, Reverend Sir, your very obedient humble servant, J. F. G. ATKINSON.

Norwich, May 6, 1832.

P.S. I have read the reports of the Norfolk Meeting in the TIMES and MORNING CHRONICLE, which are always as ready to suppress what makes against their party as to amplify what is in its favour; I conclude, therefore, from their suppression of your speech, that they have much the same opinion of it that I and the Whig Gentlemen of Norfolk have.

We readily give a place to the following *Jeu d'esprit*:—

"After hearing the debates in a certain great House on the question of giving political power to Roman Catholics in this Protestant country, I returned home at three in the morning, and being exhausted by the attention I had given to all the speakers, I threw myself on a sofa and fell fast asleep. And as I slept I dreamed, and behold a castle having four turrets stood before me:—near to this building was a crowd of people holding a consultation, apparently on some important subject. I inquired of a person who was passing, the name of the place, and the cause of the assembly. He informed me that I was on Tower Hill, and that the crowd was composed of the neighbouring inhabitants, who were then considering the merits of a petition which had been presented to them from the wild beasts who inhabited the Tower, praying emancipation from confinement, and an equal participation in all rights and privileges possessed by every tame and harmless animal in the metropolis—also admission to the Select Vestry of the parish, and a share in all offices, emoluments, and advantages, at present enjoyed by the resident inhabitants and householders.

"I thought I was time to hear the petition read; and it set forth, among other things, 'that the brutes were, properly speaking, lords of the creation, being created previously to man: that they were also the original inhabitants and possessors of the British Isles, which were infested by wolves, and other wild animals, before they were discovered by man: that, although they did not deny the truth of certain histories respecting the cruelties, murders, and enormities of many of their progenitors, nor even that they had been sworn enemies both to the human race and to all tame animals, yet that ever since they had become their fellow parishioners in the Tower they had lived harmlessly and peaceably, molesting no one, and neither biting, tearing, nor devouring any thing but their daily food: that, so far from being injurious, they had contributed very greatly to the emolument and security of the Tower; and that in evidence of this their good conduct they could bring forward the testimony of their keeper, and also that of many monkeys, pelicans, and other respectable and defenceless animals, who had lived for years in the Tower with them in undisturbed security. For these, and other reasons, they prayed emancipation from their present state of oppression and unjust confinement.'

"Perceiving the favourable manner in which the petition was listened to, and fearing, as the crowd was rapidly increasing, that I might not be able to escape before the wild beasts should be liberated, I was happy to learn that counter-meetings had been held in Lamb's Conduit and Cateaton Streets, Nag's Head Court, Houndsditch, and Cow Cross; at which petitions had been voted and forwarded from the various tame animals in the metropolis against the emancipation of their wild fellow-subjects in the Tower. One of these petitions stated, 'that since the wild beasts acknowledged the Lion as their rightful Sovereign, wherever he may happen to be resident, and were perpetually swearing obedience to his will and commands, they could not be relied on as trustworthy subjects of King George IV. who was nothing but a man.'

"A grave old gentleman entreated honourable members coolly to weigh this fair objection—he was, however, silenced by a shrewd and powerful orator, who reminded the assembly that the lions, having for the last 200 years been regularly washed every 1st of April, had been purged by degrees of all their natural ferocity, and would certainly require nothing of their subjects inimical to the peace of the nation at large, or to the authority of their well-beloved human brother on the Throne.—A loud shout of hear, hear!—having confirmed the solidity of this argument, no one had courage to answer it. Another petition reminded the meeting, that the wild beasts were in the constant habit of maintaining that no faith was to be kept either with men or tame animals; and that they were in the habit of taking an oath, that, should it be considered for the good of the wild fraternity, they might tear and slaughter other animals as a matter of conscience.

"Another grave man now contended the assembly to allow this fact

to possess its just and proper weight with them; so that, if they would not listen to argument, they would at least regard a proof of such nature. A flourishing fellow, however, quashed all this by stating that what the wild beasts promised on their honour to the tame animals, or to man, was of much more importance than all the oaths they took to their Creator.

"After the Counter-petitions had all been read, I thought the debate continued as follows:—'Mr. Chairman, all beasts have equal rights—they have been obedient subjects, and peaceable inhabitants.'—'What do you mean?' replied another: 'why, one got loose and killed the keeper's wife in the Tower; and a relation of his, at Exeter 'Change, broke out, and ate two monkeys. Another wild beast got out near Salisbury, attacked the Exeter mail-coach, tore one of the horses, and killed a dog; and wherever they have got loose they have always done the same: and as for the Tower, if they have lived harmlessly there, it has been for this plain reason, that they have not had the power of doing mischief, which very power you now wish to allow them.'

"But," said another, 'they may be let out safely now, for they are ready to give security; they will give bonds, and sign and seal any thing you please.'—'Hang it,' exclaimed another, 'but they can claw it to pieces as soon as they have signed it.'—'Sir,' said one, 'a gentleman has most unjustly reproached wild beasts as bloody and ferocious in their dispositions; I can disprove such assertions altogether, and put beyond doubt the fact, that all wild beasts have at times been generous, grateful, and honourable: in proof of this universal characteristic in wild beasts, I will appeal to the story of Androcles in history, and to the fable of the Bear, who so carefully whisked the flies from his master's face while he was asleep.'

"I'll tell you what," observed an honourable Member; 'you had better let them all out directly; for they have grown so much stronger latterly than formerly, that, if you do not, they will soon force their way out without leave.'

"No one present seemed to think this argument worth answering, since all remembered our successful opposition to the French Revolution, and the glorious end of the battle of Waterloo. 'I am for letting them out,' said another, 'because I am sure that we enjoy so much light, knowledge, and freedom now, compared with what we did when England was covered with wolves, that people will not suffer themselves to be torn to pieces as they used to be formerly.'

"Another advocate for the claims, who had been conversant with many foreign menageries in the course of his life, appeared to think, that, so far from there being any real grounds for alarm, the wild beasts, when released, would, from the natural principles of gratitude and self-interest, be found among the most orthodox, pacific, and loyal of all His Majesty's subjects, and even afford considerable assistance in keeping in order certain refractory animals, who, under the present system, were often showing their teeth, and giving him considerable trouble; and as this advocate was known to be such in the secrets of Government, his notion seemed to take surprisingly with all, except with those who apprehended, that, when the wild beasts should once feel their own strength, they would set up for themselves, and only concede to this modern champion of their claims the privilege of being devoured last.

"Another Member affirmed, that 'times were completely altered, and that therefore wild beasts and every thing else must be altered too.'—'Yes,' said one, 'but what has made the alteration? Has it not been the putting down the power of these ferocious animals? If you are sensible of the blessings of light, freedom, security, and peace, then keep them while you have them; and if so, you will continue those under control who have never allowed these blessings to other animals than those of their own fraternity.' He also added, 'Suppose you let them out, and they should begin their old tricks of tearing and devouring, how are you to get them in again?' He was, however, silenced by cries of 'Order, order!' and a reprimand from the Chairman, that his expression 'old tricks' was unparliamentary, and that any reference to future evil could only be speculative.

"The facts which had been brought forward were, however, deemed likely to have some effect on the minds of impartial hearers, and it was therefore considered advisable to divert them from close consideration; and in order to effect this, I thought a lively little old man stepped forward as a volunteer with a violin under his arm, and said, 'Mr. Chairman, I will sing you a song on this subject; on which he began, and I thought I never heard a more musical voice than that of the old man. He skipped round and round like a bird on his perch, and brought such melodious sounds out of his violin as made all the people cry out 'Hear, hear!' and clap their hands with ecstasy. The following, I thought, was his song:—

'Through this grand conciliation,  
'We shall be a happy nation.  
'Loving grows each savage beast;  
'Grateful for our favours past;  
'Blessed day when all are free!  
'Let them out, my friends, and see.'

"Now, I suppose, it will be allowed that there was more sound than sense in all this, yet it had such an effect on the hearers, that they seemed indisposed to hear any one else, and there was a general cry of 'Question, Question!' A Member indeed ventured to say, 'Mr. Chairman, on a subject of this serious importance to us and to our children, is it to be supposed that we shall allow ourselves to be fiddled out of our old English understanding and common sense?' But, perceiving that he was against the question, they soon laughed him down; and only one more speaker would they listen to: this was a bald-headed man, who pleased them much by reminding them that there was once a lioness who used to suffer, her keeper to go into her den whenever he pleased; from which circumstance he asserted it was proved that wild beasts were by nature friendly to mankind; and after dwelling most forcibly on this wondrous piece of disinterested hospitality, he added, 'One good turn deserves another.'

"This was enough—They were now ripe for emancipation; and strangers being ordered to withdraw, I was most happy to find it possible to obey the command, lest I should feel the fraternal hug of so many lions, tigers, bears, and leopards. Just as I was passing All-hallows Barking, I thought some one had conveyed the joyful result of the meeting to the Tower; and the universal howl, growl, and scream of exultation emitted from the dens of the various animals, terrified me so greatly, that I awoke, and behold it was a dream."

#### FEMALE BENEVOLENCE.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—As I think the Ladies of Woolwich deserve to be particularly mentioned throughout the whole country, for their indefatigable exertions in the benevolent cause our country is now engaged in; and as I conceive there can be no better manner of so doing than through your valuable Paper, I shall feel obliged by your causing the inclosed to be inserted, as I make no doubt their example will be followed by others, and the common cause consequently considerably supported.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
Woolwich, June 7, 1832.

A. G. NAPIER,  
Major R. A.

SIR—The Committee for the Irish Subscription beg to acknowledge receipt, at your hands, of a very handsome collection, amounting to £58, from some ladies at Woolwich, raised by their most exemplary exertions in that town and neighbourhood, in the space of five days, in small sums, not exceeding 2s. 6d. each; a proof that a well-directed attention to the hourly-increasing miseries of our fellow beings will not fail to alleviate, particularly when undertaken by the powerful influence of the female part of the community. They have also directed me, to return you their best thanks, and I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. L. HANBURY, Act. Sec.  
City of London Tavern, June 4, 1832.

MAJOR NAPIER. Royal Artillery.



## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN.—I am very glad to find you have undertaken the subject of the various abuses and impositions connected with the necessities of life, and I heartily wish you success; but until you can succeed in opening the eyes of the higher classes to the understanding which so generally exists between the trades people and their own upper servants, very little good will be effected; butchers, bakers, fishmongers, grocers, &c. &c. all depend upon the good will of their customers, but of their customers' servants. Many tradesmen have acknowledged to me that their business almost entirely depended upon it. I am an old fashioned man, pay my house bills every month myself, and as far as my time will permit, examine myself into all cases of complaint against tradesmen. I give my servants liberal wages, board wages, allowances of clothes, travelling expenses, &c. so as to shew something of what might be considered a fair general standard, will, I trust, be taken up by one of your correspondents conversant in such things, and possessing more time than I have.—Your most obedient servant,

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—In further exposition of the glaring monopoly of the mealmen, I shall, in this communication, offer some remarks on the price the farmer now receives for his wheat, and what he ought to receive, in proportion to the present price of bread.

I conceive it to be a subject worthy of consideration. If the farmer was paid for his wheat a price equivalent, or in proportion, to the price the public are now obliged to pay for bread, would he not be amply remunerated in the time of peace, provided he was at a fair rental? And, if that should prove to be the fact, whence does it arise that he is prevented from receiving his just price? In the excellent article on agricultural distress, in your last number, you mention the general reduction of every article; and, reduced as the price of labour is, if our manufacturers can afford to continue to pay their artisans the present wages, truly you may ask, "where are the signs of national distress? where are the appearances of general calamity?"

The manufacturing classes of this country can and would support their own agriculturists, for they are now contentedly and cheerfully paying 9d. for the quarter loaf, which price they consider low, and it is obvious it must be so to them, in proportion to what they have paid, as bread has lowered considerably more, in proportion, than wages.—[See Appendix to Second Report from Secret Committee, on the expediency of the Bank resuming Cash Payments, pp. 337 & 344.]

The evil which is so shamefully manifest, is, that at the same time the farmers are in real distress from a low price, the industrious poor are robbed of part of their weekly earnings by the extortion of a colossal monopoly.

Loud as the clamour is to raise the price of corn, little, if any, attention is paid to the relative price of wheat to bread; or, in other words, to what the farmer ought to receive for his wheat in proportion to what the public pay for bread.

The relative prices of wheat and bread are generally conceived to be complicated calculations, only to be solved by those who are initiated into the arcanæ of Mark Lane; but, that the whole subject is simple and easy to be comprehended it shall be my endeavour to prove. If one quarter loaf is charged by the baker to the public 9d. the present price, 25½ peck loaves, the number made from one quarter of wheat, will produce him the sum of 81s. 2d.; deduct from 81s. 2d. the 14s. he is allowed by the Act, and we have 67s. 2d. which sum he must have paid for the 336lbs. or 6 bushels of flour, produced from a quarter of wheat.

The price of a quarter of wheat is the sole cost of the flour produced from it; for, as I observed before, the bran and pollard pay all expenses of grinding; therefore, it is very evident, that when bread is at 9d. the quarter loaf, the average price, in the market, of a quarter, or 8 standard bushels of wheat, ought to be 67s. 2d.

This assertion is easily proved by a calculation agreeable to the example in my former letter:—Suppose the average price of wheat in the market to be 67s. 2d. per quarter, weighing the weight of 8 standard bushels, or 448 lbs.; then "the whole produce of the grain, and the weight of three-fourth parts of the wheat whereof the bread is made" is 336 lbs. or 6 bushels of flour, which will make 25½ peck loaves, and they ought to cost the baker only 67s. 2d., that being the supposed price of a quarter of wheat, to which add 14s. for his profit, and then the value of 102 quarter loaves to the public will be 81s. 2d. or 9d. for one quarter loaf.

The mealman, therefore, is now receiving 67s. 2d. for a quarter of wheat, while the farmer is only receiving 46s. 8d. from the mealman, which is the average price on Saturday, the 18th ult. This great difference between 67s. 2d. and 46s. 8d. is the exorbitant gain of the mealman.

If the price of wheat was raised to the farmer from 46s. 8d. to 67s. 2d. would he not be immediately and substantially relieved? If that rise were to occur, bread ought still to be sold at the same price as it is at present, viz. 9d. the quarter loaf; therefore, such rise ought not to affect the other classes of the community.

It is admitted that 70s. would be what is termed a fair remunerating price to the farmer, at a moderate rent, and that the labouring classes of the community are enabled to pay 9d. and 10d. for the quarter loaf, which would be the just relative price, I conceive, I have demonstrated that the agriculturists stand in need of but one relief, and that is, relief from the oppression and monopoly of mealmen.

The public are now paying for their bread, equivalent to nearly 70s. per quarter for wheat, but the farmer does not receive it; he is deprived of it, by the interfering extortion of the person who ought to be considered merely as his agent or broker.

Let then, the wisdom and energies of the Committees on Agricultural Distress be directed in their full force to the extinction of this most shameful grievance. Let the great land owners unite to emancipate their tenants from the thralldom of the mealman, and they will enact more for their relief, than devising, in the Legislature, delusive and artificial remedies. Let justice be done to the farmer, and to the community; either the former ought, at the present time, to receive 70s. per quarter for his wheat, or the latter pay only 7d. for the quarter loaf.

The mealmen are, now, generally mealmen and flour-factors also, and they regulate the price of flour as they please to the baker; it is, therefore, highly necessary that landowners and tenants of large estates should establish independent mills, where their wheat may be ground, so that flour may be sold to the baker from the mill, at the just price. There is no necessity whatever for any other intermediate agent, between the farmer and the baker, but the miller; he would be amply recompensed by the bran, &c. for grinding, and he might be allowed a certain sum per sack of flour, as commission, or its sale to the bakers. It would be a good enactment to prohibit millers, under a heavy penalty, from dealing similar to sworn brokers.

The farmer is now only receiving for six bushels of flour, which is the produce of a quarter of wheat, 46s. 8d. the price of a quarter of wheat, agreeable to the Gazette of the 18th ult. which is equivalent to, only 8s. 9d. per sack of five bushels, as 280 lbs. of flour. By the same returns of Saturday, which give the above average price of wheat, you will find the price of flour charged by the mealmen to the baker, to be 45s. to 50s. per sack!!!

If measures similar to those I have suggested were immediately adopted, I conceive the farmers would find, not only relief, but be amply remunerated; for they would realize the enormous profit now so unjustly appropriated by the mealmen.

Relieve the farmer and community from the monopoly of mealmen, and then, "JOHN BULL" never evinced more acute sagacity and judgment, in stating his opinion to be, that "the wisest measure my Lord LONDONER can adopt, will be, to let things take their natural course, and find their own natural level."—Your obedient servant,

AN ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

STATEMENT, shewing what ought to be the Price of Bread in proportion to the Average Price of Wheat.

Average Price of a quarter of wheat, by Gazette of 19th May... 46s. 8d.  
Allowance to baker... 14s. —  
Value of 102 quarter loaves to the public... 60s. 8d.

Value of one quarter loaf... 7d.

STATEMENT, shewing what ought to be the Price of Wheat in proportion to the present Price of Bread.

Price of 102 quarter loaves at 9d. each... 81s. 2d.  
Deduct baker's profit allowed by the Act... 14s. —  
The price paid by the public for the produce of one quarter of wheat... 67s. 2d.

I am, Sir, yours,

MARCUS.

## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN.—You are, like myself, no friend to humbug, and I always wish to see it exposed, and you will be the best judge how to handle the following little anecdote.

Sometime back, when in Cambridgeshire, I put up at a small decent public-house, the property of one of the monopolists. A neatly framed and glazed board over the chimney-piece attracted my attention; in the centre of it was fixed a card—A. H. Steward and Co. Brewers to Her Majesty. And under it was written—"On the 6th September, 1830, A. Steward, Esq. had the honour of being presented to this injured and unfortunate Queen, when Her Majesty was pleased to accept of some barrels of very fine and curious ale, and appointed him, Brewers to Her Royal Household."

At the moment the thing amused me; but not knowing the happy man, I thought no more of it, until a few days ago, when happening to dine at a house in town, I met, amongst other strangers, the renowned Alderman Wood. After dinner, two Suffolk gentlemen and him appeared to have some friendly altercation upon the subject of their now High Sheriff, whom the Alderman had lately visited; when one of them, rather ironically, asked Matthew whether he was to present him at the next Levee (for which purpose the Sheriff had come to town) to the King? The Alderman, with affected dignity, said, "I had the honour to present Mr. Steward to her late Majesty, and in consequence of my recommendation, her Majesty was pleased to appoint him Brewer to Her Royal Establishment."

The name of Steward, and the circumstances itself, brought to my recollection the card at the little inn near Ely; and I clearly saw that the brewer and the Sheriff for Suffolk, was one and the same person. But now I would ask you, must not a fellow have an unusual share of impudence, who boasts of the honour of an appointment to the late Queen, which he purchased by some casks of beer, and now has the presumption to aspire at the honour of being presented to our most gracious Sovereign?

I cannot help complimenting you on the excellent exposure of the nation's distress in your last; for nothing could be better calculated to expose the folly of those who would turn partial evils into a national calamity.—Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 4.—Speech pronounced by his Majesty, upon opening the Session of the Chambers:—

"GENTLEMEN.—The necessity which has long been felt of liberating the financial administration from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year, to anticipate the period of calling you together. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon your zeal, and upon that devotion of which you have given me so many proofs. Providence has preserved to me the infant which it has given to us; and it is a pleasing thought to imagine that he is destined to repair the losses and the misfortunes which have befallen my family and people. I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that my relations with foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable description. A perfect unanimity has infused into the efforts, concerted between my allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquillity restored in those countries without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries. The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has accomplished its destination; by protecting my subjects, and by affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude. I have adopted precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain. The present sea does not permit that we should relax these precautions, and I shall therefore continue them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these means a motive foreign to my real intentions. Rash enterprises have disturbed, in some parts of the kingdom, public tranquillity; but they have only served to display more signally, the zeal of the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals, who are the enemies of order, view with despair, our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to the Throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall take care that violence does not deprive them of the privileges they enjoy. Positive calamities, though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated the departments contiguous to the capital. The aid of public and private benevolence has, however, mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants shortened the duration of these disasters; authority seconded their zeal; justice will punish the guilty.—The exact state of debt arrived, is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has developed its full extent, will retard for the present year, in spite of my most deep regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the public revenue will be susceptible. The advantages we have already obtained should encourage us to persevere for their maintenance and increase. Truly upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us; this is the wish of my heart—the incessant object of my thoughts—it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which embellishes the anticipations of the future."

A serious tumult took place in Paris on Monday. It had been reported during several previous days, that the law students intended publicly to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the young Lamennais, who it will be recollected, met his untimely fate during the commotions which were excited in that capital by the collegians. The authorities, to prevent their design, had caused the gates of the cemetery Pere La Chaise to be closed, and posted a civil force adjacent. At eight o'clock, a number of youths belonging to the schools of law and physic, attired in deep mourning, came to the spot in procession, followed by a numerous multitude. M. Benjamin Constant also made his appearance in a hackney-coach, accompanied by another person, who, it was said, was the Count de Thiers, Member of the Chamber of Deputies. Cries were re-echoed of "Benjamin Constant for ever! The Charter for ever! We will enter!" The students demanded to pass to the tomb of their deceased fellow; this was refused, and some disposition being evinced to enter by force, the military were brought to the spot, and the place was promptly cleared. They rallied again on the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, and marched in files, a second time to the burial-ground, where, on being refused entrance, a volley of stones was directed against the military, two of whom were grievously hurt by these missiles. On this the horse gendarmes vigorously charged sword in hand; above 20 of the students were, in consequence, wounded, and eight taken prisoners. The students again mustered on the Place St. Genevieve, provided with stones, and declared loudly that they had a defeat to revenge. The Commissary of Police, with five infantry soldiers, was all the force here opposed to them, at whom several stones were thrown; a troop of gendarmes came to their assistance, and put the infuriated youths and the attendant rabble again to flight.

The *Drapeau Blanc* contains a transcript of a project of an Address to the King of Spain, on the state of that country, which was adopted by the Cortes in an extraordinary sitting on the 24th ult.

The *Moniteur*, in alluding to the result of the recent elections, asserts that the "majority in the Chamber is not only not displaced, but that it will be both numerically and morally stronger than in any former session." Of the eighty-six deputies who were to be chosen, "the Opposition," it is added, "in spite of all its efforts, has obtained only thirty-two."

TRAFALGAR, MAY 1.—A small English squadron of five vessels, one of the line, is now in this harbour. The Austrian brigantine *Aristides*, which has arrived in 12 days from the neighbourhood of Scio, brings news that great fermentation prevails in the island of Samos, and that murders are committed almost daily, because part of the inhabitants, fearing the consequences of this rebellion, desire to hoist the Ottoman flag, and voluntarily to submit to the Turkish troops, when they arrive.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 10th May, state that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas, had left that city on the night of the 3d of May, in order to repair to the army which is assembled in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Grand Duke Michael passed, on the 25th of April, through Pskov, whence he continued his journey to Wilna; on the 10th to Wilna.

MADRID, MAY 23.—The accounts at 12 to-day, announce that the factions are beat at all points. The remnant of a band of 400, of whom 200 were cut down on the field of battle, sought refuge by passing the frontier of Portugal, but were received with discharges of musketry by the Portuguese soldiers. The project of a law for giving the Ministers power of establishing martial law in the disturbed provinces, was approved by a majority of 82 to 48, on the ground of its expediency and necessity to subvert. And another Report was ordered to be presented on the same subject.

SIRRA Leone papers to the 17th March inform us, that the Slave Trade on that coast continues undiminished.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday the King attended by a large party, visited that delightful place, Virginia Water, and returned to Lodge to dinner, where his Majesty had a numerous party.

Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the Prince of Denmark, accompanied by Count Moltke, and a numerous suite embarked in two of the State Barges, at Vauxhall Bridge, for the purpose of visiting the Specting the Docks at Deptford and Woolwich.

ASCOT RACES.—These races commenced on Tuesday. A large assemblage of company was present. Immediately upon the winning post, a light, tasteful building, with fluted pilasters of supporting the roof, in imitation of a Greek temple, was erected in accommodation of his Majesty. It was two stories high, of which the upper only was used. At about one o'clock eleven announced the arrival of the King, attended by about a dozen outriders, and a military band. The multitude greeted him with loud huzzas, the voices of the assemblage waving their handkerchiefs, and adding their voices to the exulting cry. Afterwards His Majesty continued from window to window, conversing familiarly with the nobles around him till the first race commenced, which was shortly after arrival. As soon as the horses started His Majesty seemed interested in the result, repeatedly using a telescope in watching round the course, and evidently feeling much gratified as he approached the goal. Between the different races His Majesty occasionally withdrew to the fire-brick room below, but never more than a few minutes at a time; and every time he returned appeared to contemplate the gay and prosperous scene spreading luxuriantly before him with increased delight. His Majesty was in the Windsor uniform with a single star on his breast. He was accompanied by the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Conyngham, and some other Nobles and Gentlemen of rank; and most of whom were habited in the same uniform. The Duke of York was dressed in the sporting green. The Marchioness of Conyngham and daughter, the Countess of Lieven, and four or five other ladies were also of the royal party. At half-past one four horses started for His Majesty's plate of all ages; different weights; 4 miles. It was won with ease by lengths by Mr. Wyndham's Centaur, 4 yrs old.—The Outcast of 50gs. 20gs. forfeit, for horses of all ages (2 yrs olds excepted) miles and a half, afforded good sport. It was won by Mr. L. Seymour's Master Henry, geld.—The third was for a Sweepstake of 300gs. each, for all ages. The winner to receive 300gs. &c. This pretty race, and was won by the Duke of York's colt, named "This was quickly followed by the fourth, which did not excite much interest. It was for the Tent Stakes of 100gs. each; for colts, &c. and fillies, 2½, then 3 yrs old, and won by General Grosvenor's Marcellus.—The last race was for a Sweepstake of 200gs. each, for fillies, then 3 yrs old. New Allie. But two horses were entered, and it was decisively won by Lord G. H. Cavendish's f. by beating the Duke of Rutland's f. by Rubeus.

WEDNESDAY.—The King was not present to-day. The royal party, however, was occupied by the Duke of York, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Stewart, Lord Peterborough, and a large party of nobility and individuals of rank. The first was an interesting race. It was run for his Royal Highness the Duke of York's plate of 500l. for all ages. The winner to be sold for 500l. Six horses started at the distance post, and went on to the distance. The race was won by the Duke of York's f. by 2½ lengths. The second race was for the Albany Stakes, for 300gs. each, for 3 yrs old colts; 7½, and fillies 8½, &c. The winner of the 2,000gs. Stakes, Derby or Oaks, to carry 15½, extra Mr. Seymour or Walsby won the race. Mr. Ransbottom's f. by Seymour won the Swinley Stakes of 200gs.; and the Winkfield of 500gs. was won by Lord Egremont's colt by Frolic.

THURSDAY.—The King alighted at the Royal stand before 10 o'clock, attended by the Master of the Horse, the Marquis of Cambridge, the Duke of York, the Prince and Princess Esterházy, Countess of Ulbridge, the Duchess of Rutland, the Marquis de Wallis (Steward of the Races), and several other Nobles in Windsor uniform, arrived almost immediately after.—The Gold value 100gs. with a subscription of 20gs. each, was first run at a heat—two miles and a half. It was a vigorously contested race, won by a whole length; by Mr. Ransbottom's f. by 2½ lengths. The Windsor Forest Stakes, 50gs. h. f. for 3 yrs old. A beautiful race—three started, and they might have been with a shawl throughout the whole distance, all within 50 yards of the winning post, when the Duke of York's Electress bounded and won by half a length.—Sweepstakes of 20gs. each, for top colts. Two year old course—something more than half a mile. Young ones started for this match, and made sport. Won by Wyngham's h. f. by Wanderer.—Immediately after this race his Majesty and the Duke of York, with their attendants, left the great the Royal Cottage in the Great Park.

The East India Company's outward-bound ship, *Berwickshire*, all well, in lat. 3 Jrs. N. long. 2 15 W. on the 27th of January. The *William Fairlie* proceeded on her voyage from the Cape on 21st of March.

Monday last, being Trinity Monday, the Corporation of the House held their Anniversary Meeting, and proceeded to leave their Hall at Deptford, where the Earl of Liverpool was unanimously re-elected Master for the ensuing year; and after attending Divine Service at the Church of St. Nicholas, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Very Reverend the Dean of Peterborough, they returned to dinner at the City of London Tavern, where were many of the Nobility, Admirals, and persons of distinction.

On Thursday, at a Court of Common Council, the Report of a Select Committee appointed to watch the progress of the Bill in the House of Commons for the erection of a New London Bridge was brought up and read. The Report recommended, that in all the circumstances, a new bridge of five arches in all, of the height of 60 feet, should be recommended to Parliament, since a new bridge was determined upon, and that the Corporation should advance the plans. Mr. Oldham moved a variety of resolutions, agreeing with the Report which were passed, and instructing the Committee of the Bridge House Estate to take care that Parliament should provide at least one million of the money, and that in the present deplorable state of the City property, it would not be possible for them to advance more than 400,000l. towards the work.—The Court then proceeded to fill up the vacancy in the office of Under Marshal of the city, by ballot, when Mr. Wm. Waghnam Cope, citizen and fishmonger, was elected by a large majority.

A Meeting of the Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry, and Reduction of Poor Rates, was held at the King's Tavern, Poultry, on Wednesday. Resolutions were proposed and carried; that petitions should be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying that small portions of land should be allotted to labouring cottagers.

The volume called the *Hundred Wonders of the World*, which has its 100 engravings, is sold at half a guinea, may be regarded as one of the most successful books ever published. 30,000 of Burke's Reflections, the largest sale on record of a book at 6s.—but of the *Wonders of the World*, have 40,000 have been sold in five years, and yearly annual circulation increases. Its counterpart, the *Wonders of the Heavens* has been scarcely less successful, several thousands having been sold within the first year. Of course, the useful knowledge circulated by means of these two volumes must have the best effect on the community.

QUARTERING SOLDIERS.—By an Act for fixing the rates of subsistence to be paid to the innkeepers and others, for this purpose, passed on the 15th of May, one shilling per day is to be paid for the diet of small beer of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and ten pence per day for hay and straw for each horse.

From the heat of the weather this week several horses driving stage-coaches and other conveyances have died on the roads in the neighbourhood of Stamford.

Sir Thomas Brisbane entered on his government of New South Wales on 1st Dec. last; the late Governor Macquarie is on his passage home in the *Surry*.

On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Peterborough held an ordination in the cathedral church of that city, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, viz.—Deacons—J. R. W. Oriel, M. Oxford; W. Turner, H. A. St. John's coll. and R. W. Oriel, M. Oxford; J. C. Davis, B. A. King's coll. Cambridge; J. C. Davis, B. A. King's coll. Cambridge; T. Linton, B. A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; W. H. Deane, B. A. University coll. Oxford.

The Rev. T. St. Turnbull, M.A. and the Rev. C. R. French, M.A. Fellows of Caius College, have been elected Senior Fellows of that society.

General Proprietors Name, Rank, or Profession, should be sent to the  
of the Proprietor, or, if a Gentleman under Arms, to his second Lord of the  
and Gentlemen residing in the County, may be certain of having  
by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, who will forward it immedi-  
ly by coach.



## LATEST NEWS.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, and an express dated Thursday, arrived yesterday. The latter states, that on that day intelligence had arrived both from Vienna and St. Petersburg, announcing, that the points in dispute between Russia and Turkey had been amicably settled. On Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, an individual endeavored to throw a small packet in at one of the windows of the Pavilion Marsan, in Paris (the residence of the Duchesse de Berri), which were open towards the Rue de Rivoli, for the admission of the air. He was conducted to the guard-house, on the way to which, he made repeated efforts to escape. No farther tumults had taken place in that capital; but the military patrols were still kept on foot in the Quarter St. Jacques and Place St. Genevieve.

Accounts have been received from Barcelona to the end of last month. The whole province is in a state of complete insurrection.—There is every probability the prohibition of foreign importations will remain in force. There was a very abundant supply of all kinds of grain in Barcelona, which, it was supposed, for the most part was foreign, and smuggled through Portugal.

ASCOT RACES, FRIDAY.—The workingham Stakes of 5gs. each, (Handicap), three quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. Howorth's Netherfield, 3 yrs old, 7st. 6lb.—A Plate of 50l. for all ages. Heats, one mile, was won by Mr. Field's Vanloo.

The schooner Lark, Inglis, bound from Jamaica for Belfast, was lost lately on the Irish coast, when all on board perished, except one passenger, Mr. Hugh Fulton. This small schooner, 60 tons burthen, upset on the evening of the 11th April in a severe gale of wind, when scudding under bare poles. There were on board, William Inglis, master; James Moore; Alexander Hill; Jans Petersen; and a man of colour, seaman; Mr. M. M. Gregor and Mr. H. Fulton, passengers.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY.—First day of Trinity Term.—*The King v. Richard Curlew*.—Mr. Cooper moved for a rule to shew cause why the late Sheriff of London should sell certain property seized under a writ of *Leviam facias*. The application was made upon an alleged irregularity in the Sheriff's return. It stated that they had seized the goods of the defendant, and sold the same for 54l. 7s. The property was books, not of a seditious or blasphemous description. One was Bishop Watson's Apology for Christians, another the speeches of his Learned Friend, Mr. C. Phillips, with others equally innocent. The Court allowed Mr. Cooper to take a rule to shew cause why the return should not be quashed for irregularity.

Samuel Waddington was called on to plead to an indictment charging him with vending a blasphemous libel, entitled "Palmer's Principles of Nature." This work is prosecuted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and Waddington pleaded *Not Guilty*, and was taken away in the Keeper of Newgate's custody.

An attempt to murder an old woman, named Martin, lodging at No. 9, Cock-lane, Smithfield, was made by her nephew, James Prior, early on Saturday morning. The watchmen found the former stretched on the bed in her night clothes, weltering in blood, and Prior with a knife in his hand, attempting to sever her head from her shoulders! He had turned the body face downwards, and had made an incision reaching from both ears, but, although he cut all the vessels in that part of the neck, he was not sufficiently skilful in dividing the bone, which resisted all his efforts. The poor woman was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Prior was conveyed to Giltspur-street Compter.

No. 3,004, drawn on Tuesday last a Prize of 20,000l. and No. 4,992, a Prize of 1,000l. were both sold in Shares by SWIFT and Co. at their Offices, No. 11, Poultry; 12, Charing Cross; and 31, Abchurch Lane.

JOHN PATTERSON, Furnishing Ironmonger, No. 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has invented an Ice Pail on a new and philosophical principle: by means of which, Wines, Cream, Butter, Fruit, and other Substances, fluid or solid, may be cooled and kept cooled, with a degree of efficacy and precision hitherto unknown. To prove this, it may be sufficient to state, that if spring-water be placed in these Pails at the common temperature of 52 degrees, it will be six times as cold for many hours, although surrounded by an atmosphere 30 degrees higher; and if the water be cooled down, as it easily and quickly may be, by ice, or by a SUBSTITUTE for ICE, which may be had with the Pail, to any given point, the same uniformity may be maintained, as to the lowered temperature, for a great length of time. In this way, Wines, and other Materials may be brought to any state of coolness desired, and kept ready for use in that state during the greater part of a day, or during the whole of an afternoon and evening; an accommodation of serious and obvious importance in well-regulated domestic economy.

A TREATISE on the newly-discovered WHITE VINEGAR, with detailed Directions for its application to Pickling, and every other domestic purpose. Also Certificates of its superiority in Medicine to all other distilled Vinegar. Seventh Edition, with numerous Additions.—Sold by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster-row, and other Booksellers.

THE ART OF EMPLOYING TIME to the greatest advantage.—The True Source of Happiness.—"Dost thou love life?—then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of."—Franklin.

We have the author's authority for stating, that several persons have already praised this method of regulating the employment of time for some years, with perseverance and success. It is particularly adapted to young people of the age of fifteen or sixteen years to twenty-five, but it is also calculated to confer advantages on persons of all ages and professions, in all classes of society and in all circumstances of life. It tends to form the heart, the judgment, the understanding, the style, and the memory; to preserve health, to neutralize or to give a beneficial direction to the passions, in short to make man more virtuous, more enterprising, and more happy.—Printed for Henry Colburn & Co. Conduit street.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for June 1, contains, among other papers,—I. The Spectre Bore, a ballad, and three other poetical contributions, by Thomas Campbell, Esq.—II. Shakspeare's Bertram—III. On Angling, with remarks on Isaac Walton's Work—IV. The Smith Velant (the Wayland Smith in Kenilworth)—V. The World—VI. On the Republic of Plato—VII. Dublin in 1822—VIII. On the Game of Chess in Europe during the 13th Century—IX. Remarks on Place's Principles of Population—X. Modern Pyramids, No. 4. The Parachute—XI. Peter Pindar's, No. 2—XII. English Landscape—XIII. Letters on England, by a Frenchman—XIV. Sketches of Italy, in verse and prose. Velleux—XV. Garrick's Gellery—XVI. Letters from Tours, No. 2—XVII. Brook Green Fair—XVIII. The Night Mare—XIX. Ode to Mabomet, the Brighton Shampooer—XX. Agra, or Fly not yet, Sonnets, &c. and the naval varieties in Criticism and Biography, Discoveries in Art and Science, Rural Economy and Commerce, important Occurrences throughout the Kingdom, &c. &c.—London: Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. and retailed by all Booksellers.—New Vendors, &c.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON, OR SKETCHES OF ENGLISH MANNERS. The Fourth Edition, revised, with the addition of nine New Papers on the following subjects:—The Slavery of Fashion—Worldly Friends—Matrimonial Disappointments—The Importance of Trifles—A Certain Lecture—The Patois of Fashion, and the Quondam Beauty.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; or whom may be had, by the same Author, The HERMIT in the COUNTRY, 3 vols. 18s.

HISTORY OF CULTIVATED VEGETABLES. By HENRY PHILLIPS, F.R.S. Author of the Pomarium Britannicum, or History of Fruits known in Great Britain. In this work, the object of the Author has been to render the knowledge of Plants, entertaining and useful, not only to Botanists, but to those who have hitherto deemed it a difficult and uninteresting science. He has endeavored to ascertain of what Countries the Vegetables now cultivated are natives, the earliest account of their cultivation, and how far they have improved by attention, or degenerated by neglect; also the various uses made of them by the Ancients, as well as the Moderns, of different Countries. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

PRACTICAL ECONOMY; or the Application of Modern Discoveries to the purposes of Domestic Life.—"This work will be found equally useful to those who are wise enough to enter into the practice of the rules which it lays down, and entertaining to others, who may merely wish to amuse themselves with its theories. It contains a variety of new and useful information, calculated at once to increase our comforts, and diminish our expenses."—New Monthly Magazine. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit street.

GUIDE TO THE LAKES.—Just published, by LACKINGTON, Hughes, Harding, Mayor, and Leppard, Finsbury-square, price 15s. extra boards. A GUIDE TO THE LAKES IN CUMBERLAND, WESTMORLAND, AND LANCASHIRE, illustrated with 20 Views of Local Scenery, and a Travelling Map of the adjacent Country.—By JOHN ROBINSON, D.D. Pastor of Clifton W. M. Church.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a Neat Furnished COTTAGE, with Pleasure Grounds and Garden, Coach-house and Stabling, delightfully situated about two miles from Chesham, in Hertfordshire, fit for the reception of a Gentle Family. The Premises may be taken till Lady-day next, or for the Summer Season, or any shorter period.—For particulars and tickets apply to Mr. J. C. P. Philp, Solicitor, 4, Venn's-buildings, Gray's Inn.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a pleasant COTTAGE, near the pleasant Village of Hayes, in Middlesex, adjoining Hillingdon Park Dairy Farm, containing three Bed Rooms; two Sitting Rooms, a Kitchen, Jolly Green-house, Wash-house, two Walled Gardens, well supplied with Spring and Rain Water. May be had on Lease, or to be viewed by applying to Mr. Insip at the Farm, and to be treated for at No. 23, Bucklersbury.

## HORSE BAZAAR.

FOR the SALE of HORSES by COMMISSION, King-street Barracks, Portman-square. The following HORSES are now on SALE:

- 29 Dark Bay Horse, 6 yrs, a very superior hunter. Warranted  
33 Chesnut Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter and excellent roadster. Warranted  
34 Bay ditto, 4 yrs, got by Arrowhead out of an Arabian mare. Warranted  
55 Bay Mare, 5 yrs, quiet to ride, and of very superior action. Warranted  
59 Brown Gelding, 6 yrs, remarkably fast goer in all his paces  
60 Ditto Mare, 5 yrs, ditto  
70 Chesnut Gelding, 5 yrs, of Arabian blood, and good roadster. Warranted  
78 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, a good roadster, walks and gallops well  
90 Brown ditto, 8 yrs, very fast  
96 Black ditto, 8 yrs, a good hack, and fast in all her paces. Warranted  
103 Bay Horse, 4 yrs, got by Election, dam by Joseph Andrews. Warranted  
104 Bay Gelding, 3 yrs, hackney, has been used as a charger. Warranted  
109 Gray ditto, 8 yrs, a most excellent horse in single and double harness. Warr.  
111 Brown ditto, aged, ditto  
112 Ditto ditto, aged, ditto  
114 Gray ditto, 8 yrs, a capital hack, and very fast trotter  
115 Roan Mare, 7 yrs, got by Emperor, out of a bred  
116 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, has constantly been rode by a lady  
118 Ditto Horse, 5 yrs, by Haphazard, out of Rhoda's dam. Warranted  
131 Brown Gelding, aged, Rattlestars by Orville, dam by Pilgrim. Warranted  
142 Bay Mare, 8 yrs, thorough bred, a good roadster.  
143 Ditto Gelding, 5 yrs, by Crispin, out of Snuggler, very gentle  
148 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs, kind in harness, and tandem leader  
158 Ditto ditto, capital hunter and leaper  
163 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs, got by Osiris, dam by Gohanna.  
166 Bay ditto, 5 yrs, complete shuging pony, and goes in harness. Warranted  
167 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, quiet in single or double harness. Warranted  
172 Brown Mare, 7 yrs, pleasant to ride. Warranted  
176 Black Gelding, 5 yrs, a good roadster  
186 Bay ditto, 8 yrs, good hunter. Warranted  
201 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, by Cervantes out of a well bred mare. Warranted  
202 Ditto Filly, 4 yrs, by Shacaback, out of a fine hunting mare. Warranted  
205 Ditto Gelding, 6 yrs, quiet to ride & steady in harness. Warranted  
208 Brown Mare, 6 yrs, good hack and has carried a lady. Warranted  
209 Gray Gelding, aged, good roadster and hunter and quiet in harness  
213 Roan Mare, 6 yrs, will carry a lady, and good in all her paces. Warranted  
228 Brown Gelding, 7 yrs, very complete hackney, and has carried a lady. Warr.  
234 Gray Gelding, 7 yrs  
234 Gray Mare, 4 yrs  
235 Chesnut Gelding, 4 yrs  
236 Ditto mare, 6 yrs, thorough bred, remarkably sure footed. Warranted  
237 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, ditto, remarkably fast. Warranted  
239 Dark Brown Gelding, 6 yrs, Whalebone, by Fitz James, dam by Sir Peter Teale. Warranted  
245 Roan Mare, 8 yrs, good hackney and roadster. Warranted  
247 Bay ditto, 8 yrs, good hunter, and rides well. Warranted  
248 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, steady in harness, and rides well. Warranted  
249 Gray Gelding, 6 yrs, clever hack, carry a gentleman of 18 stone. Warranted  
255 Black ditto, 8 yrs, a clever hack. Warranted  
257 Grey ditto, 5 yrs, quiet in harness, and very promising. Warranted  
258 Brown ditto, aged, an excellent hunter and currie horse  
260 Bay ditto, aged, quiet in double harness  
261 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, good hunter and roadster  
265 Bay mare, 5 yrs, Hunga ian Arab mare. Warranted  
266 Ditto gelding, 8 yrs, good hunter and extraordinary leaper. Warranted  
276 Gray ditto, 6 yrs, good hack, and has carried a lady. Warranted  
280 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs, good in all his paces, and has carried a lady. Warr.  
281 Bay ditto, 5 yrs, by Young Hercules, dam by Spoliator. Warranted  
282 Brown Horse, 4 yrs, by Poulton, dam by Spoliator. Warranted  
283 Bay mare, 6 yrs, by Young Hercules, dam by Spoliator. Warranted  
286 Bay Mare, 8 yrs, clever Lady's Mare.  
291 Black Horse, 7 yrs, a very high thorough-bred horse. Warranted  
294 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, clever hack, and superior action. Warranted.  
295 Gray Gelding  
296 Bay ditto, 7 yrs, capital hunter and charger.  
298 Bay Gelding, 6 yrs, good hunter and roadster.  
299 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, ditto and clever hack. Warranted  
302 Ditto Horse, only 30 inches high, the smallest pony in England!!!  
304 Grey Gelding, 8 yrs, remarkable clever pony, safe, and last in all its paces. Warranted  
308 Bay ditto, 4 yrs, good cob, and can carry weight  
309 Dark Bay ditto, 7 yrs, good hunter, and will make an excellent charger. Warr.  
311 Brown gelding, 8 yrs, quiet in double and single harness, rides well.  
312 Chesnut horse, aged, good hunter, and fast galloper. Warranted  
313 Brown gelding, aged, an excellent carriage horse.  
317 Bay gelding, 6 yrs, good carriage horse, either single or double. Warr.  
318 Ditto ditto, 7 yrs, ditto ditto  
319 Grey ditto, ditto  
323 Chesnut ditto, 6 yrs, by Fireaway, out of a hunting mare. Warranted  
322 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, superior hackney. Warranted  
323 Brown mare, 5 yrs, a very promising thorough-bred hack. Warranted  
324 Dark grey gelding, 7 yrs, a clever cob, and very active. Warranted  
326 Bay gelding, 5 yrs, a good roadster. Warranted  
328 Grey Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter, a doges we on the road. Warranted  
329 Bay Horse, 6 yrs, by Election, a good hunter and hack. Warranted  
330 Black Ditto, aged, by Thunderbolt, a very clever hack. Warranted  
331 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter. Warranted  
332 Chesnut Gelding, aged, a good hunter. Warranted  
333 Bay Gelding, 6 yrs, a clever cob, and very fast trotter. Warranted  
335 Brown Mare, 6 yrs, superior in all her paces. Warranted  
336 Black Mare, 6 yrs, quiet to ride and drive. Warranted  
337 Grey Gelding, 6 yrs, quiet to ride and drive. Warranted  
338 Chesnut Gelding, 7 yrs, a superior hunter and good hack. Warranted  
339 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, a clever hack, bred in Ireland  
340 Roan Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter. Warranted  
342 Brewa Gelding, a ed, quiet to ride and drive, a good hunter. Warranted  
343 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, quiet to ride and road hack. Warranted  
344 Bay Gelding, 7 yrs, goes well in harness  
345 Chesnut ditto, 7 yrs, a tried good hunter, and good in harness Warranted  
346 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, quiet in double harness. Warranted  
347 Brown ditto, 6 yrs, a good carriage horse and single harness  
348 Bay Gelding, 4 yrs, a good carriage horse  
349 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, a ditto ditto  
350 Bay Mare, 5 yrs, a clever well-bred hack  
351 Light bay Gelding, aged, a good carriage horse  
352 Dark ditto ditto, 7 yrs, ditto ditto  
353 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs, good in single or double harness. Warranted  
354 Grey ditto, 5 yrs, good in all his paces equal to 16 stone. Warranted  
355 Black ditto, 8 yrs, a good hunter and hack. Warranted  
357 Chesnut ditto, 5 yrs, quiet in single or double harness. Warranted  
358 Bay ditto, 6 yrs, a good carriage horse. Warranted  
360 Black Mare, 5 yrs, a well bred hack. Warranted  
361 Ditto Gelding, 5 yrs, by Constitution, out of Midnightmare. Warranted  
362 Brown Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter. Warranted  
363 Brown Horse, aged, a Whiskout of Trumpeter. Warranted  
364 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs, a good goer. Warranted  
365 Bay Ditto, 6 yrs, a strong hack, and good in his paces  
366 Black Gelding, 7 yrs, a very good filbury horse. Warranted  
367 Grey Mare, 5 yrs, by Octavius, Duke of Leeds, winner of the St. Leger. Warr.  
368 Bay Gelding, 6 yrs, quiet in single and double harness  
369 Ditto ditto 9 yrs, a complete hunter  
370 Piea-bitten Grey Gelding, aged, very fast and a good leaper  
371 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs, a clever cob. Warranted  
372 Ditto ditto, 8 yrs, by Trimaldi, a good hunter  
373 Cream-colour gelding, 6 yrs, highly bred, very superior action. Warranted  
374 Ditto ditto 7 yrs, ditto ditto  
375 Chesnut Gelding, 6 yrs, a clever hack. Warranted  
376 Brown ditto, 5 yrs, a good carriage horse. Warranted  
377 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs, a good hunter, and has carried a lady. Warranted  
378 Bay Mare, 6 yrs, complete lady's mare. Warranted  
379 Brown Mare, 6 yrs, a good hack, and has carried a lady. Warranted  
380 Bay Mare, 7 yrs, perfectly quiet and safe. Warranted  
381 Ditto Gelding, 5 yrs, a most perfect Lady's horse. Warranted  
382 Ditto ditto, 6 yrs, quiet to ride and drive  
383 Chesnut ditto, 5 yrs, fine action, and quiet to ride and drive. Warranted  
384 Brown Horse 4 yrs  
385 Bay Horse, 5 yrs  
386 Chesnut Gelding, 6 yrs, a fast trotter, and good roadster. Warranted  
387 Bay Mare, 6 yrs, a clever well bred hack. Warranted  
388 Brown Mare, 7 yrs, ditto ditto. Warranted  
389 Chesnut Gelding, aged, a clever hack  
390 Dark bay Gelding, 6 yrs, a good carriage horse. Warranted  
391 Dark bay ditto, aged, a ditto ditto. Warranted  
392 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs, quiet in single harness, good action. Warranted  
393 Dun Gelding, 6 yrs, a superior carriage horse. Warranted  
344 Ditto ditto, 5 yrs, ditto ditto  
395 Brown Gelding, 7 yrs, a good hunter and quiet in harness  
396 Chesnut ditto, 8 yrs, saddle or single harness  
397 Black Horse, aged, a charger, and canter to carry a lady  
398 Chesnut Gelding, 7 yrs, quiet in double or single harness  
399 Grey Gelding, 6 yrs, a good hack, and has carried a lady  
400 Grey Mare, aged, a steady mare and rides well. Warranted  
401 Bay Gelding, aged, a good hack  
402 Grey Gelding, aged, has carried a lady  
403 Bay Filly, 3 yrs, young Gohanna, dam Queen Bess. Warranted  
404 Bay Gelding, quiet in single or double harness  
N.B. No. 302 is the smallest pony in England, being only 30 inches high.

HAMPTON-COURT.—To be LET, furnished, for a term of years, the Lease and Furniture to be disposed of, an excellent FAMILY HOUSE, beautifully situated on the Banks of the Thames, at Hampton-Court, with Garden to the River, in excellent repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a family of respectability, containing ten bed rooms and three sitting rooms, of wood dimensions and handsomely furnished, conveniently arranged domestic offices of every description, including Coach-house and Four-Stall Stable, near Flower Garden and Greenhouse. For Cards to view, apply to Mr. Parnell, Auctioneer, King-street, Surrey, and 23, Corner of St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square.

ESTATE IN PERTSHIRE.—PSET PRICE 14,000 GUINEAS.—OR WITHOUT A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Collection, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 3d of July next, betwixt the hours of Twelve o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain).

THE Beautiful ESTATE of KINNAIRD, consisting of Hundred and Eleven English Acres, besides One Hundred and Sixty of Wood, a considerable part of which is Oak, all completely enclosed, and highly situated on the banks of the Tay, seven miles above Dundee. The mansion-house is new, and fit to accommodate a gentle family. There are three public rooms, seven bed-rooms, a very convenient sunk story, water-closets, &c. There is a suitable court of offices, with ample accommodation for an uncommonly productive garden, surrounded by a high wall, and with fruit trees of various kinds; also two small orchards. The property is divided the stream, offer peculiar advantages for net and rod fishing miles of walks have been cut through the wood on the banks of the river, the top of the stupendous rock which rises in majestic grandeur above the varied and romantic beauties of Kinnaird, with the picturesque scenery surrounding country are too well known to require particular description, and carriers regularly pass the porter's lodge, and the Inverness road, half a mile of it. The purchaser may have immediate possession, and the title of the house, as well as the farm stock, at a valuation.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor, Kinnaird house, by Dundee; or James Miller, Esq. Comptroller, W. S. 11, York-place, Edinburgh; or James Miller, Esq. Comptroller, W. S. 11, York-place, Edinburgh; or James Miller, Esq. Comptroller, W. S. 11, York-place, Edinburgh.

LONDON TO CALAIS DIRECT IN ONE DAY, with PASSENGERS and CARRIAGES.—The superb, new, and commodious STEAM PACKET, the LORD MELVILLE, Peter Black, R.N. Commanding, of 220 tons burthen, and 80-horse power, will continue running from London to Calais, on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving London at half past six o'clock precisely, returning from Calais on Thursday—Fares: Chief Cabin, 32s. Fore Cabin and Fore Deck, 22s. Cabin under board.—Each passenger will be allowed one hundred weight of baggage, which will be shipped, landed, and cleared with the customs in London, at Galley Quay, Lower Thames-street, free of expense, excepting the duties may be due thereon, but the proprietors will not be accountable for loss of any description of luggage, nor for sea or navigation risks.—All passengers and baggage with the keys thereof must be directed to the agent, Mr. Norman, No. 1, Water-lane, Tower-street, London, and sent not later than 10 o'clock the day previously to starting, otherwise it cannot be received, or for that voyage. The office is open until nine o'clock every evening, Sundays excepted.—Mr. Henry De Rheims, Agent at Calais. Passengers are reminded to procure passports from the French Ambassador's Office, at No. 50, Portland-place, if going beyond Calais. No Merchandise of any description can be received on board this vessel.

TO BE LET, handsomely furnished, for a term of years, an extensive and spacious VILLA, beautifully situated on an admired eminence, in the vicinity of Claremont, near Esher, commanding most enchanting and extensive views over a vast extent of country, containing a neat entrance hall, well proportioned eating room; two handsome drawing-rooms connected by a gallery, opening to a veranda and the lawn, a handsome library, or study room, five principal and six secondary bed-rooms; capital kitchen and offices; double coach-house and four-stall stable, beautiful lawns, and pleasure grounds, large kitchen garden, orchard, and two meadows, &c. about 25 acres. The Premises have recently undergone a very extensive and are in most complete and beautiful order. For cards to view apply to Parnell, Estate Agent, &c. Kingston; or 22, St. Martin's-court, London-square.

LAW.—A Solicitor, in the Vicinity of the Inns of Court, has a VACANCY in his Office for a Young Gentleman of respectability as an ARTICLED CLERK. The Advertiser would have no objection to accommodate him in his House for the first two or three years with board and lodging on reasonable terms.—A Premium will be required. Address (post paid) A. B. High Holborn.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.—CHAPEAUS DE BOIS BLANC, PAILLE DE RIZ.—A case of these beautiful and fashionable hats has been landed at the Custom-House this week, by W. M. BROWN, Esq. of Leghorns. As this is the only case that has come in this season, others either in the market or expected, Wholesale Houses are therefore fully solicited to favour the Importer with an early call.—Orders may be sent to 3, Newman-row; but the Hats can only be viewed at 34, Exmouth-street, Fields.

GARDEN WATERING ENGINES.—R. BAKER and Son, Patent Mangle-Makers to His Majesty, acquaint the Public, that they have manufactured an assortment of ENGINES for WATERING GARDENS, EXTINGUISHING FIRE; likewise Presses and Mills for Wine and Oil Garden Rollers, Insect Destroyers, Patent Chaff Engines, Butter Churns, &c. &c. together with agricultural and domestic Machines of every description. To be seen at their Manufactory, 65, Fore-street, Cripplegate, near Oxford-street, the corner of Shepherd-street.—Old Garden Engines repaired and exchanged.

DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster.—During the Week, at half past six o'clock precisely, for the last night, TOM and JERRY, or Life in London. Mr. Wilson will exhibit extraordinary Evolutions on the Tight Rope. Equestrian Exercises by Mr. de la Motte without saddle or bridle. The admired Forest Scene from the Melodrama VALENTINE and ORSON, introducing Mr. H. Simpson's celebrated and wonderful performing Real Bear. To conclude with, for this Week only, RICHARD TURPIN, the HIGHWAYMAN.

EXHIBITION.—The magnificent PANATHENAE, or Temple of the FINE ARTS, combining Music and Paintings, by T. STUBBS, Esq. R.A. H. HOWARD, Esq. R.A. and C. TOWN, Esq.; Sculpture by Italian Masters, Architecture, Mechanism, &c. IS NOW OPEN in the GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS. This splendid Temple stands high, and is allowed by all scientific characters to be the most complete Structure in this Kingdom. Admission, 1s.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

The Wheat trade has been particularly dull since Monday, that day's prices are barely supported, even the better sorts are a considerable quantity of the middling and ordinary sorts still remain on hand. Barley, Beans, and Pease sell more freely today, though there has been a good supply of Oats this week, the trade about 1s. per quarter dearer. In other articles there is alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as usual.			
Russet Red Wheat (new).....	32s. 4d.	Maple.....	31s. 6d.
Old.....	31s. 6d.	White ditto.....	31s. 6d.
Old.....	31s. 6d.	Boilers.....	31s. 6d.
Russet White (new).....	34s. 4d.	Small Beans.....	31s. 6d.
Old.....	34s. 4d.	Old.....	31s. 6d.
Superfine.....	35s. 5d.	Tick Beans (new).....	31s. 6d.
Old.....	35s. 5d.	Old.....	31s. 6d.
Rye.....	20s. 2d.	Feed Oats.....	15s. 1d.
Barley.....	15s. 1d.	Poland ditto.....	15s. 1d.
Superfine.....	18s. 2d.	Poland ditto.....	15s. 1d.
Malt.....	36s. 4d.	Pointed ditto.....	15s. 1d.
Finest.....	42s. 4d.	Finest.....	15s. 1d.
Hog Pease.....	20s. 2d.		

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as reported weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 8th of June, calculated as follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.  
Wheat, 45s 11d—Barley, 16s 0d—Oats, 17s 0d—Rye, 20s 5d—Beans, 20s 5d  
Pease, 24s 8d

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.			
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
Bank Stock.....	23½	23½	240
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	76½	76½	76½
3 per Cent. Consols.....	79½	79½	79½
3½ per Cent. Consols.....	89	89½	89½
Consols for Account.....	79½	80½	80½
4 per Cent. Consols.....	94½	94½	94½
New 4 per Cent.....	95½	95½	95½
Bank Long Annuities.....	19½	19½	20
India Bonds.....	44 p	42 p	46 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.....	2 p	1 p	2 p
Ditto, 2½d.....	—	—	—
Omnia.....	—	—	—

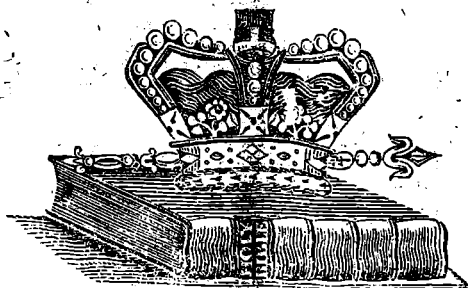
## MARRIED.

At Camberwell, on Saturday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. C. Williamson, Rector of St. John's Church, Camberwell, Henry H. Goodhall, Esq. of the India House, Surrey, daughter of Henry Smith, Esq. of Peckham House, Surrey.  
On Saturday, the 1st inst. at St. John's the Evangelist Church, Westminster, John Butt, of College-street, Westminster, Solicitor, to Sarah, daughter of John (now of Millbank, Esq.).  
On Saturday last, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Mr. William Butt, of the applicable Assurance Office, to Marian Harvey, youngest daughter of Mr. W. W. Walther, of Brydges-street, Covent Garden.

## DIED.

June 6th, at Southend, Essex, wife of the Rev. William S. Oilly, Rector of North Partridge, Essex.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, No. 11, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, and only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.



**NEW MUSIC.**—Just published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street, "OH, STRANGER, LEND THY GENTLE BARQUE," a new and original Ballad for One, Two, or Three Voices, composed and respectfully inscribed to the Countess of Listowel. By SIR J. STEVENSON. Price 2s. 6d. The sweet fancy and poetic elegance which characterise the music of this Ballad were never more pleasingly displayed than in the present composition. The melody will ensure it to the lovers of melody, and its graceful arrangement will ensure it a good reception with the scientific.

"THE COUSIN'S EVENING SONG," for Three or Four Voices, the Music composed by Rossini, the Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, by J. A. Wade. Price 2s. 6d. The arrangement of this deservedly popular Air is so conceived that the Melody may be taken without the under parts, and so executed as to be an agreeable and interesting Song.

**FAREWELL ILLUSIONS,** an admired Ballad, sung by Mr. Lord Lee, at the New Haymarket Theatre, with distinguished applause. The Music composed by C. Perrier. Price 2s. London: Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street: where may be obtained the latest and most approved Works of Moore, Stevenson, Bishop, Emdin, Bochs, Kalkreuth, Parris, Kalkreuth, Riles, Hart, Latour, Kious, &c. &c. &c.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Published by J. WILLIS, Harmonic Saloon, Dublin, Music Seller, by special appointment to His Majesty.

**SACRED MELODIES.** No. 2. arranged and harmonized for two, three, or four voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, by SIR JOHN STEVENSON, M.D. an elegant and striking likeness of the late Sir John is prefixed to this Number; the whole is also arranged for a single voice, with Piano Forte Accompaniment, price 10s. 6d. **THREE GRAND TRIOS** for Violin and Two Piano Fortes; also arranged as a Duet for the Harp and Piano Forte, by F. RIES, price 10s. 6d. The much-admired Duet, "I've seen a sweet and speaking eye," by J. BLEWITT, sung with unbounded applause by Miss George and Mrs. Vincent, price 2s. The highly celebrated and unrivalled **LANCERS' QUADRILLES**, (Fifth Edition) price 3s. The above, and all Mr. Willis's Publications, may be had of M. A. Burke, 22, Southampton street, Strand, and all Music Sellers in the United Kingdom.

**NEW AIRGILL ROOMS.**

**MR. MOSCHELES** has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th of JUNE. Principal Vocal Performers—Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Madame Camporesi, Signora Caradori, and Signora Cinti. Mr. Vaughan, Signor Bezze, Mr. Sapp, Mr. W. Kuyvet, Mr. J. B. Sale, and Signor Zucchi. Principal Instrumental Performers—Mr. Kiermeyer, Mr. Ditz, and Mr. Moscheles, who will perform on the Grand Piano Forte, a New Concerto, the Fall of Paris, with Variations (by desire) and a Fantasia, &c. &c. &c. Leader of the Band, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. J. B. Cramer—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Moscheles, 343, Oxford-street, and at the principal Music Warehouses.

**THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.** **WHEATSTONE'S MUSICAL MUSEUM** is NOW OPEN every day, from twelve to five, at the Lower Great Rooms, Spring Gardens. The Grand Central Diaphonic Orchestra astonishingly augments in richness and power every variety of musical tones; among the instruments employed to exemplify this principle are the Cellophone (an equivalent for a band of wind instruments) and Stoddard's Compensation Grand Piano Forte; the magnificent effects of these form an Instrumental Concert of singular beauty. The other phenomena of interest are the Acoustrophone, or Echoed Lyre, II Flauto Harmonico, and the Invisible Girl. These entertainments, which consist of performances in the most superior style, alternately succeed each other, forming an amusement, calculated to afford the highest gratification to the musical mind, and to interest the public by the novelty of the means employed, and the variety of the effects produced.—Admission 1s.

**FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS M. TREE.—THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 19, 1822, will be acted (by particular desire) Shakespeare's Tragedy of CYMBELINE. London Posthumus by Mr. Macready; and Iachimo by Mr. Young; Queen by Mrs. Pritchard; and Imogen by Miss M. Tree, being her first appearance in that character. A Grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, full particulars of which will be announced in the Bills of the day. To conclude with the Musical Entertainment of the BROTHER and SISTER.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Miss M. Tree, 2, Lancaster-court, Strand; and of Mr. Brandon at the Theatre.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—For the BENEFIT of MISS FOOTE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of June, 1822, by very particular desire, and in consequence of the unbounded applause with which it was received by a most crowded audience, on Mr. Macready's Night, will be repeated Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO, MOOR of VENICE. Othello, Mr. Macready; Iago, Mr. Young; Desdemona by Miss Foote; Emilia, Mrs. Pritchard. In the course of the Evening, the following Songs, &c. "Should he upbraid," by Miss M. Tree. "O never say that I was false of heart," Miss Halland. A favourite Duet by Miss M. Tree and Miss Halland. Upon this occasion will be revived the Melo-Dramatic Romance of FORTY THIEVES. Ali Baba, Mr. Braham; Nostapha, Mr. W. Farren; Abdalla, Mr. Connor; Morgiana, Miss Foote. A Favourite Dance (in the character of Morgiana) by Miss Foote. Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Box Office, and of Miss Foote, No. 31, Knapel-street, Russell-square.

**OPERA HOUSE.—MR. KELLY'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, TO-MORROW.** (Monday) June 17th, under the immediate sanction and Patronage of His Most Gracious MAJESTY positively the only night of the Season of Far-Host Piques.—Mr. Kelly (by special desire) has been induced to substitute for the Opera previously announced the First Part of IL BARBIERE DE SEVILLA, in which Madame CINTI will make her fourth appearance in this Kingdom. The Opera Band, led by Signor Spagnoli, after which the Public English Comedy of MATRIMONY; Clara, Miss Kelly.—The whole to conclude with the Grand Popular Ballet, called LES PAGES DU DUC DE VENDOME.—Mr. Kelly has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public, that he has obtained the powerful and attractive aid of Monsieur Paul, Principal Dancer at the Grand Opera at Paris; together with that of Mademoiselle Noblet, Mademoiselle Mercandotti, Mlle. Ronzi Vestris, Mademoiselle de Varenne, Mlle. Anatole, Mademoiselle Roland, and Mlle. C. Vestris; assisted by the other principal Dancers, and the whole Corps de Ballet.—In the course of the Ballet, Mlle. Paul will dance his celebrated Pas de Deux with Mademoiselle Ronzi Vestris. Mademoiselle Noblet and Mademoiselle Mercandotti will dance their highly popular Boleros. And a favourite grand Pas de Deux with Mademoiselle de Varenne.—Boxes and Tickets to be had of Mr. Kelly, 27, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. Boxes may also be had of Mr. Ebers, Bookseller to His Majesty, 27, Old Bond-street.

**WARD'S GALLERY of a GROUP of CATTLE**, size of nature, the DEER STEALER and DYING BUCK, with one hundred other Pictures, WILL BE CLOSED in a few days, at 6, Newman-street, Oxford-street: Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.**—The GALLERY, with a Selection of Pictures of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, IS OPEN daily from ten in the morning until six in the evening.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. By Order, J. N. YOUNG, Keeper.

**THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.** WILL CLOSE at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Saturday, the 24th of the present month.

COPLEY FIELDING, Secretary. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

**INVESTMENT.**—Wanted to Purchase a FREEHOLD ESTATE, with a good Family Mansion, replete with every convenience, with Manor or Right of Sporting. Distance from London not to exceed 130 miles. Particulars may be had by applying (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Geo. Morris, Land and Mineral Surveyor, and Estate agent, 13, Dorset-street, London.

**WANTED,** a steady, well-educated YOUTH, about 14 or 15 years of age, for a Merchant's Counting-house, where an excellent opportunity will be afforded him of getting forward in the world. He must be capable of writing a good hand. No consideration will be given for the first three years, and a premium of 100l. required.—Address W. H. Lloyd's Coffee-house.

**TO THE GENEROUS AND HUMANE.** A CLERGYMAN of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH, advanced in life, and considerably impaired in health, with Twelve Children, and debts which he is wholly unable to discharge, without deeper and indeed irretrievable ruin, accumulated through the pressure of the times and the great number of his family, approaches a generous public with the humble but anxious hope, that they will commiserate his case, relieve his present wants, and deliver him by their united efforts, from the agonizing, yet indescribable, miseries of the truly unhappy situation.—Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Bansom and Co. Bankers, Pall Mall; Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Bankers, Lombury; at which houses reference, the most respectable, may be obtained, as to the character of the applicant, and the veracity of this statement.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
The King, £50 0 0  
Duke of Cambridge, 10 0 0  
D. of C., 25 0 0  
J. Clements, Esq., 1 0 0  
R. C. Brad, Esq., 1 0 0  
Anonymous, 1 0 0  
C and A W., 1 0 0

**ANNUAL REGISTER for 1820, in TWO PARTS.**  
THE Publishers of Dodsley's Annual Register having learned that, in consequence of the unfortunate delay in the appearance of their Volume for 1820, several of the Subscribers had received from their booksellers a work published in imitation, whereby the continuity of their sets will be broken, they are respectfully informed, that they may receive the original volume in exchange for the substituted one, by application to Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster-row, on paying the difference. The unparalleled quantity of Events, foreign and domestic, which occurred in 1820, have necessarily increased the volume for the year to double the usual size; but neither the recurrence of such increased size, nor of a similar delay in the publication, need be apprehended.

**DODSLEY'S ANNUAL REGISTER.**  
THE ANNUAL REGISTER, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the year 1820.—London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; Otridge and Rackham; J. Cathell; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown; E. Jeffery and Son; Lackington and Co.; J. Bell; Sherwood, Neely, and Jones; R. Saunders; W. Reynolds; and Simpkin and Marshall.  
The unparalleled quantity of events, foreign and domestic, which occurred in the year 1820, have necessarily increased the size of the present volume; and notwithstanding the adoption of a smaller type for many departments, it has been found impossible to comprise the whole in less than two parts. This however need not occur again; and the publishers are persuaded that, when the Contents are examined, they will be found to require no apology for the space which they occupy, and that it was impossible to do justice to the History of 1820—the commencement of a new reign, the epoch of three foreign revolutions, and much domestic agitation—within the compass of an ordinary volume.

The present volume contains a copious Index, which it is intended to continue annually; and a General Index to the entire series from 1753 to 1819 is in forwardness.

**ARCHDEACON NARES' GLOSSARY, in 1 vol. 4to. 2s. 15s. boards.**  
A COLLECTION of WORDS, PHRASES, NAMES, & ALLUSIONS to CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, &c. which have been thought to require illustration in the Works of English Authors, particularly Shakespeare and his Contemporaries.—By ROBERT NARES, A.M. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Archdeacon of Stafford; and dedicated, by permission, to the King.—Printed for Robert Triphook, 23, O Bond-street.

Just published, handsomely printed by Baldwin, &c. in 6 vols. 8vo. price 3l. 12s. boards, to correspond with the Author's Novels and Tales.

**HISTORICAL ROMANCES.**—By the Author of "Waverley," &c. comprising "IVANHOE," "THE MONASTERY," "THE ABBOT," and "KENILWORTH," with vignette title-pages, of scenes described in these Works.—Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside, London: Of whom may be had, lately published.

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**THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.**  
THE 78th Number of the MONTHLY GAZETTE of HEALTH, price 1s. containing the Case of the late Archbishop of Armagh, with Remarks on the Practice adopted by his Physicians, and a Description of an Instrument for emptying the Stomach in Cases of Palsy being swallowed.—Remarks on the Causes, &c. of imperfect Vision.—On Mr. Stokes' Treatment of Burns and Scalds.—On the German Medicine, as a Remedy for Scrofula.—Directions for taking the German Salts.—Case of Palsy cured by Lightning.—Treatment of Dropsy of the Extremities by Punctures, &c.—Analysis of Waller's Domestic Herbal and the new Medico-Chirurgical Pharmacopoeia, and the Pharmaceutical Guide.—The Composition of a French Nostrum for the Prevention of Apoplexy.—Gall's Reply to Coppersmith of Chelmsford.—Method of making Old Apple Trees fruitful, and of producing perfect Fermentation of Wines from Sugar, Grain, or Fruit, &c. &c.—Sold by Sherwood and Co. Paternoster-row; 170, Piccadilly, and all Booksellers in the Country.

Price 3s. embellished with a whole-length Portrait of Mademoiselle Mercandotti, in Centurion; Lady in a Fashionable Walking Dress, and Lady in a Fashionable Evening Dress, in colours.

**THE LADY'S MAGAZINE, or Mirror of the Belles-Lettres.**—Fashions, Fine Arts, Music, Drama, &c. for June 1, 1822; containing, among other Papers, I. Bracebridge Hall.—II. Waddington's Journal of a Visit to Ethiopia.—III. Pen Owen.—IV. The Return of May.—V. Waldeck; a German Tale.—VI. Speculations on Time.—VII. The Renegade, by M. D'Arleinscourt.—VIII. The Superstitions of Shetland.—IX. Rise and Progress of Music.—X. Lavater and Spurzheim.—XI. Smollett's Illustrations of Shakespeare.—XII. Bloomfield's May-day with the Muses.—XIII. Mr. Elliston and the Critics.—XIV. Memoir of Mercandotti.—XV. Theatrical Portrait of Mrs. Chatterley.—XVI. Active Zeal, or Enthusiastic Excursion, an Essay.—Review of New Music.—Poetry by Mrs. Hemans, &c.—English Female Costume for June.—Anecdotes of distinguished Persons deceased.—Dramatic Intelligence.—Critical Survey of Exhibitions connected with the Fine Arts, &c. &c.

London: Published by S. Robinson, Paternoster-row; J. Miller, 69, Fleet-street; and sold by all the Booksellers of the United Kingdom.  
N.B. THE LADY'S MAGAZINE for July 1, will contain the Fortunes of Nizel.—Bracebridge Hall.—Original Letters, written by the celebrated MARY ROBINSON, most interesting illustrations of the last few months of her life.—Milton's Belshazzar.—Duke of Rutland's Travels.—Besides Tales, Essays, and the usual interesting Matter; and will be embellished with a whole-length Portrait of Mademoiselle Noblet, of the Theatre, in Costume.—A Group of Seven Characters personated by Mr. Matthews, in "Stories," reduced from the Lithographic Sketch, and copied by permission of the Author of the Entertainment.—A Scene from the popular Entertainment of "Henry and Fair Star"—the Fashionable Costume of the Month, in Colours, &c.

Just published, price 1d.  
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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 8 to 72; either for the whole Life, any specific number of Years, the contingency 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 £20 to £5000, 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 Insurance on the Lives of Persons who died in the last year, 64 Shares have made advances on Payments or more, receive additions amounting to 104 per cent.—Three 16 yearly Payments made Twelve yearly Payments, 80 per cent.—Fourteen Shares having made Ten yearly Payments, 20 per cent.—And Forty-six Shares having made Seven or a smaller number of yearly Payments, receive 53 per cent, in addition to the Sums originally insured.  
Abstracts of the Charters and By-Laws, with Tables of the Premiums, may be had at the Office, where attendance is given daily from nine till three o'clock.  
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**OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 14, 1822.**  
Royal Regt. of Artillery: First Lieut. D. J. Edwards to be Sec. Capt. vice Olden, dec.; Sec. Lieut. J. S. Shaw to be First Lieut. vice Edwards; Genl. Cadet W. Smith to be Sec. Lieut. vice Shaw; Sec. Capt. O. B. Fraser, to be Sec. Capt.; First Lieut. J. Johnson to be First Lieut.; Bravet Major and Capt. J. W. Kettlewell to be Capt. vice Sandham.

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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

**Commissions in the North Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.**  
Major the Hon. T. Kenyon to be Lieut.-Col. vice Owen, resigned; Capt. J. Mytton to be Major, vice Kenyon, prom.; Lieut. C. Warren to be Capt. vice Kirkpatrick, resigned; Lieut. T. H. Sandford to be ditto, vice Corser, resigned; Lieut. L. Jones to be ditto, vice Mytton, prom.; Cornets T. Gwynne; J. W. Jebb; J. Croxon to be Lieuts.; P. H. Grimes, Gent.; J. W. Butters, Gent.; and T. L. Jones, Jun. Gent. to be Cornets.

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## DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankruptcy.—July 2, J. Treherne, St. Martin's-street, victualler.—July 2, R. Wilson, Clement's-lane, broker.—July 2, J. King, Great Yeldham, linen-draper.—July 2, W. and J. F. Lea, Paternoster-row, ribbon-manufacturers.—July 2, T. Webb, Garton-hill, coal-merchant.—June 25, R. Blackford, Little Tower-hill, stallioner.—June 15, R. Sharps, Berkeley-square, dealer.

July 3, J. Bailey, Great-Yarmouth, grocer.—July 3, J. Mann, Leeds, brewer.—July 3, W. Prosser, Hereford, grocer.—July 2, I. Hill, Bradwell, Herts, Derbyshire, baker.—July 4, E. Meyer, and J. Keeling, Shillon, factors.—July 5, T. Bidwith, Bagginswood, farmer.—July 6, W. Maltby and Jun., and W. Thorpe, Jun. Bath, linen-draper.—July 8, W. G. and R. Booth, Bishopwearmouth, ship-builders.—July 9, J. Benson, Birmingham, pocket-book-maker.—July 5, J. Wynde, Leominster, hop-merchant.

## CERTIFICATES—July 2.

J. Sharp, Grosvenor-place, auctioneer.—P. Cella, Moleford court, wine-merchant.—H. Ackland, Leadenhall-market, butcher.—T. Bagnall, Birmingham, toy-maker.—W. Reddall, Liverpool, merchant.—W. Buckmaster, St. Mary Axe, wine-merchant.—W. Reed, Little Queen-street, bilman.—M. Duffei, Whitnash-street, linen-draper.—J. Moore, Armitage, Staffordshire, victualler.—M. Robinson, Sebright place, Hackney-road, plumber.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

The Camden Town Lighting and Paving Bill was passed.

## TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Salisbury and Devizes, against the Catholic Bill.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Vagrant Laws Amendment Bill was passed.  
On the motion of LORD ELLENBOROUGH the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was ordered to be committed for Tuesday next.

## THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from St. Sidwell, and St. Nicholas, Exeter, against the Catholic Peers Relief Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill to remedy some defects in the Bankruptcy Laws. If a Commission of Bankruptcy were issued against a particular firm, all the partners were involved in the same fate, whatever might have been their conduct. Now, men had different feelings, and there were some who would think it highly important to their character to have the Commission of Bankruptcy superseded, instead of being obliged to take their certificates as Bankrupts. This, however, could not now be done, although their honesty might entitle them to it. The object of this Bill would be to enable the Lord Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper of the Seal, in cases of Bankruptcy under a joint Commission, to supercede the Commission against any single Bankrupt (any one of the partners) who had satisfied all his creditors.

## FRIDAY.

The Manslaughter and the Warrant of Attorneys Bill were passed.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE called the attention of their Lordships to the state of Ireland? The Noble Marquis said, that to all the distresses of England, Ireland had been subject in a greater degree. Ireland, exclusively agricultural, had been exposed to the full weight of agricultural evils. If it should appear that what was a blessing to other countries was poison to Ireland, would not the House enquire the cause of that unnatural state of things? Was it because the insular situation of Ireland gave her every advantage that she was poor and wretched amidst plenty; barbarous amidst civilization, and ungovernable amidst good Government and the benefit of the best Constitution? In 1835, the population was 1,740,000. In 1821, it was 6,844,000. One-fourteenth of that population only were Protestants; another fourteenth were Dissenters—the remainder were Roman Catholics. The population, by a course of degradation, had been brought down to mere subsistence upon potatoes, and many had been driven to depend on precarious support. The peasant, deprived of the fair produce of his industry, fell a victim, and the spot he cultivated became his grave. It so happened the best measures adopted by Parliament had increased the sufferings and immorality of the people; the Trial by Jury, and the Elective Franchise, intended as the greatest privileges the nation could enjoy, appeared the cause of dissatisfaction and crime. With respect to the administration of Justice in Ireland, he might say the Magistracy of Ireland had for years required revision. There had been found Magistrates in Ireland in poverty, and without any of the means for discharging that duty. A person, applied to the Noble Marquis, some time since, to lend him money as a Gentleman, the son of a Magistrate in Ireland. It turned out, he was an impostor, not with respect to his being the son of an Irish Magistrate, but in returning the money. His father was a magistrate, bankrupt, and beggar. What could be expected from the son of such a father, or the father of such a son? In religious matters the people of Ireland had much to complain of—two-thirds of the population had been shut out from their legal rights. The Revenue of Ireland in 1807, amounted to 4,378,241. The whole Revenue of Ireland in 1821, was 3,844,889, producing less by several hundred thousand pounds than in 1807. It was to be increased by taxation that the increase of immorality amongst the people was to be attributed, and the dissolution of all those ties of duty and obedience to which the practice of illicit distillation had led. In the last session 5,330 persons had been committed for illicit distillation, and 3,963 had been convicted. The Noble Marquis considered for the benefit of Ireland; but Ireland was made a benefit to the Church; and the tithe system as a great evil on the country, he said, from the returns laid before the other House, that in the last six years there had been tried in the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland, 1,178 tithe causes; and in the Civil Courts in six counties 7,149. Assuming the same proportion to have taken place in the counties from which no returns had yet been received, the number for all Ireland, in the period of six years, and exclusive of those tried in the Ecclesiastical Courts, must have amounted to 17,327. One great burden cast on the peasantry of Ireland was that of building Protestant churches, into which they were never to enter, or receive the least benefit. He thought provision ought to be made for exempting the Catholic peasantry from the building of Protestant churches. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this House that the state of Ireland indisputably requires the attention of Parliament, with a view to improve the condition of the people, and more effectually provide for their tranquillity and domestic happiness."

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL objected to the motion, as implying a censure on the head of the Government in Ireland. If they looked fairly into the condition of Ireland, it would be found that nine-tenths of her grievances were not dependant upon any thing connected with the Government, but upon the relative state of society in that country. The whole history of Ireland would bear out this proposition; for, with the exception of the insurrection of 1798, when a French army was landed in Ireland, and there was a regular conspiracy against the Government, the disturbances and rebellions which had occurred, had been invariably directed against property, and not against Government. The late visit of his Majesty to Ireland did produce great good at the time, when it was remembered with what an expression of love and enthusiasm he was received, and the feeling in which his gracious visit originated. But his Majesty had not left the country—his foot was still upon it, when the insurrection broke out in all directions. He had seen a letter from Limerick, written at the very height of these outrages, which stated that even there, the head-quarters of the insurgents, if his Majesty had made his appearance, he would have been received

with the same enthusiasm which his presence drew forth in Dublin. This shewed that property was the cause of the insurrection. The Noble Earl then noticed the causes of discontent as stated by the Noble Member, and contended that Ireland was in possession of a much Noble Member; and contended that Ireland was in possession of a much greater proportion of our Constitutional Laws than Scotland. In fact, she enjoyed the full spirit of the Constitution. Did she not possess the trial by Jury? Had she not independent Judges? England, with 14 millions of population, paid 50 millions of taxes annually, while Ireland, with all its resources, paid only 4 millions of taxes. He would then ask whether the burdens inflicted upon Ireland was excessive or intolerable. He admitted that the distillation laws required revision. As to the state of the Magistracy, the Reform of the Magistracy was at this moment especially under the attention and direction of the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. With respect to the question of tithes, and the oppression it created on the lower classes, he would ask their Lordships what was the natural remedy for this? He would say, let the property pay the tithe; let the proprietors lease the tithe to the farmer, and that would remove the evil. If there should be any obstructions to this plan, they would be thrown in the way by the proprietors alone, and the evils complained of would rest with them alone. The Noble Earl moved "the previous question."

The Earl of Limerick, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Donaghmore, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Holland, &c. supported the motion. On a division, the Contents were 60—Not Contents, 108—Majority against the Motion, 48.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

SIR R. WILSON asked whether any information respecting a person named Borouka, of 76 years of age, who, with three daughters, and their children, a family in all, of 15 persons, had been saved from the massacre at Patras, in the Morea, by the French Consul, had reached the office for the Colonial Department. This family had been expatriated by order of the High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, the consequence was, they were captured by Corsairs, and taken to Algiers.

MR. WILSON said that not one word respecting the family to which the Hon. Member alluded had reached the Colonial Department, and if it did, it should be communicated to the Hon. Member.

SIR R. WILSON observed, that a few years ago a large sum of money had been left in trust to the Secretary to the Widows of Military Officers. He wished to know why no steps had been taken to execute the will?

SIR C. LONG said, that the only delay to the execution of the will was the necessity of complying with certain legal preliminaries.

MR. BROUGHAM presented a petition from Michael George Prendergast, Esq., Banker, of Calcutta, agent of the widow of a native who had large claims upon the Nabob of Arcot. The Company refused to recognize these claims; and therefore it was that the petitioner came to the House.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the question for taking the Report of the Corn Importation Bill into consideration,

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY wished his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) would withdraw the clause allowing corn in warehouse to be ground and brought to market under certain restrictions. This clause formed no part of the original Bill; and indeed it was his wish that the Bill should be discussed without it.

MR. CANNING said that his Noble Friend's anxiety for having his Bill stand upon its own merits was fair enough, but it was also fair that he (Mr. C.) should watch over the proposition which he had deemed it his duty to make to the House. To the Noble Lord's suggestion for withdrawing it he could not agree. If the House thought fit to reject it now, they would hear no more of it during the Session. He should feel it his duty to take the sense of the House upon the keeping in of the clause.

SIR J. SEBRIGHT expressed his regret that the Right Hon. Gent. should persist in such a resolution. The clause was one which he (Sir J.) should oppose in every stage, and the grinding of warehoused corn under any restriction, he would protest against, as fatal to the agricultural interests of the country.

The Report was brought up, and on the question for retaining the clause,

MR. CURWEN had opposed the clause in the Committee, and as his opinion upon it was unchanged, he should continue to oppose it. He saw no advantage which could be derived from throwing into the market the warehoused corn; but, on the contrary, a large field held out for unfair speculation. This clause afforded no security to the English agriculturist against the speculator in foreign corn. He thought it would be a ruinous measure to the agriculturists of this country.

MR. BRIGHT thought the owners of warehoused corn had strong claims upon the House. They had imported this corn at a time that the averages and the currency were both against them.—He supported the clause.

SIR E. KNATCHBULL was of opinion that the holders of foreign grain in their present demand, looked not for their fair participation in the mutual benefits of the law, but to an exclusive boon.

The clause was supported by Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Ricardo, &c. and opposed by Sir T. Lethbridge, Mr. D. Browne, Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. T. Wilson, &c.

MR. CANNING brought forward this clause on the very same ground upon which the agricultural interest applied to the House for relief; namely, the great suffering of the foreign importer. He contended it would be much fairer to pass a Bill prohibiting importation altogether, than to allow it, and then take every opportunity of turning importation to the ruin of the importer.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY was of opinion, the general measure was a very great boon to the agriculturists, though he was well aware that the agricultural mind of the country was not perfectly reconciled to it; and on this account he did not wish that any new proposition should interfere to create a new source of disquietude.—The House divided—Ayes, 31—Noes, 116—Majority against the clause, 85.

On the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Marriage Service Amendment Bill,

MR. W. SMITH said that, in compliance with the wishes of several of his friends, he would withdraw this Bill, in order to bring in another that would be less objectionable to all parties.—Leave was given to bring in another Bill.

MR. HUME wished to know whether there would be any Report this Session from the Commissioners for inquiring into the Revenue of Ireland?

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY answered, that he understood that the Report was in a state of great forwardness, and might be expected shortly in this country.

MR. HUME asked if the Stamp Department came under the examination of the Commissioners?

MR. WALLACE answered—not yet.

## TUESDAY.

MR. CREEVEY postponed to the 27th inst. his motion respecting the Pension Act. He should, on that occasion, submit a string of Resolutions, one of which would refer to the pension granted to Lord Sidmouth.

SIR W. LEXON presented a Petition from several persons engaged in the Fish-curing Trade of Cornwall, complaining of the tax upon salt. He thought nothing but the total abandonment of the tax would be productive of any benefit.

MR. D. GILBERT acknowledged the good which had been done by his Majesty's Ministers in the way of reduction; but he thought a partial reservation of the present tax was impolitic. If, however, the Government thought it necessary to retain the tax, he would oppose any motion for its reduction.

MR. TREMAYNE, SIR M. W. RIDLEY, SIR H. VIVIAN, MR. BRIGHT, &c. were for repealing the Tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was his intention to propose a clause exempting Scotch salt from the duty. As the Tax would fall heavily upon Ireland, he proposed also proposing a measure for the relief of that part of the kingdom. Upon the question respecting the Fisheries, he confessed he had not yet been able to make up his mind. It was an important subject; and he was not yet prepared to give up so considerable a portion of the revenue as that arising from salt consumed in the Fisheries.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. ALD. BRIDGES presented a Petition from the Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the art and mystery of Clockmaking. The petitioners set forth that a very great trade was formerly carried on by the manufacture of clocks and watches; but of late years, from the number of foreign clocks and watches introduced into this country, their trade had fallen off, those connected with it redressed to great distress, and many brought to a state of pauperism.—The Petition was laid on the table.

MR. WILSON brought the state of the currency under the consideration of the House. He was of opinion that at no period had a body of Statesmen in this or any other country committed a more fatal error than in passing of the Act for returning to the ancient standard of our currency. He contended that this measure pressed severely or

all classes, with the exception of the landholder and the farmer, and that the severe distress at present experienced in Ireland, might be ascribed to this measure. The difference between the lowering the value of money ought never to have been taken into contemplation of those who decided on giving up the standard of the precious metals, and shewed that in some instances appeared, that rents received in corn had, in a long course, varied less in value than those paid in money. He would then ascertain this he had looked back at the prices of wheat for years anterior to the commencement of the late war. He had turned into averages of fifty years. In the first 30 years, ending in 1695, the average price of the quarter of wheat was 44s. 3d. In the second fifty years, the price was 38s. 1d. and in the last fifty years, ending in 1793, the price was 44s. 3d. In the period which followed the average price had been in the first ten years, ending in 1803, 79s. 11d. In the second ten years, ending in 1813, the average price was 52s. In the first ten years which followed the price advanced to 80s. and in the next to 100s. The average of corn in the five years before 1750 was 11s. 1d. the average of the five years, ending in 1763 was 11s. 1d. the average price was 21s. 1s.; in 1763 it was 21s. 8s. and the first five years after 1763 was 21s. 6s. The average price of wheat for five years before the American war, 2s. 11d. the average price of the whole of that war the price was 2s. 6d. and in the year 1800, after, it was 2s. 8d. A reference to the returns of the quantity of wheat sold at Mark-lane in 1812 and 1821 strengthened his view, and strongly corroborated the view he had taken. It shewed that the demand had increased with the population between 1812 and 1821. In 1812 the quantity of wheat sold was 3,300,000 quarters, at an average of 60s. When the measure for the alteration of the currency was first proposed, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, that they were only doing what had been done by Edward the First and Elizabeth. But there was no comparison. As to that of Edward the First, the period was not so remote; there could not be the remotest comparison. In the reign of the Sixth, the whole circulation of the country was of a counterfeit coin. In the reign of William the Third, there was any alteration in the standard but a great quantity of the old coin was called in. The Hon. Member contended (with reference to weight of taxation) that if the House wished to ascertain the amount now paid in taxes, they must not take the amount paid this year, with any former in that shape, was estimated in money, but in the value of the money, which should be given in lieu of so much money. In 1812, the amount was 74,747,998l. and in 1821 to 63,671,822l. The wheat necessary to pay the taxes of 1813, taking the average of that year at 109s. the quarter, would amount to 13,777,350 quarters, and of 1821, taking the average price at 55s. the quarter, 4,882,382 quarters. Thus it required in 1821 a quantity of wheat, nearly greater than it did in 1813. Taking the average price of wheat at 45s. a quarter, it required 26,000,000 quarters to pay the taxes of 1813, or nearly double the quantity necessary to pay the taxes of 1813. In 1813 the taxes were 74,000,000l. and in 1821, taking the average price of gold at 110s. the ounce for 17s. 6d. this year, the price of gold being 77s. 6d. it required 15,000,000 quarters, though the taxes were now nominally less, they were greater than in 1813. In 1813, it would take 1,500,000 quarters of wheat to defray the poor-rates, and it would now take 1,500,000 quarters. He believed that the real and unfeigned cause of the now existing want of employment. Such was the distress prevalent in Ireland, and it had the same effect in this country. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, that the Committee be appointed to consider the effect produced by the 59th and 60th Acts, on the agriculture and commerce of the United Kingdom, the general condition of society.

MR. HUSKISSON replied to the various statements of the Noble Member. The question was admittedly one of the greatest importance which affected the standard of value, the security of the currency, and the confidence so necessary to be maintained in all dealings between man and man. Yet in his opinion it aimed at no less than the alteration of that security, the destruction of that confidence. Though he acquiesced in the number of any intention to bring about such a subversion, he had, at least, lost sight of the principles which guided him in the year 1819, and of every other principle which he brought to keep in view. From his speech he should have brought the year 1797, the liability of the Bank to pay cash for their notes; and that since that period a difference of value had been acted upon by the public, and recognised by the House. But he would ask the Hon. Member and the House to look at the situation. Navy, was not our situation the very reverse? He asked whether debts contracted before the year 1819 were compensated for to the creditor in reference to the difference of value of money since that period? He should not wonder if the House by following the Hon. Member into the details, he only wished to confine himself to the main question. Much as he was surprised at the arguments of the Hon. Member, he was not at all surprised at his theory, once Gentlemen indulged in theories, they were apt to be into numberless divergencies. In one of the propositions he deavoured to shew that the prosperity of the country was secured by the extensive dearness of all the articles of life. The Hon. Member had informed the House that in 1813, a period of great distress, were paid with a small proportion of corn, for it bore a high price; he also shewed, how small a proportion of other articles were to pay the public demand. One should have thought that, in such circumstances, the people were completely happy, and that the distresses were diminished; but he (Mr. Huskisson) looked at the fact, and found that in the year 1813, which was so peculiarly a year of rebellion, and nothing but distress and famine talked of, the period, in those halcyon days, as they must have been called, the Hon. Member's theory, he found that corn sold at 12s. a quarter, and 11,000,000 quarters were paid in taxation. He said the Hon. Member, with the price in 1822, when the rebellious manufacturers, and no cries of famine, and no distress, found to amount to one-half, though in the one year the price was 70,000,000l. and in the other but 50,000,000l. In opposition to the principle of the Hon. Gentleman, he maintained that the country was always in the most flourishing condition when all commodities were moderate in price; and that, to raise the prices of commodities, artificial means, as the Hon. Gentleman had recommended, were inconsistent with the interests as well as the prosperity of the country. The Right Hon. Gentleman here referred to the late work, containing the Duke of Shrewsbury's correspondence, appeared that the guinea was raised to thirty shillings, paper money was reduced in value twenty per cent. the army went to the Duke, writing to the King, who was then abroad with his army, a dismal account of the country. He told the King that the remedy would be to let the Parliament sit in June, and to let the money go out again; "and yet," the Duke added, "it did not do to undo all that has been done." Now he (Mr. Huskisson) would ask the Hon. Member whether this was not exactly what was proposed by the Hon. Member? The King seemed almost overcome by the Duke's argument; expressed his fears of a mutiny in his army, and hesitated to meet the Parliament upon his return, and to let them the necessity of maintaining the coinage, although he was besieged by petitions from all parts of the country calling for a reduction of the clipped money. In the year 1696 a motion was made that House that no alteration should be made in the standard of silver. By adopting the Hon. Member's suggestion, the country if it confined itself to giving a common negative vote to the Hon. Member. It became the House, after it had taken the standard of value, to leave no doubt on the course it should follow. Looking to the precedent and the feelings of the public, he thought which must ensue from the adoption of the Hon. Member's motion, he should conclude by recommending the House to adopt the precedent of 1696. It became the duty of the House to alter the standard of gold or silver in fineness, weight, or value. LORD A. HAMILTON supported the original motion, then the debate was adjourned.





## ERRATUM.

In our last, in the article about Parson Glover, for "a violent Norfolk farmer," read "a violent Norfolk Reformer."

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The long article on the Catholic Question by AVERRO proves nothing. We have before noticed the subject of Psalmody, mentioned in a letter from YEOMIS, but we will enquire into that particular case.

M.L.E.'s Song is very good, but the original does not admit of a parody sufficiently pointed for publication.

R.W.S. is not quite correct in his calculations; many of the persons he mentions as overlooked are in the very zenith of their career, and certainly would not accept that which he laments they do not possess.

PHILOGUNAPOS must not try to play off hoaxes upon us; we never were so fortunate as he represents himself to have been, nor ever heard of any body else who ever was.

VENAX shall have a place in our next.

The letter (supposed to be) from Lady — is rather coarse, and very personal—is without point, and trenches upon the privacy of a family circle. The writer should know, as we have often said, that the name of no female has ever appeared in JOHN BULL, who had not previously published herself in some other paper.

The "LOVER OF JUSTICE" is an impertinent blockhead; his letter about the Publications would, with certain corrections of bad grammar and bad spelling, have appeared in to-day's PAPER, if his note had not been received—as it is, they were both burnt together.

N.N. is mistaken—it was not the dinner he alludes to that we alluded to, but one given on the 27th of last month, where the conduct of the very silly person gave such offence, and where he met with a rebuke for his improper conduct, which, if he has any feeling, he can never forget.

We cannot agree with A.Z. about Mrs. —, and her not having subscribed to the poor Irish. We know of no connexion she has with Ireland, and we should think any public observation upon the subject extremely impertinent. The reflection about the number of half-crowns the Lady could spare, is a very silly one; her money is her own, and she has as much right to do what she pleases with it as the charitable ladies of Woolwich.

The work alluded to by a "Friend to good order," is unknown to us. So as a "Constant Reader" is not a "Constant Writer," we shall be perfectly satisfied.

THE DEVIL to the Canon Serjeant is not new—at least not in its construction.

The rest of our numerous correspondents, who favoured us so late in the week with their communications, must remain unanswered at present.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The past week has been one of considerable fluctuation in the Money Market, and towards the middle a very considerable advance took place in the public securities, Consols for the Account at one time being as high as 80½. This rise was in consequence of the very favourable intelligence received from Russia and the Mediterranean, confirming the rumours previously received from those quarters of the probability of a peace between the disputing parties, and the Speech of the French King to the Deputies, wherein he stated that peace would continue, had the effect of giving great confidence to the speculators. Since then, however, Consols for the Account have declined as low as 80½, at which price they opened yesterday. This is supposed to be in considerable of very considerable sales having taken place in the market, and the scarcity of money. In fact no other reason can be assigned, as the state of the political world has not in any sense altered, and all intelligence since received has but tended to confirm that previously received. At the close, Consols for Account were 80½.

3 per Cent. Red.	79½	India Bonds	48
3 per Cent. Consols.		Excheq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	1 d p
3½ per Cent. ditto		Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	95½	Small	54 p
New 4 per Cent.		Con. for Acc.	80½
Long Annuities	20½ 3-16	Omnium	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

## FRENCH FUNDS, June 12.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Mar.	92-75	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan.	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.		Ex. Lond. Imo.	3mo.
The Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	were at 71½.		

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, JUNE 16.

WE flatter ourselves that we have had some effect in opening the eyes, aye, and the mouths too, of the country on the subject of those Radical farces, mis-called County Meetings, and our readers will find in another part of our paper, an account of the late Kentish Meeting which equals for absurdity, and surpasses in audacity, any that we have hitherto had occasion to laugh at.

But the Kentish Meeting has been worse than laughed at, and notwithstanding all the abuse lavished upon JOHN BULL for his treatment of the Whig leaders who generally get up such things, we are proud to see that the Hon. the House of Commons, nay even the respectable part of the Whigs themselves, begin at last to treat these assemblages as they deserve, and as we have always treated them, with unqualified scorn.

MR. HONEYWOOD (to whom, when talking of him as a Member of Parliament, we must not venture to apply the facetious agnomen by which our reporter has distinguished him), in presenting this petition, took occasion to say that he disapproved of the last paragraph, which in fact, was no other than an infamous suggestion that a sponge should be applied to the national debt, and consequent ruin and desolation inflicted on millions of individuals, and indelible disgrace and irreparable destruction on England as a nation.

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, the other County Member, in a speech of great good sense and honourable feeling, detailed to the House the proceedings of the meeting, and particularly exposed the meanness and timidity with which the Whig leaders had permitted themselves to be bullied by such a fellow as COBBETT, whose person was unknown, and whose principles were odious to every respectable person in the County; and he declared that if he had met that bold, and honest support from the Whig leaders which they ought to have given, he, and the friends of good order, would have been powerful enough to have scouted the offensive and monstrous proposition, which MR. COBBETT had tacked to their petition; and he charged in strong terms, not however so strong as we think the occasion required, the conduct of his colleague MR. HONEYWOOD, who acquiesced at the meeting,

in a proposition, which, in his place in Parliament, he was the first to censure.

We do not recollect to have heard a more able country gentleman's speech than SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL delivered on this occasion; it shewed great temper and moderation, and considerable talents, but above all it was characterised by that plain, straightforward integrity, boldness and truth which so peculiarly belong to an English gentleman.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is represented to have whined out a kind of apology for his brethren the Lordly Whigs, as if they had been overborne by the popular delusion; but even he could not defend the petition itself; and he even condescended to inform the House that, unless in a case of absolute necessity, he (LORD JOHN RUSSELL) would not consent to the spoliation of the public creditor.

CONSENT forsooth! as if the spoliators would wait for the consent of this little Lord, or as if his authoritative consent would reconcile the victims to the impending ruin.

LORD LONDONDERRY seems to have exposed very happily the folly of such an expression, and the absurd blunder of talking about consent in a matter of inevitable necessity; he reminded LORD JOHN that the DUKE of BEDFORD, and his other rich and lordly relatives held their manors by rights not more sacred than the public creditor received his dividends, and his Lordship insisted that no necessity could be admitted to impair the one security, which would not equally apply against the other; and he protested in the strongest manner against the use of the word consent, which seemed to imply a right and option of consenting to what (if ever such a calamity should arise,) must be effected against all consent, against all faith, against all justice under the desolating pressure of a fatal and irresistible necessity.

MR. CALCRAFT—a gentleman of whom, although in strong, constant, and able opposition to the general politics we adopt, we have always thought with great respect, and are now convinced that the warmest Tory will applaud for his consistency, candour, and true patriotism.—MR. CALCRAFT, we say, exposed, in a tone still more vehement than SIR E. KNATCHBULL or the Ministers had used, the pusillanimity of the Whig leaders at this Meeting, and particularly of the Member for the County, who had countenanced a proposition at Maidstone, which he reprobated at Westminster.

MR. JOHN SMITH, another Whig, took the same line as MR. CALCRAFT, and if we could presume to judge of the appearance of the House, every respectable man of that party concurred in his sentiments. MR. BROUGHAM, indeed, seemed inclined to extend his gracious protection to the Whig leaders, for which there might be two reasons; the one may be that MR. BROUGHAM, as we have always suspected, and often said, has some little hankering to be meddling with the public debt, as he has to be meddling with every thing; the other might be, that his patron, LORD THANET, by whose interest this great reformer finds his way into Parliament, was one of those Whig leaders, whose conduct at Maidstone was so scouted by both sides of the House.

LORD DARNLEY'S SON, LORD CLIFTON, seems to have also delivered a manly speech in reprobation of the petition, and made what we may call, in perfect respect and sincerity, an amende honorable for the silence which he felt himself obliged to observe at the meeting, and which, indeed, was perfectly justifiable by the line that LORD DARNLEY had taken.

This was the serious part of this most important debate—a debate which, we trust, will open the eyes of all moderate Whigs, and of every man, whatever be his party, who reverences good faith, and loves the real Constitution of his country; for, let it be observed, not one man seems to have been bold or wrong-headed enough to undertake the unconditional defence of this Kentish petition.

We trust we shall hear no more sneers against the DUKE OF WELLINGTON for having called the Hampshire Meeting a Farce, when the Kentish Meeting is thus unanimously allowed to have been not merely a Farce, but a fraud.

On so serious a subject we do not think it right to advert to some ludicrous circumstances that transpired, and to the laughable excuse that was made for the silence of a Noble Lord, (we presume LORD THANET), who was stated to have been so oppressed with heat, and so inconveniently stowed away in a waggon, as to be unable to raise his warning voice against the petition, or to open his mouth, except to gasp for breath, like some unwieldy fish dragged out of his native element.

We conclude by recommending to the attention of the whole country, WHIGS, and TORIES, an observation of MR. PEELE's, who ascribed the success of MR. COBBETT, at which the Whigs appeared so much surprised, to that person's having gone to work boldly and manfully, and having with a good sense and firmness, worthy of a better cause, candidly avowed his object, while the Whigs were sneaking, and shuffling, and looking for loop-holes to escape from their blunder without the loss of their popularity.

JOHN BULL himself, has always endeavoured to speak the plain truth, and call a spade, a spade, and we are glad to see that the justice and efficacy of this honest and downright mode of proceeding, must now be admitted even by those who have been the loudest in arraigning the tone which we have felt it our duty to adopt.

In an old French newspaper, we have found the following paragraph, which is really worth quoting, from the knowledge it evinces of Whig desires, and Whig Dispositions.

"The success of the French Revolution killed MR. BURKE; the battle of Austerlitz killed MR. PITT, and MR. FOX died for joy on finding himself in office."

WE cannot but quote from the report of a speech made by MR. ATTWOOD, (or as he calls himself, HATWOOD,) in the House of Commons, and which report appears in the MORNING CHRONICLE of Thursday last.

In our leading article of the number before last, we gave what we conceived to be a very lively representation of the distress with which we are overwhelmed, but the reporter in the MORNING CHRONICLE beats us hollow, who puts into MR. ATTWOOD'S mouth a description of our wretched state infinitely more moving than any thing we have seen said to have been spoken in so exalted a place as the British Senate.

The report runs thus:

"MR. ATTWOOD began by remarking on the great importance of the subject which occupied the attention of the House, and said, that when he saw the difficulties, and calamities, and distresses of the country, which had all had their origin in measures of the Government, as monstrous in their injustice as extensive in their ruin—when they were now in the midst of the career of ruin, and when a motion was made that they should arrest the evil, he could not bear without astonishment the presumptuous appeal to national justice and public faith, made by those by whom every principle of faith and justice had been violated—(Hear, hear.)—and the loud approbation of the change of standard extensive and violent as it had been."

There we have the way, according to the report, in which MR. ATTWOOD began, and now we will see how he goes on. The reporter merely throws out generally that we are loaded with calamities, and in the midst of a career of ruin; but listen to him, oh, ye Gods! when he descends to a detail of our abject wretchedness three minutes afterwards—hear his description of the ruined country.

"We are now in a state of profound peace, with a population more numerous than we ever possessed, more skilful in the arts which form the wealth and strength of a nation, we had capital enough to put in motion the industry of all that population. Of land, we had never before had so much in cultivation, we had never before had so much capital embodied in a farm, which had been always considered the most desirable."

Now, what would MR. ATTWOOD or the reporter have said? If any description we have given of distress or ruin is more satisfactory than this exposé of an avowed grumbler, we are deceived; and we think, when the report of this speech is read in the country, (a thing we a good deal doubt) more satisfaction will be derived from the lamentation of MR. ATTWOOD over the present state of things than from any effort of the Honourable Gentleman's to make them better.

We suppose few of our readers ever see the OLD TIMES, but there is an article in the number of that paper of Tuesday last, which we defy any body of any age, sex, country, or condition, to make head or tail of; and, if we did not think them too matter-of-fact, we really should give them credit for a hoax.

We wish we had room for it all, for it is exquisitely good from its incomprehensibility—the first paragraph is the only one intrinsically droll, which we must quote; but it is really worth any body's while, who can get the paper without paying for it, to read the thing through.

It begins thus, and we shall confine our quotation and remarks to the first paragraph:—

"We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the copy of a curious document relative to the views and proceedings of Austria with regard to the Germanic Diet. We know much, and have heard more, of her conduct in Italy. She is there out of her own sphere, and all her movements attract attention; but her policy is not less decidedly hostile to the independence of the smaller states, or more indulgent to constitutional freedom nearer home."

THE LORD BURLEIGH like part of these lines is good—"We know much, and have heard more." This we must observe is impossible to begin with—because no man can have heard more than he knows, (unless he is an idiot incapable of comprehension,) he may believe or not; but, most assuredly, when he has once heard a thing he knows it, so that how the TIMES managed to have heard more than it knows, we cannot comprehend—perhaps, it means more than it understands.

But far, very far beyond this little boggle, is the plain, sensible, matter-of-fact intelligence which is contained in the following lines: they speak of AUSTRIA—mark, of AUSTRIA; and they know much, and have heard more of "her conduct in Italy,"—(that is, the conduct of Austria in Italy)—to which they add "She is there out of her sphere."—We should think she was indeed; and should be as much surprised at finding her in Italy, as a certain celebrated actress (not well versed in French) was, at hearing that some French Minister had shot himself in his Bureau—she exclaimed "In his BUREAU!—Great mercy, how gat he there?"—

MR. BARBER BEAUMONT, once known to all of us, a Magistrate of County, and Managing Director of the County Fire Office, has had a fall which we never thought of noticing till this moment, so lost is he since the death of the late QUEEN.

This gentleman was chairman of the Committee of Public Arts, in the Society of Arts, (wherefore he affixed A.S.S. to his name;) and on the death of SIR NATHANIEL CONANT, he proposed himself, in a letter describing his superior qualifications, as a Vice-President, in that gentleman's room. THOMAS HOPE, Esq. (who would be thought to be the author of ANASTATIUS) was his opponent; and it is needless to add, succeeded by a very large majority. But this is not all; a ballot removed MR. BARBER BEAUMONT from his chair in the Committee, and placid MR. WARREN, the engraver, has succeeded to it.

This is an ambitious man, and the Managing Director of the Fire-office must be a wounded indeed.

On Tuesday there was a public meeting at Maidstone, to consider our wretched situation, the miseries we are suffering, the tyranny by which we are oppressed, the taxes we groan under, the calamities which overwhelm us, and the corruption which has ruined us.

The EARL of THANET (who has been at Maidstone on other occasions) was present. The EARL of DARNLEY and his son, SIR E. KNATCHBULL, MR. GOOSEBERRY HONEYWOOD, WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq. the HON. C. NOEL, and a vast number of other persons of respectability.

It being feared that LORD DARNLEY might have again taken command, the idea of calling his Lordship to the chair was abandoned, and the High Sheriff presided.

LORD SONDES was unable to attend, but his Lordship was silly enough to write a letter, in which he expresses his opinion, that the present system cannot last much longer, which opinion was received with great applause, and which would make a much deeper impression upon our minds than it does, had not MR. SHIPPEN (who had more intellect in his little finger than poor LORD SONDES has in his whole head and body) said precisely the same thing exactly one hundred years ago.

A person of the name of FOOTE described as "the player," then made a long speech; had none of the satire of his departed namesake; but all his lameness—at least as far as his watery vent; his facts were better than his arguments, and he gravely asserted that Foreign grain was introduced into the English market as Irish corn. MR. FOOTE was asked if he believed it; to which he answered he knew it—(mark we what Lord Darnley said by and bye).

FOOTE then moved a string of resolutions, full of "battle, murder, and sudden death," which appear to have been the joint production of all the Mistresses and Misses FEET of the family. More nonsense we defy any assemblage of persons to have crammed into an equal space. FOOTE did not, of course, think so, and moved them in due form.

MR. RYDER spoke next, seconded the motion, rang the changes upon the year 1792, and concluded by wishing that every man who did not sign what they called the petition, "might die in the ditch of his own dilapidated farm."

LORD DARNLEY spoke next. Our readers, of course, do not expect us to record what he said; nor is it necessary; his oration was a mere repetition of several of the recent leading paragraphs of the TIMES and CHRONICLE—works whence most of the orators of the Whig school cull their flowers of eloquence.

SIR E. KNATCHBULL made a very temperate and sensible speech, and was attended to throughout, though as our readers will perceive, by the parliamentary debate of Friday, none of the Whig leaders had courage enough to bear him out in a line of conduct they inwardly approved; but now comes the cream of the jest. FOOTE, not contented with having made a very wild assertion in the course of his speech, volunteered a second declaration, that foreign corn was introduced into the English market as Irish grain; but he did not choose to give up his authority, to which LORD DARNLEY, with that urbanity which distinguishes his Lordship's behaviour, observed, that "he did not believe a word of it."

Whereupon FOOTE said no more.

GOOSEBERRY HONEYWOOD then talked for some time about the year 1792, (which amongst other memorabilia attached to it, had the honour to give birth to LORD SONDES), and Gooseberry having been followed by a person called HODGES, up rose WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq. who having stated that he was a Freeholder, was allowed to harangue at a great length which he did, and concluded his speech with this resolution:—

"And your petitioners beg leave likewise most humbly to pray that your Honourable House will cause a just reduction of the interest of the National Debt, as soon as you have completed a reform of your Honourable House."

This roused LORD DARNLEY, who recollected all at once that he had something to loose, and his Lordship spoke strenuously for half an hour against Reform, and finally voted against the petition, which was adopted WITH MR. COBBETT'S Amendment, by Messrs. HONEYWOOD, HODGES, FOOTE, and Co.

The meeting then gave three cheers in honour of DOCTOR HUME, and dispersed!—can any thing be more outrageous than all this?

WHAT a tolerant and forbearing race of people are Whigs and Liberals throughout the world. Having lampooned, and laughed at, and stigmatised all that is sacred and honourable in society, from their great archetype VOLTAIRE, down to the PERE DUCHESNE in France; and, from the old Whig Club, down through the MOORES and PERRIES to the HONES and CARLILES in England. Having exhausted their ribaldry, and at length drawn down the vengeance of retribution on their heads, they are up in arms throughout Europe, and exclaim against wit and satire, because they are now become instruments of torture and exposure to themselves. We need not advert to the death, and the mode of it, of SIR ALEXANDER BOWELL. It is of too grave a nature even to be adduced as an illustration of Whig consistency and tolerance; but there is something so ludicrously absurd in BENJAMIN CONSTANT, that mild and tolerant advocate of free opinions, that friend of peace, and abhorrer of restraint upon the liberty of the press or the tongue, becoming a knight-errant in his own cause, because a man thought less of him than he thought of himself, that we cannot forbear calling the attention of our readers to the detail of circumstances relative to this ridiculous combat, if such it may be called. A man who laughs at all established habits, and most of all those which are derivable from chivalrous notions and prejudices, to have himself conveyed in an arm chair to sit and be shot at, as boys do at oranges, or cackneys at pigeons, is an instance of the Bathos, which none but a Liberal would dare to hazard, and none but a genuine Whig of the new school (i. e. French) have the effrontery to commit.

AMONGST the many impositions practised by various tradesmen, and others upon whom the public is in a great degree dependent, that which we suffer in the price of posting is one of the most flagrant; and it only requires the interference of masters of families, as we should think, to put it down, at least as far as refers to London, and to the noblemen and gentlemen, who have influence in their respective counties in the country.

Certain lines of houses, as the term goes, have lowered their prices, and we believe we should mention WRIGHT on the Dover-road, but on the north or western roads we have heard of no reduction; we shall be most happy to publish the names of those persons who have made the abatement in the hope of calling public notice to them, and inducing public encouragement.

The inn-keepers have set up as an argument in favour of high prices, that the excellence of the stage-coaches, the rapidity with which they travel, their accommodation and comfort, and the high encouragement they meet with, have ruined the trade of posting altogether, and instead of ordering his four horses to Brighton, or Southampton, my Lord or the Baronet steps into a blue-fly or a bang-up, and dashes past all the inns to which neither coach, coach-master, nor passengers contribute one shilling, without so much as having time to receive the obeisance of the wistful Boniface, who stands eyeing, with horror, the loaded vehicle as it splashes past him, shaking his few shillings in his breeches pockets.

All this is very true, and the effects very visible, if one looks at the inns and their keepers; noses which once were red, are reduced to a dull purple, and rooms that were once gay, are now solitary and deserted. We will instance the very road we have spoken of—to Southampton. The inns at Bagshot, Harford-bridge, Murrell-green—all first-rate houses—deserted. Nobody stops—nobody eats, except the horses, that are never called for; and nobody drinks, except the landlord, who does so to keep up an old custom, and drive away one of the few customers he has to drive—care.

But, then, when families move, and the season is fast approaching, when wise and fashionable people will leave London for the Spring, post-horses are in requisition; and it certainly is not because improvements in travelling have in some sort injured the inn-keepers, that we are to pay the high prices extorted, with very few exceptions, at the present moment; watermen on the Thames might as well double their fares, because steam-boats take away half, and more than half of their business.

It is useless making such subjects public, unless individuals will combine to carry the reductions which are due to the public into effect. We have had several letters sent us from inhabitants of St. James's parish, ridiculing LORD SEFTON for bargaining with his tradesmen, and driving them to certain prices for fish, meat, &c. We think it the wisest and best thing his Lordship ever did; and this indeed we naturally conclude it to be, from the circumstance that the subject is well suited to his Lordship's intellect, and just within the grasp of his Lordship's understanding.

If every nobleman and gentleman would do the same, it would cut short the fortunes of those locusts, the fashionable tradesmen, and bring things to their proper level.

Another subject has been pressed upon us by so many correspondents that we cannot avoid noticing it—we mean the high price of milk (or the mixture so called) sold in the metropolis.

It appears that ten years ago the price of milk was very little more than it is now; the price of hay was then from seven to ten pounds per load; the price now is from three to four; the after-grass about two guineas an acre—now five and twenty shillings.

Here is an evident imposition somewhere. One of our correspondents suggests that the cows by which London is supplied see but little hay, and are chiefly fed upon grains, whence he argues, that the London brewers having for the most part, abandoned the use of malt in the manufacture of London porter, so the dairy-man is proportionably distressed for grains for the manufacture of London milk. This, though an ingenious reason, is equally weak with that of the post-masters for keeping up their rates of posting; and however trifling or insignificant these subjects may appear to many of our aristocratic readers, who drink cream from the country, and travel with their own horses, we do call upon those who move in a less exalted sphere of life, to insist upon that which is a right, and let the nation, in all its ranks, feel the blessings of peace and plenty, which are withheld from them by avaricious impostors and heartless extortioners.

BYRON has been accused of plagiarism. Some defend him, because great geniuses hit upon the same idea—some call it borrowing—some fair imitation. To which class the following lines belong, we leave it to impartial judges to decide.

LORD BYRON, in the Donna Julia's farewell letter to Juan, has these lines:—

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,  
'Tis woman's whole existence! man may range  
The court, camp, church, the city, and the mart—  
Sword, gown, gain, glory offer in exchange  
Pride, fame, ambition to fill up his heart.  
And few there are whom these will not estrange.  
They have all these resources; we but one—  
To love again, and be again undone.

OVID, in his Epistle of Hero to Leander, writes thus:—

Vos, modo venando, modo rus geniale colendo,  
Ponitis in variâ tempora longa morâ.  
Aut Fora vos retinent, aut unctæ dona Palæstræ,  
Flectitis aut fræno colla sequacis equi.  
Nunc voluerem laqueo, nunc piscem ducitis hamo;  
Delinquit posico senior hora mero.  
His mihi subrogo: vel si minus acriter urar.  
Quoad iacuit superest, præter amare, nihil.  
Quod superest, facio! teque, O mea sola volutus.  
Plus quoque, quam reddi quod mihi possit, amo.

WE confess we are at a loss to account for the continuance of that distress, or at least of its undiminished pressure, with which all the reports from Ireland abound. When we consider the amount of the subscriptions, the sums placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant and other local authorities, for many weeks past, it does appear to us, that a defect of management, or a want of activity must prevail somewhere. This is no plea for a relaxation of those efforts on our part, which the fearful state of things in the sister country, have so nobly excited; but it is certainly to a degree discouraging to find those efforts described as altogether unavailing, and the continued accounts of famine and privation, stating things to be precisely in the same, or indeed in a worse state, than six weeks or two months ago.

#### THEATRES.

DURING the benefit season we have had no opportunity of making any remarks upon the Stage; it is the season of liberty, and the actors and actresses do the most outrageous things with impunity; women put on men's clothes, and act captains; men put on petticoats and act witches, some act little boys, others old gentlemen; in short, for whatever absurdities they commit, we have always the excuse, that it "was for a benefit," but for whose we never can discover; for we should think such tom-fooleries could never benefit a legitimate good performer, male or female, and as for society, certainly that benefits nothing by such heterogeneous exhibitions.

If the pockets of the players are above their reputations in their care and anxiety, we admit the excellence of the speculation; but we should think, as liberal professors of a very difficult art, this is not the case. In some instances, good nature induces the best of them to do monstrous things, and we shall never be satisfied till we see Young play Mungo in the Padlock, in revenge for his having induced that best-natured person in the world, MISS STEPHENS, to begrime her pretty face, and act Wowski for his benefit!

If MR. MACREADY could have prevailed upon himself to have played DOCTOR PANGLOSS, or CALEB QUOTEM, instead of blacking his face and playing OTHELLO, his house, we will venture to say, would have been fuller than it was; but, what would have become of his reputation?—we never should have got rid of the little cocked up wig, and tight-buckled stock of the tutor, or the tee-totum. So that it appears that the same blacking brush, which endangered MISS STEPHENS's importance, maintained that of MR. MACREADY, a proof of the value of patent blacking not yet quoted by MESSRS. WARREN, DAY, or MARTIN.

But seriously, what we mean to say, is, that we are often surprised at the ill-judged things actors do on their benefits with a view of attracting an audience, and we are quite sure as far as the effect upon their professional reputation goes, it is very injurious; but every man, they say, knows his own business best, and we have done; quite sure we shall get no thanks from the actors for what we have said, although it is meant in good part.

The Haymarket Theatre opened last night with a new Interlude, called THE BILL OF FARE, by MR. T. DIDDIN, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, and THE FAIRMAN IN LONDON. The entertainments, on account of the earliness of the hour at which we are obliged to go to press, we cannot notice; yet, though the play, with TERRY as SIR PETER, KEMBLE as CHARLES, and the all-animated MRS. CHATTELEY as LADY TEAZLE, was strongly cast, and there were all the attractions of a first night, we do not doubt, as it was for the benefit of the Irish poor, that the house was but thinly attended.

It becomes our duty, in this department of the Paper, to notice the death of MR. STEPHEN KEMBLE, brother of JOHN and CHARLES, and of MRS. SIDGONS. He died at his house, the Grove, near Durham, in the 65th year of his age. He had performed on the 20th of last month, and appeared in his ordinary health; but shortly afterwards was attacked by an inflammation of the bowels, which very speedily terminated his existence.

MR. STEPHEN KEMBLE possessed many of the family attributes; his countenance, and its general expression, strongly reminded one of his brother; but his excessive corpulence destroyed that classical gracefulness by which his favoured relatives are marked; indeed, so great was his size, that in playing FALSTAFF, he used no artificial means to swell himself to the proper size for the Jolly Knight.

He has left a family, and one of his sons is a performer at the Royal and Serene Coburg Theatre near Waterloo Bridge.

#### LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers, down to the 12th inst. have arrived. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, the President having read the answer of the King to the Address of the Deputies, it was received with cries of "Vive le Roi," on the right. (The Journal des Debats adds, "Silence and slight agitation on the left.")—M. de Villele, Minister of Finance, presented, as he had promised, the details of the Budget for 1823. The charges for the various services of that year amount to 900,475,503 francs, and the estimated Revenue to 909,130,753 francs; so that the receipts will exceed the expenditure by 8,655,250 francs.—An article from Vienna, dated the 1st inst. says,—"A courier arrived yesterday evening direct from St. Petersburg, and dispatched by our Ambassador, M. de Lebelztern, has brought the important news, that the Emperor Alexander has resolved to charge M. de Tatischeff with an extraordinary mission to Constantinople. M. de Tatischeff is expected at Vienna on the 13th instant, whence, after a short stay, he will continue his journey by Bucharest to Constantinople."

Private letters from Lisbon, received yesterday, state that the Portuguese Government had offered to Spain, in case a war should take place between that Power and France, 50,000 men. The Cortes of Portugal has authorised a Committee to report the amount required for a new Loan, by which it is supposed they have sanctioned a new Loan to be raised.

Advices from Madrid to the 7th inst. have reached town. A Gazette Extraordinary was published there on the 3d inst. containing an account, by authority, of a commotion which took place at Valencia on the 30th of May. In the evening of that day, on the entry of a detachment of artillery into the citadel to fire the ordinary round, a cry was raised of "Long live the absolute King!" "Long live Elio!" and "Down with the Constitution!" They deposed their commandant and proclaimed Elio as their chief. The regiment of Zamora, battalions of national militia, the pupils of the military college, and all classes of the citizens, in a short time surrounded the fortress, and as the insurgents still refused to yield, opened a fire upon it at four o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult. At seven o'clock the infuriated men surrendered at discretion, and were lodged in prison to wait the award of law. This affray was attended with little bloodshed; one of the insurgents only being killed, and three wounded. Elio is said to have retired into the powder magazine, and threatens to blow it up if any one approaches to apprehend him.

Private letters from Constantinople by way of Odessa, to the 14th of May, state that every thing continued tranquil, and the Capitan Pacha had sailed from Scio for Samos.

On Friday night, the King gave a grand Ball at Carlton-house, at which were present, besides the Members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and their Ladies, and a numerous assemblage of the Nobility and Gentry.

Friday the dispatches for Bengal direct, by the ship General Hewitt, Capt. J. Pearson, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.—Yesterday the dispatches for Bengal direct, by the ship Marchioness of Ely, Capt. B. Kay, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

In the Court of King's Bench on Saturday, The King v. Widdington.—The defendant was again brought up to plead to an indictment preferred against him for publishing a seditious and blasphemous work. He was, as usual, proceeding to make a speech, when he was stopped by the Chief Justice, who informed him he must now plead Guilty or Not Guilty.—Defendant.—Well then, as I have some secrets to tell your Lordship on my trial, I plead Not Guilty.—Chief Justice.—We will record your plea now, but keep your secrets till another time.—The defendant then desired to have a long affidavit read; but was told by the Court it could not be heard.—Defendant.—Not heard? why your lordship told me I could not make an application without an affidavit. I have been at the expense of buying a stamp, and now you will not even hear my affidavit read. This is downright robbery and picking of pockets.—MR. Justice Bayley.—The subject of you, affidavit cannot be heard by the Court. If you have been misled by any thing I said, I will prevent your losing any thing; I will pay for the stamp, and the little hero marched triumphantly out of Court.



## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—As you are a firm friend to your King and country, and the avowed opposer of radicalism, under all its disguises—as the enemy of both, permit me to suggest, to the *Orthodox Clergy of the Established Church*, the very great impropriety of permitting their sectarian brethren (the *Evangelists*) to be selected, on almost all occasions, to preach what are termed *charity sermons*. Except from their own pulpits, this ought not to be allowed. It is, besides, upon an enlarged view of it, mistaken policy—as the greater, and most respectable part of almost every congregation are hostile to it.

That Radical parish officers should prefer Radical preachers is natural enough; but as the loyal and Orthodox Clergy have it in their power to check the growing evil, it becomes their duty to do so to the utmost of their power—and to the hint is respectfully addressed By a LOYAL REFORMER.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—The attention of the public is at this time in no small degree directed to adulterations in the most important of all articles Bread; and it is the duty of every well-wisher to the health and interests of the public to encourage those bakers only who vend it composed of good and wholesome materials.

The public are not, perhaps, aware that great numbers of the trade use a preparation they call "*patent yeast*"—the ingredients of which they would not, perhaps, be very readily induced to explain, or to submit to chemical analysis; but which it is to be feared their customers discover by their baneful and prejudicial inward effects, not only upon adults, but still more on infants and those of tender age.

It would be well if the heads of families would encourage those bakers only who pledge themselves to use the good wholesome yeast which, till lately, was only in use, and which is still, doubtless, to be had from the same sources as before the introduction of this modern improvement.

Your insertion of this in a corner of your public spirited Paper will oblige AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 10.—Yesterday his Majesty returned the following gracious answer to the Address of the Chamber of Peers:—"I always receive with pleasure the expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers, and I am sensible of its promptitude in answering our appeal. Since the opening of the Session, I have received advice which assure me that peace will not be disturbed. It is with the liveliest satisfaction that I communicate this intelligence to you."

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. MM. De Bonald, De Vaublanc, De la Bourdonnaye, and Chabral de Crouzal, were elected and proclaimed Vice Presidents. The President read a Message from the King, announcing his Majesty's nomination of M. Ravez, from among the list of candidates for the office of President. M. Ravez subsequently took the chair, and addressed the Chamber.—On Thursday, after the adjournment of the Chamber, M. Benjamin Constant demanded satisfaction of F. Forbin des Issarts, for a letter published by the latter, on the 5th, in which he observed, that he was ready to answer M. Benjamin Constant "at the Tribune, or any where else." Without further explanation, the two Honourable Deputies met on the morning of the 7th, at seven o'clock. M. Benjamin Constant was attended by General Sebastiani and M. de Girardin; and M. des Issarts by General Bataillon and Colonel Chamoin, Lieut. of Gardes du Corps in the company of Luxembourg; all but the last mentioned, Members of the Chamber. M. Constant finding it difficult to walk or stand erect, the two gentlemen were seated on chairs at ten paces distance. They fired together two shots each, at a given signal. Neither having been touched, the respective friends pronounced that the combat must terminate.

The Chamber of Deputies met in a Secret Committee on the 10th inst. to discuss the Address which was to be presented to the King. After much debate, the Address was adopted by a majority of 278 to 50. The *Journal des Debats* adds, "that the most important discussions took place respecting the relations between France and Spain, the expedition of Samana, and the question of peace or war in the East. Messrs. Sebastiani, Alexandre de la Borde, and Benjamin Constant, asked for explanations, which were given by the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance, and by Rear-Admiral Halgan. The Minister of Finance promised that he would bring down to the Chamber the next day (in a public sitting) the Budget, and all the laws connected with it, and stated that the arrears of debt would amount to the sum of 361 millions of francs."

Letters from Madrid to the 29th ult. notice the departure of several bodies of the military in various directions, but not sufficiently numerous to answer the purpose intended.

LISBON, JUNE 1.—A debate took place in the Cortes on the 21st and 22d ult., on a paper presented to that Assembly by the Deputies of Bahia, praying that the expedition now fitting out against that Province might be suspended, till Congress had farther discussed the measure. They urged that the sending of troops would excite great mistrust, and tend more than any thing to shake the allegiance of the inhabitants to the Parent State. On the other hand, it was insisted, that aid ought to be sent to the loyal and well-disposed people of that colony, who were oppressed by a daring combination of anarchists, who were actively endeavouring to bring about the declaration of independence. The motion for receiving the request was rejected by a majority of 80 to 43. In the sitting of the 26th, various documents from the Colonial Department were read; amongst others an account brought by the Portuguese Brigadier General, that "Pernambuco is in a state of anarchy, and that a battalion has been formed composed of mulattoes and other rabble, who insult every European. They call the Portuguese, Dutchmen; and say that negroes are free citizens."

Advices from St. Sebastian mention that organised bands continue to infest that neighbourhood, but that their spirit has been in some measure damped by the exertions of the public authorities, and the militia, who had pursued them in various directions.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## PREROGATIVE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—*Will of his late Majesty and the Princess Olive*.—Dr. Lushington stated, that since last Court day, having communicated with the King's Advocate, who, it appeared, had still no instructions in this case, he was under the necessity of renewing his application this day by stating to the Court the facts, upon which the present application was founded. He would proceed with due respect to the delicacy of the subject, as it related to the Royal succession, wherein this Court was called upon to try the validity of the instrument, purporting to be a testamentary paper, executed under the late Royal sign manual, in favour of Lady Olive, otherwise Princess of Cumberland. If his client had the temerity to bring it forward as a genuine document, and it should turn out to be a fabrication, she must know the consequence; which was, that she subjected herself to a prosecution for forgery, fraud, and perjury. It appeared by an affidavit exhibited, that the instrument was put into her hands by the late Earl of Warwick, in presence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, who acknowledged her claim to be legitimate; the Earl stating that he was commanded by his late Majesty so to deliver it. Thus explaining how he became possessed of, and other circumstances attending the factum of the instrument. Mr. Dickinson, late steward to the Earl of Warwick, would prove not only that this was the genuine signature of the Earl, but that it was to his belief the actual sign manual of his late Majesty. Mr. Lloyd, an attorney, who was in the habit of being professionally employed for his late Majesty, would likewise prove that it was the genuine sign manual; and a Mr. Vancover, that he was so thoroughly convinced of its genuineness, that he would have acted upon it. The other attesting witnesses were the Earl of Chatham and Mr. Dunlop. (Afterwards Lord Ashburton.) Mr. Griffin, many years clerk to Mr. Dunlop, proved his signature to be genuine, as did another gentleman (that of the Earl of Chatham). The Learned Doctor said it was his duty to the Court to state that it was not until recourse had first been had to a proper and respectful application to his Majesty's Government, that at length his client had been given to the necessity of bringing her claim before a Court of Justice. (The answer of his Majesty's Government being, that they did not think proper to interfere. His client, therefore, was placed in a strange dilemma with a paper of this importance, if some Court of Justice, or other did not think proper to interfere. The question, now reluctantly forced on the consideration of this Court, was, whether this paper was or was not, forgery, and if that could not be decided here, it could never be brought to the test. In bringing the present question forward, he should state a preparatory question, which he meant to establish from the earliest annals of history, in respect to the privilege of Kings—namely, that the Kings of Great Britain could make their own wills, with the power of disposing of their property both real and personal, with the exception of the crown itself, precious jewels, and other hereditary property, which necessarily devolved on their

successors. That although, by particular statutes, that power had been curtailed, the principle still remained the same. The Learned Doctor cited several cases in support of his position, viz.—*Coke's Institutes*, 334, Fitzherbert's *Abridgement of the Law of Devises*, &c. &c. Had this testamentary act of his late Majesty, observed the Learned Doctor, taken place when he was under the affliction of his mental malady, and when he was bereaved of his understanding, there might have been good reason for questioning this instrument; but this instrument, which was executed in 1774 (or forty-eight years ago), was before his Majesty's first attack, and consequently when he was competent to execute any testamentary instrument. In a case of such peculiar delicacy, it was proper to proceed with much care and caution. The paper, however, was propounded, and was in substance this:—"We, by this paper, given under our Royal Sign Manual, do hereby give and bequeath unto Olive of Cumberland, daughter of our Royal brother of Cumberland, 15,000l.: and we further command our heirs and successors to pay to our said niece after our demise the aforesaid sum, as a recompence for the injury she may receive by means of keeping the marriage of her said father and mother a secret." The Learned Doctor commented upon the words "bequeath" and we "command," by which he contended it was imperative on the Court to give effect to this instrument. When this paper was looked at by the Court, as containing the testamentary directions and commands of the late Sovereign of this country, could it hesitate to give full power and effect to such an instrument, in all that its power or intention might require? The object of this application was to call upon the King's Proctor to oppose and contest this paper in all its essential requisites; and this was the duty of the King's Advocate and Proctor, whenever his Majesty's interest, real or nominal, became litigated. He should concur with his Learned Friend in the peculiar anxiety that the case should be proceeded in with the utmost delicacy as it respected the Crown. Next to that anxiety, which should have his (Dr. L.'s) utmost observance, his first consideration—and he trusted it would be the first with every British Barrister—was to discharge his duty to his client, by virtue of which he now prayed the Court for justice; and trusted the Court would not shut its door upon the illustrious Lady propounding this paper, by which, to say nothing more, she was giving an opportunity to her prosecutors, if it should turn out to be a forged instrument in the name of his late Majesty, to let the question be tried, and if found guilty, the law will be sufficient to punish such an outrage. Whilst Dr. Lushington was speaking, a gentleman shewed to the King's Advocate a note from Mrs. Olive, requesting the cause might stand over. He was referred to her own Proctor, and when Dr. Lushington had done speaking, it was shown to him, and he made an application to the Court, to which no objection could properly be made.—Sir John Nichol—Let the further consideration stand over till next Court day.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EDINBURGH.

The trial of James Stuart, Clerk to the Signet, charged with the murder of Sir Alexander Boswell, in a duel, came on last Monday. Public curiosity was so great to hear the trial, that the doors of the Parliament House were thronged by the populace at an early hour; and a strong body of Police was in attendance to preserve order.

At ten o'clock Mr. Stuart entered the Court by way of the Judge's robing room, it being utterly impossible for him to gain admission by any other entrance. He was attended by the Earl of Moray, Admiral Fleming, Capt. Gordon, R.N., David Esquire, Esq. and son, of Cardross. Several of the nobility and other distinguished persons, were accommodated with seats on the Bench; one of these illustrious personages we understood to be Prince Czartorinski.

The Solicitor-General entered the Court a little before half-past ten. He was followed in a few minutes after by the Lord Advocate. The other Crown Counsel in attendance were, R. Dundas, Esq. D. McNeill, Esq.,—Menzies, Esq.

The Lordships took their seats precisely at half past ten. Present, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Hermand, Lord Gillies, Lord P. Millis, and Lord Succoth.—The Clerk then read the indictment.

The reading of the indictment having been concluded, and the Lord Justice Clerk having demanded of the accused his plea to this charge, Mr. Stuart answered, in an audible voice, "My Lord, I am not guilty."

The witnesses were then examined, the first of whom was the Earl of Rosslyn, who stated the interview which he had with Sir A. Boswell, previous to the duel, respecting certain papers, some of which appeared to be in Sir Alexander's hand-writing, and bore the post-mark of Mauchlin, and the counter post-mark of Glasgow. Some of them purported to be originals of papers published in the *Glasgow Sentinel*, and one of them particularly, a song, containing allusions disrespectful to Mr. Stuart's family, and charging Mr. Stuart with cowardice. The similarity of the hand-writing, and of the post-mark furnished so strong a presumption, that Sir Alexander was the author, that he thought it proper to ask Sir Alexander if he was the author, or if he had sent them to the newspaper, stating, at the same time, that if Sir Alexander could say that he was not the author, or had not sent them to the newspaper, that would be conclusive, notwithstanding any evidence to the contrary. Sir Alexander desired to have a friend present, and went out, but soon returned with Mr. Douglas. Sir Alexander and Mr. Douglas desired to confer together. Witness went away, and when he returned, found Mr. Douglas alone. Mr. Douglas then said, that he could not advise Sir Alexander to give any answer; that Mr. Stuart was in possession of the evidence on which this application rested; but if this affair should proceed any further, there were two proposals which he had to make:—1. That no meeting should take place within 14 days, because Sir Alexander had some family business to dispose of. 2. That the meeting, if any, should take place on the Continent. At a subsequent meeting, witness asked Mr. Douglas if there was any possibility of not carrying this affair any further—that Mr. Stuart would be content to treat the song as a very bad joke on his part, provided Sir Alexander would say that he did not intend any reflection on Mr. Stuart's courage. Mr. Douglas said he had no hope that Sir Alex. would say any such thing. It was afterwards agreed to fight in Scotland; and they fixed on a piece of ground. Mr. Stuart and Sir Alexander arrived in carriages, and got out at the place they had fixed upon, he believed, at 10 o'clock. The pistols were produced by Mr. Douglas and witness. Mr. Douglas sitting down and witness standing; Mr. Douglas received from witness the measure of powder for each pistol, and the ball, and rammed them down. The ground was measured, 12 very long paces. The pistols were delivered to the two parties respectively, one by Mr. Douglas and one by me; and it was agreed that they should fire by a word. Mr. Douglas looked upon him to give the word, which he (witness) did, and they fired. Sir Alexander fell. Every possible assistance was afforded to Sir Alexander, who was aided by medical assistants and Mr. Brown, who during this transaction had remained upon a hill. Mr. Stuart advanced with great anxiety towards Sir Alexander, whose situation and necessary treatment rendered it impossible for Mr. Stuart to speak to him: Witness hurried Mr. Stuart to go away. Those who remained, together with witness, lent their assistance to convey Sir Alexander to Balmuto. Before any thing took place on the ground, Mr. Stuart asked witness if it was not fit that he should make a bow to Sir Alexander, and express his wish for a reconciliation. Witness thought it right. Mr. Stuart advanced towards Sir Alexander, apparently for that purpose; Sir Alexander's back was then turned, and he appeared to be walking away from Mr. Stuart.

Mr. John Douglas confirmed the former witness in most of the facts respecting the duel, &c. On the way from the North Ferry to the ground, Sir Alexander asked what he should do as to the firing? and said he had injured Mr. Stuart's character, but had no wish to put his life in jeopardy, and therefore it was his determination to fire in the air. Witness expressed approbation, and that his opinion agreed with that of Sir Alexander. The parties having taken their stations, he kept his eye fixed on Mr. Stuart, being satisfied there was no likelihood of his falling. Mr. Stuart raised his pistol very steadily, with a firm arm, and witness then felt anxious for the fate of Sir Alexander. Saw Mr. Stuart fire, and immediately Sir Alexander fell. Both pistols went off, following each other very quickly. Witness immediately ran up to Sir Alexander, and found him wounded; and assisted by the surgeons. After they examined the wound, they were afraid it was mortal; and witness advised Mr. Stuart to leave the ground.—On his cross-examination he said, Sir Alexander allowed that he had written squibs against Mr. Stuart. When Sir A. Boswell called on witness, he had arrived only the day before from London; he told witness he had received a card from Lord Rosslyn, who wished to see him, and he said that he imagined it was something about a challenge, and that he had heard there had been papers seized connected with the *Glasgow Sentinel*; that he was afraid they might have got hold of some papers of his, and that there was a song of his which they might found their challenge upon. Sir A. Boswell repeated a stanza of the song—[On being shewn the song, he said the stanza was in it.]

Several other witnesses deposed to the fairness of the duel. A number of exculpatory witnesses were then examined, among whom were Mr. James Gibson, W.S. Mr. Thomas Allan, Mr. John Clerk, advocate, who all deposed how deeply Mr. Stuart was affected

after the duel, and particularly on receiving accounts of Sir Alexander's death.—Many of Mr. Stuart's early friends and acquaintances, particularly Mr. Hay Donaldson, W.S. Mr. Francis Walker, W.S. Mr. James Nairne, W.S. Mr. H. Mackenzie, W.S. Mr. Walter Cook, W.S. gave him the highest character for goodness of temper, kindness of disposition, and the most honourable and upright conduct on every occasion.

The Lord Justice Clerk, after complimenting the Jury on their attentive and patient behaviour, proceeded in his charge to detail the most important parts of the evidence, and to illustrate the law as it bore on the case in question. He quoted the opinions of Banno Hume, Mr. Burnet, and Sir George Mackenzie, against duelling, the latter of which writers considered duels "but as illustrious and honourable murders." He for one did not see any impropriety in the means which Mr. S. had employed to obtain the papers from Mr. Borthwick, and he pointedly represented them as injurious to Mr. S.'s character, and regretted the licentiousness in which the periodical press had frequently indulged. His Lordship concluded by dwelling on the ample and fair testimonials which had been tendered in favour of Mr. S. and the evidence which had been given of the distressing feelings of mind he had experienced since the fatal moment.

The Jury without leaving the box, after a few minutes' consultation, returned an unanimous verdict by their Chancellor Sir John Hope, finding Mr. Stuart—*Not Guilty*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—On Wednesday his Majesty held a levee at Carlton House, which was numerous and splendidly attended, upwards of a thousand persons of high distinction and consequence being present. Besides the Cabinet Ministers and Great Officers of State, we noticed the following distinguished persons:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Vice-Chancellor of the Judge of the Arches Court; the Ambassadors and Ministers of France, Austria, Sweden, Denmark; Sardinia, Naples, Bavaria, Hesse, and Baden, &c. &c. Previously to the Levee, the King received in his closet the Prince of Denmark, who was introduced by the Duke of York; and Baron Fagel, who delivered a letter from the King of the Netherlands. His Majesty afterwards gave closet audiences to the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Secretary Peel, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Melville, and the Duke of Buckingham.—A great number of distinguished officers were also present; among the number were—ADMIRALS—Sir J. H. Whithed, Sir F. Latorre, Eyles, Paget, Sir T. Williams, Sotheby, Glyn, Sir R. Keats, Sir R. King, Markham, West, Sir H. Baityn, Sir I. Coffin, Sir J. Wells, K.C.B., Sir G. Martin, Sir E. Nagle, Sotheby.—GENERALS—Sir H. J. Torrens, Sir R. Donkin, Lord Blayney, Young, R. A. Church, D. Griffith, Kerr, Sir T. Dallas, K.C.B., Ramsay, De Butts, R. E., Sir J. Lyon, Ross, Orde, Loftus, Eden, Sir J. Malcolm, G.C.B., J. Michel, Sir H. Lowe, B. Reynardson, Fraser, Sir G. George, Sir N. Nightingale, Aylmer, Huskisson, Sir R. O'Callaghan, O'Loghlin, Douglas, T. Widdington, Sir C. Imhoff, Hart, Sir C. Stopford, Sir R. Macfarlane, Sir J. Cameron, K.C.B., Sir W. Kier Grant, Sir W. Cockburn, Bart, Sir J. Murray, Bart, Sir J. Keane, Milner, Walker, N. Balfour, Earl Ludlow, Earl Donoughmore, Sir T. Hislop, Lyon, Grosvenor, Finch—COLONELS—Whitley, McDermott, Oke, Sir H. Pym, Sir J. C. Smyth, Bridges, Lord C. Fitzroy, Latour, John, Camac, Thackwell, Arthur, Elliot, T. Bumbury, Hall, Reeve, Sir R. Harvey, Remon, Lewis, Sir G. Wood, R.A.; Reeves, C.B., Astell, M.P., Hill, Harney, Hughes, H. Wyndham, Cheney, Meyrick, Wylly, Newbery, Belle, Houstoun, C.B., Robbins, M. Murray, Stewart, Wyndham, J. D. Greenhill, Pinney, Hargreaves, Westera, Sir A. Fraser, K.C.B. Hon. Lowther, Bosanquet, Cavendish, Berkeley—MAJORS—E. Hardy, Ebrington, Smith, S. Cowell, Jackson, Jolliffe, H. Williams, Kenney, Sir J. R. Eustace, Paul, Seward, Campbell, &c. &c.

THE KING'S DRAWING ROOM.—On Thursday his Majesty held his second Drawing Room for the Season, which was most splendidly attended. The King was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform. The Duke of York, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda, the Princess Augusta, about two o'clock, attended the King in his closet, where the Princess of Denmark was introduced to his Majesty according to Court etiquette. His Majesty, accompanied by his Royal relatives, left his closet and proceeded to receive the compliments of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their Ladies. There were present the Netherlands, the Wirtemberg, Bavarian, Sardinian, Neapolitan, American, Swedish, Danish, Portuguese, Prussian, and Spanish Ambassadors, and a long train of Nobility of both sexes. The scene was most splendid. The general appearance of the Nobility and Gentry, the taste and magnificence of the dresses, the elegance and beauty of the fair crowd by which the brilliant courtly circle was adorned, were the theme of admiration of immense multitudes of gentle and fashionably dressed spectators, and one common glow of loyalty and delight pervaded the whole countenance of the innumerable crowd. We have not room to particularize the presentations in the dresses of the Ladies. The Princess Augusta wore, over a petticoat of rich white satin, a most splendid robe of silver lama, forming columns of wild blue bells, and finished with large bouquets of various flowers of the same superb materials, beyond which was raised garniture of lama, elegantly interspersed with china aster; body and sleeves embellished with a profusion of the finest blond; manteau, of alternate stripe of refugent silver and bright purple satin, richly strewn with flowers d'argent, superbly bordered with magnificent scallops of lama and china aster. Head-dress, toque of silver lama, plume of ostrich feathers, and a splendid display of brilliants and amethysts.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee as Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by the Marquesses of Lothian and Bute, Earl of Ashburnham, Lord Combermere, Sir George Nugent, Generals Gascoyne, Sir Henry Fane, Sir R. Donkin, Sir John Murray, Sir Hudson Lowe, Sir R. O. Callaghan, Walker, Orde, Reynardson, Gordon, Sir William Cockburn, &c., and a great number of other Officers.

THE ARMY.—The Paymaster of the Second Dragoon Guards has remitted to the General Committee for the relief of the distressed Irish, the sum of 37l. 17s. 4d. being a day's pay, subscribed in aid of the Fund, by the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of that Regiment. The Officers, non-commissioned officers, and drummers, composing the remnant staff of the 1st Somersetshire Militia, stationed at Taunton, have contributed one day's pay each, towards alleviating the sufferings of the distressed Irish. Two detachments of the 11th Light Dragoons, consisting of eighty men and one officer, and General Stewart have embarked on board the Dorsetshire East Indian, for Calcutta.

On Wednesday, a special General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House for the purpose of taking into consideration a Bill now pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several laws relating to the private trade with the East Indies; and also to consider the propriety of concurring in the repeal of the law, by which ships under the burden of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade; but after some discussion the Court adjourned the debate until Wednesday next.

On Wednesday, pursuant to the decision of the Meeting held at Lloyd's on the 29th ult. the Question whether 500l. should be subscribed in aid of the distressed Irish, from the Funds of the House, was decided by ballot. At twelve o'clock James Marryat, Esq. M.P. took the Chair, and two Scrutinizers having been appointed, the ballot commenced. At four o'clock it closed, when the numbers were declared to be—For the Vote of 500l. to the Irish Subscription, 296—Against it, 260—Majority against voting 500l. 14.

At the Guildford Races, on Wednesday, His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, was won by the Duke of Richmond's Carbarano, and the Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, was won by the Duke of Richmond's Roter.

On Thursday the Anniversary Meeting of the Children of both sexes, educated in the Charity Schools of the Cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and other parts of the Metropolis, was celebrated at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in the usual manner.

SUMMER ASSIZES.—On Thursday morning the Judges assembled in the Private Chamber, at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, Westminster, for the purpose of choosing their Circuits at the ensuing Summer Assizes, when the following arrangements were made, viz.—Home Circuit—The Chief Baron and Sir T. Aldan Park.—Northampton Circuit—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Sir J. Bayley.—Norfolk Circuit—Mr. Baron Graham and Sir G. S. Holroyd.—Western Circuit—Sir J. Richardson and Sir J. Burroughs.—Norfolk Circuit—Sir W. Dallas and Sir W. D. Best.—Oxford Circuit—Mr. Baron Garrow, and Mr. Sergeant Hullock is spoken of in the room of Mr. Baron Wood.

Mr. Wallack, the performer, has arrived at Liverpool in the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers. He is not recovered from his late accident, being yet obliged to use crutches. M. Poletica, the Russian Ambassador, arrived in the same ship.





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