

Indies generally. Jamaica alone can express and maintain her views, and whenever the "concurrence of the West Indian Legislatures" is spoken of, the term, although put as affecting various Colonies, refers, in fact, to Jamaica alone. On the part of any of the other chartered Colonies, resistance or opposition would be as important as a hurricane in a fishpond. Jamaica contains half the whole slave population of the West India Colonies, together with thirty thousand whites, and sixty thousand coloured people, all slave-owners, and all equally interested in protecting their property from spoliation with the whites.

Lord MULGRAVY'S dissolution of the Assembly has only introduced four new members into the House, consisting of fifty, and we believe we may safely state, from authority upon which we can thoroughly rely, that no such Bill as that which Mr. STANLEY requires will be passed, although we are equally satisfied that no body of men would more readily adopt a safe and feasible plan for the abolition of slavery altogether than the Assembly; in which opinion we are borne out by the observations contained in the paper which we have quoted.

It is our decided opinion that the next meeting of Parliament will find affairs *quoad Jamaica* exactly where the prorogation has left them, and that the entire question will be to be agitated *de novo*. It is the duty, therefore, of the Jamaica men to make the best use of the intervening time, to get better terms for themselves, and for the country, whose fate is so intimately interwoven with theirs.

We cannot conclude these remarks, arising, as they have done, from the powerful protest of the DUKES, without observing upon the conduct of certain Noble Lords, who desire to be accounted Conservatives, but who absented themselves upon a division which, had they attended, would have forced his Grace's amendment upon Ministers. If, as we are told, their refusal to vote upon a great national question arose from pique, because his Grace upon some other occasion had declined dividing their Lordship's House, it is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as it should seem that their Lordships in so doing, did their best to prove themselves useless; which there is little doubt it will soon be proposed to vote them.

THE *Times* is grown foolish—it twaddles: at this time of day conceive its telling its readers that statutes exist against the interference of Peers in elections for Members of the House of Commons, and quoting them too—Prodigious!!!—Why, the stupidest briefless barrister in London, who had been driven from the bar by the direful impossibility of getting salt in his porridge by sitting behind it, could have told us this. Why did not the *Times*, in attacking Lord WARWICK, who we sincerely believe to be perfectly innocent of everything alleged against him, tell us of all the proceedings by which its friend BROUGHAM sat in Parliament—how the Duke of CLEVELAND's men sat in Parliament—or any of the Whigs' men sat in Parliament, if it were not by the interference of Peers, contrary to the statutes which it quotes.

We find in the *Morning Post* the following extract from the *Globe* evening paper, which, we believe, is ministerial. It is highly creditable to that journal that it will not do the dirty work of the Radicals; indeed Lord ALTHORP himself is ashamed of the affair, and very properly recollects what has happened before, and may happen again, and pauses before he suffers a worthy and excellent Nobleman to be run-down and black-balled upon a mere outcry, and without proper investigation. We could enlarge considerably upon this topic, but we desist, satisfied to take the *Globe's* statement for the present:—

(FROM THE *GLOBE*.)

"We have received the following from a respectable correspondent, and we believe the statements as to Lord WARWICK's general character to be perfectly correct:—

"We hear that Lord WARWICK has returned to England, and was present in the House of Lords on Thursday evening. The Noble Earl was no sooner informed of the decision of the Warwick Election Committee, and the charges made against him, than he set off for this country, leaving Lord WARWICK, we believe, in Switzerland. This step bespeaks the Noble Earl who is regarded by all as a man of unimpeachable character for honour and integrity. We wish it may turn out that the illegal and scandalous interference of the Noble Lord's agents in the Election for Warwick, of which the Parliament and the public so justly complain, has been made without his authority, and that he may be able to prove this to the satisfaction of his friends. Lord WARWICK was bred a Tory, and has always manifested a regard for his Tory connections; but it is perfectly notorious that whatever political influence he possessed was never employed to advance his personal or family interests. His brother, Sir CHARLES GREVILLE, the late M.P. for Warwick, obtained every step of promotion in the army by purchase, except the last, and that was given him since the present Ministry came into office. He entered the army very early in life, was Aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Wellington in India, and thence accompanied Sir D. HAILEY in his expedition through the Red Sea to Egypt. He was at Waterloo, and afterwards distinguished himself in the Peninsula war. He had a brigade in the battle of Salamanca, a command at the siege of St. Sebastian, and was entrusted by the Duke of Wellington with the command of 4,000 men upon the heights of Montmartre when the Allies were in the occupation of Paris. Yet never was Lord WARWICK's influence or his own name used to exert for his Tory friends while the Tories were in power. Hence it may be inferred, that if Lord WARWICK sought political power it was not for selfish purposes; and we hope it may turn out that the agents of the Noble Earl, and not himself, are the parties who deserve the reproach which has been heaped on the owner of Warwick Castle."

As the evidence on KEY's case has been published in all the newspapers, it seems hardly worth making any extracts from it. The complete exoneration of Mr. CHURCH, and the entire be-devilment of everybody else concerned, are sufficient for those whose object was to shew the falsehood and injustice of the allegations made against that gentleman, merely because he happens to be a Tory. The *Times*, loudest in the time of his impudence and folly, in the praise of the twice-elected Lord MAYOR, the Right Honourable Sir JOHN KEY, Baronet, turns round upon the wretched man, and suggests the immediate nullification of his Baronetcy in a separate *Gazette*—these people are never satisfied. Everybody knew what Sir JOHN KEY was, when he was made a Baronet—all that has happened creates no surprise whatever—no, not even in the mind of Lord GREY—who, now that the *Worthy* Alderman has duped, betrayed, and disgraced him, cannot let him do what he may in his hours of sober sadness, cease to remember him in his cups—the penny subscription cups, we mean; one of which, graces the sideboard of Howick, deeply engraven with the name of Sir JOHN KEY, Baronet, to whose exertions and pence the Noble Premier was entirely indebted for its existence and presentation.

We have heard a great deal of the cutting down of expenditure, and the turning out of clerks, and all the rest of the curtailing system upon which the professing Government have been obliged (to keep in, with their unwashed

friends of the Political Unions) to adopt. As a proof of the expediency of all these changes and curtailments we can do little better than exhibit two instances of inaccuracies, blunders, ignorance, and stupidity, which have displayed themselves in consequence of the new arrangements during the last week.

The first is this:—

"As a proof of the inaccuracy of official returns, a statement in the *Times* of the 20th of June, of the public income and expenditure for the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, dated Treasury, 4th of June, makes the amount of duties upon marine insurance for 1832 to be £10,232,015, whereas the actual amount, as ascertained by order of the House of Commons, in consequence of a motion by Mr. Ald. THOMPSON, the duty for the year 1832 is only 212,385, 11s. 2d., making a difference of £9,989,630. 10s. 1d.

—A bagatelle. The next in order is the return of newspaper stamps:—

"NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—Mr. S. RICE, in consequence of the inaccuracies in the returns of the number of stamps issued to the London newspapers, withdrew the returns, and moved for an accurate one, which the Hon. Member then brought up."

Here we have it again—and most certainly nothing can be more incorrect than the returns even now; for there are several papers, weekly ones in particular, which appear to have a great circulation, when in point of fact they have a very limited one, but which is mystified, and their apparent sale wonderfully increased by their proprietors taking stamps for different country papers, which appear in the returns as if they were used for the London journals, under the names of which they are entered. No possible criterion can be formed of the circulation of these papers while such a system is carried on; but the blunders of the newly regulated Stamp Office, so soon after Mr. PRISTON WOOD's expensive elevation to the throne of the tax-gatherers, is comical.

As a farther proof of the ludicrous ignorance of everybody connected with the wretched herd, we only beg to submit the following from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of Friday.

The Cambridge Paper says—

"The House of Lords has done one good thing, before the close of the Session, in throwing out the Bill, passed by acclamation in the House of Commons, to stay the suits which it is asserted some of the clergy have commenced in order to try the question of a modus, before the expiration of the period after which no proceeding could be commenced. Not even the Lord Chancellor held up his hand in favour of the measure. In fact, it appeared pretty clearly that the whole scheme was devised principally to create an outcry against the clergy."

"Whoever took the trouble to read the speech of the Solicitor-General upon the subject of the Bill, will have remembered the unmeasured abuse that he heaped upon the unhappy clerical holders of tithes; but the fullest measure of his wrath was reserved for the abominable *Rector of Kendal*! That grasping clergyman, the learned Solicitor-General said, had commenced 1500 suits! And Mr. W. THOMSON asked indignantly, and in the clearest of the House, what right had that rascally individual to 10,000 a year?"

"Now, what is the fact? There is no such person as the *Rector of Kendal*. The rectorial tithes are the property of a corporate body, Trinity College, in this University. That body has tried its right in one case, not in fifteen hundred cases. The VICE-CHANCELLOR (of England) has decided in favour of the College: the LORD CHANCELLOR, on an appeal to him, has also decided in favour of the College of all material points, and the further issue stands over. Meanwhile, the *tithes owners* insist on a separate suit against each individual; and when the suits are brought they raise an outcry against the rapacity of the clergy, and induce one of the highest law officers of the kingdom, and the brother of the LORD CHANCELLOR, to join in an outcry, raise the *Rector of Kendal* into a substantial individual, and on the strength of such a columnary persuade the House of Commons to pass a Bill to stay proceedings in all the main points of which the VICE-CHANCELLOR and the LORD CHANCELLOR himself have already pronounced judgment."

"We certainly live and learn."

How long the Ministers live we care little, but we believe they are already too old to learn.

The following is curious:—

"EARL COWPER'S PENSION.—The pension of 1,600l. per annum enjoyed by this nobleman is a singular instance of the application of the revenue. His Lordship holds it as an inheritance, acquired by the purchase of his grandfather with the aid of the son of General OBERKIRKE, created Lord GANTHAM. This General was greatly distinguished in the wars of the Duke of Marlborough, and whether the pension was granted by KING WILLIAM for the services of the father or for a loan of money from the son, it is not known, no document being extant to establish it; but this pension has been made part of the family settlements of the Noble Earl, who succeeded to it upon the death of his father, and he has retained it, and may dispose of it at his pleasure. It has been remarked, however, that, as an inheritance, his Lordship cannot be blamed for drawing it."

We quite agree with the writer of this observation. We dare say if any thing is wrong, Lord PALMERSTON, in whose particular department it seems to be, will see to it.

THE *Times* on Friday published an original poem, in the form of a speech of the *Member for Odium*, by Miss F. Yesterday the *Post* publishes the same, announcing that it originally appeared in that paper on the 1st of April—ominous day for the poor *Times*—somebody has been hoaxing it again. What the *Post* says upon the subject deserves to be extracted, not for the sake of exposing the *Times* in its wholesale borrowings, but for the sake of exhibiting the change which must have taken place in political affairs, and which could induce a community of feeling between a Conservative and Constitutional journal and a Ministerial and Destructive newspaper. The *Post* says:—

"Tempora mutantur."

"We reprint the following clever piece of satire which appeared in the *Morning Post* of April 1, as we now find our original estimate of its merit confirmed by such excellent judges of this species of composition as our contemporaries of the *Times* and *Globe*, which Journals reproduced it yesterday for the gratification of their readers. It is not for the purpose of claiming what belongs to us that we direct particular attention to the matter, for we beg not only to assure our worthy contemporaries that they are quite welcome to this trifle, but to inform them that, by recurring to our file of the last and present year, they will find a considerable number of *moreovers*, several of which are quite as good, some in our judgment even better than that which they have now honoured by their selection, and all of which, of course, are entirely at their service. Our motive for mentioning an affair apparently so frivolous (in addition to the apology it affords us for repeating the *bagatelle*, of which we own ourselves a little proud) is merely the pleasure of noticing so salutary a change in the public mind as that of which the altered taste and conduct of the *Times* and *Globe* presents an unequivocal proof. To ridicule projects of Reform, however extravagant, as at present when our verses first met the eye of our contemporaries, was not the road to popularity, or to that description of popularity, at least, which is sought by the Journals in question. The popularity of which we are ambitious is of a different character. But it is very gratifying to us, who have been buffeting the tide, to perceive those who habitually swim with it now at length following in our wake."

WE understand that as soon as the Slave Emancipation Bill had passed the House of Peers, Sir BETHELL CODRINGTON addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to His Majesty's Colonial Secretary:—

SIR—As the Bill, more fatal in my opinion to the slave than even to the West India planter, whose property is to be wrested from him, and which must make every West India Proprietor desirous of realizing as much as he can from the week of that property which is as yet left to him, is now about to become a law, I beg to offer the immediate manumission of every slave on the island of

Barbuda (upwards of 500), on the receipt of my proportion of that sum so inadequately termed compensation. I have the honour to be, &c., &c., C. BETHELL CODRINGTON.

We give the following from the *Medical Gazette*—STATE OF CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.—According to the information which we have been able to collect from authentic sources, the number of cases of cholera during the week just concluded is rather less than occurred during that which preceded it, showing the disease to be slowly on the decline; and this view is further corroborated by the returns in the bills of mortality, the number of deaths having dropped down from 156, the week before last, to 125 in the last week. Various circumstances have concurred to give rise to a general opinion that cholera is and has been more prevalent than we believe to be the fact. It is undeniable that to judge from the number of patients affected with the disease, who have been attended by private practitioners, we should be warranted in declaring the malady to have been considerably more rife than last season; but it is to be kept in mind that this depends in a great measure upon the discontinuance of the cholera hospitals, in which many of the poorer classes were provided for on its first irruption; and also, it must be added, upon its visitations having been more frequently extended to those ranks of life in which the assistance of the medical practitioner is immediately had recourse to.

PEMICAN.

We have to announce, with the sincerest regret, the death of the Right Hon. HARRIET Countess of ABERDEEN, which took place in Argyle-street, on Monday. Her Ladyship has been for some time declining in health, and for some months the very little hope had been entertained of her recovery. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS, and married, 25th Nov. 1809, JAMES VISCOUNT HAMILTON, eldest son of JOHN JAMES first Marquess of ABERCORN, by whom she had issue, the present Marquess of ABERCORN, Lady HARRIET, and Lord CLAUDE. The Noble Viscount dying May 7, 1814, her Ladyship married, on the 8th of July, 1815, the Earl of ABERDEEN (who had previously married the sister of her Ladyship's former husband), and by him leaves issue, GEORGE JOHN JAMES Lord HADDON, and four other children, the youngest not five years old. Her Ladyship was one of the most amiable and exemplary of women, and her loss, independently of the severe blow which it inflicts upon her immediate relations and connexions, will be most severely felt by a numerous class of persons who were in the habit of receiving assistance from her charity, which was dispensed widely and nobly, but without parade or ostentation. Her Ladyship's remains will be deposited in the Mausoleum at Stanmore.

DEATH OF SIR HARRY GOODRICKE, BART.—An express arrived on Sunday night in Arlington-street, London, announcing the death of Sir HARRY JAMES GOODRICKE, BART., of Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, particularly in the sporting world. Sir HARRY, who was only in the 36th year of his age, left Yorkshire a few weeks ago, for the purpose of visiting his extensive estates in Ireland, which devolved to him on the death of his uncle, the late Viscount CLEMMONT, and on which he had given instructions for great improvements, benefiting a numerous and industrious class of the poorer order. His demise took place at Ravensdale Park, on the 21st inst., and will be seriously regretted by many individuals in that country as well as in this. Sir HARRY is stated to have derived a clear income of upwards of sixty thousand pounds per annum from the property left him by his uncle and his paternal estates in the counties of Norfolk and Yorkshire. He was passionately fond of the sports of the field, and his stud at Melton Mowbray usually averaged between 50 and 60 of the finest hunters: at the close of last season he had 52. We believe Sir HARRY possessed no great landed property in Leicestershire; but his hunting-box at Melton was the constant scene of profuse hospitality during the hunting season. The deceased Baronet was the only son and heir of the late Sir HARRY GOODRICKE, the sixth Baronet, by CHARLOTTE, sister to Viscount CLEMMONT, and succeeded to the title and estates in March, 1802. He was unmarried, and we believe the baronetcy becomes extinct. The greater portion of the landed property, we understand, devolves to the FORTESCUE family. Sir HARRY had promised to join a numerous circle of noblemen and gentlemen in the Highlands during the present shooting season. Many of them have already arrived at his shooting-box, Marr Lodge, which he recently purchased of the Earl of FIFE; and the feelings of the guests may be better conceived than described on the receipt of intelligence of the premature demise of their hospitable host. The late Baronet was much esteemed by a numerous tenantry, to whom he acted as a liberal and indulgent landlord, and his loss will be greatly deplored. Sir HARRY was one of the most spirited fox-hunters of the day, and master of the Quorn hounds for the three or four last seasons. He was a thorough sportsman, in the fullest sense of the word, and literally laid a sacrifice to a favourite amusement—otter-hunting—in the indulgence of which last week, in Ireland, he caught a severe cold, and was carried off in forty-eight hours. Sir HARRY was one of the few landlords who devoted a portion of his time and wealth to his Irish tenantry. He died immensely rich, and will be greatly missed at Melton Mowbray.

On Tuesday the marriage of the Earl of Uxbridge, eldest son of the Marquess of ANGLERS, with the Honourable Miss HARRIET BAGOT, daughter of Sir CHARLES and Lady BAGOT, was solemnized at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, London. There were present at the ceremony nearly the whole of the relatives of the distinguished families, including the Earl and Countess of JERSEY, Lady MARYBOROUGH, Earl and Countess of DARTMOUTH, Lady E. BAGOT, Marquess and Marchioness CONINGHAM, Lady ANNE BYRON, Lord and Lady TEMPLEMORE, Colonel BAGOT, Ladies PAGET, &c. The Duke and Duchess of RICHMOND were prevented from being present by a domestic affliction. Sir CHARLES and Lady BAGOT gave an elegant *dejeune* on the occasion, at their Mansion in Eaton-square.

HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers having liberated Mr. CARLILE, he met his friends at the Rotunda, a den of villainy, near Blackfriars-bridge. He told the people assembled that he did not care for imprisonment; that he was ready to meet it again, and before their faces burnt a letter which he had received recommending him to observe the Sabbath. What a pet for Lord GREY, the ghost-seer.

At Croydon Assizes, THOMAS ROBINSON was indicted, under the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31 s. 11 and 12, for maliciously wounding JOHN PEARCEY. Mr. M. CHAMBERS prosecuted; Mr. MARON defended. The prisoner, it appeared, had rendered himself very unpopular at Camberwell, by having laid informations against certain publicans. So high on one occasion did the anger of the mob rise, that they pursued him to his house, which is situated within a garden. He then made his appearance at a window in the upper part of the house, with a sword in his hand. This he brandished in defiance, and

delivered the people to go away. The crowd then called out to him to come down and meet them fairly, and he would be fought by any one. At length the prisoner came down into his garden, and then the prosecutor, who was among the mob, came within it and attempted to seize hold of the prisoner. This attempt was resisted by the prisoner, who inflicted a severe wound on him with the sword. This was the wounding which formed the subject of the indictment. Mr. Justice PARK told the Jury, that as the prosecutor was unauthorised to seize the prisoner in his garden, the resistance of the latter was lawful. If death had ensued, the offence would not have amounted to murder, but to manslaughter only. The Jury accordingly pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Notwithstanding the boast of the Duke of Richmond that "every station" was paid to the Post-office department, it is far from being in a state of perfection. The postage of a letter from Holbeach to Wisbech (14 miles), if the letter be legally sent, is 10d. Of one from Holbeach to Felt (two miles), 11d. This is an inconvenience which has long been felt, and might easily be obviated.—*Lincoln Mercury*.

Salmon has been so plentiful at Arbroath, for weeks back, that it had been retailing at 3d. and 4d. per imperial lb.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.—This, no doubt, is extremely reasonable on the spot where salmon grows; but its cheapness is not so striking now as it would have been in London before the opening of Hungerford Market, where during the last week the finest salmon peel have been selling at 4d. and 5d. the pound.

EXPERIMENTAL EXCURSION OF SIR C. DANCE'S STEAM CARRIAGE.—Sir CHARLES DANCE, accompanied by the following gentlemen:—Sir HENRY WATSON, K.T.S., Sir BURGESS CAMAC, Mr. BABBAGE, Mr. GORDMAN, Mr. MAUDSLAY, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BOULNOIR, Mr. ALEX. GORDMAN, Mr. CARPMAER, and Mr. FIELD—took a trip on the Brighton road, in an open carriage, drawn by Sir C. DANCE's steam-carriage. The party started at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, and performed the first 34 miles in 3 hours and 26 minutes, including in that time 264 minutes employed in taking in fuel and water. The engineer, for the purpose of not passing one of the Brighton coaches on the descent of the steep hill at the 34th mile stone, received the action of the steam too suddenly, when a defective piece of iron gave way, which caused a derangement in the engine. The boiler, on a new construction, which had been fitted to the engine by Messrs. MAUDSLAY and FIELD, performed its duty admirably, and supplied sufficient steam to ascend the Red Hill in fine style.—This paragraph has appeared in all the papers, and it seems that Sir CHARLES DANCE, or DUNCE, or whichever it is, piques himself rather on the splendid success of his experiment—nothing can be more funny—the thing was to go to Brighton, and it went thirty-four miles of the way, when it broke down. If anybody, who could have gone no other way, had been travelling by it, had been stopped short of his distance, what satisfaction would it have been to him to have told him that it went through Kennington-turnpike sweetly, and up Red Hill beautifully? A break down is a break down, and the thing failed, as it would do, and will do, if attempted, nine times out of ten.

By the Madras papers, which have arrived to the 30th of March, it appears that, in consequence of the great losses military men have sustained by the late failures in Calcutta, a memorial is in course of signature through the Bengal Presidency, soliciting the Government to consider the hardships they endure in being compelled to remit money home at a very heavy discount, or to place it in the hands of agents in Calcutta, by which so many, after a long expatriation from their country, and after many years' hard service, have been completely ruined. These memorialists therefore pray that in consideration of their long residence in India, and being obliged, by the nature of the climate, to send their families home at a very early age, and consequently forced to remit money for their education, the Government will allow them to transmit the whole or a portion of their pay, for family purposes, by Government bills on the Court of Directors.

In reference to the paragraph published in the *Times* of Saturday, and headed "Military Investigation at the Horse-Guards," we are informed that the police constables did not refuse to take charge of the soldier because he was a soldier, but because they had not seen the assault committed, nor did they see any mark of blood upon the complainant; they conceived, therefore, that they had not the power to apprehend the man.

Papers from Buenos Ayres to the 25th, and a private letter dated the 30th May, have been just received. The recent elections were strongly contested between the two parties, the Apostolical and the Liberal, of whom the late Governor (ROSAS) was supposed to support the former, while the present governor (BARCELO) gives his support to the latter. The military were extremely active, but not in the Government interest; on the contrary, through their exertions the opposition carried the day. The Falkland Islands' affair is still dwelt upon with great bitterness; the conduct of the British Government, in taking possession of them, is highly censured, and their claim denied. The message to the House of Representatives, to have been delivered the following week, is said to contain some strong passages respecting the occupation of these islands by the British. Trade here does not appear to be very brisk.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED RIO DE JANEIRO.—The Government is without forces, either military or naval. There has already been an invasion of the territory of Rio Grande by the Eastern Republic of La Plata, and many suspect an open rupture to be at hand. It was necessary to cover the sudden recruiting for the sea and land service by some specious pretext; because, if the Argentines even suspect that Brazil is arming against them, the province of Rio Grande will soon be occupied by them, where they have already a party in their favour, before the Government will be prepared for resistance. Maritime recruiting, and even that for the land forces, will fall upon Portuguese subjects, whom they treat as foreigners, except to make soldiers or sailors of them; and they find it convenient not to have any Portuguese authority here to protest against or oppose these proceedings, which are of frequent occurrence. The existing laws are not sufficient to insure peace and prosperity to this country, and troops recruited in the empire will never furnish the Government with an army deserving of confidence, in consequence of the diverse elements of which the population is composed.

It appears from official Returns that the punishments in the French army during twelve months amounted to 16,000; amongst these were 400 "deaths"—in other words, 400 soldiers were shot. In the British army, the number punished by death, in the whole of our dominions at home and abroad, does not exceed two per annum on the average. It is but fair that this should be stated on the credit side of the British system, when the subject of military punishments in different countries is discussed. Were we to believe some tale told on the subject of "flogging," we should admit that the English soldier was worse treated than any other. Our belief, however, is that no army is governed so mildly as the British.—We suspect that, except in cases of murder, the average of two capital punish-

ments per annum is a great exaggeration. As for the system of flogging, which the *brave* French—bless their hearts—never suffer, it is carried to an infinitely greater excess in the French army than in the English, but in a different and much severer manner. So as we are allowed to treat the hated French after our fashion, we care very little how they treat each other after their own.

EXPENSE OF COMMITTEES.—The multiplicity of Parliamentary Committees, and the enormous expenses thereof, have been the subject of remark; and that the matter may be more distinctly seen, there is now preparing, under the direction and at the suggestion of Mr. S. RICE, the Secretary to the Treasury, and pursuant to the order of the House made on Wednesday, an account of the expenses paid or payable, or demanded by the Treasury, on account of the following Select Committees, stating the average expense in each case of each witness paid, or claiming to be paid, namely, the Select Committee on Municipal Corporations—On the Sale of Beer—On the State of Agriculture—On the State of British Fisheries—On the Cinque Ports Pilots—On the State of Manufactures and Commerce—and on the Dublin Ship Canal.

The Stewards of the Worcester Music Meeting having received an intimation that it was possible the Cathedral might be affected by the approaching Festival, they felt that their first duty was to lay such intimation before the public, and that their next duty was, to seek the best professional opinions. Mr. BLORE has already given his, and the Stewards now lay before the public that of Sir ROBT. SMIRKE, which could not be sooner obtained in consequence of his engagements, in the fullest confidence that the opinions of these two eminent architects must dissipate the fears of the most timid. The first paragraph of Sir SMIRKE's letter is highly consolatory to the timid singer-hunters "who fain would climb, but fear to fall." Sir SMIRKE says:—

"My Lord—I have, in compliance with the desire of your Lordship, and the Stewards of the Musical Festival, examined the state of the Cathedral, particularly with reference to the safety of the public attending the Cathedral upon that occasion, and I have no hesitation in giving my unqualified assurance of the perfect security of the building for that purpose."

The next paragraph is not so well calculated to allay the fears of the elderly bodies who fancy a Cathedral likely to tumble down because they set their nether end upon planks in its choir:—

"I am of opinion," says Sir SMIRKE, "that there is no foundation whatever"—upon which all the elders start and tremble: upon reading, however, a little further, he adds—"for any reports which may have been circulated by which apprehension could be excited."—This is all as it should be; but when an architect, after having examined the state of a church, publicly announces that there "is no foundation whatever," he certainly does set the hearts of the tabbies, who fancied there was peril in the experiment, into a sad state of frustration.

In the Bill "for preventing the selling and uttering of forged stamps," it is provided that the Commissioners of Stamps may license persons to sell stamps, (not being Distributors of Stamps, nor Sub-distributors,) upon entering into bonds of 100l. And it is also provided that, upon oath being made, if there is reason to suspect that any seller of Stamps has forged Stamps in his possession, constables may be authorised to search the premises of such persons. The Bill repeals the stamp duty on artificial mineral water. The 19th clause provides that money shall be given for cancelled Stamps.—The Bill comes into operation on the 11th of October.—This Bill, we have no hesitation in stating, to be one of the most impressive and unquestioned Bills ever suffered to pass the Houses of Parliament. Mr. GOULBURN in his time preferred passing the Beer Bill to taking off the assesees taxes, because it relieved a large class of the King's subjects from the visits of the excisemen. These apes in office have restored domiciliary visits in this Act for no purpose whatever.

A country paper says—"The booths of the *roulette* gangs were pulled down by the Magistrates at Lewes Races. Why should not a similar line of conduct be adopted everywhere else to put an end to these nuisances?"—That the Magistrates of Lewes were extremely wise and active in putting down these booths we have no doubt, because, in the abstract, play is a vice; but we must say that upon a race-course, where the whole spirit of the sport is gambling, and a species of gambling in which more cheating and rascality occur than in any other, where the "knowing ones" will always beat the honest and unwary, their skill and activity were somewhere misplaced. As to "gangs," the word is a bad one—it means nothing, but it sounds ill—and although we are not going into a vindication of "roulette," or the infinitely more interesting game of "Anchor, Heart, and Star" (equally fashionable at races), we must say that we believe, however ready, like the Nobility on the turf, to take a fair advantage of their sporting opponents, the betters of the "roulette" booths. We hate prejudices. If gaming is a sin, as the Temperance Society says brandy and water is, put it down altogether; but don't let us praise the Duke and his noble spirit on the turf or the middle of the field, and vituperate those who, on the side of it, practice the same art, but only in a different way.

A party of the religious sect called Ranters have established themselves in Parsonage-lane, where "devotions" are carried on with such a degree of wild and noisy enthusiasm, as to disturb the peace of the neighbourhood. Some of their hymns are set to profane tunes, such as "Auld lang syne," "Buy a broom," "Cherry ripe," and the like.—*Bath Herald*.

The attempt of the Whig Government to convert the admirable Police system into one of sneaking espionage has failed. Their agent POPAY has been dismissed, in spite of all their efforts to bolster him up, although, in order to hide their real views from their friends, the Political Unionists, he is dismissed only for *misconduct*. We hope this will be made a subject of enquiry and exposure next Session.

DOVER.—Wednesday last the plan of confining the shipping and landing of passengers and their effects to and from France, by his Majesty's packets, to four boats and twenty men only, was commenced. The Right Hon. the Vice-President of the Board of Trade has taken up the business spiritedly on behalf of our poor men, and has waited on the Duke of Richmond with a Petition numerously signed from this place, praying him to revoke the order.—*Kentish Gazette*.—Sweet unanimity!—So the "fructifying" Right Honourable Mr. TUNSON is satisfied of the cruelty or stupidity of the Duke of Richmond's order, and goes to petition him to rescind it.—What a set of fellows!

The following is from Bedford:—

"IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Mr. GRANT, farmer, of Clapham, a willow near this town, lost upwards of twenty sheep, some days since, by turning them into a corn-field that had not been gleaned."

This, as an agricultural fact, is worthy of record.—If Mr. GRANT had refused his poor neighbours the privilege of gleaning, we are delighted with the result.

ANOTHER JOB.—Messrs. LEWIS, ELWYN, and HENRY STEPHENSON

are appointed three *salaries* Commissioners of the West India compensation fund of TWENTY MILLION. Mr. PEVRY, the Barrister, is to be Chairman to Mr. Under Secretary LAFFRÈRE, Secretary without salary. Two other Commissioners, unpaid, are to be added—they are not named—the paid ones were, long before the Bill passed.

ECCLIESASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. H. DAKINS to be one of his Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. GEORGE HENRY WOODHOUSE, of Derby, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY to the Perpetual Curacy of Boulton, near Derby, upon the appointment of the proprietors of Estates in that township.

The Rev. WM. LUCAS, A.M. has been instituted to the Rectory of Billocky, Norfolk, on his own petition.

The Rev. JOHN PROWERT, A.M. has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Norwich to the Rectory of Catfield, Norfolk.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. the Rev. GEORGE ST. JOHN, M.A. was instituted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, to the Rectory of Warndon, in the county of Worcester, on the presentation of Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, Bart. void by the death of the Rev. William Bohun Yeomans, D.D.

The Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon have appointed the Rev. RICHARD FAYHAMOND to the Chaplaincy, and to the Mastership of the Grammar School of that borough, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Richard Morris.

The Rev. JOHN COX, M.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Postlingford, Suffolk, on the presentation of THOS. WESTON, Esq., a Colonel of his Majesty's Army, and MARY his wife.

The Rev. DANIEL VEYSIE, B.A. Student of Christ Church Oxford, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough to the perpetual Curacy of Davesey, in Northamptonshire; on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Oxford.

The Rev. A. TURNER, of Garmoor, has been elected, by the heritors of Gorbals, the patrons of the parish, to the charge of that Church, vacant by the death of the late Dr. McLEAN. He has accepted of the presentation.—Mr. TURNER has also been unanimously appointed by the Town Council of Dumfries, assistant and successor to Dr. Penul Curacy of Davesey, in Northamptonshire; after the congregation had recommended him by 158 votes out of 257.

The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of Saltoun, was inducted into the pastoral charge of the Laigh Church, Glasgow, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Dewar.

OBITUARY.

At Woolwich, of typhus fever, universally regretted, the Rev. JOHN HOSKING, A.M. Chaplain to the Earl of Arden, and Assistant Minister of St. Mary's Chapel, Park Street, Grosvenor-square, aged 35 years.

Suddenly, at Heatham, Norfolk, the Rev. MARTIN DAVY, Vicar of Waterpenny, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and nephew of the Rev. Dr. DAVY, Master of Calus College, Cambridge.

ORDINATION.

The Lord Bishop of BATH and WELLS intends to hold an Ordination at Wells, on Sunday, the 20th of October next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We regret to state that the Rev. Dr. BARNES, Master of St. Peter's College, who had just recovered from a severe illness, some days since accidentally slipped down in a room at the Lodge, and unfortunately fractured one of his thighs.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.
The collection at Kingswinford parish church, for the benefit of the Schools, after two excellent and impressive sermons by the Rev. R. WROTTESELY, amounted to 51l. 8s. 8d.

The Rev. H. CRESSWELL is about to retire from the curacy of Thurlston, Somerset, which church he has served for many years. The Rev. EDWARD WILKINS, being about to retire from the curacy of Weston, near Bath, in consequence of becoming beneficed, has preferred to the rectory of Hempstead Green, Leamington, Norfolk, the inhabitants of Weston have determined to present him with a service of plate as a memento of their general respect.

A new church is about to be built at Wolverhampton, in the direction of the village of Penn; and it is to contain 1200 sittings, of which 400 are to be free.

On Sunday, a sermon was preached at the parish church of Herne, in behalf of the Sunday Schools, by the Rev. E. N. Moleworth. The collection amounted to between eleven and twelve pounds.

CONFIRMATIONS.—His Grace the Archbishop of York has announced his intention to hold confirmations as follows:—At Bedon, Tuesday, Sept. 24; Hull, Wednesday, Sept. 25; Beverley, Thursday, Sept. 26; Leeds, Oct. 4; Wakefield, Oct. 7; Scarborough, Tuesday, Oct. 8; Whitby, Wednesday, Oct. 9; and Bridlington, Friday, Oct. 11.

On Wednesday last the Clergy Society of the Diocese of Exeter, held their President, the Most noble the Marquis of Worcester, to the Cathedral, Bristol, where an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. T. STEPHENS, of Thornbury. The collection at the church doors for the benefit of Clergymen's daughters amounted to upwards of 27l. The Society afterwards dined at the White Lion, when the noble Marquis presided. Wm. MILES, Esq. of Leigh Court, and the Rev. H. RICHARDS, M.A. of Horfield, were appointed Stewards for the year ensuing.

TITHE AUDIT.—The Rev. G. BECKETT, at his last tithe audit at Epworth, very liberally returned his tenants ten per cent.

The Dean and Chapter of DURHAM have made choice of the Rev. T. W. PRILE, A.M., Incumbent of St. Catherine's Church, and Head Master of the Royal Institution Schools in Liverpool, to be Senior Fellow and one of the three Senior Fellows of Durham College, which will be opened for the reception of students in October next.

In clearing out the crypt of Rochester Cathedral, which is undergoing repair, the workmen last week discovered an ancient stone coffin, deposited within a few inches of the surface of the ground. The opening of a window which had been stopped up has brought to view some paintings on the ceiling of the crypt, but at present they are not distinctly seen.

PULFORD CHURCH.—The Marquis of WESTMINSTER has directed the re-building of the church, at Pulford, near Chester, wholly at his own cost and charge; and on Thursday week, after a suitable prayer, the first stone was laid by the Rev. J. R. LYON, the worthy rector of the parish.—*Manchester Courier*.

A grand improvement has been made in the interior of St. George's Church, Canterbury. A heavy piece of arch-work has been removed, which ran through the entire church from east to west, and not only prevented a very considerable portion of the congregation from seeing the clergyman during the service, but to a very great degree from hearing him also.

On Sunday two eloquent and impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. BENJ. FIRTH, of Wilke, Yorkshire, at Manningham school, near Bradford, when collections were made amounting to 10l. 7s. 11d. in aid of the Sunday School, recently established in that populous village.

On Sunday the cause of the Sunday Schools connected with Sowerby Bridge Church, in the parish of Halifax, was ably and eloquently advocated in two sermons, by the Rev. JAMES GRATAIX, M.A. on which occasion upwards of 19l. was collected.

The new Board under the Irish Church Bill will be composed of the following, in addition to those who, *ex officio*, are to have seats at it:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Down, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of KILKEAR, Dr. SADDLER, and Messrs. QUIN and ECKERT. The two latter to receive salaries.—*Dublin Mail*.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The established Church of Scotland is now experiencing the same sort of resistance to its legal dues, as the Church of England and of Ireland has for some time done, and for which so many thanks are owing to the present "liberal and enlightened" Ministers, who have taught the people to regard such dues, whether in tithes or any other form, as most "unjust and oppressive," however sanctioned by the law of the land, or compatible with the rights of property. In Edinburgh, a certain provision for the clergy, called the annuity tax, is resisted with great pertinacity, and to a considerable extent. Mr. TAIT, bookseller, was on Saturday week committed to the Calton jail, for refusing to pay the tax, where he remained until Tuesday evening, when he was conveyed by the populace in triumph to his residence. "As a mark of their high opinion of his spirited and independent conduct!"

TITHES.—Wednesday, pursuant to advertisement, the sub-sheriff attended at Bonclere, for the purpose of selling by auction certain goods and chattels, the property of Mr. R. HUGHES CARRAN, under seizure for arrears of tithes due to the Rev. JOHN LATOUCHE. There were no bidders; and the sale was, in consequence, adjourned to this day, Saturday. At an early hour this day, several of the professed opponents of tithes (amongst whom was PATR. LALOR, Esq. M.P.), attended for the purpose of witnessing the result; about 12 o'clock a horse was put up at a 1l; no bidders, and the sale is adjourned to a day not named.—*Leinster Express*.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Consol Account passed over, on Thursday, without defalcation. The fluctuations did not exceed 14 per cent. since the last Account day. The quotation for the new Account closed at 89½ at this afternoon. There has been some little business doing in both Bank and India Stock: Bank closed at 212 213, and India at 243 to 244.

The chief speculation in the Foreign Market has been in Portuguese Scrip, which has been low, at 234, and closed this afternoon at 204. The Bonds of the late 234. Spanish Stock has been as high as 231, but closed at 224. There is little to notice in the Northern Bonds: Dutch closed at 484 491, Russian at 105 106, and Belgian at 94 95.

The market both for India Bonds and Exchequer Bills has been slightly affected. The former closed at 25 to 27, and Exchequer Bills at 39 to 40.

3 per Cent. Consols.....	88 1/2	Bank Stock.....	212 213
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	89	India Stock.....	243 244
3 1/2 per Cent. Red.....	96 1/2	Ditto for Account.....	
New 3 1/2 per Cent.....	103 1/2	India Bonds.....	25s 27s pm.
4 per Cent. 1826.....	104 1/2	Exchequer Bills.....	39s 40s pm.
Bank Long Ann.....		Consols for Account 88 1/2	

We have received French Papers to the date of Thursday. It appears that the news from Portugal, received at Paris, is of the same indeterminate character as the news received in London. The sum total of the Paris accounts is, that Marshal Bournont may or may not capture Lisbon, or that there may or may not be a prolonged civil war, according to circumstances. It is in a case where political events are so liable to affect the relative strength of the belligerent parties, it is not possible to calculate on the changes of opinion or conduct of soldiers exposed to such extraneous influence. The military force of Marshal Bournont is very far superior to the military force of the Queen. As a purely military calculation, an attack on Lisbon, conducted by so able a commander as Marshal Bournont, is as likely as not to be successful.—*Courier*.

We are requested to state, that the Artillery Officer presented at the King's levee on Wednesday, was Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, was Lieutenant McCor, and not McCor, as appeared in the daily papers of Thursday.

We have heard a report that her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of visiting our county, and proposes going to the Brill Spring, to taste the waters.—*Bucks Herald*.

There are 700 prisoners in the House of Correction, in which there is no sign of cholera, and only two patients in the infirmary. During the week 750 convicts arrived from England at Calais, and 460 only departed for Dover. In the preceding week the arrivals were 772, and the departures 553. The number of arrivals at Calais in an equal space of time has not been so great since 1815.

VAUXHALL.—Last Wednesday evening nineteen thousand nine hundred and seven persons paid one shilling each for their admission. Three thousand two hundred quarts of porter were drunk. Eleven hundred and forty-two pounds were received in silver, and one hundred and sixty-five pounds in gold—making the gross receipts for admission 1,207,1 odd.

By a singular misnomer, the Act for suppressing the cholera has been called "the Cholera Act Continuation Bill."

A converted Jew is to be baptized this day in the parish church of Carshalton, Surrey.

THE STORM.—During the whole of Friday night, and part of yesterday, the wind blew a heavy hurricane, accompanied by tremendous storms of rain. Much damage, we regret to say, has been sustained both in and about London, by the unroofing of houses, the breaking of windows, and the inundation of the lower parts of many of the houses, situated near the river, on the Surrey side of the water. Several barges also broke away from their moorings, and have suffered much injury. It is feared that the next intelligence from the coast will be of a more disastrous nature.

DREADFUL FIRE.—FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday night last, a most alarming and destructive fire broke out in the house of Mr. Joseph, hatter and general salesman, living at No. 19, Monmouth-street, Seven Dials, which burned with such fierceness and rapidity that the safety of the surrounding neighbourhood was, for a long time, in imminent danger, and we regret to state the melancholy fact that several persons perished in the devouring element. At present the exact number of those who have perished has not been ascertained; but on Friday morning, five bodies were dug out of the ruins, so dreadfully disfigured, that scarcely any vestige of a human being remained distinguishable about them. They were conveyed to St. Giles's workhouse, and have since been identified as those of a family occupying the front room on the second floor, consisting of a man named Collins and his wife, who sold iron in the street (the same female who was seen at the window, and who had only lain in thirteen days), her infant, and her husband's brother, a very fine young man; the fifth is that of a female who occupied the back room on the second floor. Three other persons are now missing, and there is no doubt but they have met with a similar fate. Various rumours are afloat respecting the manner in which the fire originated, but in general all are supposed to have been caused by the gas having been negligently attended to.

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BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult. in Upper Woburn-place, the lady of Henry Arthur Raymond, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 27th ult. the lady of George Trevor, Esq. of a daughter.—At Liphorn, on the 15th ult. the lady of Sir Thomas Wharfedale, of a daughter.—On the 16th ult. at Cromer, Norfolk, the lady of George Collins, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 25th ult. the lady of E. R. North, Esq. of Woodcote, near Broom, of a daughter.—On the 25th ult. at Aldenham, Abbey, the lady of Thomas Somers Clarke, Esq. of a still born daughter.—On the 26th ult. at Storey Gate, the lady of the Hon. G. C. Norton, of a son.—On the 29th ult. at Canterbury, Mrs. Thomas Browne, of a son.—At Heald, on the 29th ult. the wife of the Rev. Dr. Crombie, minister of St. Andrew's Scotch Church, London, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by special licence, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Henry Earl of Uxbridge, to Henrietta Maria, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Lewis, Bart. On the 29th ult. at Great Marlborough-street, the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham, to Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of Lancet Rolliston, Esq. of Watnall hall, in the same county, and granddaughter of the late Sir George Chetwode, Bart. of Grendon hall, in the county of Lincoln, at Uxbridge, the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Rolliston, late of Charles-square, Hoxton, Esq. deceased.—On the 27th ult. at Great Saxham, the Rev. Arthur Carrington, Rector of Sevenoaks, and of several living, to marry, Florence, daughter of the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Rolliston, late of Charles-square, Hoxton, Esq. deceased.—On the 27th ult. at Great Saxham, the Rev. Arthur Carrington, Rector of Sevenoaks, and of several living, to marry, Florence, daughter of the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Rolliston, late of Charles-square, Hoxton, Esq. deceased.—On the 27th ult. at Great Saxham, the Rev. Arthur Carrington, Rector of Sevenoaks, and of several living, to marry, Florence, daughter of the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Rolliston, late of Charles-square, Hoxton, Esq. deceased.—On the 27th ult. at Great Saxham, the Rev. Arthur Carrington, Rector of Sevenoaks, and of several living, to marry, Florence, daughter of the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Rolliston, late of Charles-square, Hoxton, Esq. deceased.—On the 27th ult. at Great Saxham, the Rev. Arthur Carrington, Rector of Sevenoaks, and of several living, to marry, Florence, daughter of the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Rolliston, late of Charles-square, Hoxton, Esq. deceased.—On the 27th ult. at Great Saxham, the Rev. Arthur Carrington, Rector of Sevenoaks, and of several living, to marry, Florence, daughter of the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Rolliston, late of Charles-square, Hoxton, Esq. deceased.—On the 27th ult. at Great Saxham, the Rev. Arthur Carrington, Rector of Sevenoaks, and of several living, to marry, Florence, daughter of the Rev. Canon Hancock, of Woodborough hall, in the county of Nottingham,

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PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. WILLIAM BASHAW HARRISON, M.A., Curate of Maidstone, has been promoted to the Rectory of Gayton, Lincolnshire. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has been pleased to license the Rev. NICHOLAS COLTHURST DUNCOMBE, A.B., to the office of Assistant Curate of St. Cuthbert's in that city.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUGHES, one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the Mount, Downton, Wilt, aged 81, the Rev. C. WM. SHACKBURN, M.A., Rector of Goldhanger, and formerly of Oriel College, Oxford.

The Rev. HENRY CALDER CAMPBELL, Vicar of Oswestry, aged 75. The Rev. NICHOLAS HOLMES, Rector of Riss, near Weymouth, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the East Riding of the county of York. The Rectory is in the gift of the King.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese held his Visitation at Tiverton, on Friday evening after the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. W. BAKER, his Lordship delivered an excellent charge. He then returned, and dined with the Clergy at the Angel Inn.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter held his primary Visitation at Barnstaple on Wednesday. A large number of the Clergy attended, and the Rev. H. LUXMOORE preached a very excellent sermon from the 2d Timothy, c. 4, v. 7, "We must have patience." The Right Hon. Lord Justice delivered his admirable charge, which produced a great impression, not only upon the Clergy, but a very numerous and respectable congregation.

In addition to the liberal donation of 50l. from the Bishop of Exeter towards the rebuilding of the chancel of Trinity Church, as mentioned in our last, we understand the Vicar and Lecturer (the Rev. C. SASSON) and the Rev. W. CAUS have contributed the sum of 1000 towards the same object. It is intended that the new chancel shall be of a size corresponding to that of the transepts, which will render it much more spacious and commodious than the present one.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY arrived in this city on Friday evening, from Ashford, and on Saturday a confirmation was held at Whitstable. His Grace had previously held confirmations at Northfleet and Rainham on Tuesday, at Minster and the church of Wednesday, at Sittingbourne and Faversham on Thursday, and at Lenham and Ashford on Friday. On Sunday his Grace preached an eloquent and impressive sermon in the Cathedral to a large congregation. On Monday his Grace held a confirmation in the Cathedral for the city only; and on Tuesday another, for the neighbourhood; after which he left Dover, and proceeded to Margate, where he was staying since his arrival, and proceeded to Mr. GIBBS, at Jewell's. On Friday, his Grace will be at the Earl of GUILFORD's where a select party will be invited to meet him, and where he will consecrate the Mausoleum in Walsingham Park. On Wednesday his Grace held a confirmation at Wingham and Sandwich.—*Kentish Observer.*

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, KINGSDOWN.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the church of St. Matthew, Kingsdown, took place on Monday, the 25th ult. The day was most auspicious, and probably not less than 15,000 persons were assembled to witness the ceremony.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—By a Bill which has just received the royal assent, all meetings of any vestry, corporation, or public company, for the transaction of any secular affairs, appointed to be held on any Lord's day, or on the day immediately preceding or following the Monday following; and every matter transacted at any such meeting held upon the Lord's day is made absolutely void and of no effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever. This Act has been passed at a most reasonable juncture, as many of the corporations in England are required by their charters to elect their officers on Michaelmas-day, which will this year fall upon the Lord's day.

OXFORD.—On Tuesday the district church of Summertown, near this city, with the burial ground attached thereto, were consecrated by the Bishop of this diocese. That the ceremony excited the interest it deserved, was fully proved by a numerous attendance of clergymen and others from Oxford and the neighbourhood.

On Wednesday his Grace the Archbishop of York held a confirmation in the parish church of Doncaster. The total number confirmed on this occasion was 913 females, and 619 males, total 1,532. On Thursday the Archbishop held a confirmation in the parish church of Rotham, when 380 males and 556 females were confirmed; total 936.

YORK CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday last, an eloquent discourse was preached in York Minster, by the Rev. C. MOSGATE, Vicar of Halifax, and Rector of the Grammar School, who understood the duties which will in future preach in the Minster on the respective Sundays and Holidays.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER so powerfully advocated the cause of Christian education on Sunday last, at the parish church of Taynton, as to draw from the congregation contributions, towards the maintenance of the Sunday Schools, amounting to 17l. 3s. 10d.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. THOMAS TAYLOR, of Exeter, preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon, in All Saint's Church, Wakefield, in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; when a collection was made amounting to 24l. 12s. 11d. The Wakefield district committee of the former society, during the last year, disposed of 374 Bibles, 34 Testaments, 367 Prayer-books, and 3,161 religious Tracts, on account of the Parent Institution.

MIDDLETON CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On Monday afternoon the scholars (940 in number) belonging to the Church Sunday School, Middleton, met at the Free Grammar School, where they formed a procession, and proceeded to the church; an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. C. J. WAT, the Rector, from St. Mark's Gospel, x. 14. The collection amounted to near 40l.

On Sunday two sermons were preached at Hayfield, near Buxton, by the Rev. WILLIAM CUTBERT, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Ailesford, for the Sunday School, in connection with the establishment at Hayfield; and although the population of the place does not, according to the last census, exceed 1,620, yet such is the attachment to the established church, and the public spirit and liberality of this population, that the collection amounted to the sum of 43l. 6s. 6d.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—A sermon was preached at St. Mary's church, in this town, on the morning of Sunday last, and at St. James's in the afternoon, for the benefit of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, D.D., Master of Christ's College Cambridge, when a collection was made of 53l. 2s. 1d.; viz. 30l. 13s. 8d., at St. Mary's church, and 23l. 8s. 11d., at St. James's.

On Sunday the 25th ult. two sermons were preached in the parish church at Kidderminster, for the benefit of the Charity Schools attending that church, by the Rev. ALLEN WHEELER, B.D., Rector of Bromsgrove; after which collections were made amounting to 80l. 16s. 3d.

DURHAM.—At the confirmation held in St. Peter's church on Tuesday by the Lord Bishop of North Durham, there were over three hundred candidates, among whom were some of more advanced years. The greatest order and seriousness were observed among all who assembled to witness this solemn rite.

The valuable living of St. John, of Wapping, has lately become vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. PARSONS, who, owing to infirmity, had not appeared amongst his parishioners for several years. He died last week at a very advanced age. The living of Wapping, a Rectory in the gift of Brazenose College, Oxford, is said to be worth, though the Rector's rate is low, upwards of 700l. a year. The Rev. A. T. GILBERT, D.D., the Principal of Brazenose, has been named as the next incumbent.

We understand the Rev. HENRY LAW, the respected Rector of Downham, has declined proceeding against his parishioners in order to set aside on long existing ground in that parish, notwithstanding the provisions of Lord Tenterden's Bill will not extinguish the claim for tithes, which would, in all probability, have been of great pecuniary advantage to the Rector. The parishioners, we understand, feel most sensibly this truly Christian and generous conduct, and contemplate marking their sense of it by some substantial proof to be raised amongst themselves.—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

BATH ABBEY.—In attempting to remove the foundations of this ancient pile from the load of dirt and rubbish which had accumulated under them for centuries, the architects have discovered, in the eastern buttresses, part of the shafts and the bases of four and they have also discovered indications of a more continued line of architectural elevations, evidently the portions of an original and extended building, of finished composition.—Of the date of these curious remains, nothing certain can be ascertained; but the probability is, that they existed at the time of the foundation of the Monas-

tery of Bath (A.D. 676), and that in building the Church of St. Peter's, founded, or rebuilt by Offa, about A.D. 780, these fragments previously existing there from the time of the Romans, were employed for the purposes already mentioned.—*Bath Gazette.*

THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY.—We have been favoured by a kind friend with the following religious and patriotic sentiments of the enlightened and celebrated Dr. CHALMERS:—"It is owing to the learning of the priesthood that Christianity has kept her ground on the high platform of cultivated and well educated humanity, and that she enters so largely as a bright and much esteemed ingredient into the history of our national literature. It is well known, in this degree of respect and acknowledgment, to be obtained for her among the upper classes of life; and more especially in a free and enlightened nation like our own, it is of unspeakable benefit that Christianity should have been so nobly upheld by the talent and erudition of her advocates. There are many who look with an evil eye to the endowments of the English Church, and to the supposed indolence of her dignitaries. But to that Church the most useful acquisitions; and we hold it a refreshing spectacle at any time that nears Socialism pours forth a new supply of fippancies and errors, when we behold, as we have often done, an armed champion come forth in full equipment from some high and lettered retreat of that noble hierarchy; nor can we grudge her the wealth of all her endowments, when we think how well under the control of her auspices, and under the guidance of her ablest and most devoted servants, she has been able to maintain her position, and to fight, that in this holy warfare they are her sons and her scholars who are ever foremost in the field, ready at all times to face the threatening mischief, and by the weight of their erudition to overturn it. What-ever the ensuing changes in the state of our society may be, there is none that would more fatally speed the disorganization and downfall of religion, than the loss of the hand of England. If the ecclesiastical establishment should fall, and that because the temporalities which belong to them have been pronounced by the oracles of our day as an oppression and a burden on the general population, then, instead of truth being their judge or their executioner, they shall have fallen at the hand of cunning and deceitful witnesses—they shall have perished in the midst of a stinging delusion, at the mandate and by the authority of a lie."—*Dublin Packet.*

We avail ourselves of the following article from the *Western Luminary*, descriptive of the Charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to the Clergy of his diocese on his Lordship's primary Visitation:—

"We are anxious to give to the public some outline of the admirable Charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to his Clergy, at the primary Visitation, in the Cathedral of Exeter, on the 1st inst. The cause we well know the interest with which all classes are what may proceed from one occupying such a station at such a time; and more peculiarly we know, that it is to our present Diocesan that every member of the Church of England in all the world looks now for that heart-stirring spirit which, in the hour of danger, may excite the talents which have never yet been wanting in her defence.

It appeared to us no need to us to rehearse every topic which at this moment engages the public attention, and which, we trust, will engage the attention of the real talent and worth of the country, until Church Reform, as is fitted for such an institution, be deliberately and safely effected. We will mention the several points (in preference to reporting the Charge, as is our usual custom) alluded to in order; but we must, in the first place, notice the warm and energetic manner in which the Bishop spoke of the state of dissent in this diocese, when he eloquently expressed his earnest wish that all who looked for salvation to the cross of Christ would unite in one holy band of fellowship, and become 'on earth one fold under one shepherd; and that, if we must be separated in worship, we may not be separated in feeling and affection.'

The general point of Church reform the Bishop expressed it to be the duty of each and every one of us to endeavour to secure the best remedies devised, and to assist in devising them. The question of change or no change he considered as decided; and that it was the duty of every faithful friend of the Church to exert his best faculties in an endeavour to make that change productive of as much good as human prudence could effect. The Bishop then adverted to the question of tithes, and in the first place, he pointed out the ground on which the dissenting congregations at the present time, to the late measure in Parliament affecting the rights of the Church, his Lordship said that, notwithstanding what he and the Clergy had thought and expressed, they would still appeal to the principles of equity and justice until experience should have taught them that the appeal would be wholly vain. The Bishop then adverted to two points which had been lately put forth, and had perhaps added the following remarks to each of the four points of the law: one that tithes ought to be divided into four parts—one for the Bishop, one for the poor, one for the repairs of the Church, and one for the Rector. He explained the ancient authorities, showing that this was a division, which, though mentioned in the early settlement of Christianity, never took place in this country, or probably any where after the time was given to the present state of things. He then pointed out that the law of England that any portion of the tithes was applicable to the repairs of the church; and that as to the poor, nothing further was ever enjoined than that which was the duty of the clergy at all times—the duties of hospitality and charity. But again it was said that tithes was a tenth of the rent only. Now tithes, he contended, had existed for centuries before a rent was known, and, if it was to be more an answer to the question that the produce of tithes capital and labour, as well might it be said that the landlord had the right to take advantage of capital and labour in his rent. In support of his position his Lordship referred to several Statutes on this subject. Any attempt he said to legislate on such assertions would be to subject truth to Act of Parliament, and to legislate about titles on any principle not applicable to other property, would be to violate the rights of the property whatever.

"It had been announced, his Lordship observed, that Government would in the next session bring forward some measure of church reform; but few of the particulars had transpired. It had been said that a more equitable distribution of the revenues must be looked for; but the want of a precise proportion between the emolument and the service was no proof of want of equity, much less that the church was unequal for it. A great deal of good civil law comes from the law of the land arising from the proper endowment of the parishes by the disposition of HENRY VIII. of the appropriate titles held by the monasteries, while formerly the Bishop used to enforce the proper endowment of a vicar out of these titles which was now diuined. This was the cause of a great part of the inequality. He hoped that nothing would be so simple as the reversion of the tithes which had hitherto been the glory of the Church. His Lordship then mentioned that Dr. CHALMERS had acknowledged the great service to the Church from the opportunities of learning afforded by the endowments of cathedrals, and regretted that the want of it was felt to Scotland.

"As to lay impropriations, the Bishop said that if they were not liable to increase the endowments, at least they should not convert their charge of paying the minister into a benefit; and the Bishop, for augmenting these small livings, but which we do not like to abridge for fear of giving some erroneous impression.

"On the subject of pluralities the Bishop said it was satisfactory to hear that they were to be altogether extinguished; that in principle the English law was always against them; and that the should be removed to find the abolition practically possible.

The Bishop then proceeded to make some very satisfactory statements from the returns of this diocese, in contradiction of the great exaggerations of the non-residence of the Clergy and the small stipends of the curates. There were, he said, forty parishes in the diocese with a population of not more than one hundred. He asked the proportion of parishes having resident incumbents, or resident curates, showing that the proportion who had not a resident minister, was understood, not within two miles, was not above a sixtieth part of the whole diocese. We also understood his Lordship to say that there were not above two or three curates having the charge of a parish, who had a lower stipend than 75l.; and that out of 170 curates, 120 had stipends of 100l. and upwards. The Bishop touched on many other subjects, particularly on the small stipends of many parishes where there were no schools on the National Society plan, and urged the adoption of that plan.

"We are sensible how very imperfect a sketch we have given of a charge which was received by the clergy with the utmost attention; but we have heard with much satisfaction that the Bishop, at the earnest request of the clergy, has consented to give the whole to the public."

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Churchwardens and Clergy of Dublin took place in the Merchant's Hall respecting the erection of a new cemetery in the suburbs. The Chair was taken by the Lord

MAYOR, when a discussion followed; and it was at length agreed that the Meeting should adjourn until Tuesday, to give time for further consideration of the subject. The Board of Works, it was stated, would give ground for the purpose; and an available piece of ground near Harold's Cross was mentioned as very suitable for a burying-ground.—*Dublin Times.*

LONDON SESSIONS.

These Sessions commenced on Wednesday, before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Brown, &c.

John Stevens Forsyth was indicted by Mr. Colter, a warehouseman on Friday-street, for a violent assault upon him at the Excise Coffee-house, on the 12th of June last. It is well known that Mr. Colter has been obliged, in consequence of money transactions between him and the defendant, to commence an action against him in the Marshalsea Court. On the evening in question Mr. Colter went, in company with a friend, to the Excise Coffee-house, where they met with the defendant, who instantly began a volley of abuse, and thrust the copy of the writ issued by the complainant in his face with a stick, which led to a general quarrel, when the assault was committed.

Mr. Colter was called in and examined by Mr. Phillips. The manner in which he conducted himself throughout his examination caused considerable merriment, and frequently the strong censure of the Court. On being asked by Mr. Phillips what he was, Mr. Colter stated with the utmost sang froid that he was a tradesman in one court street, and a warehouseman in another. He then stated that he was a greater point than all he was out of debt, and that he was a warehouseman. (Increased laughter.) The witness then proceeded to give evidence of the assault, which ended, he said, in a general quarrel and a regular stand-up fight, when the defendant gave witness such a punch on the nose that he was obliged to retire up stairs to have it adjusted, the defendant having turned it away.—(Laughter.) While giving his evidence Mr. Colter leaned upon the back of his witness, in the most careless manner, and appeared to eye the Court and all around him with the most sovereign contempt.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Bodkin, he stated that the reason he went to sit in the box with the defendant was to get out of the company of millers into that of gentlemen, but he found himself very much mistaken.—(Laughter.) The defendant having proved himself to be a—(Laughter.) and unfit to act as a witness, he was ordered to leave the witness-box. (Great Laughter.) The blows he had received from the defendant had done his nose so much injury that it—(Laughter.) it had bled ever since.—(Great laughter, in which the Lord Mayor heartily joined.)

Mr. Bodkin: Will you swear that?—Mr. Colter: Yes, I will, by God.—(Great laughter.) I have sworn.—The Lord Mayor said if Mr. Colter continued to make use of such expressions he must fine him.—Mr. Colter: O, I'll not use them again. I beg your Lordship's pardon; but when a man's vexed he cannot help using them sometimes.—(Laughter.)

The Recorder asked the Jury whether they could place any reliance upon the evidence of a gentleman who had conducted himself as Mr. Colter had. The Jury said they certainly could not.—Mr. Simpson, a silk mercer in Regent-street, proved the assault, and the defendant, under the advice of his Counsel, retraced his plea, and pleaded guilty, the Court ordering him to be fined 1s. and discharged.

POLICE.

MANROB HOSEA.—A gentleman named Pearce was brought up charged with having been drunk on the preceding night. He appeared to be very anxious to be discharged, and was evidently uneasy at being in the dock alongside of prisoners and paupers.—The Lord Mayor observed his impatience to be gone, and therefore delayed him a little longer than perhaps otherwise would have been the case.—The Lord Mayor: I understand you have been drunk, very drunk, Mr. Pearce?—(A laugh.) Defendant: No my Lord, not so drunk. I hope your Lordship will be so good as to let me go, for it is very disagreeable to me to be here (looking with a curled nose at his neighbours)—very disagreeable, upon my word.—The Lord Mayor: Ah! Mr. Pearce, you didn't care, in the midst of your enjoyments, in tumbling about the streets how disagreeable you made yourself to other people. Defendant: I hope, my Lord, you will consider my situation; I wish to go out of this as soon as possible.—The Lord Mayor: Pray what is your business?—(Laughter.) Defendant: Why not exactly anything, my Lord.—The Lord Mayor: You mean, I suppose, that you are a man of substance without toiling for it—a gentleman. Defendant: I have some property.—Officer: Yes, my Lord, he is a man of property. I found a watch and some silver in his pockets when I took him to the station house.—Defendant: I hope that is sufficient, my Lord, and really, my Lord, and I am so comfortable. (One of the police began to scratch his head, and shuffle himself about in his clothes.)—Your Lordship will send me out of this place; I do not intend to stay in this poor country.—The Lord Mayor: Oh, pray may I ask were you intended to go? To Scotland?—(Great Laughter.)—Defendant: To America, my Lord.—The Lord Mayor: Do you belong to a Temperance Society?—Defendant: No, my Lord.—The Lord Mayor: Do you belong to any other Society?—Defendant: Yes, my Lord, I belong to the Temperance Society, and if you happened to be a member of one of ours you might show them an improvement upon their system.—(Laughter.)—Defendant: My Lord, if you let me go I'll do anything you desire.—The Lord Mayor: Then pay 5s. for being drunk, and mind how you take your glass again, or you'll get in amongst the same kind of companions.—The defendant then went away shaking his clothes.

THE EARL OF ELDON.—We are happy to say that the venerable Earl of Eldon, now in his 83d year, is in the enjoyment of such good health as to have been able, during the last week, to visit his estates in the county of Durham. His Lordship is now on his way to his seat at Encombe, Donshire. There is no mansion-house at Encombe, the Earl's residence, whilst, however, the Noble Lord has been in the North he has resided at the Hotel at Rushford, between Darlington and Durham.—*Newcastle Journal.*

The great Western Railway between Bristol and London, as proposed in the plan, is to have a double line as far as Maidenhead, passing direct in one, and by Kingston, Staines, and Windsor in the other. The line between Maidenhead, Wantage, and Windsor is to be on the 68th mile-stone; to Swindon, Wootton Bassett, Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol, south of the Kennet and Avon Canal. There is to be another branch road from the 58d mile stone, by Cirencester, and near Stroud, to Gloucester.

CAPTAIN BARK'S EXPEDITION.—The latest accounts of Captain Bark and his party are from Fort Alexander, at the eastern extremity of the Arctic Sea, where he has been for some time. It is query if, by Mr. George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company's territories. Captain Bark was furnished with the necessary recommendations to procure him every aid from the Company's settlements, and, indeed, as was stated at the London Meetings, they had been forewarned to prepare for his visit; so there is little fear of his reaching the coast, by the line of Great Slave Lake, &c., and being able to return to inland winter quarters before the closing of the navigation.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WANTAGE.—On Saturday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a murder of the most horrid kind was discovered at the White Hart public-house at Wantage. A little boy, son-in-law of Ann Pullin, the landlady, came down stairs, and was about to open the window-shutters, when he discovered his mother lying on the floor, and he had severed from her body, and the head was lying near the feet, opposite the fire-place, and the body was lying on the floor. An alarm was given, and constables were despatched to Leacombe, a village about two miles distant; and a young man named George King, of Camner, who was employed in bean-cutting, was arrested. An inquest was held in the evening, and, after a very patient and persevering investigation by a most respectable Jury, the Coroner committed the prisoner to the custody of the constable for the night, and he was brought to the Court all the following morning, when the constable took back the prisoner, who said he was willing to confess who it was that committed the dreadful deed; that he was not the person, but that he knew who was the murderer. The Coroner said he would take the confession in private, and the Court was adjourned.—The murdered woman was a poor defenceless widow. Her head was severed from the body at one stroke with a large beam, and the body was cut to the neck with a knife. Further particulars.—Charles Merriott, a labourer who had been brought up in the street in Back-street, was also taken up, King having impeached him as the murderer, but there was not the slightest evidence against him. The Jury continued their investigation till Tuesday, when they returned a unanimous verdict of "Willful Murder against George King," who was committed to Reading gaol to take his trial at the next Assizes, on the charge of murdering the poor woman. The body of the poor woman, it is said, was conveyed to the gaol, and he made a full confession of his guilt, and that he alone committed the horrid deed with a bean hook, which severed the body at one blow.—The prisoner is only 19 years of age; the deceased was 40; she has left two orphan children.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

ON Monday His MAJESTY visited Hampton Court, accompanied by Colonel BOWATER.

On Wednesday the KING came to town attended by Lord Falkland and Sir HERBERT TAYLOR.

Soon after his arrival His MAJESTY held a Chapter and Investiture of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The Knights Grand Crosses were robed by Messrs. HUNTER and WEBB in the *Entrée* Gallery in their crimson robes, wearing also the collar of the Order. They were afterwards called over in one of the State Rooms (Geonoe the Third's), when there appeared—

General Sir John Doyle, Bart., General Sir William Henry Clinton, the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, Lieutenant-General Sir George Townsend Walker, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hислоp, General the Earl of Rosslyn, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Gordon, and Viscount Palmerston.

The Officers of the Order present were ALGERNON GREVILLE, Esq., Bath King of Arms, and Sir WILLIAM WOODS, Clarenceux King of Arms, Deputy Registrar, and Secretary of the Order.

At two o'clock the middle door of the Throne Room was opened, and the Knights Grand Crosses, with the Officers of the Order, proceeded into the presence of the SOVEREIGN, making the usual obeisances.

The KING stood in front of the Throne. Near His MAJESTY were several of the Cabinet Ministers, the Officers of State and of the Household. The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing their battle-axes, formed in two lines, between which the procession passed.

By command of the KING, the Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON was introduced to the presence between Sir WILLUGHBY GORDON and Viscount PALMERSTON, the two Junior Knights present, preceded by Bath King of Arms, bearing the riband, badge, and star of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion. Sir JOHN DOYLE delivered the sword of state to the KING, when His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr., now Sir, CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON.

His MAJESTY made an address to the Knights, pointing out the services and conduct of Sir CHARLES, which had merited his approbation.

Sir JOHN DOYLE having received from Bath King of Arms the riband and badge, presented them to the SOVEREIGN, who was graciously pleased to put the same over the right shoulder of Sir CHARLES, kneeling. Sir CHARLES SUTTON had afterwards the honour of kissing His MAJESTY's hand, and received from the SOVEREIGN the Star of the Order of a Civil Knight Grand Cross.

The Knights Grand Crosses and the Officers then withdrew.

The KING afterwards held a Privy Council and a Levée, which was but thinly attended—indeed London is completely deserted.

WE are still without any official news from Portugal. It is said that a mercantile house in the city is in possession of a letter stating that Marshal BOURMONT is actually in Lisbon. We doubt this, merely because we cannot exactly understand how one house could get one letter from Lisbon, and nobody else get any.

The question of the destruction of the wines at Villa Nova, like all questions connected with this stock-jobbing revolution, is so mystified, that we cannot pretend to unravel all its intricacies. The plain fact seems to be, that Don PEDRO, the Brazilian, thought proper to raise alone upon the security of wines, which were lodged in the Royal Company's stores at Villa Nova, and to which he had as much legal right as Lord BROUGHAM has to those of MAXWELL and KEY, or BAXTER and MARJORIBANKS, here.

The loan—supported as it was by the name and character of the Marquess de PALMEIRA—failed; but Don PEDRO subsequently, having put himself at the head of the Company, and appointed new directors, sold as he wanted money, wines, not only not his, but in point of fact, not belonging to the people from whom he stole them, all of the wines having been mortgaged long since.

The lawful Government of Portugal, finding this to be the case, and that the attempts of the rebels and mercenaries to obtain possession of the wines were fruitless, opened a negotiation with the Brazilian Pretender's Government, the object of which was, to ship these wines for England, to have them sold, and the produce deposited in the Bank, to await the issue of the contest now going on, and at its conclusion, to be paid over to the legal claimants.

The rebels could not accede to this fair proposal, for they had pawned the wines before they had got possession of them, and being somewhat elated by the successes of their hired foreigners against the KING and people of Portugal, they ridiculed the idea of a danger of having the wines destroyed if they did not comply with the equitable proposition which had been made.

Pending these negotiations, the KING's officers withdrew their heavy artillery and a great proportion of their force, and the rebels at Oporto remained congratulating themselves on their departure, seeing that they considered the question of the wines abandoned, and believing that by building the golden bridge for their flying enemy they should come in for all the produce in the stores at Villa Nova; in which calculations they were, however, bitterly mistaken, for on the 10th, finding that the *Pedroites* exhibited nothing but chicanery and bad faith, and that our Consul, Colonel SORELL, was not inclined to involve himself in any responsibility on the occasion, the King's troops destroyed the wines—1,512,000 gallons of port, with the warehouses which contained them, were blown into the air: a measure which we find to have been inevitable from the fact of the impossibility of trusting the men to stave or bore the pipes with any regard to the safety of their lives under the effects of intoxication.

Long correspondences have ensued upon this subject, for which we have no room. The act is fully justified by the necessities of war—of a war maintained and created by our Government; and when it is known that the sufferers by the explosion are chiefly, if not altogether royalists, it will be easily conceded that such a step would not have been taken without the strongest and wisest political reasons.

His MAJESTY has, it will be seen, been pleased to confer upon the Right Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Commons, the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Nothing can be more gratifying to the SPEAKER, nothing more acceptable to the country, who see in this distinction not only the reward of eminent services, but a proof that

the KING still has the power to confer such distinctions without the assistance of advice from his Ministers.

The command for this appointment and investiture were, we are told, given by His MAJESTY to Lord GREY without any previous consultation with his Lordship, who, when he found it useless either to remonstrate or suggest, executed the KING's command with all the urbanity and politeness for which his Lordship, *when he pleases*, is so eminently distinguished. Indeed, upon the occasion of his so strangely postponing the peerage, to which the SPEAKER must in common justice eventually succeed, the reason his Lordship gave for his conduct was in itself, however unjust and unjustifiable its effect, a high compliment to the Right Hon. Gentleman whose elevation at that period his Lordship opposed. "He could not," his Lordship said, "recommend the KING to bring so powerful an opponent of His MAJESTY's Government into the House of Lords."

To the SPEAKER, in his public capacity, Lord GREY and his Government are perhaps more deeply indebted than to any individual in the country. If Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON (as we must now call him) had refused to comply with the earnest entreaty of Lord ALTHORP to resume the Chair, it is evident to everybody conversant with the subject, that the Reformed Parliament would have annihilated itself in its first Session. Nothing but the firm, dignified manner, the perfect knowledge of his high duties, the strict impartiality and the indefatigable patience of the present SPEAKER, could have kept that assembly together; and it is natural that the KING (whose disposition to do kindnesses and acts of grace to those by whom he is faithfully served, is proverbial) should feel the obligations under which the country and the Government have been laid by Sir CHARLES SUTTON's acceptance of the Chair—and, placed as he is, high above the petty jealousies of his Ministers, bestow a mark of his special favour upon the SPEAKER, not only as a tribute to his merits and character, but as an earnest of His MAJESTY's intention, when the political objections of the present Cabinet shall have passed away, of graciously fulfilling the request of the House of Commons presented to the KING, in an address unanimously voted at the termination of last Parliament.

It must be highly gratifying to the SPEAKER to find that upon this occasion, like that of his re-assuming the Chair, no difference of opinion exists. All parties combine in commending the gracious conduct of the KING; a few there are who regret it,—they are very few—first, because they can claim no share of its merit; and secondly, because it proves to the country that the KING is not entirely ruled by his Ministers: but even they cannot refuse an acknowledgment of the SPEAKER's deserts, and limit their regret to the fact of his being so openly and so distinctly honoured.

The *Times* was rather unfortunate on Monday; it attacked the SPEAKER for something like want of courtesy, and a slight, and "a piece of great indecorum" if intended, because he omitted to notice, in his speech to the Throne, any portion of "the LORD CHANCELLOR's admirable law reforms, although the SOVEREIGN thought them worthy of a very distinguished notice."

As Lord BROUGHAM had his full share in making the KING's speech, the compliment from the Throne loses some of its value. The omission of the subject by the SPEAKER probably arose from forgetfulness. His address was not written for the occasion, like that called the KING's Speech, but made at the moment. For our own parts, we think that the SPEAKER did the kindest thing he could; for when it is recollected that BROUGHAM's Registration Bill was lost in one House, and his Local Courts Bill thrown out by the other, there seems no great room for complaint. To the *Chancery Reform Bill* we suppose nobody who admires his Lordship's great public virtues would think of referring; for the whole spirit of it is the cutting down everybody's salary to an extent which, we hear, has driven out many of the old officers of the Court, and of increasing his own retiring pension by two thousand pounds per annum.

The *Times* made a bad shot, let the gun have been levelled by what hand it might. However, to show that the *Times* is equally ready to do justice to the SPEAKER when it finds that Lord GREY is obliged to put a good face upon the commission of executing the King's commands in his favour, we shall select, from that paper of Friday, the observations which we find upon the investiture of the new Knight of the Bath:—

"All those who are acquainted with the laborious and important duties which devolve on the SPEAKER of the House of Commons, and can properly appreciate the unobtrusive and the unimpeachable impartiality and experienced judgment, with which Mr. MANNERS SUTTON discharges them, must feel gratified to hear that His MAJESTY concurring with the feelings of his subjects, has honoured him with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Never was such a distinction awarded to a more deserving functionary, or conferred at a more appropriate time. Mr. MANNERS SUTTON had retired from the labour of the chamber after a long and creditable performance of them during several Parliaments—he had retired without the usual promise of a peerage, and had been secured in a pension little short of his present emoluments. The reformed Parliament, with nearly one half of its Members new to the forms of Parliamentary debate, and eager to display their latent qualifications to their newly-created constituents, offered the prospect of a busy session and not a very orderly assembly. Yet the Right Hon. Gentleman, in the midst of such inducements to keep aloof from a field in which he might encounter new difficulties, but could scarcely hope to attain new honours, did not shrink from coming forward, at the request of the Government, to preside over the deliberations of the reformed House. In this renewed legislative campaign he has again distinguished himself for every quality required in a Speaker, and has by his urbanity, dignity, and experienced guidance in the order of debates, performed an essential service to the House and the country."

LORD ANGLESEY has, we presume, been exhibiting some of his old symptoms of restlessness. His Excellency came from DUBLIN and went to Staffordshire because he was ill—so ill, that it was thought he *must resign*. Lord WELLESLEY is then sent for by Lord GREY, and the general talk is, that his Lordship is to go to Ireland, and some of his friends go the length of saying that he went to Court on Wednesday to be declared Lord Lieutenant in the Council. All at once, however, Lord ANGLESEY gets "charming well again," and the Dublin papers say he is coming back to the Castle and the Government.

Perhaps a Dukedom—or the Horse Guards—or something of that sort, was wanting. Lord WELLESLEY was again with Lord GREY on Friday, but nothing seems known, and perhaps the Premier will have to postpone, or defer, or do something to keep matters going, and so prevail upon the Lord Lieutenant to remain where he is.

It is generally said, that Lord MULGRAVE is recalled from the government of Jamaica. Whether this is the case or not, we cannot say. The ground for his Lordship's

removal is reported to be, that he has acted upon private letters and communications from Lord HOWICK, not in strict accordance with his public instructions from the Colonial Office.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR left town immediately after the prorogation, for his villa with a tower to it, on the North Road, called Bird's Nest. But the most extraordinary circumstance occurred during and after his Lordship's journey that perhaps ever occurred to man. His Lordship fell asleep in his "new travelling carriage," and slept, *unwakefully*, for upwards of fifty hours. At Doncaster it was found impossible to rouse him to a consciousness that somebody wished to speak to him; and we are told that after his arrival at home, it was a long time before animation could be restored, and not before the most violent means, such as tickling and beating the soles of his feet, had been resorted to.

His Lordship seems to have been in the condition of a great clock, wound up for regular work for a certain time, but then, when down, perfectly quiescent until wound up again. It is said, and we believe truly, that in order to allay the pain of a very distressing disorder, the CHANCELLOR has recourse to the use of laudanum. Nothing is more dangerous, however soothing for the time, than such an addiction; it grows upon the patient so rapidly that he is forced to increase the dose to produce the desired effect, until at last he becomes careless of the rate at which he makes that increase, and not unfrequently overdoes it. Lord BROUGHAM, however, is again awake, and as happy as such a man can be.

WE last week made an observation or two upon the Tomfoolery of the honours done by the Yacht Club of Cowes to the Citizen-Usurper of the French Throne, at Cherbourg. We have received information of a fact which somewhat changes the character of the expedition, as relates at least to one of its members.

During the festivities at Cherbourg, Lord DURHAM hoisted the Royal Standard of England at the mast-head of his boat, the *Louisa*, which was then hauled down and re-hoisted, surmounted by a flag of his own arms.

This, coming as it does immediately after the publication of certain new regulations touching the observances of respect to the Royal Standard in His MAJESTY's Navy, is curious. These regulations direct that no flag whatever shall fly on the same mast with that banner; and Lord DURHAM, not content with seizing the first opportunity in his private boat of degrading the Standard by hoisting another flag with it, completes the wilful indignity by hoisting his own—the Lambton arms—over it.

Remonstrances were made to his Lordship by several members upon this extraordinary conduct, but in vain. As we last week prophesied, this Club will fall to pieces—the loyal subjects of our good KING will not continue in a Club converted not only into a political society, but into a society, the object of which appears to be to degrade that which it is the pride as well as the duty of every Englishman to uphold.

We do hope and trust that His MAJESTY, who has so recently been pleased to honour the Society with his Royal countenance and patronage, will condescend to let his pleasure—or rather his displeasure, be made manifest to those who are parties to this premeditated and wilful insult.

We ought perhaps to add, that in the French papers the following paragraph appears:—

"Lord DURHAM visited the Minister of the Marine, at Cherbourg, to whom, it is said, he declared that the King of ENGLAND had expressly commissioned him and Lord YARHOUTH to come to Cherbourg to compliment His Majesty Louis PHILIPPE on the occasion."

OUR readers will find in another part of our paper a detail of the dreadful shipwreck of the *Amphitrite* convict-ship, off Boulogne.

It is as difficult as it would be unjust to decide upon the merits or demerits of the conduct of the Captain or the Surgeon (who, as agent of convicts, is invested with a high discretionary power in such ships)—they have both paid the extreme forfeit of their imprudence or ignorance, supposing them to have existed in the highest degree. The English Consul is, however, alive to answer for his share in the tragedy. It certainly appears that a Consul should be resident on the spot where, as upon an occasion like this, his services might be required, and be eminently serviceable. An investigation will of course take place.

With respect to the class of vessels to which the *Amphitrite* belonged, we are of course not aware of the circumstances under which our new-fangled Boards and economical Commissioners took her up; but this we know, and it is a fact in the highest degree creditable to the masters of such ships generally, as well as to the naval surgeons who are put in charge of them, that from the first commencement of the convict transportation system to the present day, no one ship had been lost, until in the Channel and within a cable's length almost of the shore this ill-fated *Amphitrite* was wrecked.

That the loss of life—of the lives of helpless women too—was in this case, under the circumstances, inevitable, is quite clear; but another shipwreck has occurred in which, although the sacrifice has been smaller, the circumstances appear even yet more extraordinary.

It is with much sorrow that we learn the following distressing particulars of the loss of life in the *Earl of Wemyss* London and Leith smack:—

"It is my melancholy duty, at the request of Captain NESBIT, who as may be imagined, is in a state of great excitement, to inform you of the unfortunate occurrence that has taken place to the *Earl of Wemyss* smack from London to Leith. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, we passed the Dudgeon, two miles east; shortly after it began to blow, and in the course of a few hours a perfect hurricane; every working sail on board was split to atoms, and the vessel became totally unmanageable. We drifted that afternoon and following night to this place, in five fathoms water, and following night, and would not hold; the Captain deemed it advisable to slip them, the vessel took the sand at half-past 10 o'clock, where she now lies full of water. He has made every arrangement to get the cargo out, and requests you will send to Leith to the proprietors; and if you or Mr. GOURLEY can possibly come, it would be very satisfactory. The most melancholy result has happened to the ladies; owing to the vessel filling so fast, the cabin door got fixed, and before it was possible to render them the necessary assistance the ship completely filled: they all perished with the children. We were more fortunate, and after four hours' painful anxiety, were relieved by the good people of this place."

"I am, Sir, your's, &c."
"ANDREW HORSBURGH."
Mrs. HAMILTON, her son, and a lady, three; Mrs. PINE, her daughter, and child, three; Mrs. CORNACK, one; Miss ROACH and a child, two—all cabin passengers; total, nine. Mrs. RYMER and child, steerage, were lost.

It really appears most surprising that in this calamity all the ladies were drowned and all the men saved; it seems entirely contrary to the spirit and feelings of Englishmen, or of any nation, to abandon the females to their fate, and express only

Parliament is up—that the Ministers know—and only three days elapsed after the curb was taken out of their mouths, when they began a system which soldiers of all politics in the House of Commons would have felt it their duty to have questioned and examined. As for calling the halt

pay of the army into actual service—it cannot be done; there is no employment for them—the whole thing is therefore an extension of the abuse which has been for some time in progress, and is put in force to induce the needy officer to sell, under a threat of losing altogether, that which the country is pledged to afford him, at a price infinitely below its real value!

The last paragraph of the letter is very curious—it says that if the officer is prepared to serve—then he must send a medical certificate to prove that he is able—so that that however willing he may be, if he should be incapacitated by a broken constitution, or grievous wounds, or any other calamity resulting from long services, he will not be considered eligible, and as he cannot be permitted in that case to remain on half-pay, he must sell, to get salt to his porridge.

We may be wrong in our view of this letter; but if we are not, we certainly think it a most admirable companion for the memorable order increasing the period of service of the private soldier and reducing his pension, and the Admiralty regulation relative to the sailors, which is too filthy in its character to be further alluded to.

THE following communication, highly satisfactory to the ladies and gentlemen who were fortunate enough to secure Mexican Bonds, and have been sufficiently lucky to keep them, will produce some interest—which, it appears, the bonds themselves will not.

“ Vera Cruz, July 1.

“ Sir,—With reference to our last communication of the 12th ult., we have now to advise having shipped per his Majesty's packet Stanmore 45,938dls. 4. 6, on account of dividends due to the Mexican bondholders. This amount is only what had accumulated up to 31st of May, as since that period nothing has been put apart for this account.

“ The Government having found itself much straitened to meet unforeseen urgencies occasioned by the newly got up revolution, has resorted to the measure of receiving the whole of the duties in Mexico, so that none are at present paid into this custom-house on account of first instalments.

“ We have represented against this deviation from the late contract, which we so readily came into, on consideration of the situation of the country, but our efforts have, however much the present Government may feel inclined to continue to act up to it, that its finances are too much exhausted to permit the repatriation of any funds for other purposes than for the local necessities of the country.

“ We shall, of course, not fail, as agents, to do all in our power to promote the interests of your constituents; but we think it right to lay before your Committee our opinion as to the improbability of further remittances for the present.

“ With regard to the pending revolution, or rather secession of a few military chiefs from their allegiance to the present Government, it is thought to be of a very insignificant nature, and likely to destroy itself in a very short time, by the disorganized proceedings of its leaders; yet, until it shall be put down, it will continue to destroy mercantile confidence, and distress the Government for the necessary means to counteract their intrigues, and to prevent its spreading. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servants,

“ MANNING, MARSHALL, and Co.

“ To Lieutenant-General Sir Robt. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, London.”

This is another evidence of the blessings of freedom and the advantages of revolution.

It always gives us sincere pleasure to be able to speak warmly and conscientiously in praise of any work of art; and we feel it our duty most especially to call public attention to a periodical, in course of publication, called “*Major's Cabinet Gallery of Pictures*.” It so happens that we never saw a number of this work until that for the present month came under our observation. It contains three beautifully-executed engravings; the subjects—*The Nativity*, by P. VERONESE, from the picture in the possession of Lord ARDEN; *The Chapeau de Paille* of RUBENS, from the gallery of Sir ROBERT PEEL; and a Landscape, by our own WILSON, from the collection at Boughton. These engravings, admirably executed, are illustrated by notices from the pen of Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, and, it will scarcely be believed, published at the price of half-a-crown a number.

No work is cheap, let the price be what it may, if its embellishments are carelessly or unskillfully gotten up; but we refer to the brilliant clearness and softness of the Landscape in the present number, and to the powerful execution of the other two subjects, as a justification of our unqualified praise of an undertaking, the existence of which we really believe is not generally known, and which, when it is known, cannot fail to be generally appreciated and patronized.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As you have inserted in your last Number a letter I addressed to His Majesty's Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Slave Emancipation Bill, it is proper you should notice in your next the substance of Mr. STANLEY's answer to that letter. The Island of Barbuda has been held by my family, under the Crown, for nearly two centuries. Every negro on that Island, if there is faith in the laws of England, is my actual and exclusive property, sanctioned and secured to me by repeated Acts of Parliament. It was, however, my wish to be first in the field, foremost in proving my desire to promote the views of His Majesty's Ministers, by showing an immediate example of one whole island, belonging to the King of England, peopled solely with free black subjects of His Majesty. Now, Sir, mark Mr. STANLEY's answer to my offer to give immediate freedom to the whole of that population, exceeding 500. Mr. STANLEY tells me that in the first instance my negroes must become “apprenticed labourers,” (perhaps they may decline the boon); and secondly, that “my right to compensation will depend upon the Legislature of Antigua passing Acts in fulfilment of the intentions expressed in the Bill.” Barbuda, Sir, acknowledges no subervency to the Legislature of Antigua, nor has it any voice to control its decision. We are told from no lower authority than the Lord High Chancellor of England, (if report speaks truly), that only four or five years hence the meanest slave in our West India Colonies will have as good a claim to a seat by courtesy in the House of Peers as has now His Majesty's illustrious brother, or his Grace the Duke of Wellington; but I will tell the Noble and Learned Lord, that neither in four or five, nor ten years, will the slaves to whom he alludes be as competent to fill a seat in this House or on the Woolsack, as are at this moment a large proportion of my Barbuda negroes. And yet, those negroes are to be denied that boon declared by the Anti-slavery Society and by His Majesty's equally wise and humane Ministers, to be the greatest blessing which can be conferred on man, unless it should please the Legislature of another island to pass Acts in fulfilment of the intentions of Ministers, which they, as proprietors, may conscientiously believe will tend to the absolute destruction of their property. Can comment on such justice or humanity be necessary? Sir, either His Majesty's Ministers are totally ignorant of the state of slavery (as it is termed) in our West India Colonies, or their object is to form a precedent of spoliation of which the West India proprietors will not be the only victims. I am, Sir, your humble servant.

Doddington, Sept. 4, 1833. C. BETHELL CODRINGTON.

TO JOHN BULL.

London, Sept. 6th.

DEAR SIR—As you are not pressed by Parliamentary business at present, could you oblige an old Subscriber by the insertion of the following remarks on Mr. STANLEY:

Mr. STANLEY's West India Bill was founded on a plan offered by one of the West India Colonies to the Whig Government at the beginning of their career. Will it be believed that this plan offered to liberate the slaves at the end of 12 years' preparation, merely requesting of the Government a loan to enable them to carry their proposal into effect, which they demonstrated as clearly as figures can demonstrate their ability to discharge in about 15 years, paying interest on the loan during that time. Mr. STANLEY not only had not the generosity to allude to that unexceptionable proposal, but actually had the assurance to inveigh against the opposition of the Colonies to every conciliatory measure proposed by Government, and crowded his long speech with misstatements and false implications, calculated to prejudice and mislead the public, almost amounting to falsehoods; but which, as they have been ably exposed by the Opposition leaders, I need not now particularly allude to.

But more recently has Mr. STANLEY been guilty of misstatements which he will find yet more difficulty in explaining.

When Sir HENRY HARDINGE brought forward his motion for inquiry into Sir JOHN KEY's conduct, Ministers knowing how deeply they were implicated in the transaction of course found it their interest to oppose the motion; and Mr. STANLEY, seeing the feeling of the House directly opposed to (and suspicious of) the proposal of the Treasury Bench, found himself compelled to rise and assert deliberate untruths.

The probabilities are that Mr. STANLEY knew the whole circumstances of the case, as it is not likely the principal Ministerial debater should be ignorant of a case of such importance to the Treasury. If he did know them, the Report has proved that he told deliberate untruths; if he did not, what amazing assurance must he have to rise as a Ministerial Member and make assertions without any foundation, merely to restate Ministers in the good opinion of the House! Mr. STANLEY has left a stain on his character not easily to be erased.

Talk of Mr. STANLEY's sincerity after this, rather talk of Lord BROUGHAM's urbanity, O'CONNELL's honesty, or HUMPHREY's arithmetic!—I remain, Sir, your's, sincerely, E.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—If no further measures are taken with regard to a certain city Baronet, I assert that we are degenerated (paradoxical as it may appear) from the pure days of the STUART race. When Sir FRANCIS MICHELL, a Government contractor, was found guilty by the House of Commons, in the year 1821, he was sentenced to be degraded from the Order of Knighthood, that he should hold no office, should be fined 1000*l.*, and imprisoned during the King's pleasure.

Sir FRANCIS MICHELL, like the modern pride of chivalry, had not enjoyed his title for many months. The ceremony of his degradation is remarkable, and by no means undeserving of imitation in a community who have any remaining sense of truth or honourable feelings.

He was brought, by the Sheriffs of London, into Westminster Hall (not to chop sticks as a city ditty, before the Barons of the Exchequer, but before the Commissioners acting for the Earl Marshal) to have his spurs chopped from his own staggering limbs. After the sentence had been read by a Pursuivant, the spurs, says CAMDEN, were broken in pieces by the servants of the Earl Marshal, and thrown away; the sword was taken from his side, broken over his head, and thrown away; last of all, they pronounced him no longer to be a Knight, but a KNAVE, as was formerly done to ANDREW DE HERCLAY, when he was degraded by ANTHONY LUCY.

If among the possessors of that honourable Order into which our modern Contractor has been foisted, there be not sufficient spirit to endeavour, by the above or some means more consonant to modern usages, to wipe off the contamination they have thereby encountered, I, Mr. Editor, for one shall wonder and shall blush.

Your's, &c. H.

PEMICAN.

On Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, the remains of the late lamented Countess of ARDEN were removed from Argyll House for interment in the family vault of the noble family at Stanmore. The procession moved in the following order:—a hearse drawn by six horses contained the coffin, followed by four mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses. The first coach contained the Marquis of ANERCON and Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, the Countess's sons by her first husband, the late Marquis of ANERCON; Lord HADNO and the Hon. A. GORDON, the Earl of ARDEN's sons. The second coach contained the Earl of MORTON, Captain DOUGLAS, the Rev. Mr. DOUGLAS, and Captain GORDON, the first three gentlemen brothers of the deceased, and the Captain the brother of the Earl of ARDEN. The third coach contained the Earl of WICKLOW, two sons of the Earl of HARDWOOD, and another gentleman. In the last land and house stewards of the Earl followed. The mournful procession was closed by the private carriages of the Earl of ARDEN, the Marquis of ANERCON, and the Earl of WICKLOW. The cavalcade reached Stanmore about twelve o'clock. The funeral service was read by the Vicar, the Rev. A. CHEVAL. The Earl of ARDEN who is at present at Stanmore, joined the mourners at the church. A great number of the Nobility, as well as some of the members of the Royal Family, desired to evince their respect for the late Countess, by sending their carriages to join the funeral procession, but this attention was declined.

Lord FORTESCUE, whose health has been extremely precarious, is much better.

Lord FOLEY has been gazetted as the successor to the late Lord, as Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

The report of the loss of Lord GARDNER and Mr. GILMOUR, in his Lordship's yacht, is unfounded. Lord GARDNER has no yacht, and is not lost in the yacht of any other person.

It is said that Miss KEMBLE is going to be married to an American gentleman. We hope not.

Lord BROUGHAM, in his Corporation Bill, provides that quarter sessions shall not be held quarterly, or once in the quarter, as heretofore, but oftener, according to his Majesty's pleasure from time to time. Had an Irishman said this—

When Lord DURHAM was in the Cabinet, his hateful temper never would allow him to agree with any of his colleagues—they called him the Dissenting Minister.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says:—“We have elsewhere discussed the thing called the King's Speech generally; but we reserve the topic with which this article is headed for particular observation.—His Majesty is made to say that it is his ‘determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union.’ And how? By such enactments as ‘the Church Temporalities Bill, the Vestry Assessments Abolition Bill, and the Acts for the better regulation of Juries.’ There was a time when every loyal heart in Ireland would have joyously responded to an announcement declaratory of the maintenance of British connection; but the period is passed, and the King's advisers have practised a gross delusion upon their august Master—have put a flat falsehood into the Royal mouth—when they make him boast that it is by acts such as those they insultingly enumerate that the affections of his Protestant subjects are to be won, or their love of British connection is to be secured. No. We speak our opinions fearlessly and honestly, and we tell the King's Ministers—would that

our warning voice could reach the ear of Majesty—that their infamous conduct towards the Protestants, the injustice with which they have been treated, the injuries inflicted, and the insults heaped upon them, have been progressively weakening every tie and destroying every feeling which bound them to the Sister Country; and that every additional act of the Whig Cabinet is calculated to exasperate Protestants, and drive them to seek relief and protection in the repeal of a measure originally acquiesced in by them with the ostensible and avowed object of contributing to their maintenance and support. Again and again we repeat, that whenever the Irish Protestants take up the question of a domestic Legislature, and come to the resolve of making Ireland a nation, the power does not exist on earth capable of resisting or staying its accomplishment. Again and again we repeat, that misrule and misgovernment are fast accelerating the period when in self defence they will be driven into the assumption of that position; and we reiterate that which we have often before stated, that we go with them in the movement—our part is taken.”

We understand that that most worthy Baronet, respectable Alderman, and till lately, honourable Member of the House of Commons, Sir JOHN KEY, is one of the meritorious class of “superfine excellents” called Saints. This makes the thing complete.

It has been decided by the Commissioners of Taxes, at the Sessions House, Newington, that an out-house used as a playroom for children should be considered as part of the dwelling-house, and charged accordingly, although not mentioned in the Act of Parliament. The reason given was that a dining-room might also be built as an out-house, and so escape the duty. This decision will add considerably to the revenue, as play-rooms generally escaped free.

EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND.—The total present expenditure of Ireland, including Debt, Army, Pensions, Civil List, Miscellaneous Estimates, and all disbursements payable out of the public revenue.

The expenditure for the year ended 5th January, 1833, was—			
The payment for interest and management of the per-	£.	s.	d.
manent debt	1,165,237	8	4
Terminable Annuities	70	18	7
Other permanent charges on the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of advances for public works	326,152	10	6
Army	1,051,770	10	6
Miscellaneous Services	367,376	15	7
Total present expenditure	£2,910,808	3	10

It gives us great pleasure to direct public attention to the humane decision of the Lord Mayor in the case of the Milton fishermen, who were brought before him on Thursday, on a charge of having stolen certain oysters, the property of Mr. MARK REDMAN, of Penarth. Sir PETER LAURIE, after hearing the charge and the defence of the fishermen, refused to commit them; and this refusal we are happy to state, is quite in accordance with the general spirit of his Lordship's conduct as a Magistrate. Tory and Conservative as Sir PETER LAURIE is reputed to be, we feel bound to declare that his impartiality, shrewdness, and firmness have been of eminent service to the public; while his respect for the rights of the unprotected poor gives him a title to general esteem, to which few of our dispensers of civil law can advance the slightest pretensions.—*True Sun*.

The cholera, which, as we stated last week, had visibly begun to decline, has undergone a more unequivocal diminution within the last six or eight days than during any former period since the commencement of its present irruption. We are glad to find by the Bills of Mortality that the deaths from cholera have diminished to 69 in the week, the number a fortnight ago having been nearly 200. In fact, the late sudden reduction of temperature, and the change in the atmosphere effected by the late heavy gales, seem to have had a beneficial influence on the epidemic. If this improvement should continue, the preservation of life on shore may be set against the melancholy losses at sea, and the old adage still remain true, that “it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.”—*Medical Gazette*.

The following paragraph proves the tranquility and prosperity of revolutionized France:—The number of arrests among the National Guards of Paris during August, for breaches of discipline, amounts to no fewer than 380.

The receipts of the Custom House of Havre during the last month present a decrease of 291,167 fr. compared with those of August 1832. The first eight months of 1833, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, present a decrease of 1,642,036 fr.

A solicitor of Gray's Inn, and a sheriff's officer named Levy Wenderover, attended at Barnet Fair, to capture a horse-dealer, against whom an execution had issued from the Court of Exchequer. The sheriff's officer having taken the man into custody, a mob surrounded them, crying out “Rescue the man—curse the law—down with the officer,” and the man was eventually rescued. In the scuffle the solicitor was robbed of his purse and the officer of his pocket-book.

IRISH ACCOUNTS.—In the Report of the Commissioners for auditing Irish Accounts, just printed, there is the following item in the Belfast Ballast-office returns:—“Pumping water out of dry docks, 68*l.*.”

The *Hanburgh Reporter* has the following paragraph:—“The Times of the 27th ult. seems to doubt the correctness of the statement in our paper of the 19th, that the Swedish Government has determined, subsequently to September, to discontinue making up mails for England, via Gottenburgh and Harwich. The Times adds that the Post-office authorities in London are not cognizant of any such arrangement. Probably if the Post-office authorities in London were not so much occupied by their transactions as newswriters, were by prying into letters to discover their dates, these well-informed personages would not have remained ignorant on the 27th, of August of an official announcement bearing date, ‘Stockholm, of August 1,’ bearing the signature A. W. GRUNDSTERN, and S. A. BROMAN; and since its date repeatedly advertised in the Stockholm papers.”

On Wednesday a little boy about thirteen years of age went into the shop of Mr. HUGGETT, newsmen and stationer, in the Broadway, Westminster, to apply for a situation as errand-boy, in consequence of a bill being in the window, setting forth that an errand-boy was wanted, to enquire within, when the following dialogue took place:—Boy—Please, sir, do you want an errand-boy? Mr. HUGGETT—Yes, I do. Where do you come from? Boy—Please, sir, I live in Duck-lane. Mr. HUGGETT—What is your father? Boy—Please, sir, he is dead. Mr. HUGGETT—Where is your mother? Boy—Please, sir, she is transported. Mr. HUGGETT—How long is that ago? Boy—Please, sir, she has been transported these four years. Mr. HUGGETT—Have you any brothers or sisters? Boy—Please, sir, my brother is gone to the mill at Brixton. Mr. HUGGETT—Then who do you live with in Duck-lane? Boy—Please, sir, I live with a girl and I keeps. Mr. HUGGETT—How long have you lived with her? Boy—Please, sir, about a month. Mr. HUGGETT—And how do you get your living? Boy—Please, sir, I goes out chancing it. Mr. HUGGETT—Chancing it! what do you mean? Boy—Please, sir, I holds horses

or does any thing; I'm not werry pertickler. Mr. HUGGETT told him that he did not think he was qualified for the situation, and dismissed him.

The following is from the *Worcester Journal* of Thursday:—In the parish of Kentisbeare, Devon, last week, a father, his eight sons, and one son-in-law, were all reaping in one field at the same time!—Except in Downing-street, we suppose this case to be unparalleled.

The following bit of blasphemy is going the round of the newspapers, as something, we suppose, extremely creditable to the poor old man of whom it is related:—

"EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.—The late Rev. ROWLAND HILL was a very humane man and very considerate of his horses. Going to dine with a family, at the distance of seven miles from London, on a sultry day in July, he did not arrive till after the dinner hour, and consequently, was received with, 'Why, Mr. Hill, we were afraid that some accident had happened; you are more than half an hour beyond the time! and we fear the dinner is quite spoiled!—the distance is only seven short miles!' 'Never mind,' said he, 'the weather is so hot—the hills are so steep—and, you know, I never suffer my horses to be driven out of a gospel pace!'"

—What the meaning of a *gospel pace* may be, we do not pretend to say; we should think that Mr. Hill's horses must have been used to a canter.

The following may serve, by way of supplement, to the GREY list:—

PEERS ALREADY MADE IN THE THIRTY MONTHS OF THE GREY MINISTRY.		
1. 1830. Nov. 22.	Lord Brougham	
2. 1831. May 12.	Earl Minto	
3. 31. Lord Kilmarnock	(Errol)	
4. June 16.	Lord Fingal	
5. 16. Lord Selton		
6. 16. Lord Rossie	(Kinraid.)	
7. 16. Lord Duffer		
8. 16. Lord Clements	(Leitrim.)	
9. Sept. 7.	Marquis of Altham	
10. 7. Marquis of Breadalbane		
11. 7. Marquis of Westminster	(Promotion.)	
12. 7. Earl of Burlington		
13. 7. Earl of Camperdown	(Promotion.)	
14. 7. Earl of Lichfield	(Promotion.)	
15. 7. Lord Kenilworth	(Heath.)	
16. 7. Lord Chaworth	(Heath.)	
17. 7. Lord Dunsmore		
18. 7. Lord Ladbroke		
19. 7. Lord Hamilton	(Belhaven.)	
20. 7. Lord Howden		
21. 7. Lord Panmure		
22. 7. Lord Oakley		
23. 7. Lord Poltimore		
24. 7. Lord Wenlock		
25. 7. Lord Montagu		
26. 7. Lord Segrave		
27. 7. Lord Templemore		
28. 7. Lord Dunsmore		
29. 7. Lord Chancery		
30. 7. Lord De Saumarez		
31. 1832. May 10.	Lord Godolphin	(Falkland.)
32. 10. Lord Hunsdon	(Writ.)	
33. Dec. 11.	Lord Stanley	(Writ.)
34. 11. Lord Howland	(Writ.)	
35. 11. Lord Paget	(Writ.)	
36. 11. Lord Grey, of Groby	(Promotion.)	
37. 1833. Jan. 15.	Duke of Devon	(Promotion.)
38. 15. Duke of Cleveland	(Promotion.)	
39. 15. Lord Western		
40. March 15.	Earl of Durham	(Promotion.)
41. April 12.	Earl of Ripon	(Promotion.)
42. May 15.	Earl of Granville	(Promotion.)
43. June 3.	Lord Selkirk	(Queenberry.)
44. Bishop of Chichester	(Malby.)	
45. Archbishop of Dublin	(Whately.)	
46. Bishop of Hereford	(Grey.)	

Mr. CHAMBERS, one of the Magistrates of Union-Hall, has been appointed to the vacancy of Marlborough-street, occasioned by the removal of Sir F. ROE to Bow-street. Mr. COMBE, a Barrister, has been appointed to the situation of Thames Police Magistrate, vacant by the death of Captain RICHIE, R.N., who died six months ago. Mr. COMBE took his seat on the bench at the Thames Police Office on Thursday for the first time. Great inconvenience has been often felt at the Thames Police, Marlborough-street, and Queen-square Offices, for some time past, owing to the want of a third Magistrate; one of the two at each place having been on many occasions unable to attend through illness and other causes, through which those cases requiring the adjunction of two Magistrates have been frequently postponed. Mr. BALLANTINE, the senior Magistrate of Thames Police, succeeds the late Captain RICHIE as resident Justice.—By these movements it seems that the absurd attempt at economy, by reducing the number of stipendiary Magistrates, about which so much brag was made, is very properly abandoned.

By accounts from Toulon of the 25th ult. the greatest activity prevailed there in preparations for the expedition to Oran, and all the workmen in the arsenal were in full employment. The 59th Regiment had completed its war establishment. The expedition, it was reported, would consist of four battalions of infantry (3,000 men), 500 artillery and engineers, and 400 African Chasseurs, making in all about 4,000 men, with 12 eight-pounders, 4 bombs, and 450 horses, besides those belonging to the African Chasseurs. A Vice-Admiral was to command the fleet.

RAILWAYS.—A railway is talked of from London (through Gloucester) to Merthyr-Tydvil, the "garden of Wales." An application to Parliament will be made next Session for a railway between London and Brighton; and notice has been given of another application to continue the London and Greenwich railway from Greenwich to Chatham, through Woolwich, Plumstead, Craford, Dartford, Gravesend, Rochester, &c. "It is said," says a Bristol paper, "that the Bristol and London railway might be lighted from a manufactory of gas in or near this city; and we are assured that no difficulty would be found in supplying London with gas, by wholesale, from the same source, and at a much cheaper rate than it is produced in the metropolis!"

By a Parliamentary paper now printed, we find that the Commissioners for enquiring into and regulating the appropriation of the fees received by the Superior Courts of Common Law are—Mr. SERJEANT GOULD, Mr. FORTUNATUS DWARIS, THOMAS BARNITT, DUNSTON, and MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL, Esq. These gentlemen have already received 2,000l. each for their labours, and are to have another 1,000l. distributed among them on the conclusion of their enquiries. The net value of the offices found amounts to 85,260l., and the amount of fees disallowed is 14,239l.

The following are the reputed legal changes about to take place:—Mr. BACON BAXLEY and Mr. JUSTICE PAKE will retire from the Bench, and will be succeeded by the Attorney and the Solicitor-General; Mr. SERJEANT WILDE to be Attorney-General, and Mr. PERCY SOLICITOR-General. Mr. BICKERSTETH will, it is said, succeed to the dignity of Vice-Chancellor, as Sir J. SEAWELL will go the Rolls, from which Court his Honour Sir JOHN LEACH has intimated his intention of retiring.—Masters TROWER, CROSS, MARTIN, DOWDESWELL, WINGFIELD, and ROUSELL, have all tendered their resignations in consequence of the reduction of their salaries by the late law reforms. They are to be succeeded by Sir GEORGE GREY, and Messrs. LYONS, BARNLEY, and SPENCE, and by Mr. MERVILLE and Mr. C. F. WILKINS, the two Senior Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, which Commissionerships are not to be filled up.

The following is offered to the consideration and (if they please) the belief of our readers:—On Tuesday W. TINGCOMBE, Esq., killed

at two shots, one hundred and eleven sandelings, in the parish of Topham. This is considered by the crack sportsmen of the neighbourhood as a wonderful shot, for the number brought down. Mr. T. fired from a double barrel gun, and discharged the contents of the second barrel immediately after the first.—*Western Luminary.*

MARYLEBONE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF ASSESSED TAXES.—On Wednesday night a Meeting of this Association took place; Mr. M'GAGGON in the Chair. A Report of an interview between a deputation from this Association and Mr. Commissioner Wood was stated to the Meeting. Mr. Wood declared to them that Government had no power over local Boards, who might distract on account of taxes; but if the petitioners felt themselves aggrieved, they might lay their case before the Board at Somerset House. The deputation having declared the inability of most of the parishioners to pay the assessed taxes, Mr. Wood said that if there were really any case of distress, Government would consider the circumstances connected therewith. Mr. BRICE then asked Mr. Wood, "How do you know that that party cannot pay?" Mr. Wood—"We have particular individuals whom we employ to search in these matters." Mr. SAVAGE inquired, "Are those persons neighbours in our parish?" Mr. Wood replied, "No; but persons that we employ to call at places in the parish to inquire into persons' affairs; and if they report that they are incapable to pay, we consider the case favourable; but if not, they must pay."—(Cries of "Spies.")—An account was then given to the Meeting of a sale of goods distrained for assessed taxes to the amount of 131. at Mr. VICKERY'S auction-room, Charlotte-street. The goods were the property of Mr. RUDDIMAN, auctioneer, of Wardour-street. About 300 persons were present, but not a buyer could be found, and Mr. VICKERY, after a scene of much confusion, was made to promise that he would not sell the goods. The crowd then left.—It is quite clear that the "Spy" system is in great favour with the Government.

BRITISH NAVY IN 1833.—According to a Parliamentary Return, His Majesty's ships and vessels in commission, at the commencement of the present year, consisted of five first rates, whose joint complements amounted to 2,910 men; two second rates, 844 men; four third rates, 2,358 men; five fourth rates, 2,255 men; ten fifth rates, 2,799 men; fourteen sixth rates, 2,408 men; thirty-five sloops, 3,865 men; thirty-three yachts, surveying vessels, brig sloops, &c., 1,593 men; thirteen steam vessels, 464 men; and twenty-six packets, 754 men. The total amount of wages for the officers and men employed, 22,500 in number, including twelve flag officers, one Commodore, 99 secretaries, servants, &c., and 2,321 men for reliefs, was 687,375l. Pay of able seamen, 11. 14s. per lunar month.

BRITISH ARMY IN 1833.—At the same period the military forces stationed in our Colonies were as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 1,725 officers and men; Gibraltar, 2,875; Malta, 2,366; Ionian Islands, 2,889; Canada, 2,417; Western Africa, 355; Nova Scotia and Bermuda, 3,222; Windward and Leeward Colonies, 4,432; Jamaica, Bahamas, and Honduras, 3,122; Mauritius, 1,445; Ceylon, 3,547; New South Wales and its dependencies, 2,539. Total, 30,855. In Great Britain there were 5,731 Cavalry, 4,452 Foot Guards, and 18,569 Infantry. Total, 28,772. In Ireland, 2,626 Cavalry, 745 Foot Guards, and 19,428 Infantry. Total, 22,799. In the East Indies, 2,663 Cavalry, and 15,701 Infantry—making a grand total of 100,790.

It is affirmed that the difference respecting the toll on the Scheldt and those relative to the debt, are not the only ones that have hitherto prevented the conclusion of a final arrangement. With respect to the first of these two points, it is supposed that the negotiators at London have come to an understanding, and that they will do so with respect to the other, there being reason to believe that the Powers will make Belgium adhere to its engagements respecting the debt. The question of the frontiers was settled some time ago; and with regard to Luxembourg, our Government, it is said, had declared itself ready to agree with the Conference, to which it must be evident that there is a serious desire to bring the business to a close. It seems, therefore, difficult to account for the suspension of the Conference when the point respecting Luxembourg remains unsettled. It is affirmed that there is no foundation for the statement relative to a note which is said to have been presented to the Duke de Broglie by our Charge d'Affaires at Paris.

No sentence has been pronounced in the case of JOHN MASON for the murder of Mr. SNEYD, who lies in Newgate, awaiting the decision of the Government as to his future destination. It is remarkable, that since the period of Mr. SNEYD'S assassination, several cases have come before the police-offices in which individuals (servants and others in the lower walks of life), have threatened the lives of their masters and superiors, quoting at the same time the act of MASON as an illustration of their determination, as if there was something contagious in the horrid example. Fortunately, however, the individuals concerned and the magistrates have been more on the alert than in the case of the unfortunate Mr. SNEYD, and no actual mischief has in any other case resulted.—*Irish Paper.*

One house in the neighbourhood of Monmouth-street, where the late dreadful fire took place, was, a short time since, let to various families, consisting of 53 human beings, and yielded rent to the landlord between 90l. and 100l. per annum. The under ground floor, consisting of one apartment, was occupied by one man, one woman, and five children. Ground-floor—two apartments, occupied by two men, two women, and eight children. First-floor—two apartments, stuffed with two men, three women, and five children. Second-floor—two apartments, containing three men, four women, and six children. Garret—two rooms, occupied by three men, three women, and five children. Thus it appears that a house—and there are hundreds let in a similar manner—in a densely populated and extremely unhealthy neighbourhood, consisting of nine small rooms, was occupied by no less than eleven men, thirteen women, and twenty-nine children!

POST OFFICE.—Some alteration in the Post-office regulations as regards the Lisbon, Brazil, and other mails, is much desired by our merchants. At present letters for those mails are required to be put in by four o'clock in the afternoon, with an extension of time till five o'clock, on payment of sixpence with each letter. These letters, however, do not leave London till eight o'clock by the mail-coaches, when they are despatched with the inland letters to the agent at Falmouth. There appears to be no reason why the merchants should not have the advantage of these three additional hours for their correspondence by the Lisbon and other foreign mails on the Falmouth station, which may, and indeed do, often prove of the greatest importance to them. The consequence is that the greater part of them are put to the inconvenience of employing an agent at Falmouth, to whom they transmit their letters by the regular inland post, and by whom they are put on board the packet; while to the Post-office itself the inconvenience results of collecting so much revenue at Falmouth, which would be better, cheaper, and more effectively collected in London. In the correspondence with Mexico and Spanish South America a still more singular anomaly presents itself in our Post-office arrangements, which is, that letters for

those parts are not receivable after four o'clock, while those for Jamaica or the Leeward Islands, which are carried in the same packets, in like manner with the inland letters, will be taken in till half-past seven. These circumstances are mentioned in deference to the wish of parties deeply concerned, but with little hope of any useful result, since the Post-office has manifested latterly a resistance to reform, and an indifference to the commercial interests, against which it has become almost wholly useless to contend.—*Morning Paper.*

The Director-General of the French Post-office has given notice, that all letters from France to the British settlements in Asia, America, and all other countries beyond sea with which England keeps up regular communication by packets, may henceforth be sent through England from the Post-office in France, on paying the usual postage of letters by *estafette*, with the addition of the postage charged for each letter from England to its place of destination. The public are directed to write upon all such letters, in distinct characters, the words, "*Vie d'Angleterre.*"

An occasional visitor to Brighton asks by what authority the Post-office authorities charge one penny in addition to the regular postage on every letter and newspaper delivered in that town? And whether the Post-office is not bound to deliver every letter there on payment of the postage only, as throughout the metropolis and other large towns?

His Majesty's warrant, under the Royal sign manual, is prepared to authorize any one or more of the Judges of the Court of Review to act as the Court of Review; but whether any further proceedings will be had under the late Act of Parliament is very doubtful. The Judges of this Court may be empowered to act as Insolvent Commissioners, but we do not think it likely that they will be so, for any one of the four Insolvent Judges may now act in Wales, so that the Bankrupt Judges need not go there; and in the absence of the Insolvent Court from town, the Judges of the Court of Review are to act for them, the officers of the Insolvent Court will have no vacation. Some vacation is absolutely necessary for them, and this, we apprehend, will be a complete bar to any further proceeding. The job of creating four Judges to do the bankrupt business is thus pretty well exposed, and the needlessness of it admitted even by the LORD CHANCELLOR himself.

The following are the thirty Boroughs to which Charters of Incorporation are proposed to be given under the Lord Chancellor's Bill:—Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Brighton, Bury, Chatham, Cheltenham, Devonport, Dudley, Frome, Gateshead, Halifax, Huddersfield, Manchester, Merthyr Tydvil, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Sheffield, South Shields, Stoke upon Trent, Stroud, Sunderland, Tynemouth, Wakefield, Warrington, Whitby, Whitehaven, and Wolverhampton.

ASSESSED TAXES REDUCTION BILL.—The following duties of Assessed Taxes are reduced by the Act of the last Session on the assessments of the current year. The Inhabited House duty charge on shops and warehouses on the ground or basement stories of dwelling-houses is reduced *one moiety*, provided the occupier of such shop or warehouse is assessed to the duties, and resides in a part of such premises, and has his name legibly and conspicuously painted or affixed to the front or fronts of such dwelling-house.* The duties payable on houses rated at from 10l. to 18l. are as follows:—

On Houses rented or rated at £10	£0 10 0
Do	11 .. 0 12 0
Do	12 .. 0 14 0
Do	13 .. 0 16 0
Do	14 .. 0 18 0
Do	15 .. 0 1 0
Do	16 .. 0 1 2 0
Do	17 .. 0 1 4 0
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The duties on Travellers, Clerks, Bookkeepers, Stewards, Bailiffs, Overseers, Managers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, Porters, Cellarmen, also on Grooms, Stable-boys, or Helpers in the Stables, solely and bona fide employed in their respective trades or business by any Livery-stabled Keeper, Horse Dealer, or any other persons licensed to let post horses, &c., are wholly repealed. The duties chargeable on the Male Persons employed by Licensed Victuallers (where one only is kept) to carry out or deliver beer, &c., to customers, although occasionally employed to wait on guests, are wholly repealed. The duties on Taxed Carts with less than four wheels (built, constructed, and used according to the regulations contained in the said Act) are wholly repealed. The duties on Horses kept by Market Gardeners (used in their business) wholly repealed. The duties on Dogs solely employed by Shepherds in the care of flocks in which they have direct interest, are wholly repealed.

* Licensed Victuallers are also entitled to the same allowances, although they may have no shops or warehouses.

New York papers to the 10th of August have arrived. A direct trade between New York and Natchez had been determined on, and the ship *Louis*, Captain Storey, was to set sail with the first fair wind for New Orleans, and thence to be towed by a steam-boat to her port of discharge, 300 miles above the latter city. She was to be followed by the ship *Newark*, then building, and both were to return with full cargoes of cotton. The estimate is that the Mississippi will this year export upwards of 250,000 bales of cotton. The cholera was still raging at Cincinnati, though not so violently as by the last accounts. There were in one week, from the 16th to the 23d of July, 99 deaths, the greater part of which were from cholera. In 1833 the interments for the corresponding time were only 25. An account from Pernambuco, without date, states that the Brazilians, at a small place about 60 miles from that town, had risen upon the British merchants and killed about 50 persons. A difference in the currency of coin was said to have given rise to the quarrel. An United States schooner was lying at Pernambuco at the time, and immediately got under weigh for the above place, in order to protect the merchants and property.

The *Notizie del Giorno* of Rome gives the following account of new phenomena presented by Mount Vesuvius:—"On the 12th of August, in the afternoon, crevices of the width of several feet were remarked round the whole circumference of the old crater. On the following night a thick column of smoke rose to about a mile into the air, and went in the direction of Castellamare. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, three torrents of lava issuing from the opening, formed in April last, rapidly descended in the direction of Torre del Greco, dividing in different streams. At 5 o'clock two other streams, proceeding from the same crater, rushed down towards Crocetta del Cantaroni. It was remarked that, two days previously, the water in the wells at Resina had begun to decrease considerably. At about half-past 7 a loud noise was heard repeatedly in the interior of the mountain, and the rapidity of the lava increased. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon three shocks in Mount Vesuvius caused the houses in the neighbouring communes to vibrate, whilst a white column, tinged with red by a flame, which was seen moving inside, rose to a considerable height opposite the rays of the sun. This column had entirely disappeared at 6 in the evening."



BULL.

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IMPROVEMENTS, EXPERIMENTS, AND RAILWAY
COMMUNICATION.

BRASS BOILERS FOR CARRIAGE ENGINES.—An important suggestion has been made to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company by Mr. Dixon, which is calculated to effect a great saving in the engine department. He proposes that the tubes of the boilers should be made of brass instead of copper, the latter causing an enormous expense from the frequent necessity of repair, of which some estimation may be made when it is stated that the sum paid for the repairs of these tubes in one year (ending in last June) amounted to £8,350.

The promoters of the Brighton Railway postponed further proceedings in the undertaking last year, on account of the great mass of public business before Parliament; the friends of steam communication between that town and the metropolis having signified their intention of applying for an Act of Parliament. Messrs. Rennie, &c. the engineers, and it is proposed in the plans that the Railway shall run from London to Brighton, and then branch off to Shoreham. Vessels will be enabled to discharge their cargoes at Shoreham and send them to London direct by the Railway, instead

There is every prospect of the public enjoying the benefit of a railway to Preston. The Wigan Branch Company held a Special General Meeting to consider measures upon which this event depends; they were carried by 383 votes against 10, one Resolution having 383 against 26 votes.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Among the many improvements going on at Herne Bay, or the town of St. Augustine, as it is called by the *innovators*, is the formation of a railway for passengers and luggage along the pier, 1,130 yards in length, communicating with the esplanade in front of the Pier Hotel. A new church is very shortly to be built, there not being any Church of England place of worship within two miles of Herne Bay.

SAILING ON A RAILWAY.—A friend lately saw a carriage travelling on a railway impelled by a small sail. It moved with considerable velocity, and had a very singular and striking effect. If there were no bridges or other impediments in the way on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad we have no doubt a light carriage, furnished with sails, would traverse the whole line in an hour or less, with a moderate wind in the proper quarter. — *Liverpool Mercury*.

moderate wind in the proper quarter.—*Liverpool Mercury*.
NEWPORT.—A Gentleman is at present in our vicinity, whose object is to form a railroad from Glamorganshire (through Gloucester) to London, to be called the Gloucester and Cambrian Railroad, leaving Bristol out of the question.—*Welshman*.

It is intended to make a branch railroad from the main or Brighton line, to Lewes, and thence to Newhaven, so as to bring the former within two and the latter two and a half hours of London.—*Lewes Paper*

BRISTOL AND LONDON RAILROAD.—As the preliminaries are now fairly arranged, the project will progress with expedition. The number of shares subscribed in this city amounts to 893.—*Bristol Mercury.*

Whitby and Pickering Railway is to be commenced forthwith. The directors were busily occupied on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last week, in receiving tenders and letting the first three miles of road, commencing at Whitby, in lots or divisions.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company are about to propel coaches on their line by steam, on the same plan as on the Liverpool railway.

The new road is now completed from the Bald Hind at Grange Hill, Chigwell, to the May Pole at Barking Side. This road opens a direct communication at Chigwell between the Ongar and Epping roads and the great eastern road at Ilford, as well as to the naviga-

tion on the Thames, the ferries at Barking and Woolwich, and the opposite coast of Kent. Before it was formed, carriages, waggon, and every description of vehicles with wheels, arriving at Chigwell, and wishing to go on to Ilford or Barking Ferry, were obliged either

to go round by way of Woodford Bridge, Snarebrook, and Wainstall, or by the road made thirty years ago from Chigwell-row to Romford by Hoyhill-house. This work was commenced last year, under the auspices of several Magistrates of Ilford, and who subscribed sums varying from five guineas to thirty pounds. — *Cheshamford Paper*.

ST. HELEN'S AND RUNCORN RAILWAY.—This line of railway, commenced about two years since, has recently been completed and opened for business. During last month the transit of coals from the collieries in the neighbourhood of St. Helen's to the dock at Widness Marsh

has rapidly increased, and it is now no uncommon thing to send down the line, and ship, from 400 to 600 tons per day. This rate of tonnage is far below that which the line is capable of conveying. Experience proves that from 1,200 to 1,500 tons can readily be transported from the mines to the wharves, and from the wharves to the sea in a day.

St. Helen's to the docks, and shipped for sea the same day.

NEW ROAD TO EDINBURGH.—The new branch of the Ponteland road by Cambo, from Belsay, to the far-famed Otterburn, is rapidly arriving towards completion over the moors near Welington, in Northumberland. The Commissioners of the road trusts between Melrose and the Carter Fell have obtained a loan of 18,000*l.* for its construction.

A trial was lately made by MEARS, Heaton, of Birmingham, of their newly-invented steam-carriage, by ascending Bromsgrove Lickey Hill; thus putting it to as severe a test as could be desired, the surface being very loose and sandy, and the ascent being about

700 yards, with an average rise of one in nine. The carriage, with a stage-coach weighing 15 cwt., and containing nine persons, attached, reached the summit in nine minutes. After making various trials they returned to Birmingham, bringing with them 32 passenger's at a price of one shilling and twelve pence.

ULSTER CANAL.—The Lords of the Treasury have issued their warrant to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners for the first advance of £100,000 towards the cost of the proposed Ulster Canal Act.

A new line of water communication between Chard, Somerset, and the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, is in contemplation, which, if it meet with the approbation of the inhabitants, it is expected will shortly be carried into effect. The amount of capital which would

be required is estimated at not more than forty thousand pounds, and the advantages would be very great. It is calculated that more than twenty-two thousand tons of coal, besides culm, are annually brought to Chard, more than sixteen thousand tons of which are required at the different lace factories. Upwards of six thousand tons of mer- chandise are annually brought to the town, a great part of which is transported by land carriage.

A steam-vessel on a new construction was launched lately at Barnstaple. She is built without timbers, and consists merely of courses of thin planking crossing each other diagonally, and fastened through the ends with iron bolts. The planks are 1 in. thick, and 6 in. wide, and are fastened with bolts 1 in. in diameter, and 12 in. long. The canal distance would not exceed 12. The saving in expense would be considerable.

the whole. The dimensions are 86 feet in length, and 12 feet in breadth. The object is light draught of water, and this has been so realised that the vessel floated, when with six tons of ballast on board, at only 15 inches. She will be towed round to Hayle, Cornwall, where she will be dismantled that her draught may be reduced to 10 inches.

wall, to be fitted with engines. It is calculated that complete
 with engines of 50-horse power, and materials on board complete for
 sea, will not exceed two feet. The paddles are so arranged as to
 obviate the evils of concussion and swell. Her destination is between
 Hayle and Goole, to run both ways daily, which is at present imprac-
 ticable, owing to the great draught of water of vessels on the usual
 route. A vessel of similar build, is intended for London and

construction. A smaller vessel, of similar size, is now being built, for navigating the Aire and Calder Canal, between Goole and Leeds, and will form a link of communication between the above boat and line of coaches to Sheffield, Wakefield, Huddersfield, &c. Passengers will thereby be enabled to reach Manchester from Hull in twelve hours.—*North Devon Advertiser.*

The marsh, like other places, has felt severely the effects of the gale. Sheep and cattle have been driven into the ditches; many trees torn up by the roots; large branches broken off from others, and the vegetable world exhibiting more the appearance of winter than of summer. — *Kentish Gazette*.

Saturday the body of a man, without a head, and one arm, washed on shore in Wyberton Roads out of the sands by the violence of the gale. The head and arm were found a short distance from the body. The features were in such a state of preservation that the body was recognised as that of Basketer, who belonged to a cutter lost in autumn. The gardens have also suffered greatly.

SIR W. COURTENAY.—If any reliance may be placed upon the *Maidstone Gazette* says, this person "continues under the hands of the surgeon. He eats little animal food. lies in bed nearly all the time, and amuses himself by reading his Bible. He still denies a knowledge of Mrs. Tom and Mr. Hugo, and says that he will 'die before he tells the truth.'"

'... which he has created' relative to his times.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

visits to those who are reputed charitable, particularly clergymen. All such vagrants obtain their information from lodging-house
Oxford Herald.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to S. G., the north side of Bloomsbury-square was, forty years ago, occupied by the town residence of the Duke of Bedford, upon the site of which, its coach-yards and gardens, have since been built Bedford-place, Montagu-place, the southern side of Russell-square, and the western side of Southampton-row.

Our Correspondent at Brighton will see that we have made a few remarks upon the nomination of the Bishop of Hereford to a Stall at Westminster. His question as to the delay in filling up the preferment surprises us; it was delayed only till Parliament was prorogued. Lord Grey is like Goody—he could not “stand badgering”; and it would have been impossible that such a job could have been done without discussion.

Nothing can be more absurd than the long letters praising steam carriages. It is very probable that they may eventually answer; but the idea of puffing off machines which uniformly fail, either by axle-trees breaking in going up hills or pins starting going down hill, or a failure of water, or a failure of fuel, or some other failure, is quite ridiculous.

In reply to a letter about a Mr. Blunt (whose name we never heard before), we can only say, we should not care if Mr. Irving were hanged to-morrow. As for the “unknown tongues,” the blasphemies which the idiot who writes to us indulges in upon that subject, are so disgusting, that if, as he promises, he sends us his address, we shall consider it our duty to hand him over to be dealt with as the law directs, provided that the present Law Officers of the Crown think blasphemy and treason punishable offences.

The “Griffin’s Lament” next week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

THE KING came to town on Wednesday, when Lord WELLESLEY, having resigned his white staff as Lord Steward, was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Council. The Duke of ARGYLL received the staff of Lord Steward, and was sworn of the Privy Council, having on Saturday been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

On Tuesday the ex-Empress of BRAZIL, and her Royal daughter-in-law—by the grace of Lord PALMERSTON, Queen of Portugal—arrived at Windsor Castle, where they remained until yesterday, when the illustrious Ladies repaired to Portsmouth, to wait the issue of the contest which is to decide their fate.

Meanwhile their MAJESTIES, our KING and QUEEN, during the visit of this “instrument of Royalty,” as the *Times* phrases it, have exhibited the greatest kindness and attention towards the illustrious strangers.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND are, we hear, on the eve of their departure for Berlin, with their illustrious Son, Prince GEORGE, at which place their Royal Highnesses propose to stay for some time.

The reason for this visit to the Continent is as follows:—When all advice in England had been obtained for Prince GEORGE, the Duke sent to Berlin for an oculist, whose fame is universal on the Continent, and from whom, his Royal Highness had himself received the greatest benefit upon a former occasion. The Baron, after examining the Prince’s eyes, declared his hope and belief, that the sight might be eventually restored by a continued application of a medicinal herb, the use of which, he has frequently adopted with the greatest success. The Duke of CUMBERLAND, in the anxiety of affection for his son, entreated the Baron to remain in England to conduct the case, and watch its success, and for this purpose, made him the most noble offers of remuneration, which, however, the numerous engagements of this popular practitioner in Berlin, rendered it absolutely impossible for him to accept.

Under these circumstances the DUKE and DUCHESS were not slow in determining what course to pursue. All sacrifices were to be made to the hope of restoring their beloved son to light and happiness, and their Royal Highnesses have accordingly resolved to proceed with the Prince to Berlin, where he will have the advantage of the constant care and attendance of his medical adviser.

It is to be hoped that success will crown his efforts before the reassembling of Parliament, in which case the illustrious family will return to England under the most gratifying circumstances. Should, however, the process require a greater length of time, the DUKE will be found at his post, surrounded and supported by those who, like himself, are ready and willing at all hazards to uphold the Constitution of his country against the daring encroachments which are to be attempted in the next Session.

WE are “in for it,” thanks to Lord PALMERSTON and the non-intervention system, upon which our present precious Government established itself. DONNA MARIA DA GLORIA is recognised as QUEEN of PORTUGAL, and has in that character been staying at Windsor; and so has this recognition been timed that, by a strange coincidence of circumstances, her MAJESTY has no throne to go to; and France, which has been countenancing the destruction of her uncle, Don MIGUEL, has evinced its intention not to acknowledge her, if ever she should have one. No salute was fired when she quitted France—a circumstance the more remarkable, because when she went there, she was received with all the honours usually paid to crowned heads.

The state of Portugal—disguised and belied as it is, for the sake of putting money into the pockets of the contrivers of the revolution by means of the treacheries of our Stock Exchange—is universally admitted to be most dreadful. The designs of Don PEDRO, the exiled Emperor of constitutional Brazil, are evident—his object, that which nobody who knew him doubted it would be, as soon as he got footing in Lisbon.

If DONNA MARIA has a right to the throne of Portugal, her father must have a better right; if his renunciation of Portugal, when he naturalized himself in South America, is got over, and if the law of the land, according to the decree of Lamego, are nullified by the declaration that Don MIGUEL is not KING of PORTUGAL, it is most clear that Don PEDRO is. The law of Portugal says, that when two thrones shall be in the House of Braganza, if there be two brothers, the eldest shall go to the foreign and more important dominions, and the second shall remain and become KING of PORTUGAL; but, if that law is disregarded—as all laws seem to be—does not common sense declare that the eldest son—beaten out of his new throne—must be KING of PORTUGAL?

DONNA MARIA is nothing to Portugal, but as the daughter of Don PEDRO—as EMPEROR of BRAZIL, it is absurd to suppose that he could establish her legally on the throne which legally belongs to his brother: this was the point at issue between the royalists and the rebels, but the case is materially altered when England recognizes a possessor of the throne of Portugal, that possessor not being the person pointed out by the laws of the country to fill it. Donna

MARIA may hereafter claim the throne, but it must be through her father, and not until after his death.

Arguments are, however, useless; there she is—we have acknowledged her—we must, of course, support her—France we suspect, will not. We may perhaps have to quarrel with France, but fight in Portugal it is most certain we must. Nay, certain is it that the forces destined for this service are at this moment assembling at Fermo; and when they shall have departed to fight this little lady’s battles against her father’s brother’s subjects, the O’CONNELLITES in Ireland—unless by their leader’s promotion they should be sold—will have an opportunity, as the nights lengthen, to give Lord WELLESLEY a favourable opportunity of exhibiting the vigour of his Government in that country.

But to shew the immeasurable extent of falsehood by which the Portuguese question has been misrepresented to the English people, and the bare-faced impudence with which the creatures of Lord PALMERSTON scatter their untruths, we have only to call attention to the following “letter from Windsor,” which appeared in Friday’s *Times*, and the exposure of its TOTAL FALSEHOOD from yesterday’s *Morning Post*.

The following appeared in Friday’s *Times*:—

“WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—Private letters have been received by the Marquis de Fucis, and by Count SAMPAYO from Lisbon of so late a date as the 1st inst., which communicate very cheering intelligence. The letter to Count SAMPAYO is from a General Officer in the army of Don PEDRO. He states that at the time of writing information had arrived at Lisbon that the two northern provinces of Portugal, Minho and Tras-os-Montes, had declared in favour of the QUEEN, and that he had arrived in Oporto, established in that quarter, and in the kingdom. Official accounts of the important fact had reached Count SALDANHA. The writer further adds, that this intelligence had the effect of causing BURN-MOST, instead of advancing on Lisbon, to fall back. He had taken up a position at a greater distance from that city; and the materiel of his army, the letter mentions, was such that it could not possibly be expended on in an engagement with the forces of the QUEEN. Lisbon was represented by the writer as having been put in a state of excellent defence, and the utmost confidence prevailed there as to its ability to repel an attack, if such should be made upon it by the Miguelite force under the command of BONAVOXT. The inhabitants and the troops were in the highest spirits, and no doubt was entertained that with the aid of the reinforcements arriving by sea from Oporto they would be soon able to give an account of the French Marshal and his ill provided army, whose retreat would be in that case cut off by the force that had been detached by land from Oporto.”

“Now,” says the *Post*, “we venture to say that at the moment when these statements went to press there was not a single man, from the highest to the lowest, from the conductors of the publications in which they appeared to the porters who sweep their offices, who did not perfectly well know that no vessel had arrived in England from Portugal by which any intelligence to the 1st of September could possibly have been received.”

Whatever might have been the date of Count FUNCHAL’S despatches, which, after all, only informed him that “the provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes” had declared for the Pretender, letters from Madrid, dated the 4th of September, and from Oporto the 29th of August, prove the falsehood of even that report:—

The *Gazette* of the 3d has the following, dated Faro, Aug. 23:—

“All the inhabitants of Algarve are under arms, and carry on a destructive guerrilla war against the invaders. Even those who, at the beginning, were of Donna Maria’s party have decided against her, owing to her robberies and disorders which the foreigners have committed. This fortified place, where the greatest part of Don PEDRO’S troops in Algarve have concentrated, is completely invested by the Miguelite guerrillas ever since the 2d August, and the inhabitants cannot go out fifty yards from the gates. The same has been the case in Olhao. In the night of the 21st, and whilst in this place illuminations were going on in honour of the birthday of the Queen, another kind of illumination presented itself to our sight at Olhao, caused by the place being set on fire, by a lively firing kept up upon it, which lasted from eleven in the morning to eleven at night, when the Pedroites were compelled to surrender up the town to their opponents.”

A letter from Madrid of the 2d says, —

“We have just received authentic accounts from Portugal, informing us that on the 24th the headquarters of the Royal army were at Caldas, whence the next day the King and his staff would proceed to Torres Vedras. The vanguard was considerably in advance, having its headquarters beyond Villa Franca, which place the Pedroite troops had left, and were concentrating their main force at Sacavem. Here it is supposed they will make their first stand. Sacavem is a small town, or perhaps I had better say a large village, about two and a half leagues from the capital, and is situated on the banks of a lake of the same name, formed, by the confluence of several small streams on their passage to the Tagus. It presents a tolerably good military position, of which the lake forms the right, the heights of Bellas the left, and the main road the centre. The ground is also advantageous as a defensive point, owing to the aid and co-operation which a force posted there can receive from the shipping, the guns from which can sweep many intervals of the road, which is, in most places open, and winds along the river. The Pedroite gun-boats are to be stationed in shore, and the larger vessels outside. The command of them, it is understood, will be given to General HERRERA, who is the most capable man that the first shock will take place, as well as we can calculate, about the 1st or 2d. On the 28th or 29th a division of 12,000 men, strongly provided with artillery, would be ready to push forwards from Alandra; but whether they would keep the main road and attack Sacavem, or take the direction through Bucellas towards Loures, and by this means avoid Sacavem, there is no possibility of knowing. Count de Rocha-Aguinila’s arrangements have been completed on the other side of the Tagus, his troops being concentrated near Aldea Gallega. It is generally expected that before the 10th the fate of Lisbon would be decided. The reserve had moved from Coimbra on the 24th; and from our latest accounts the Army of Operations will be much larger than was ever expected, such a number of the old veterans of the Peninsular war having joined the Royalist ranks.”

THE *Post*, continuing its observations upon the “Windsor letters,” adds, —

“The Windsor letter of one of our contemporaries says, ‘that a French line-of-battle ship had passed up the Tagus towards the strong fortress of Elvas, and that a most faithful to Don MIGUEL,’ doubtless with the intention of attacking it. It is pleasant to have been the voyage of this French ship up the waterfalls of the Tagus, to the very frontiers of Spain? But it is needless to dwell upon minor or collateral absurdities. The main Windsor story, as well as all the subordinate facts connected with or emanating from it, is perfectly ridiculous. The last packet left Lisbon on the 27th inst., and arrived at Oporto on the 29th, consequently Count Funchal could not have received a letter from the Portuguese capital of the 1st inst.”

So much for the stock-jobbing part of the affair: the political observations of the supporters of our Foreign Office are equally sound and wise; their writers say that the non-recognition of DONNA MARIA by Russia, or Austria, or Prussia, is not to be attended to, because they are absolute Monarchies. What difference does that make to England, if she is to be involved in a war about a young lady in whom she can have no interest, and in whose behalf she ought never to have interfered? Absolute Monarchies! The very fact of their being so, gives them additional force and power to support their opinions and enforce their decisions.

The Emperor of RUSSIA and the King of PRUSSIA have had their promised interview at Schwedt. The reception of his Imperial Majesty has been most warm and flattering. From Schwedt the Emperor proceeded on Sunday by way of Frankfurt on the Oder, and Gusetz, to Munchengrätz, in

Bohemia, where his Imperial Majesty will meet the Emperor of AUSTRIA.

While these things are in progress, FRANCE is preparing a powerful navy. She is strengthening her fortifications with one hand, while she gives a silver cup worth sixteen pounds ten and fourpence to the Cowes sailing boats, with the other. The King of the NETHERLANDS refuses to make any concessions to France or England, and the proceedings of the Conference are at an end. And, with all these things starting us in the face, twenty millions of money to be paid to the West Indians, and half as much more to the Irish Clergy, the East India Company, and the Bank, Lord PALMERSTON is allowed to acknowledge DONNA MARIA—a step which, we have already said, must involve us in a continental war, or entail upon us the contempt and ridicule of all the world.

Mr. HOPPNER, late Consul at Lisbon, has been honoured by Don PEDRO with the Commandery of “the Tower and Sword”—a striking proof of that Gentleman’s strict impartiality in the fulfilment of his duties. It is a pity Don PEDRO did not invest him with the Order of the Garter—he certainly has just as much right to confer an English Order as a Portuguese one.

OUR readers will have seen that the Right Rev. Father in GOD, the Lord Bishop of HEREFORD, has been presented to a Stall in the Collegiate Church of Westminster, vacant by the death of Dr. TOURNAY.

That poor bishoprics should be augmented by other preferments we have never doubted, nor do we see the slightest crime in the appointment of the Bishop of HEREFORD to the Westminster Stall; but we see a very great absurdity in it, taking the man for what he is, and what has already occurred about him. The Bishop of HEREFORD is my Lord GREY’S brother; that, of itself, under the circumstances to which we propose to refer, is enough to make the thing ridiculous, or rather to make the Minister ridiculous who, at the head of a Government pledged to correct the abuses of pluralities, to expose the inordinate wealth of the Church, and to check the influence of the prelate, confers a Stall, with twelve hundred pounds per annum, with an excellent house, upon his own brother, whom he had so recently made a Bishop.

Dr. GREY succeeded Dr. BLOOMFIELD, the hopeful Bishop of LONDON, as Rector of Bishopsgate; to his parishioners there we are content to leave the merits of his character in his pastoral capacity. He became Dean of HEREFORD. His brother thought, at least BLOOMFIELD, the Bishop of LONDON, thought, that he ought not to hold both. If he did, why should not BLOOMFIELD himself have held it, with London, and Dr. GREY gave it up?

Dr. TOURNAY died several months since; his period of residence, had he lived, would have begun about this period; the Stall was not filled up till everything might be ready to serve the new Prebendary’s turn; and then Lord GREY nominates his brother—Why?—Why, because he says that being the junior Bishop, he is obliged to attend constantly in the House of Peers to read prayers, as “Boots,” and as he cannot afford a town house, this Stall gives him a desirable residence close at hand.

The being unable to afford a house is curious, if, as we are told, the Bishop—(who, and oh! what a prospect for the country! has thirteen or fourteen young GREYS, male and female, to be provided for)—got an immense fortune by the last of his three wives; but what is more curious still, is the reason why he should have a house convenient to the House of Peers, because he is the junior Bishop. So he is now; but in the state of the Bench, and with the luck of the Whigs about preferment, the chances are, that within a few months, nay, perhaps a few weeks, another See will be vacant, and Dr. GREY’S juniority will have ceased.

The Duke of SUSSEX is extremely angry that his radical friend BROWN did not get the Westminster Stall. His Royal Highness made what he calls a point of it; but “self-preservation is nature’s first law,” and as Lord GREY is perfectly aware of the place the Duke of SUSSEX holds in the country, and the sort of influence he possesses, it was quite natural that he should stick, if not to his “order”—“Orders (GREY)” at least to his family; and the result is, that Dr. beats BROWN; and we have another piece of preferment to add to the “List,” which has already created a tolerably strong sensation.

We do not blame Lord GREY—let him ride the country right and left—let him fill the Cathedrals with his brothers; the Pension Lists with his natural children; Dublin Castle with his dependents; the Treasury and all the departmental offices with his sons and sons-in-law, the War-office with his brothers-in-law, the Colonies with his cousins, the navy and army with his younger boys; make Ambassadors of all his near relations, and Barons and Contractors of his swindling creatures and dependents. Let him do all this—why not?—The Conservatives say yes; so let it be; let it come to a crisis; it cannot go on much longer; let the KING, blinded by the false, sneaking, cringing hypocrisy of his Ministers, who ridicule and laugh at him in their private orgies, equally submit to a thralldom, which those who know his honest, straightforward English character, must know his MAJESTY at heart loathes and despises; for in this country, such is the democratic power of the Constitution, that without the support of his people the KING can do nothing. The Conservatives have flinched—and those who are really the friends of the KING and Constitution have paused in their duty, till they have permitted the reign of jobs and corruption to last, at least till the beginning of another Session.

Conceive Lord GREY heaping upon his family, in all its branches, sinecures, pluralities, and every species of preferment, yet unscarred at the consequences; his brother—a most gentlemanly man—Sir GEORGE GREY, who never saw a shot fired, is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath—extra; himself, Lord GREY, decorated with the Garter—extra; his brother made a Bishop, from a Dean in Garter—extra; his brother made a Bishop, from a Dean in Garter—a few weeks, now favoured with a rich Stall at Westminster, his son-in-law, the Lord Privy Seal, removed for ill-temper, but intending to return as Premier; another son-in-law, Captain BARRINGTON, returned to Parliament, labouring under mental infirmity—and retaining until the blot was hit, his seat at the Admiralty Board, which he was unable to occupy; his son-in-law, Mr. CHARLES WOOD—he that appointed KEY’S son “in spite of CHURCH,” his Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. EDWARD ELICE, his brother-in-law—Secretary at War; and his son, CHARLES GREY—(amiable and excellent in himself, and no fault to be found with him for taking what he can get) his Private Secretary, with the command of a regiment, and a seat in

WE hope our few words of consolation to Sir JOHN KEY will have their effect. Upon Lord GREY's "consideration" Sir JOHN has very strong claims; and we know, that whatever other people may do, Lord GREY DARE not evince the slightest displeasure, or exhibit even the most moderate feeling, upon what has taken place. Lord GREY knows that the pretended destruction of his Lordship's letters and those of Mr. CHARLES WOOD, would not save them from such exposures as would be extremely disagreeable. Does any

body suppose that such a knave as Sir JOHN KEY, is also such a fool as not to have kept copies of those letters?

Lord GREY and Sir JOHN KEY were friends. They must remain so. We hate the slightest allusion to ladies upon political matters, when ladies do not of themselves mix themselves up in them; but the whole world knows that Lord GREY was so delighted with KEY, that besides making him a Baronet, he desired his amiable Countess and her most amiable daughter to go to the Mansion-house and dine with the man, merely because we had exhibited the painful situation of Lady Mayoresses generally, to whom the invited magnates do not bring their wives and daughters. Nay, the Duchess of RICHMOND, if we are not mistaken (certainly Lady DURHAM), and others, who never breathed civic smoke before, honoured my Lord and my Lady KEY with their presence. What objects of special favour! And yet this KEY remains a Baronet, and to our still greater surprise an Alderman—a Baronetcy conferred, and upon such a man, even at his best, it is difficult perhaps to cancel. But how the other Aldermen can consent to sit with this man—of two sons—not having two—of no contract, having one—who fled from the House of Commons, in confession of his criminality, we cannot understand. If the man had common decency he would resign his gown; however, his keeping it, in company with the three-and-twenty other "worthies," is a proof that they believe he has not disgraced it, and, therefore, in his person, and by his merits, the Corporation of London must henceforward consent to be characterised.

The penalties against the man for sitting and voting in Parliament may be recovered by any common informer—BYERS had better spare a day from the cabs and omnibuses, and take to Lord GREY's Baronet; but as Lord GREY is so completely linked with Sir JOHN in the affair, perhaps BYERS, who is probably like POPAY, in the service of His Majesty's Government, is aware that harsh measures against the cup-giving, twice-made, red-handed LORD MAYOR, would not be acceptable to his friends at Court.

At the Sheriffs' dinner, which took place at the Guildhall, Bath, on Friday, an extraordinary scene took place on the proposal of the healths of "The Members for the City." This toast was received at first with death-like silence; the sound of a pin dropping on the floor might have been distinctly heard. We have not been able to learn that a single person present put his glass to his lips. Certain it is that not the slightest token of applause was attempted. The silence at last gave way to a subdued titter, which ended in a general and hearty laugh. A more striking or more unequivocal manifestation of public feeling never took place in this or in any other city.—*Bath Chronicle*.

MRS. HANNAH MORE has departed this life—she died on Saturday, the 7th inst., at her house in Clifton.

Mrs. MORE was the youngest of five daughters of a Clergyman, who lived at Hanham, near Bristol; and, in the year 1765, her sisters having opened a boarding-school in Park-street, in that city, she went to reside with them, where she formed an intimate acquaintance with their next door neighbour, the Rev. Dr. STONEHOUSE. It was this gentleman who encouraged her to write, and corrected her early productions. In 1772 she published *The Search after Happiness*, which was so well received that, in 1774, she gave the public *Sir Eldred of the Bower*, *The Bleeding Rock*, and a Tragedy founded upon the history of *Regulus*, called *The Inflexible Captive*.

Dr. STONEHOUSE, about this period, introduced her to GARRICK, who advised her to write for the stage, which she did; and having, in 1777, published *Essays on several Subjects, intended for Young Ladies*; she produced, in the following year, her successful Tragedy of *Percy*; in 1779, her Play of *The Fatal Falsehood* came out; but after that period, at which Mr. GARRICK died, she took another turn in literature, and published *Sacred Dramas*, some of which had been acted at her sister's school; after which Miss MORE renounced all further dramatic attempts, on the score of the indefensible immoralities of the stage, and continued publishing novels, and tales, and poems, and the biography of ANN YEASLEY, a milkwoman; and, in 1808, *Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess*, to which it was stated by her friends she was incited by the late Queen CHARLOTTE.

Miss MORE, with her sisters, retired to Mendip, in Somersetshire, where she became involved in squabbles and controversies, consequent upon her extraordinary exertions to make the colliers and their wives in that neighbourhood as good as herself. Here she wrote her excellent novel of *Colebels in search of a Wife*, *Practical Piety*, *Christian Morals*, *The Life of St. Paul*, and *Moral Sketches*.

Miss MORE in early life mixed with all the wags and wits of the time; BURKE, GARRICK, JOHNSTON, and REYNOLDS were numbered amongst her intimates. The pursuits of her latter days have been of a different character from those which in youth she so much engaged. Her life was a practical illustration of her precepts and principles; and although she has incurred a very considerable portion of opprobrium for what appeared ultra "sanctity," (as it is called), her memory will long be cherished with affection and regret by a numerous circle of friends. She lived to the age of eighty-eight, under the affliction of a tedious and painful disorder.

SEVERAL times, since we commenced BULL—now nearly thirteen years ago—we have spoken in its columns of the superiority of the stock of Suffolk,—the Suffolk breed of cart-horses in particular. Our attention, at the present time, is called to the subject by a small pamphlet which has been sent to us, containing the rules and articles, the names of the officers, and a list of the members, of the "*East Suffolk Agricultural Association*;" together with a description of the premiums awarded in 1832, and also of those offered for this year, and which will be adjudged at the Annual Meeting and Cattle Show (well worthy of the attendance of those who are concerned or take interest in agriculture) to be held (this year) at Saxmundham, on the 19th inst.—Thursday next.

We have carefully perused this short account of the proceedings of the Association, which was established only in 1831, under the auspices of the estimable Earl of STRATHMORE (its President), and the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the division; and sure we are that the Society is admirably adapted for the very useful and praiseworthy objects which it professes, viz.:—"The aid and advancement of agriculture; the excitement of enterprise and emulation among the owners and occupiers of land; and the

encouragement of skill, industry, and good conduct among cottagers, servants, and labourers in husbandry."

The premiums appear to us to have been offered with judgment, in general; and whatever defects there may be in this respect, time and the suggestions of the most active and sanguine members of the Association will, we have no doubt, correct. We observe with particular pleasure that rewards were given last year to nine fathers of large families, who had brought up all their children without parochial relief (unless in sickness); and that even a greater number of rewards were distributed to male servants in husbandry, and female dairy-servants, for length of service in their respective places.

To such a Society, tending not only to the advancement of agriculture, and the improvement of stock, but to the encouragement of the labourers, and the raising of their character, and the amelioration of their situation, every one in the neighbourhood, who can spare a pound (for the contribution of "a sovereign, or upwards," constitutes a Member), should subscribe. There cannot be a better Institution, and the greater its funds, the greater the good it will accomplish. *We much wish that similar Associations were established throughout the kingdom.*

As proof of our remark that the more sufficient its funds the more extensive will be the good the Association will effect, we ought, perhaps, to add, that, in consequence of additional subscriptions the premiums this year are very much increased in number, and some in amount also. Many are more than doubled in number; instead of nine to fathers for bringing up their children without, or with, the least parish relief, there are twenty; instead of ten, for length of service upon the same farm, or with the same master or mistress, there are twenty-three; instead of nine for different kinds of cattle there are twenty-one; the prizes for ploughing are more than quadrupled; and there is an entirely new class of premiums, to tenants who have managed their occupations with the greatest spirit and enterprise.

In BULL, again and again, we said that Suffolk stock need not be known, to be liked, and to be in demand. A plan, we understand, has been proposed to some of the leading Members of the Association, by which the superiority of this stock would be made known to agriculturists in most parts of the country, without any ultimate expense to the funds of the Association; and, in our opinion, its adoption would be attended with instant and permanent advantage to the Suffolk farmer, and eventual benefit to the country at large.

REPLY OF THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY OF DOMINICA TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Honour's message of the 27th ultimo, received yesterday, transmitting for our information the very important despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Resolutions by which the House of Commons have declared the expediency of adopting immediate and effectual measures for the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, we beg leave to express our sense of the enlightened view which Parliament has taken of that momentous question, embracing as it does not only a great financial measure, but the interest of the slaves and of society at large, both in the West Indies and the mother country.

The principle of compensation to proprietors of slaves having been conceded to the amount of twenty millions sterling, we rely most confidently on the justice of Parliament for a fair and unqualified distribution of this grant *per capita*; we shall then be ready to co-operate with Government, and apply ourselves in a spirit and temper befitting the important duties of so arduous an undertaking as this great change in the existing relations of society will inevitably require of us. We shall wait with a cheerful hope, not unmixed with anxiety, for the provisions of the Bill which is to give effect to the Resolutions, in the expectation that it will be of such a nature as to aid and assist our future deliberations on this important subject.

3d August, 1833.

PEMICAN.

The *Gazette de France* has the following, dated Rome, August 6th, 1833.—"The Pope would not allow the Duchess of BRARY to making the tax-collector, as well as the auctioneer, on proceeding to the Princess de BEAUFFREMONT has had an audience of his holiness, and he would sell, or suffer to be sold, on his premises, the goods distrained for the non payment of the oppressive house and window taxes, to which he replied, 'Most assuredly, at any time.'—It was his determination to do his duty lawfully—(loud groans and sobs)—but he would give his word, as a man of honour, that no property intended for that day's sale by him had been condemned for assessed taxes; consequently the assemblage separated in an orderly manner. It was suspected a serious result would have occurred."

JAMES TRAILL, Esq. has been appointed to fill up the Union Hall, in the room of R. J. CHAMBERS, Esq., now Master-at-Laws of Marlborough-street, and who served in the Police Office for the lengthened term of 25 years.

The following letters have been made public and communicated to the different Foreign Ministers in London by the British Government.

Sir—The Port of London and its vicinity have since the 6th and 9th inst., by certificate of the Medici, and free from cholera, which had partially reappeared on July and August this year in some of the metropolis, a letter, of which a copy is enclosed, having been sent to the Customs, ordering the issue of clean bills; that the 19th inst., should the public health continue the same to the factory state, I am directed by the Lords of Council, for the you will move Lord Palmerston to concur, &c. Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Agent GREVILLE. Information of their respective Governments.

Sir George Shee, Bart., &c. &c.

1, Sept. 11, 1833.

(copy enclosed to inquire Council (Q) in the metropolis, and its vicinity have since the 6th and 9th inst., by certificate of the Medici, and free from cholera, which had partially reappeared on July and August this year in some of the metropolis, a letter, of which a copy is enclosed, having been sent to the Customs, ordering the issue of clean bills; that the 19th inst., should the public health continue the same to the factory state, I am directed by the Lords of Council, for the you will move Lord Palmerston to concur, &c. Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Agent GREVILLE. Information of their respective Governments.

Sir—The Medical Inspectors are free from epidemic into and report upon the state of the metropolis, I am directed having declared London and its vicinity to be free from cholera, by their certificates of the 19th inst., shall be issued by the by the Lords of the Council to public health continue that bills of health of the annu text of the bill that Customs from the 19th inst. no note nor observation interrupted. And as it is the present ex- epidemic cholera does not exist.

of any kind need be hereafter clearly understood, that tion from that disease shall now looked upon as domi- Their Lordships, however, in the same manner as the though they consider the cholera of those places in which ciliated in the greater cholera of those places in which small-pox, and may the view of keeping good faith mingled with the cholera, to continue the powers of the it has already prevailed that they may maintain a more Lordships have decreed, and be prepared to meet the Cholera Prevention appear at any future time in a more strict watch over the assurance, together with the total disease, should it be subject of cholera in this country.

Their Lordships' Governments calculated to interrupt will induce the (Signed) C. C. GREVILLE.

The ordinary

has created a slight sensation in the The follo

diplomatic circles.—The *Crusader* steam-boat arrived from Calais at Dover on Monday morning with 110 passengers and five carriages, one of which was seized by the Custom-house officers for containing contraband goods. The carriage, we understand, was occupied by two Frenchmen, who stated that they had despatches for the Pri TALLEYRAND. They were the bearers of despatches, and also, large quantity of silk and jewellery that were packed in despatches, which was stowed in the fore-bow of their cabin. The official communications were packed in a green leather bag shape and size of a carpet travelling bag, and sealed with the seal of the Foreign Department at Paris. The bag that contained the contraband goods had also the seal of the French Department affixed to it, which must either be a forgery or the seal was obtained. The carriage and its contents are in the green lock of the Custom-house there, with the exception to the leather bag containing the despatches, which was for London individuals having charge of it, who, we hear, dep after some delay occasioned by the above occurrence, is now

The attention of all parties interested in the sale of the Cape directed to the sales of wools which are in provision 967 were Thursday afternoon amounted to nearly 1,500 bales of Cape Australian, 471 Van Diemen's Land, 28 Germana buyers. In wool. The sale was most fully attended by s were given, but some descriptions of Colonial wools advanced lower prices. As a portion of the low wools were greasy, anities of Australian far as the sales have proceeded, the finest sorts from 2s. offered have realised from 3s. to 3s. 3d. 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per to 2s. 11d. per lb., and the inferior woodbold, have fetched, for lb. The Van Diemen's Land wools, shew fleeces from 1s. to the best offered, 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lbale, which took place on 1s. 11d. per lb., according to quality, was also fully attended, Tuesday under the direction of Mr. were offered 1,100 bales, and prices were fully maintained.

all of which were sold.

going to Mr. EDWARD SKET, The *Capel* peter boat, 10 ton her anchor at Yanlett, about fisherman of Queenborough, p the 31st ult., and drove down three o'clock on Saturday r Harwich; but the wind shifting the West Swin, when she r of her sails, she drove away to more to the N.W. and split about four o'clock in the afternoon, sea down the Black Deep, stress driving towards the Holland the lad on board saw a rives, and in a most tremendous sea, coast. At the risk of and after two attempts succeeded in they instantly made two persons on board; one proved to rescuing from a water's *Good Intent*, of Malden; the other can be the owner's son. After weathering the dreadful storm elderly man, having great part of Sunday, during which the whole of Saturday, had their storm gills blown away, broke time they lost a ove close to the Goodwin Sands, the whole their rudder ir safely arrived in Dover harbour on Sunday of them (four) been for the exertion of those on board the afternoon, others must inevitably have been lost.

Capel the is issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Ad-

An ord hat midshipmen, who have passed for lieutenants miralty, shall be eligible to fill the ratings reserved in each one cor their circular of Jan. 10, 1833. This is a relaxation ship aously laid down, which required, as an indispensable of the applicants should have passed prior to the year qu a to be so borne.—*Portsmouth Herald*.

1833. MR. ARCHIBALD SCOTT'S spacious Auction Rooms, in Broad-

en-square, were crowded to a great excess with persons consisting of the Members belonging to St. Marylebone minister Associations, and other disqualified householders, quence of it having been announced that the sale of the of Mr. RUDEMAN, residing in Wardour-street, which had been ned for the non payment of his assessed taxes, and previously d for sale by Mr. VICKERY, at his Auction Mart, Charlotte-street square, where no purchaser was to be found, would take place any o'clock. Mr. SCOTT (on whose account the goods were seized, and sold by the auctioneer), on proceeding to the Princess de BEAUFFREMONT has had an audience of his holiness, and he would sell, or suffer to be sold, on his premises, the goods distrained for the non payment of the oppressive house and window taxes, to which he replied, "Most assuredly, at any time."—It was his determination to do his duty lawfully—(loud groans and sobs)—but he would give his word, as a man of honour, that no property intended for that day's sale by him had been condemned for assessed taxes; consequently the assemblage separated in an orderly manner. It was suspected a serious result would have occurred.

MARYLEBONE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE ASSESSED TAXES.—A meeting took place on Wednesday night at the Mechanics Institution, New-road. A large increase of members was reported and it was stated that a lady had come in her carriage to join the Association. Mr. BRAIN called on the meeting to attend a sale of goods for assessed taxes which was about to take place.—("We will.")—At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. SAVAGE observed that, from information he had received, some means would in a short time be taken against them which would require their utmost vigilance and united efforts. The meeting then separated.

WESTMINSTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE ASSESSED TAXES.—On Tuesday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, took place at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, and formed an association for the Abolition of the Assessed Taxes. Several brokers intimated their intention not to distraint on goods for assessed taxes. Mr. BRACK, of Marylebone, who was present, said, in answer to a question, that he was one of those who waited on Lord ALTHORP from the Marylebone Association. His Lordship then stated that he was not prepared to go the length of holding out hopes that the assessed taxes would be taken off next year.

In the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London, which were affixed to the walls of the church on Sunday morning, the parish authorities have, singularly enough, included on the first page the "lunatic paupers in St. Luke's Lunatic Asylum" and the "insane poor in Miles's House at Hoxton;" while in the last page they have inserted the "farmed poor" and the "children in the nursery." The nature of their qualification for the office of Jurymen is not stated.

The *Times* of Monday last, in answer to a complaint of the *Morning Post*, which had detected the former in pilfering from its pages, says:—"We never copy any original matter without naming the source whence it comes." How cool, how precise, and yet how false! It appears to be modesty and conscious innocence on the part of the *Times*; but it is nevertheless, as full of assurance, and as untrue, as the swagger of a well-dressed member of the swell mob. There is not a paper in England more illiberal in its extracts, more

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (100%)

40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications
(post paid) are received.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA TRADE.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—We have, as yet, no assurance of the three Northern Allies having come together. According to the German papers, they were to meet on the evening of the 9th at Munchen Gratz, which the Emperor and Empress of Austria had already reached on the 7th. The King of Prussia had gone through Berlin on his return from Schwedt, where, on the 7th, the Duke of Cambridge had breakfasted with him, and the Emperor of Russia. Little is, of course, known as to the object of the pending conferences; but a letter from Vienna, published in the *Courier Français*, is deserving of some attention. It states, what I believe to be correct, that although the Emperor's hostility to revolutionaries in France is undoubted, and the Russia's hostility to her Allies of the most cordial nature, it is likely that their pacific dispositions will restrain his impetuosity, and their common deliberations dwell, principally, on the means of guarding still more effectually against the *rouerie* of Louis Philippe, whose personal professions are of the most comforting and soothing nature, whilst, underneath, hints of intervention and revolutionary *propaganda* are dropped by his Ministers. Already have the Northern Courts deemed it necessary to resort to formidable measures, in order to cope with this treacherous upstart. Russia has brought up her troops of the line that were in her too distant western and southern provinces, and is mustering as many men as she can. Prussia completes her armament, is rendering the disposable portion of her militia movable, and reorganizing her troops, and Austria, whose military preparations are no less extensive, has ordered two camps to be established in Lombardy, which are to communicate, both safely and rapidly, through Tyrol, with her hereditary States, whilst she is taking care to encircle Switzerland, and secure, in case of need, a passage across the Alps, ordering the Imperial troops in Italy to advance and their position to be in a state of readiness for defensive system, and drawing levies from the regiments of Croatia, and likewise from Hungary.

The following is from the private correspondence of the *Times*:—"The latest news from Constantinople continue to represent Russian influence as entirely triumphant in the councils of the nominal Sultan, for he is now to all intents and purposes more than a vassal of the Czar. You will have seen in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* the accounts of the fêtes given by Count Orloff on the return of M. de Lieven from the camp of Ibrahim Bey. But what it has not yet told you is, that in the midst of these glacial festivals a secret treaty of strict alliance was signed between Russia and the Porte, throwing the latter for ever hereafter, bound hand and foot, into the arms of her protector. What is the treaty, you would say, that an embassy, headed by a man sold to Russia, was about to set off for St. Petersburg, for the purpose of claiming some reduction of the pecuniary indemnities claimed by Russia for the aid just afforded to the Sultan against the Egyptians. According to the best accounts, this negotiation was likely to end in some cession of territory in Asia to the magnanimous Autocrat. You will recollect that all that France has declared publicly is, that she cannot admit, without compensation to herself, any territorial aggrandizement in Europe on the part of Russia; but are not English interests much more materially affected by an extension of Russian power in Asia?"

"There is a report of a conspiracy against the life of Nicholas having been discovered at St. Petersburg, in which many Poles are unfortunately implicated. On their being arrested, papers have been seized tending to prove their emissaries sent to assassinate the Emperor by the central committee sitting at Paris. It is added that letters from Lafayette have been found upon their persons."

It is rumored that an insurrection has broken out at Constantinople, which some, however, say was only an attempt on the part of a number of women to destroy and throw into the Bosphorus a sort of trophy erected by the Russians to record their expedition to the city's assistance. If we believe the reports, which have reached Marseilles and Toulon, a fire had occurred at Pera, which had consumed 4,000 houses, and is ascribed to the irritation prevalent against the Sultan. The Porte is also stated to be preparing five ships of the line and some frigates in order to reduce the rebellious island of Samos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The Sultan has just published a Firman to the faithful dispersed to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, informing them that they may do so now with safety, as he is about to send the tribute to the holy city, which the events of the two last years have disabled him from doing. The Sultan is also showing himself more in public, and endeavouring to make himself popular by increased strictness of religious observances. He spent three hours the other day in looking at the process of the howdah, and he is said to have been accompanied by all his suite, and played his part as a most accomplished hypocrite. The new money has come out at last in small quantities. It leaves to the Mint a clear profit of 25 per cent; but there is a profit of 75 per cent. on the old basheleke, the payment of the State still continues to be made in the latter. Trade is at the lowest ebb, as the production of the country is exhausted by constant importations of goods, which are sold at the rate of the import of British manufactured goods, which is always on the increase both here and at Smyrna, as it is found that wherever our officers are introduced the native manufactures are immediately superseded, and those who in richer times wore Cashmere shawls and embroidered muslins are willing now to put up with British imitations of the one and our prints of the other. It is a curious fact that our imports extend to the poverty of the people becomes more apparent.

THE TURKISH ARMY.—The flower of the Turkish army is now encamped about Constantinople, in all about 15,000 or 20,000 men, and it is possible that they may think themselves as well qualified to create a disturbance as their predecessors the Janissaries. With the exception of one regiment of four battalions, under the command of Mahmud Pacha, the army consists of boys with ragged jackets and unwashed trousers, and a few old men, who are allowed to wear the use of shoes, that they take all opportunities of running them into slippers; the native Paz, or head-dress, forming a ridiculous contrast with the foreign clothing, and that even being perverted, as the women are made out of all proportion, in order that the gallant warriors may sit cross-legged while on guard. The whole country has been divided into districts, and the young men of each district are daily occupied in seeing to it that they are ready to receive the orders of the Russians, which he has ordered to supersede the French, in which the troops had previously been instructed. He does not continue to recruit his army, but he endeavours to put that which he has on a more respectable footing.

A private letter from Alexandria, dated the 30th of July, speaks in high terms of the manner in which the Pacha of Egypt is employing the leisure afforded him by the absence of General Kitchener, who has been crept into the various branches of the internal organization of the country. He is about to take a tour to Candia and Syria with the same object. He is also paying the greatest attention to the improving of the army and navy. A new three-decker of 124 guns has just been launched, and numerous volunteers join the army.—A superb military college for Arabs, Turks, and Christians, in which all the sciences will be taught, is being built, and will be ready in a few months. Abou Zabel, and a special military school for infantry at Cairo. Commerce, particularly with England, is represented in a highly flourishing state, and although the Viceroys has the monopoly of all the productions of the country, there are several houses in Alexandria which have realised upwards of a million of francs. The first number of a new journal, the *Montevue Egyptian*, was in type, but had not been published when the letter was written.

A letter from Santiago, in Chile, of the 16th of May, says—"A violent earthquake took place on the 25th of April, at Huasco (or Juasco) a maritime town of the province of Coquimbo. According to reports, a large number of houses had been thrown down, and the others left in a dangerous state. The church was considerably damaged; some were destroyed. It was reported that a second shock had completely destroyed the reports do not make mention of any loss of life. It is supposed that this terrible phenomenon had been attended with not less serious consequences at Copiapo, another town of the same province."

A letter from Dr. Hedenberg, the Swedish savant, published in the *St. Petersburg Telegraph*, contains details which, although not of a recent date, will be read with interest. The following is an extract:—"Alexandria, March 18. All the East, Egypt, Asia Minor, the Archipelago, Turkey in Europe, &c. has been afflicted with a new and a prey to an influenza fever, accompanied by gastric symptoms. The epidemic, although of a different nature from cholera, which preceded it, appears to be subject to the same atmospheric influences. The domestic animals, particularly the dogs and cats, were attacked with vomiting and diarrhoea. The disease was so general that whole families were confined to their beds by it, so that no one could render assistance to the others. It was not known in these countries. At Tiflis and Georgia, where cold weather is scarcely known, the thermometer of Reaumur has been 30 degrees below the freezing point."

We submit the following copy of a letter from Mr. CHARLES GRANT, on the subject of the opening of the China Trade:—

DEAR SIR—In compliance with my promise I have now the honour to transmit to you a series of replies to the queries which you put to me relative to the opening of the China trade, together with some additional information, which I trust will be satisfactory to the merchants on whose behalf you applied. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your faithful servant, (Signed) CHAS. GRANT. James Ewing, Esq., M.P.

QUESTIONS. At what time British ships will be allowed to clear and sail for Canton?

At what time teas will be permitted to be landed, warehoused, and sold, by the private trade, in this country?

How is the stock of teas belonging to the East India Company, and supposed to be equal to about 24 years' consumption, to be realized? Are any restraints likely to be imposed on the mode in which the teas are to be brought to market, so as to prevent an unnecessary glut, and consequent depression of price? Is any arrangement in contemplation for an assumption of the stock by Government?

Has any resolution now been formed, or if not, can any information be afforded, as to the probability of the mode in which the duties on teas are to be chargeable?

Is the silk raised in Bengal by the Company to be sold in Calcutta, or how is it to be disposed of; and under what regulations as to time, &c., is the transition of the Company's silk factories to private parties to take place?

Is the Company to cease after the 30th of April, 1834, to act as warehousemen and salesmen, and what is to be done with the warehouses?

A General Quarterly Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the current half-year; the Governor, R. M. RAILES, Esq. in the chair.

The minutes of the last Court having been read by the Secretary, The Governor acquainted the Court that the Board of Directors having considered the state of the accounts of the Corporation, was of opinion that a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year ending on the 10th of October next should be paid to the holders of Bank stock, and it became his duty to move that such dividend be accordingly made.

Mr. WILLIAMSON said, that before the resolution was put he wished to refer to a statement recently made in the *New Monthly Magazine*, from which it appeared that from 1697 to 1764 (a period nearly equal to one-half of the Bank's existence) the amount of notes of the value £1, 10s. 2d. &c. issued and not paid into the Bank was £291,760l. He understood that this statement was founded on a return made to Parliament in 1831, and wished to know from the Governor whether or not it was well founded?

The GOVERNOR replied that, according to the return made in the Bank report, the amount of notes issued and not paid in during the entire period of the existence of the Corporation was little more than £100,000l.

Mr. WILLIAMSON asked whether any, and if any, what part of the dividend now declared arose out of the dead weight or annuity fund? The GOVERNOR said that a portion of the profits of the Bank, and consequently part of the dividend, arose from the annuity fund, but at that moment he could not precisely state how much.

Mr. WILLIAMSON thought that, as the Corporation was then about to proceed under a new law, it was desirable that the proprietors should know precisely how they stood. He found, according to the account of last year's profits, (Appendix 15.) that the produce of the dead weight or annuity fund for the year ending February 29, 1832, was £51,415l., and if so much were available at that period, he wished to know what proportion was now available on that account.

The GOVERNOR said, that the dividend now declared was made out of the interest and profits of the Bank, without infringing upon its capital. He could not at that moment say to what extent the annuity fund contributed to the profits of the current half-year.

A PROPRIETOR thought the Governor's declaration so important that he wished it to be repeated, for the benefit of those who might not have heard it distinctly.

The GOVERNOR again stated, that the half-yearly dividend now proposed was made entirely and exclusively out of the interest and profits of the house, without infringing on the capital of the Company.

Mr. WILLIAMSON observed that the annuity fund had been valued at between ten and eleven millions. He wished to know its present value?

The GOVERNOR replied that the value depended on the market price of the day. Its present value could only be ascertained by a reference to the present market price. What that might be he could not say off-hand; but if the Proprietor had informed him (the Governor) yesterday of his desire to obtain the information, it should have been forthcoming.

A PROPRIETOR said that, as the Directors were obliged to give in an account to Government of the amount of their issues and of the bullion in their possession at stated periods, he wished to know whether a yearly account of these items would be laid before the Court?

The GOVERNOR said that such an account could be prepared if the proprietors thought it necessary, but the result would appear with equal precision from the quarterly returns.

The question was then put on the Resolution for a dividend of four per cent., which was agreed to unanimously.

It was resolved that the dividend warrants be delivered and paid on Friday, the 11th of October next. The Court then adjourned.

WE beg attention to the following extract from *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*. What does it prove?—but what matters asking?

"During the time that his MAJESTY'S Ministers were engaged in accomplishing that paramount piece of humbug, the slave emancipation scheme, we endeavoured to show that so far from conferring a benefit on the slaves it would reduce them from a state of comfort and happiness to one of misery, present and prospective. The same warning was given in both Houses of Parliament, backed by the experience of individuals who had made personal observation of the condition of the slaves, and the inviolability of property guaranteed by the laws was urged, and the ruin of the Colonies was predicted. In vain were the claims of justice or the dictates of humanity appealed to; the pretended Saints and Liberals were triumphant, and the people have to pay, as the price of impudent quackery, twenty millions of money, and about a million more per annum in the shape of taxes, which might have been applied to their relief from the interest, which might now let us inquire, not from the calumniated assessed taxes. The Colonies whose ruin was eagerly sought after as a peace-offering to the Ministerial patrons, but from the slaves themselves, who were represented to be in a state of the most horrible oppression—let us ask them in what light they view the boon of freedom which has been obtained for them at so vast a price? We need not, however, put the question, for we are anticipated by his MAJESTY'S Ministers themselves, whose last effort to keep the Colonies is thus given in their organ, the *Gleaner* of Thursday:—

"At Grenada the negro population preferred remaining in their

present condition to becoming apprentices, as they considered it a hardship to support their children, and after the apprenticeship is over, they are to be cut off the wages they will be able to receive, the amount of which, to the old and infirm, would be inadequate to purchase the comforts now provided by the planters."

"Every word of this brief sentence is important; every line of it confirms what we all alone said of the actual condition of the slaves, and gives the lie to the charlatans and experimentalists, who, unfortunately for the country, are producing misery and ruin at every step they take. There it stands, confessed by the organ of the Treasury, that the negroes actually prefer what is called slavery to a state of absolute freedom, because—and we entreat our readers to mark this—because they will be unable to earn sufficient to maintain themselves and their children 'the comforts now provided by the planters.' It is true that this representation is cautiously confined to Grenada; but we have reason to know that the slaves of many, if not all of the other islands entertain the same opinion, that their condition is altered for the worse. The admission, however, that such is the state of feeling in one of the islands, considering the source whence that admission proceeds, is as much as we can expect at once. Unfortunately it comes too late for any beneficial purpose."

As a sort of farce after the tragedy in "one Act," which, under the title of the Slavery Abolition Act, has for ever overturned the British West Indian Colonies, we beg to present, from a contemporaneous publication, the following dialogue between two of those dear objects of the canners' solicitude, of whom the "Sleeping Beauty," BROUGHAM, says nothing can be made "so long as the hand of nature distinguishes the black from his master:"—

A NEGRO COLLOQUY. Cuffee—How now, CÉSAR, what you tinker of? You no at Miss Tina's concert soder Sunday.

CÉSAR—O! I am sorry, me an two oder gemmen wor as busy as fleas in a night-cap hearin' Marsa HANNIBAL given de lectures on Cranmanology.

Cuffee—What do you mean by Cranology; something to eat? CÉSAR—Now, den, only hear dat! Why, CUFFEE, you'm as ignorant as if you'm wor born in Grecian; besides, your pronunciation am bonimable. Cranology no such ting, tis de hills and de hollers of de skull, me de bones, de muscles, de nerves, de tendons, de ligaments of de intellect; let me feel. O, my eye, what a whopper oder de left ear; dis am de voracious organ; you have great genius for eating fish.

Cuffee—You don't say so, CÉSAR, my boy; am dat fashionable? CÉSAR—Oh, werry, when the fish are plentiful; but let me feel again. O! by de hokey, de music organ; why you, CUFFEE, you am first-rate singer.

Cuffee—De debil I! Why, CÉSAR boy, I neber sung notin no how; dough to be sure I always taught I was somebody.

CÉSAR—Data because you'r werry never edifiedication. You know what HOMER said?

Cuffee—What! HOMER WILSON, de barber? Him sed him would never cut hair and shave for less den sixpence head.

CÉSAR—O! you rickumus. I mean HOMER, de great poemaster, him what libes in Bosson.

"Howb many a wave of beautifull gem serene, De ugly boller ob de shorn bear; Howb many a flower (dat means a nigger) is born to bluish unseen, And waste its sweeten all about de country."

Data what you may call translation poetry—you'm not got de proper bawls, only feel dis smasher and smack ob my head.

Cuffee—Oh! my eye, why as I lib tis as big an as hard as a twelve cent Graham loaf.

CÉSAR—Yes, my boy, dat am de great proof of genius. Hannibal says I am a real Bryant.

Cuffee—You no say so—den, CÉSAR, spouse you polish no more boots.

CÉSAR—Not arter I lay learnt to read; but come, Cuffee, dem tellers am laughing at us, dey hab no organs of genius.

Cuffee—Here's wit you my boy, but first let us go hab some demk to eat, for I find de bump voriferous am werry busy knocking at my stomach.

TO JOHN BULL.

Manchester, 11th September, 1833.

SIR—The contest which Churchwardens have, in many places, been obliged to carry on, in order to procure sufficient church-rates, must be interesting to every sincere member of the Church of England. I need not, therefore, apologise for thus calling your attention to the subject. In this place, after a severe contest, a church-rate was granted by a considerable majority, including a very large portion of the wealth and respectability of this great town; and I believe that such has very generally been the case wherever a proper degree of zeal and exertion have been employed by the friends of the Church. And, in many instances, these contests have shewn the attachment and high spirit of the people, and has on the hearts and affections of the people, in a manner that has surprised both friends and foes.

A contest of this sort has lately occurred in an extensive parish within a few miles of this town, the particulars of which may prove useful, if generally made known.

The parish of Middleton has obtained an unhappy notoriety for its Radical principles, and might have seemed as unpromising a field for a contest of this sort, as could well have been selected. The Political Unionists accordingly looked forward to the application for a church-rate as a certain ground of victory. Many of their plans for disturbing the peace of the parish had been frustrated by the unness of the parish officers, or by magisterial interference; but the dispute between the churchwardens and the vestry was not to be refused of a church-rate, or rather by granting one so small as would be equivalent to a total refusal. The Churchwardens, however, though far from sanguine of success, determined to apply for a fair and reasonable rate, and to contest the matter to the utmost; and they proposed, at a Vestry Meeting, that a church-rate should be granted at the present time; this was met by an amendment that a rate of one farthing only should be granted. Here the gauntlet was fairly thrown down, and the amendment having been carried by a show of hands, a poll was demanded; and in order that the sense of the parish might be fully and fairly obtained, the Chairman declared that a day's poll should be held in each of the eight townships, of which the parish is composed, some of the distance of the former being twelve miles distant from the mother Church. An active canvass was then set on foot, and printed circulars distributed, to request the support of the respectable part of the inhabitants. Now, mark the result:—

For Rate of 3d.		For Rate of one farthing.	
Persons.	Votes.	Persons.	Votes.
277	429	277	429
Majority of persons, 123; Votes, 394.	Majority of persons, 123; Votes, 394.	Majority of persons, 123; Votes, 394.	Majority of persons, 123; Votes, 394.

The voters for the Church pay two-fifths of the parish rates—its opposers one twenty-ninth part!

In three of the townships not a single vote was given against the rate of three-pence; in a fourth only two; and in another only four votes. Now, if this support be given to our Established Church in a parish so circumstanced—as Middleton—what can be said of the rest of the kingdom, can there be a doubt that the result would be triumphant in her favour?

True moral courage and exertion are always necessary, but especially in these times, to uphold the valuable institutions of our religion and our country. Let these then be brought fairly into action, and we have nothing to fear.

INCENDIARISM.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire was discovered in one of the barns on Uphill Farm, in a house at the front, in the occupation of Mr. Alexander, which in a short time consumed the produce of the farm, and the straw, and the progress of the flames on this farm, some wretches had the hardihood to set fire to the Parsonage homestead belonging to Mr. Compton, situated about a quarter of a mile from Uphill; Mr. Compton being at the time actively engaged at that place. Here worth of property is consumed, the whole of which, we are happy to say, is insured. To the disgrace of the human nature, a number of wretches stood by while the flames were increasing, appearing delighted with the scene. Mr. Compton immediately sent a messenger on horseback to Devizes for the engines, on whose return the horse became ungovernable, and running with great violence against a wall, was killed on the spot. A few minutes before the fire was observed, the report of a gun was heard close to Mr. Compton's homestead, which was answered by a similar report from the valley.—*Devizes Gazette*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. SPARROW's correspondence with Lord GREY, the Bishop of London, and other eminent personages, would not interest anybody but himself. The refusal of similar applications are extremely common, and must be so—what are the "haves and fishes" among so many?

A correspondent asks, whether Mr. CRAWFORD, the present Member for London, is the same Mr. CRAWFORD who kept the little library and shop on the Old Steyne at Brighton about five and twenty years ago?—We cannot answer this question; we have already stated that we know who Mr. CRAWFORD is not—who he is, we have no interest in ascertaining.

The letter from Demerara is scarcely worth inserting. The song on "Frustration" is inadmissible, for reasons the justice of which even we could not imagine it possible for anybody to repeat so stupid an anecdote if he were alive. Mr. POPE is alive, and we believe the only reason why so unfeeling and ridiculous an attempt at critical censure upon a retired veteran has been circulated, is that Mr. POPE happens to have been, as well as a most popular actor on the stage, a highly talented artist and accomplished gentleman in private life.

We hope next week to find room for Mr. RUTTER's communication on the process for generating heat, as well as for some curious particulars with regard to the Company forming by Mr. DOKLAN, the outlaage of Lord TERNHAM in the trial for conspiracy to defraud; the verdict in which case has been set aside—and the correspondence with the Admiralty upon the subject of the proposed new gun.

We should have been most happy to insert the communication from Leicester, but it has already appeared in print.

Our correspondent reads the advertisement for a performance of sacred music in Grafton-street wrong—it is the Psalmody which is authorized by His Majesty, and the other illustrious personages named in the bill, not the entertainment.

The Letter to the Women of England next week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

HIS MAJESTY reviewed the Grenadier Guards in Windsor Park on Monday. In the evening there was a dinner party at the Castle, at which were present their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of CUMBERLAND and GLOUCESTER, and the Duke of WELLINGTON. After dinner His MAJESTY was pleased to drink the health of His Majesty the King of Prussia, of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, his Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, and his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON.

On Wednesday the KING came to town and held a Council at St. James's, and returned in the evening to Windsor.

On Thursday their MAJESTIES dined with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND at Kew. It was a farewell dinner, previous to the departure of their Royal Highnesses for a temporary residence at Berlin, to which city, as we have before stated, the illustrious family will proceed early in the week, in order that his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE may be under the immediate care of the Baron VON GRAFFE, the celebrated oculist, to whom we last Sunday alluded, and who accompanies the Prince to the Continent.

WE are heartily sick of the stock-jobbing despatches which arrive, or are said to arrive, either directly or indirectly from Portugal. We firmly believe that people the most prominent in the political world, are also the most deeply involved in scrip gambling. We know one instance, and we know several instances of men watching the conduct of the broker of the individual to whom we now refer, in order to judge from his buyings and sellings the value of the intelligence which is permitted to transpire.

The Morning Post of Friday, which anticipated the Times of Saturday in the latest news from what may be called the seat of war, gives an account of the approach of Marshal BOURMONT to Lisbon; of the occupation of the Palace of Ajuda by the KING—whose Proclamation, the correspondent of the Times tells us, the EX-CACIQUE caused to be affixed in the public places—and of the cold-blooded murder of a porter who had been sent to deliver a letter from a lady, of the contents of which he was perfectly ignorant; and of a very severe loss sustained by the rebels, in Lisbon, with regard to horses and officers.

These, and a letter from Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, still declaring that England is PERFECTLY NEUTRAL in the contest, having acknowledged the Pretender; and another from Admiral PARKER, calling the KING's troops, and the people of Portugal who have zealously joined them, "Guerrillas" and "Marauders," are the most interesting particulars, except indeed a statement that Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL exposed himself all day in a battery, where, of course, neutrality considered, he could have had no business whatever—however, exposing themselves is a family failing with the RUSSELLS, and that must be his Lordship's excuse.

From all we can gather, we have every reason to believe that the King of PORTUGAL is at this moment in possession of Lisbon. Admiral PARKER talks of landing his marines if the wine stores are touched—he had better do no such thing, for he knows as well as we do, that if there had been time to revoke the conditional orders, given him about Fort St. Julien, and the discretionary powers delegated to Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, the Brazilian Princess would not have been recognized by Lord PALMERSTON—but, as we said last week, "he is in for it"—he fancied, because the CACIQUE was in Lisbon, that everything was over, when in fact, affairs in earnest had only just commenced.

The same precipitation and folly have marked the departure of the poor young Lady herself. She is hurried off with salutes, bands, trumpets, and well-disciplined cheers—to do what?—arrive, in all probability, just in time either to come back again, or be hurried on board Admiral PARKER's ship be safe.

We have always held one doctrine upon Portuguese affairs. The whole question is a national one. The nation itself should have been left to settle it. So long as it remained a national question Don MIGUEL remained *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, King of PORTUGAL. Would this have happened if Donna MARIA's party had been anything beyond a faction?—Most certainly not.

The Pretender to the throne is Don PEDRO—and the whole history of hurrying off his daughter is, to check his mad and selfish career. The Pretender hires mercenaries, emboldens foreigners, and even obtains the assistance of Englishmen, for money, to fight his battles. Thus an advantage is gained over the rightful Monarch; but that affords no proof of the national feeling, and we therefore recur to what we always contended for—that if the Portuguese nation were opposed to the claims of Don MIGUEL, he never could maintain them, nor would a third

wish, that extrinsic means should be applied to their support.

How much stronger, then, is the main force of Don MIGUEL's popularity now; he, like his unnatural brother, driven into a system of paying for assistance, has rallied round him an army, at the head of which, when the last accounts came away, he was again at Lisbon, occupying his favourite Palace, and within sight of his native city.

Our feelings in the cause—which we firmly believe to be one of truth and justice—are known and registered; the injustice and falsehood which have marked every step of the rebels and their adherents, are notorious. We look to the issue, which we are sure is that which alone can produce permanent peace and prosperity to Portugal—we mean, the defeat of the disturbers of her tranquillity, and the peaceful settlement of the rightful Monarch upon his throne.

Lord PALMERSTON will not venture to support his partiality by going to war—his depot at FERMOY must remain tranquil.—M. ZEA has already let him know that Spain will not suffer the avowed intrusion of England into the affair—and Lord PALMERSTON, with all his diplomatic knowledge, knows no more than we do, which side in the contest France might eventually choose to take—nor does it much matter—if the match is once set to the pile, no man living can tell whether it will spread, or when it may be extinguished.

Is England in a state to go to war? Twenty millions to buy up blacks, ten millions to settle the Bank and East India questions, and a million for the Irish clergy, are already wanted. The people are all following Lord FITZWILLIAM's noble example, and resist paying assessed taxes. War will destroy our import and export revenue. An income tax, as oppressive as the last one with which the Whigs favoured us, must be the resource; and all this misery, expense, bloodshed, and waste, are to be incurred merely because one individual member of a non-intervention Ministry chooses to say that the people of Portugal shall have a Brazilian Princess placed upon their throne, her father having solemnly renounced his country, and violated her claim, even supposing the laws of Portugal (which they do not) had ever given her any.

The King of ENGLAND may be guided by an Irish Viscount, but the Emperors of RUSSIA and of AUSTRIA, and the King of PRUSSIA, will most certainly not; nor will they suffer the growth of Radical and Revolutionary principles before their eyes, without checking so destructive a system to the peace of Europe. England is at this moment linked—Union and Tri-color side by side—with revolutionized France, to unsettle every ancient institution; and while the Citizen KING is, by his admirable Minister—he of the thirteen constitutions—deluding and cajoling the Irish Viscount, he is arming at all points, strengthening his navy, recruiting his army, fortifying his frontiers, and, though for the present the labour is suspended, hemming in the good city of Paris with batteries.

The Congress of Sovereigns is replete with interest for all Europe, but most especially for England. The intended visit of the Emperor of RUSSIA to CHARLES THE TENTH is not a mere matter of ceremony. A word—a step only, are wanting to make the flame burst out; and in what an agreeable situation will our miserable country be placed, when it appears combined with revolutionized France in support of another revolutionary Monarchy in Portugal, opposed to all her ancient Allies, and undoing to the best of her power all the good that had been achieved in a protracted and expensive war, and secured by a permanent and honourable peace.

For the present we quit the subject, merely stating the fact, that the Echo Government steamer arrived on Thursday at Plymouth, from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the TWELFTH, at which time Marshal BOURMONT was within four miles of the capital, with an army of twenty-five thousand men, having on the 5th taken Belem and destroyed the public aqueduct.

With this intelligence, by way of *avant courier*, we wish Lord PALMERSTON a very good afternoon.

WE have noticed elsewhere the delightful state of our foreign affairs. We have previously noticed the fact that the present Government is one of departments. What will our readers say now? Are we, or are we not, governed by the Irish Viscount PALMERSTON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs? Are not the interests of the country—the most vital interests of all—her foreign relations, guided and directed solely by that Right Honourable—and, as far as private life goes—most agreeable Nobleman?

Lord GREY is ruralising at Howick; Lord BROUGHAM is dozing at Bird's-nest; Lord LANSDOWNE is in Dublin; Lord JOHN RUSSELL is in Ireland; Sir JAMES GRAHAM is expected at Cork; the Duke of RICHMOND and Mr. STANLEY are at Liverpool; Mr. CHARLES GRANT is on the Continent; Lord RIPON may be anywhere; Lord MELBOURNE is in London, keeping his eye upon the police officers; and none of them having, according to the new system, anything whatever to do with Lord PALMERSTON's business, Lord PALMERSTON is left to manage it himself, and with it, as we have just said, the destinies of the Empire, which he does in a most gentlemanly manner, but nevertheless so as to make the diplomacy of England a subject of unqualified ridicule, and, which we know, will be more painful to the Noble Irish Viscount, himself still more ridiculous than the service of which he is the head.

The result of "things in general" in Portugal, will emulate that of his Lordship's contrivances in Belgium and Greece; the settlement of our friends the French in Algiers, where they have established a force of 17,000 men, 4,000 forming the garrison conjointly with 5,000 National Guards, and 13,000 more quartered in the different outposts; the continuance of a considerable French force at Ancona; the complete dominion of Russia in Turkey, and the perfect ascendancy obtained by the Citizen-King's Government over ours, will combine to hand down—hand down it cannot, because it never can be lower than it is—will hand on to posterity as its present contriver the name of the Irish Viscount PALMERSTON.

What must Lord PALMERSTON have felt last Monday week when he dined at Windsor, and when he heard the observations of his Monarch and Master upon the present relative connexion between England and France? We certainly should not presume—indeed, we abstained last week—to notice anything which transpires at His MAJESTY's table, were it intended to remain "private or confidential;" but as what passed on that Monday was known to a large and indiscriminately arranged party, there can be no delicacy in repeating what the KING said, at least in substance.

The KING—GOD BLESS HIM—is an English King, a constitutional King—and a King who, if allowed to have his own

way, would be what his father was before him (in spite of what Mr. COKE, the personal friend of the Duke of SUSSEX, has said), a blessing to his country. The KING, at Windsor, on Monday week, in proposing the health of the army, took occasion to express his worst suspicions of the line of policy adopted by the "Citizen KING" of the French (as His MAJESTY called him). The KING said that he was one of those who believed that France, the natural and undoubted enemy of England, never adopted a measure which had not for its object the degradation and injury of his country. "Sharpen your swords, Gentlemen," said His MAJESTY, "for upon you and my good people must I rely for defence against the machinations of our enemies; and by your aid and theirs, I hope always to see the English flag flying in its proper place, above, and not alongside the tri-colour of France."

These words Lord PALMERSTON was doomed to sit and hear. His Lordship's reply to his neighbour at dinner, who made a remark to him upon their tendency, we do not choose to give our readers, because, although it contained all the flippancy, and some of the wit, for which the Noble Irish Viscount is remarkable, it also contained so much of insult to His MAJESTY, that we decline showing up the Secretary, out of respect for the SOVEREIGN.

And yet this Lord PALMERSTON is left in London by himself, to transact the most important affairs, while the rest of the Cabinet (who, if they had not all agreed never to interfere with each other, might do him some good by their council) are scattered over the face of the empire.—And this is the way we are governed.

It is said, in a quarter where things are generally well known, that Sir JAMES GRAHAM, after all the fine doings at the Admiralty, is not likely to remain where he is many weeks longer. Should this be the case, it will be only the beginning of a greater movement. Sir JAMES GRAHAM is the best man of business of the whole party. We merely repeat what we hear—for ourselves we see no "outward marks" of any such removal; those who are in the highest places see farthest—we, in the valley, wait, and only repeat what the folks on the top of the hill say, is in sight.

A PIECE of gratuitous Tom-foolery was played off at Chertsey on Saturday, which really deserves to be recorded. We ought to add that we copy from the Times, and it may be a hoax altogether—if so, we have to apologise to Mr. IVATT BRISCOE. This is the statement:—

"On the Queen of Portugal's arrival at Chertsey, where she and her suite changed horses at the Swan Inn, on their return from Windsor to Portsmouth, Mr. BRISCOE attended at the door of the carriage, and presented to her MAJESTY a book, which he told her 'deserved to be written in letters of gold, and was worthy the study and consideration of every crowned head in Europe.' It was a copy of De Lolme on the Constitution of England, accompanied by the following written address:—

"May it please your Majesty,
"As a member of the Legislative Council of this nation, and a sincere friend to the cause of freedom on the continent, I ask permission to present your MAJESTY with a book which contains a brief history of the glorious Constitution of the British Islands.

"To that, under divine Providence, we and our forefathers owe all the happiness and contentment which your MAJESTY has witnessed in this free and favoured country; for it is the bulwark which supports the throne of our constitutional KING, and the shield which protects the rights and privileges of all his subjects.

"I offer this volume to the acceptance of your MAJESTY, with my fervent prayers, and those of my fellow-townsmen of Chertsey, that your Majesty may live and prosper, and become an instrument, in the hand of the Almighty, to give peace, law, and liberty to Portugal.

"JOHN IVATT BRISCOE,
M.P. for the Eastern Division of the County of Surrey.
"The young QUEEN received the offering very graciously, and soon afterwards, with the Duchess of BRAGANZA, departed amidst the cheers of the people and a merry peal of the church bells."

That the young QUEEN did not understand one syllable of Mr. BRISCOE's "preachment," he must, we suppose, have known—so much for his exhortation; but if she had comprehended every syllable of it, what would it have mattered. Mr. BRISCOE might just as well have handed the poor young "instrument of Royalty" a sirloin of beef, a gallon of porter, and a bushel of coals, and implored her MAJESTY, because such articles are considered highly constitutional by the English, that she would be graciously pleased to command her Portuguese subjects—poor thing!—to eat roast-beef, drink heavy-wet, and smoke their pipes over rousing fires. What has—that can have the Constitution of England to do with Portugal, or the Portuguese people? And what, thanks to Mr. BRISCOE, and such as him, has the Constitution of England now to do with the Constitution as described by DE LOLME?

Conceive a man's having the weakness to address a Popish Princess, devout, like the rest of her family, almost to bigotry, in praise of a Constitution, the true spirit of which is the unqualified maintenance of the Protestant religion. Imagine him addressing the grand-daughter of the House of Braganza in praise of the excellent balance of power delegated to a mixed Government by the people, at the close of a Session, when the friends and partisans of the Princess in this country have been labouring, both in Parliament and out of it, to degrade two of the Estates of the realm; and while a motion is at this moment standing in the Order Book of the House of Commons, for excluding one of those Estates from their constitutional privileges! Fancy a man's presenting a copy of DE LOLME to a foreign child, after the entire change in the mode of popular election—after the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—after the emancipation of the Papists—after the abolition of slavery—after the overthrow of the Irish Church—after, in short, all the innovations which, since the days of DE LOLME's admiration, have been made in that which he then admired as perfect;—and, lastly, fancy the folly of a man advising and recommending this unfortunate child to adopt any Constitution in Portugal, where her father is, and she will next week be, only because he attempted a Constitution for its use which it would not receive; having previously established one in Brazil which the people would not endure, and which caused his ignominious expulsion from the throne.

That Mr. BRISCOE has made himself the laughing stock of the people of Chertsey particularly, and of the readers of his cynical exploit generally, may be agreeable to one, who may fancy their ridicule into persecution, and himself into a martyr. We can assure him that no persons mixed up in the affair laughed half so much as the Princess herself, when the meaning of his sermon and the nature of his offering were explained to her Highness.

DISAPPOINTMENT:
A NEW PASTORAL BALLAD.

Brother Stationers list to my lay,
And take no more heed to *lead cheap*,
I have tumbled and tumbled the hay,
For you but to *stack* and to keep:
Yet do not my folly reprove,
'Twas for *gold* that my passion begun,
It glittered! I could not but love,
It vanished, and I am undone!

Perhaps I was void of all thought,
Perhaps it is vain to repine,
That a *Contract* so good should be sought,
By *minors* less contracted than mine?
Oh, gain every hope can inspire,
It settles each point to a T,
And thinks all the world must conspire,
To worship an *empty* M. P.!

Nice pickings are shewn to the sight,
But we're not to call them our own,
Fate ne'er gave so sweet a delight
As I with my pickings had known:
Ah, me! that I ne'er had been born,
Since meeting with more than my match,
Let reason instruct me to *scorn*
What it cannot instruct me to *snatch*!

Alas! from the day that I met
Miss Fortune, what end to my woes,
Since I cannot afford to forget
The job that undid my repose!
'Tis true, that an *untruth* I spoke—
Oh, had I been bred to the ring,
Where *jobbing* is a praiseworthy thing!
And *fibbing* is a praiseworthy thing!

But it help'd towards wealth and renown,
And it fitted my son for a place!
While a brother, I lugged up to town,
Had joined in the prosperous race:
When from realms of ecstatic bliss,
To realms of imperfect *retiree*,
Drives Fortune, who can't do amiss,
Brother Jonathan, Groves, and me!

Alas! to have been but prepared
To have done both my worst and my best,
To have sunk, as I need not have cared,
If into a well feathered nest!
But now, I too well understand,
All parties do nothing but *scuff*,
And even each *shake of the hand*
Is a signal for *shaking me off*!

Now hush'd be rapacious desire,
And drop be each truculent scheme,
The solace that flows from the *Lyre*
Henceforth shall be Dux-Key's whole theme:
Yet waxing still warmer and warmer,
His country to rescue from strife,
Content, though no *Common* reformer,
A *Thistle* to chew for his Life!

Spread your branches around me, oh *Wood*!
Your kindest shelter I want;
I'd exculpate myself if I could,
But I've own'd, in Committee, *I can't*!
Yet my pipe, though put out, through the *Grove*
Shall end with the plaint it begun,
How it *shin'd*, and I could not but love—
It *vanish'd*, and I am undone!

X. Y.

ARCHERY.

EXCEPTING always a thing called the *Coombdoodlediddle-doddleum*, instituted in Wales, to re-establish the exploded barbarisms of the Welch tongue, used now only by the most illiterate even of the natives of the Principality, the most illustrious of all Tom-fooleries is the re-establishment of the exploded art of Archery—we say, exploded, because gunpowder blew it up, and now forthwith, not only clergymen (always, it appears, "dabs" at it), but ladies,—divines and divinites,—are to be found dressed up in all the nummery of pea-green coats, hats and feathers, shooting at targets, and winning bugles, and bracelets, and arrows, and other absurdities. What trash!—What nonsense! If the Reverend Gentlemen to whom we allude, would learn "the young idea how to shoot" it would be much more creditable; and if the ladies would direct their little attentions to anything other than knocking out bull's eyes, it would be much more gratifying. Now hear our excellent friend the *Post*—he says on Wednesday—

"It has been objected to a residence in the country that the amusements which it affords are chiefly in favour of the male sex. Hunting, shooting, coursing, fishing, are all almost exclusively male recreations, and females confined to domestic amusements must consequently lead a life in the country dull, monotonous, and irksome. These observations apply to people of rank and fashion, and all of those classes who, independent in fortune and means, are enabled, without injury to themselves or their families, to devote much of their time to pleasure. An advance has been made of late years, to correct this defect in the social system, and to bring the male and female recreations in the country to something like an equitable adjustment. Among these means the revival of archery holds a prominent place. The provincial papers have for some time now been read of young ladies hitting the bull's eye with a precision that would do credit to Homer or Will Scarlett, and these freebooters of old an endless fame. If, indeed, we compare the anxiety imprinted on the features of a lovely female attendant at the card-table with the animating and excited expression of the fair markswoman in an attitude so peculiarly suited to display a fine figure to advantage, the contrast is so striking that it would be superfluous to advance another argument in favour of the 'quiver.' No lady ever yet won a lover by winning a rubber of cards, but the successful DIANA at an archery fête is sure to gain admirers."

We admit that—to admire, to wonder, and any man of common sense must indeed wonder to see a beautiful girl picked out in a sort of theatrical dress, attitudinizing like an actress, and affecting masculine pursuits as hateful to a woman, as effeminacy is in a man; but as to admirers, the modern acceptance, we suspect that the lady must be my low down in the scale of attraction, who hopes to secure a bow but the one she brings with her, by such mountebank tricks.

In that best of all periodical publications, the "*United Service Journal*," we find the following account of Archery, which is curious, and seems to us to exhibit the same ideal of the art and mystery, rather than anything which one could strictly rely on as facts, however supported by historical authority. It says—

"The test of good archery with EDWARD VI., was that a hundred

of his youth, in rank, should send, at one discharge, their hundred shafts clear through an inch-board of heart of oak, at the distance of 240 yards. This was the minimum of military archery with youth. It was at the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, that the power of English archery became supreme. EDWARD I. interspersed his long bowmen among his other troops of every description, and the result was a little less than an unrelenting slaughter of the best of the Scottish warriors. At the Battle of Flodden Field the Scottish Monarch, enraged at the slaughter of his troops, directed sixty of his bravest knights, in Italian armour, to rush on a body of the English archers, and, at the first discharge, every knight was killed by an arrow through his body. P. de Courtes, speaking of the military power of England, France, and Scotland, lays it down that 'the might of the realm of England standeth on her archery;' and it is curious to trace the excessive fastidiousness and care of our ancestors with respect to it. EDWARD IV. directed that the long-bow should be made of ewye, wyche, hazel, ash, awnub, or reason tree, but the ewye (yew) was the preferable wood. The string was to be made of hide, gut, horse-hair, woman's hair, hemp, or silk. The bow was directed to be the precise height of the archer, and one of six feet long was the maximum of power. The most anxious care was bestowed on the arrow. Its length was to be exactly half that of the bow. The feathers were not to be plucked from the goose, but were to drop from the bird at between the age of two and three years. Two of the feathers were to be from the gander, whilst the third, always placed uppermost in the act of shooting, was to be dropped by the goose. The arrow was pointed with flint or steel; and the punishment severe if the directions were in any respect violated. It was illegal, and, what was perhaps worse, it was disgraceful, to shoot at a less distance than 200 yards. The longest shot upon record was that of the Lancashire archer, who shot his shaft a mile in three shots. This has been nearly equalled within these few years. A Turkish Ambassador in London discharged an arrow 480 yards, and a Turk at Aden sent his shaft 584 yards, which is only three yards short of the third of a mile. It was a test with our archers to send the cloth-yard shaft at 320 yards distance, through an oak plank, from one to three inches in thickness, and to lodge the arrow in a board placed many yards in the rear."

This is good—we suspect a musket-ball fired at 320 yards from a three-inch plank, would, if it hit it, be satisfied with staying in it very quietly, and express neither a desire nor an intention of travelling to a board placed many yards in the rear, that day. Sending a shaft 584 yards is a wonderful thing, but sending it three hundred and fifty, with the intervention of a three-inch plank, is what we suspect could only be done with a very long bow indeed.

Our attention has been particularly attracted to one of the numerous national undertakings at the present moment in progress, and which promises to be of infinite service to the mercantile world, by facilitating in an eminent degree the intercourse between London and that most important city, Bristol. We are told that scarcely any opposition has been made by the proprietors of land through which, according to the reports of the surveyors, the Western Railroad is to be carried; shares are in great demand, and the prospects of the Company such as cannot fail to be gratifying to those who wish well to the principle of unbounded facility of communication between our important towns, and to the public-spirited individuals who, with the hope of merely a moderate remuneration for their capital and exertions, devote themselves to the extension of a system whence so much general benefit must eventually arise.

EVERYBODY has heard of Mr. PRYME's affair in the House of Commons—Everybody, as yet, has not seen Sir EDWARD SUGDEN's splendid address to the electors of Cambridge. Deeply do we regret that we are unable from want of space to transfer it "bodily," as the Scotch say, from the columns of the *Cambridge Chronicle* to those of *Bull*. It is, however, impossible, and we are therefore obliged to content ourselves, and a great contentment it is, to lay before our readers from that excellent Paper an article clearly explaining the object of the address, and embodying a portion of it:—

We suppose that most of our readers will have made up their minds, one way or the other, respecting Mr. PRYME's recent dilemma. The discussion which has taken place respecting his having vacated his seat, and the notoriety which has been given to the whole matter by the publication of the correspondence which took place when the appointment of Commissioner of Bankrupts was offered to him by the Lord Chancellor, and, at a subsequent period, when he ascertained that his acceptance of the office had endangered his seat, will have enabled almost all to form a judgment upon the question. There have been attempts, indeed, to throw an air of mystery upon the subject. There has been a good deal of talk about Mr. PRYME not having been a Commissioner at all,—about his having been only re-appointed to an office which he held before,—about his appointment not having been made by the Lord Chancellor, but by the Judges—and last, not least, it has been argued that he was only suspended from his seat in Parliament during a little time, but—a blot being no blot till it is hit—was restored to all his privileges, and ourselves to all the advantages of our excellent Member, without the troublesome ceremony of a re-election. When we had occasion, five weeks ago, to take notice of this very extraordinary assertion, which was seriously put forward in the reformed House of Commons as excellent law, we did not feel ourselves competent to discuss an abstract legal question with His Majesty's Law Officers, and contented ourselves with observing, that although it might be very good law, it was very odd for all that.

We now find, however, that such an absurdity is no part of the law: and we refer our readers to the masterly address of Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, which appears in another part of our paper, for a dispassionate and argumentative statement of the whole question.

That address establishes by fair legal argument from the words of the Act:—

1. That "no Judge, Commissioner, Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, Secretary of Bankrupts, or official Assignee, or other officer appointed by virtue of that Act, shall during their continuance in such offices be capable of being elected, or of sitting as a Member of the House of Commons."
2. That the Country Commissioners, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, as well as the London Commissioners appointed by the Crown, are included in this prohibition.
3. That a Member's seat having been once vacated by the acceptance of such an office, he cannot legally have a seat in the House, without re-election.

With respect to the question whether Mr. PRYME readily accepted the office, we can add nothing to what is already before the public in Mr. PRYME's own letters upon the subject; but, at the hazard of needless repetition—for all our readers will, we trust, read Sir EDWARD SUGDEN's admirable address,—we will subjoin his reflections upon this point.

"It was argued, although faintly, that Mr. PRYME had not accepted the office. As all the letters have been printed, I shall not re-copy them. The first, written in March, informed Mr. PRYME what would be expected of him, and which, it must be admitted, rendered the office not very compatible with a seat in Parliament. It will be expected of you that your attention shall be given, although not exclusively, to the numerous adjournments or delays in consequence of our engagements of the Commissioners. It is then stated, that if he accepted the appointment with this understanding, the list would be formed, containing, *in pace*, with as little delay as possible.

"On the 27th of March, the reply was, that he was willing to accept the appointment if the Lord Chancellor would honour him with it. Of course all the Country Commissioners were aware that the system

was put into immediate operation, and it cannot be supposed that after such a correspondence, any one who had accepted the office remained many days ignorant of his appointment. It was his duty to inform himself, if inclination did not prompt him. It is not pretended that it is necessary to act in an office in order to vacate the seat. *Consequently, if you do not sit, you vacate the seat.* They who accept the Children Hundreds do not execute the office before the writ is moved. Now, Mr. PRYME's appointment took place in the same manner as that of other Country Commissioners. After the offer, and his acceptance of it, his appointment immediately issued. A list of the Commissioners for the Cambridge District, at the head of which was the name of Mr. PRYME, was kept in the House of Commons, and the use of the list of solicitors, and Mr. PRYME's letter of acceptance was kept openly in the office, and shown to many in order to prove to applicants that he had accepted and therefore was a Commissioner. He was one of the Quorum, and the solicitors who applied for Fiats were compelled to take him as one of the Commissioners; and in one instance a solicitor particularly objected to Mr. PRYME's being named, but he was told that it was imperative. Two Fiats were accordingly directed to him, and in consequence of his non-attendance, two applications, at some expense, of course, were made to the Court of Bankruptcy, and he was thus publicly treated in the office, and in open Court, and in affidavits, as a Commissioner; and he was aware of at least some of these proceedings, for a solicitor called at his house to give him notice of the first meeting under one of the Fiats, and as he had not yet acted, he solicited a message stating—not that Mr. PRYME was not a Commissioner, but that he was obliged to go to St. Ives, and, therefore could not attend. One of these applications to the Court was made on the 27th of June. The point upon the Act had been very much discussed in society, and on the 6th of July, three months after his appointment, Mr. PRYME wrote to the Lord Chancellor to say, that in consequence of the doubt, and as he had not yet acted, he thought it better to decline the office. He did not state that he had not accepted the office. Can it seriously be said that a man's name, after he is forewarned, is to be exhibited for three months in a public office, as an officer for the administration of justice, that Commissions are to be made out directed to him, against the will of the parties interested, that applications are to be made to the Court in consequence of the doubt, and as he had not yet acted, he thought it better to decline the office. He did not state that he had not accepted the office. Can it seriously be said that a man's name, after he is forewarned, is to be exhibited for three months in a public office, as an officer for the administration of justice, that Commissions are to be made out directed to him, against the will of the parties interested, that applications are to be made to the Court in consequence of the doubt, and as he had not yet acted, he thought it better to decline the office. He did not state that he had not accepted the office. 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deck; the mate was also desired to do so; *third*, skylight broken in gentlemen's cabin, and the sea pouring in at all three; the gentlemen's cabin abandoned about half-past 5 o'clock a.m.; gentlemen stationed on the companion stairs and preventive men on above, but got no assistance; they had no boat; I took my station at the foot of the companion stair, at the ladies' cabin, holding by the rail, and standing in two feet water; the captain and mate at this time, half-past 6 a.m., went on deck, but before leaving us assured us we were quite safe, as the tide was beating us ashore. The ladies said they had lost all hope of being saved; the forms, tables, and stools in the gentlemen's cabin being about, they broke down the whole of the partitions, and the wreck, with the trunks and boxes belonging to the passengers, made circuit from the one cabin to the other, as every wave broke over her. A little before 7 the mate came back to the companion stairs, and I requested him to come down and satisfy the ladies as to our safety; he assured them we were all safe, and advised them to get into the upper berths, as the tide would rise no higher. At this time the following gentlemen were in the companion stairs with closed hatch—Mr. Gerst, Mr. Horsburgh, Dr. Logan, Mr. Wood, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Brown, who, along with myself, were at the foot of the stair, in four feet water. The ladies, who had previously been sitting near the cabin door, went immediately to the upper berths, and the mate was two minutes absent when the skylight of the ladies' cabin was forced open by the sea. I then sailed on the ladies to come out. They were occupied in prayer; I particularly observed Mrs. Cormack, a young lady about 19, with her child 18 months old, lying in the upper berth. She looked up—shook her head—held up her child—kissed it—pressed it to her bosom, and lay down to die—for the returning wave now awfully increased by what poured in at the broken skylight of the ladies' cabin, suffocated all but one in an instant. I heard the one shout, "I was forced out of my position by the current of the water, and the cabin door then shut, which had been previously kept open by the position I had occupied. The cabin door being shut exposed the bed-room door of Miss Hamilton, whom I observed in bed through the cross rail on the top of her door; I made an effort to force it open and split the panel, but the returning wave completely filled the cabin. As the hatchway had now been opened by the gentlemen at the top of the stair making their escape, the water rushed down the stair, immersed all who remained, and I had to pull myself up through the water by my grasp of the banister of the stair, but unfortunately Mr. Brown was too late, and he shared the fate of the ladies. On reaching the deck, I cast my eyes for an instant upon the broken skylights, and the water appeared completely to fill the space, boiling and surging like a caldron; the instantly returning wave filled the cabin, and the constant immersion, with the great difficulty we reached the fore part of the vessel, where we found the captain and crew, with all the steerage passengers, including three females, secured to the rigging and to the winch. We lashed ourselves in the same manner, and continued there, with the sea breaking over us, for about four hours, when we were relieved by the inhabitants of Brancaster, who carried us ashore. When relieved we were nearly spent, faint, cold, fatigued, and the constant immersion, with the waves instantly succeeding each other, so entirely benumbed and exhausted even the most robust among us, that it is extremely probable that the more delicate frames of the ladies and children could not have survived, even if the fatal advice to betake themselves to their berths had not been followed, and we had been able to lash them on deck—certainly, the children must have perished; the only chance they had of safety would have been our being able to get the crew to secure the cabin skylights with tarpauling, and so prevent the water from filling the cabin, by the waves breaking over the deck, as I have every reason to believe the actual height of the sea was not much above the cabin floor, and the ship's timbers were not injured, so that the ship could not fill from leaking.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS DROWNED.—Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Master Hamilton, Master Paine, Miss M'Queen, Mrs. Cormack, and child; Miss Roach and sister's child; Mr. Brown.

We only ask any human being who reads this, what the survivors deserve? The idea of dissuading five or six females from walking to the shore for fear of wetting their feet, and then suffering them to be drowned in their beds while the "gentlemen" were standing on the stairs at the door, is unequalled.

To be sure, the delicacy of the detail is altogether charming; the skylights were broken in the "gentlemen's cabin," and after three of them had been broken in detail, but at long intervals, the sea took the liberty of sweeping round into the "ladies' cabin;" and a door was shut which "exposed the bed-room door of Miss HAMILTON—whom I observed in bed"—and there she was left; and because Mrs. CORMACK, a young timid female with a child in her arms, shook her head, no effort was made to save her. What a time and what a place for ceremony between "ladies and gentlemen"—a Scotch smack, in a hurricane.

The man called the Captain must have seen the encrease of tide—he must have known when it was to be high water—he must therefore have known what must infallibly occur; and yet he advises the "ladies" to get into the upper berths, goes upon deck himself, and waits the gradual triumph of the waves over the vessel; and then, after the ladies are all drowned, the gentlemen join the Captain and crew and go ashore. The passenger who writes this exculpatory account, concludes his detail by saying, of the ladies and the children, "the only chance they had of safety would have been our being able to get the crew to secure the cabin skylights with tarpauling, and so prevent the water from filling the cabin by the waves breaking over the deck; as I have every reason to believe, the actual height of the sea was not much above the cabin floor; and the ship's timbers were not injured, so that the ship could not fill from leaking."

These "gentlemen" seem to have stood upon as much ceremony with the master and the crew as they did with the "ladies." Not able to get the crew to secure the skylights—Had they no hands? Could they not secure the skylights themselves with tarpauling, or could they not insist upon its being done? Conceive several "gentlemen" standing up to their ankles in water upon a staircase for an hour or two, conscious of their safety in the first instance, and waiting to see the skylights progressively broken and the cabin filled, and eleven fellow-passengers drowned, without making one single effort to avert the mischief before it came, or rescue the victims when it did; if we except the prodigious exertion of the writer of the narrative, who, after the cabin was swamped, "observed Miss HAMILTON in bed," and made an effort to open the door of her bed-room.

The law, we suppose, can take cognizance of the conduct of the master of this ship, as the gentleman who writes the narrative calls the smack; and certainly a fitter case for investigation never yet was exhibited to the public.

PEMICAN.

His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON has arrived at Walmer Castle.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND and family are at Brighton, as are also Lord and Lady LYNDHURST.

M. DE TALLEYRAND has left us for the present. Lord PALMERSTON will miss him greatly—he has not, however, yet done with him, and will be back again soon.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Protestant King LEOPOLD, of Downing-street manufacture, to the Infallible Doctor F. CASTIGLIONE, Bishop of Rome:—

"HOLY FATHER—When, a year ago, being called by Providence and the national wish, I came among the Belgian people to devote myself entirely to its destiny, one of my first cares was to renew with the Holy See, the intercourse which political events had for a time interrupted. Persuaded that the ancient kindness of the SOVEREIGN

PONTIFF towards a people so distinguished at all times for its attachment to the religion of its ancestors, as well as by its pious devotedness to the venerable head of that religion, was not exhausted; persuaded also, that the new guarantees given to the Constitution of independent Belgium, could not but be agreeable to the Holy See, and hasten the moment when Belgium would be recognised by it, I had made choice of a person who was to announce to your Holiness my accession to the throne, and at the same time offer to you the expression of my sincere good wishes and friendship. Unforeseen circumstances alone have hindered the departure of my Envoy. More fortunate now, and desiring to give your Holiness an unequivocal proof of my sentiments, I have appointed Viscount CHARLES VILAINX XIII. My Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at your Court. I have instructed him to certify to your Holiness how highly I value your friendship, and how much I have at heart to direct all my efforts to the good of the Belgian people, and procure it the benefit of the prayers and the benedictions of your Holiness. With these sentiments, I am, Holy Father, your Holiness's good brother and sincere friend,

"Brussels, Aug. 22, 1833." (Signed) "LEOPOLD."

In the course of the present week the officers of the Customs have seized contraband goods in various parts of London to the amount of 10,000l. A large quantity of silk goods and Chantilly lace veils was found in a house near the Burlington Arcade. The person in whose possession it was is said to be connected with the French Embassy. Thursday the officers went with a warrant to a warehouse in Friday-street, and upon searching the premises discovered several cases of broad silks, which they carried away. It appears that smuggling in London has been lately carried on to an extent unprecedented.—To be sure, what matters—it is for the advantage of the French manufacturer; nobody can complain of that.

By the Act recently passed, the Master of the Court of Faculties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on his being satisfied as well of the fitness of the person as the expediency of the appointment, may admit any attorney or solicitor of the Courts at Westminster, or any proctor practising in the Ecclesiastical Courts, residing above ten miles from the Royal Exchange, to be a notary public, to act in such district as he shall think fit, and not elsewhere. A seven years' clerkship is no longer necessary, except within ten miles of the Royal Exchange. No notary appointed by virtue of this Act can act as a notary, nor perform nor certify any notarial act whatsoever within the above ten miles, under the penalty of being struck off the Rolls of the Court of Faculties, and for ever disabled from practising as a notary.

A good deal of surprise, not unmixed with indignation, has been expressed amongst the Irish Protestants at the ostentatious announcement of a Popish priest as chaplain to Lady WELLESLEY. The reverend father's name is O'TOOL.

One of the chief objections to general education is, that people once taught to read, read bad books as well as good ones. In a similar way the Corporation Commissioners, in searching for records and documents connected with Corporations, actually unsettle half the property in the country. The *Globe* says:—"I have learned that a Noble Earl is likely to be deprived of 1200 acres of the best land in the county of Meath, in consequence of a disclosure at one of the corporate inquiries relative to the manner in which his family became possessed of them by a sort of bargain with the Corporation, of which his Lordship is a member. The labours of the Commissioners continue to excite the most lively interest."

RELEASE OF THE HON. MR. CAVENDISH, PROPRIETOR OF *The Telegraph*.—This day, while we are at press, the proprietor of *The Telegraph* is on his way from the gaol of Galway to his family and friends, from whom he has been separated for almost six months.—*Castlebar Telegraph*.

The following is very clever indeed:—"During a momentary cessation of the gale at Cherbourg, the King and Royal Family embarked in the French steam-ship, *Sphinx*, to visit his fleet; and on this occasion his MAJESTY honoured the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron with his presence, the *Falcon* hoisting the French standard at the main under a salute of 21 guns, and presented his Lordship with a magnificent gold box set with diamonds. The King also requested Lord YANBONNOUN to present on his part to the Royal Yacht Squadron two medals, each commemorative of his visit to Cherbourg."—What a happy termination to this grand expedition—and how unexpected.—Poor Yacht Club!

The number of fashionable emigrants to the continent continues unprecedentedly numerous. We are informed that Mr. WRIGHT, an hotel-keeper at Dover, sent from his house no less than 75 families, all with carriages, to the continent in one week. There are nine extra packets plying between Dover and Calais this season.—What makes these emigrations really injurious to the country, is the fact that they are made without any present intention on the part of the emigrants to return. This is one of the most serious effects of the odious Reform Bill, and one which the thick-headed shopkeepers, who belovied in its favour, will the soonest suffer from.

The Premier, accompanied by his Countess and Lady GEORGINA GREY, and Lieutenant-Colonel GREY, the Private Secretary of his Lordship, changed horses at the Turk's Head, in this town (Newcastle), on Wednesday last, on the way to Howick Hall. But how different the reception from that which awaited the Noble Earl when in Newcastle last year. Then his anticipated arrival was *Chronicle* forth in due style; and some score or two of silly slaves ran about all the morning to collect a mob of people to show in his too celebrated Lordship's train. The applause, thus cut and dried ready for use, was, as might be expected, faint; but still there was a crowd and a shout. On Wednesday, however, although it was known that his Lordship would arrive, there were none so poor as to do reverence to the King's prime Minister, and the reforming Earl GREY and his equipage were scarcely more noticed than the arrival and departure of a hackney-coach; thus proving to his Lordship how alike valueless and transient is that species of public applause which is obtained by the arts of fraud and delusion.—*Newcastle Journal*.

A commercial letter, dated Madrid, the 5th inst., mentions that Sir JOHN CAMPBELL had been taken by the Pedrites. He had embarked in an English vessel at Figueira on his way home, the delicate state of his health having induced him to quit Portugal. If he was taken from under the British flag it is an outrage that cannot be overlooked.

Admiral GREIG, who has the command of the Russian ships-of-war in the Black Sea, has been nominated by the EMPEROR a Councillor of the Empire. The Admiral is an Englishman, but has long been in the service of Russia. His father was an Admiral in the Russian service for many years, and a highly distinguished Officer.

It is generally believed that the heroic Duchess de BERRY intends making another visit to France.

No provision was made for a Quarter-Master when the present

depot system was formed in 1825, and in some reserves the acting Paymaster did the duty, in others a sergeant, and in some no one at all. Lord HILL has now directed that such things appertaining to the Quarter-Master's department, as cannot be performed by the Commanding Officer of the depot, shall in future be the business of the acting Adjutant, without additional pay.

The King's Mews at Charing-cross will be demolished in the course of a few days, agreeably to the plan for erecting the National Gallery. They were built in the year 1732, and were long admired for their handsome front and grand entrance. They were originally a falcotry, for keeping and training the King's hawks, and derived the name of mews from that circumstance, which they still retained, after having been converted into Royal stables. The stables belonging to the different squares, &c., have been called mews ever since, and the misnomer is likely to be continued as long as there are horses and stables in the country.—This is no doubt true; but is the Mr. WILKINS, who despises St. Martin's Church, and built that most unsightly, inconvenient thing, St. George's Hospital, to be permitted to hawk away? If there is public taste or feeling left, he never ought to be allowed to commit so serious an injury to the metropolis, after the opportunity of beautifying it has been afforded him.

The *Standard* says:—"It is now pretty generally supposed that Parliament will meet about the middle of November. It is said, that independently of the critical state of foreign affairs, the many blunders that have been discovered in almost all the principal Acts that passed last Session, render this step absolutely imperative."

The same excellent paper gives the following amusing version of poor Lord WELLESLEY's disgraceful appointment to Ireland:—"It will be remembered how hard set the Government was to find a successor for Sir J. C. HONOURS when the Westminster electors gave that worthy Baronet his discharge. At length Mr. LITTLETON was pitched upon as the one supporter Ministers had who could dare to face his constituents. The experiment was tried, and, by a happy accident, succeeded—Mr. LITTLETON was re-elected. A gentleman, however, who could confer such a favour upon the Administration as to relieve them from the puzzle in which they were placed by the Westminster defeat, was entitled to dictate terms; and Mr. LITTLETON (who is married to an illegitimate daughter of the Marquis WELLESLEY) stipulated for the appointment of his aged father-in-law as the sole condition upon which he would do Ministers the kindness of taking the Irish Secretaryship. It is through this respectable channel the Irish people receive their Viceroy. This is the Cabinet which cannot endure a 'back-stairs arrangement,' or intrigue of any kind! The Irish, like the English, Government is to be a family affair."

The Emperor of AUSTRIA has relaxed the severity of his indirect relating to the family of the BONAPARTES. JEROME BONAPARTE, who married the sister of the King of WURTEMBERG, was permitted to reside at his chateau, within forty miles of Vienna, but on no account, without the special license of the Emperor, to travel more than forty miles from the Imperial Palace. Since the death of the Duke of REICHSTAEDT the restriction is removed, and the Duke de MONTFORT (JEROME BONAPARTE) and his Duchess are now on a visit to their brother at Stuttgart.

One of Lord PALMERSTON's Kings is done up. Otho the Ugly, as the Greeks do him the justice to call him, is nearly dead—he has been harrassed and worried into a fever. That affair is a complete failure in every point, except inasmuch as the financial obligations upon poor wretched England.

C. COOTE, Esq., of Bellamont, Cavan, who stood for that county some years since, has given notice of relieving himself from his debts in the Insolvent Court at Monaghan.

On the wall of a house at Old Hasford is trained an aged green sage plum-tree, which is yielding this season a large and fine crop of fruit. The condition of the bowl, or trunk, renders it an object of curiosity. At one part it is so decayed as to have, apparently, no communication with the lower portion and root, except by a piece of bark adjoining the wall; still the vegetative power appears to have been for some years as vigorous as necessary for complete fructification.—*Nottingham Review*.—For this reason it has been christened the POWELL THOMSON PLUM.

The liberal Government at Ceylon does not appear so generally successful as might have been expected by the liberal Government at home. Accounts received from Ceylon, dated Colombo, April 2, state that much difference of opinion prevails on the subject of the new measure of the Government in opening the trade in cinnamon and repealing all restrictions. Many persons of influence consider that this ought not to have been done prior to the stock in hand being disposed of and the new trade at Colombo fairly set in; and they argue that the Government, who hold the market exclusively in their own hands, ought to have allowed freedom of cultivation within the island, and have given every grower of cinnamon a fixed and remunerating price per lb., according to its quality, and to have continued that system, adjusting supply to demand, until the great question of opening the trade had been fully considered. Cinnamon plants being now exportable in any number, there will be, they contend, three classes of producers—the Governor, with his stock in hand and its upset price; the proprietor, who suddenly becomes possessed of the cinnamon on his property, which previously belonged to the Governor as a substitution for a tax; and the native is now allowed to go into the jungle belonging to Government and fell what he can, and sell it to the merchant.

We extract the following from the *Brighton Gazette* account of the absurd and humiliating expedition of the Yacht Club at Cherbourg:—"The French fleet have received orders to proceed to Brest, and thence to be distributed to the various foreign stations. They appeared to be in very good order, which may be attributed to the experience they gained during their winter's cruise in the North Sea with our ships, and nothing seems to show more the truth of this than in the equipment of their boats and their crew.—Four line of battle ships, 4 frigates, 2 brigs, and 2 steam-packets, are in a process of building, and in the inner basin are two sail of the line, 1 frigate, and 1 brig, all ready for putting into commission, and the *Calypsso* frigate, that was nearly cut down by the *Talavera* in the North Sea, is waiting in repairs. Much attention appears to be paid to the improvement in modern naval architecture, but still the imperfect formation of their bows will prevent their superiority in sailing with those whose construction is finer."—This by way of a hint.

One of the most remarkable men of his day, and one whose name is identified with the history of his country, has ceased to live. Sir JOHN STEVENSON expired at three o'clock on Saturday morning, at his daughter's, the Marchioness of HEADFORTH's seat, in the county of Meath, where he has been for some time staying in Sir JOHN. His state of health. Few men were so highly gifted as Sir JOHN. His genius as a musician composer was of the very highest order, and he possessed varied qualities seldom, indeed we might say never, found

concentrated in one individual. It would be impossible to select any particular class of composition from his multitudinous productions, in all upon which his posthumous biographer would choose to rest his fame; although the public will perhaps involuntarily turn to his *Irish Melodies* as the most popular, because they happen to be the best known. In these he may be said to have redeemed the character and established the musical reputation of his native country; and the best panegyric upon their merits will be found in this, that they are well known, and as highly appreciated in every civilized empire in the world, as their fidelity is acknowledged and their heart-reaching pathos felt amidst the hills and vales where their nationality is proudly recognised. The operas, glees, and other concerted pieces of Sir JOHN STEVENSON occupy a prominent position in all the musical societies in both countries, and selections from his compositions are invariably made, and are always most successful in effect wherever festive feeling and social fellowship prevail. But his genius soared above the productions to which we have alluded; and it was when his pen took "a higher and a holier flight" that the great and extraordinary powers of his mind became thoroughly developed. His anthems, services and anthems—indeed all his sacred music, including his oratorio—are splendid compositions, original in conception, suitable in dignity, and expressive in execution. In all the relations of private life Sir JOHN STEVENSON was excelled by none. With a kindly heart and a generous disposition he possessed a vivid fancy and a sparkling wit. As a companion he had few equals; and, unlike others possessed of social talents, he was no niggard in contributing them whenever their exhibition could tend to promote festive feeling or advance hilarity. Sir JOHN was in his seventy-fourth year.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

Last week, as a man, who was employed in building a chimney in Dalmarock Dye Works, was busily engaged on the top, he lost his balance, and was precipitated from a height of nearly a hundred feet. In his descent, however, he providentially got hold of the rope attached to the windlass, used for drawing up the building materials, and by keeping fast his hold of the rope, was gradually let down to the ground unhurt, the windlass gently yielding to his weight during his descent.—This is as it should be—he was a bricklayer, and did not dye.

The published plan of the London and Brighton Railway makes the line as nearly as possible direct from Kennington Common to the entrance of Brighton, a distance of about forty-seven miles, and the passage is to be made in two hours. The line of road runs to Streatham, east of Mitcham and Sutton to Merstham, leaving Regiate about four miles to the west, on to Horley and Worth, passing Crawley about a mile westward to within a mile of Cuckfield, and on through Horstperpoint and Patcham to Brighton. Branch roads are contemplated, one from near Cuckfield to Lewes and Hastings, another commencing at Horley through Crawley, a little south-east of Horsham, and passing close to Steyning and Bramber on to New Shoreham. There is a third line laid down along the Sussex coast through Shoreham, Worthing, Littlehampton, Chichester, Havant, Cosham, Fareham, and ending at Southampton. The estimated expense is £50,000. It appears that at present about six hundred persons pass daily, upon the average of the year, from London to Brighton; they calculate on being able to carry passengers for about 8s.; or twopenny a mile. The coaches at present are taking people for 7s., so great is the competition on the road.

Yesterday, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, attended divine service at the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. After a sermon by the Rev. ROBERT TOWN POLLING, B.A., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, they adjourned to the Great Hall, Christ's Hospital, where two orations were delivered; one in Latin, by THOMAS BRIDGMAN, and the other in English, by GEORGE TOWNSEND WARKER, the two senior scholars of the Grammar School of that splendid charity.

Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, with Lady GEORGIANA RUSSELL, Lady RACHAEL RUSSELL, Miss BALFOUR, Lord CHARLES RUSSELL, M.P., Lord COSMO RUSSELL, and Lord ALEXANDER RUSSELL, has arrived at Rothiemurich. EDWIN LANDSEER, Esq., R.A., Mr. Wood, and Mr. MATHEWS, son of the celebrated comedian, have also joined her Grace's party.

On Tuesday the neighbourhood of Duke-street was in state of much ferment, in consequence of its being the day appointed for the sale of the goods of Mr. COUSINS, printer, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, which had been seized for half a year's assessed taxes. The whole of Mr. COUSINS's house was placarded with large bills, stating that his goods had been seized for assessed taxes by Mr. DAVIS, the collector, and that a broker named BARKER had undertaken the job, &c. The effigies of Mr. DAVIS, the collector, and of Mr. BARKER, the broker, were suspended from a long pole put out from the second floor window. This attracted general attention, and a large crowd collected about the place. At an early hour several members of the Marylebone Association for the Abolition of the Assessed Taxes came down to Mr. COUSINS's house, and continued there the greater part of the day. The broker, however, never made his appearance; and it transpired that he had withdrawn on Monday the man whom he had placed in possession; consequently no sale took place, nor can there now until a fresh seizure be made. It is not known whether the collector will insist on the seizure of the goods, as the withdrawal of the man in possession was the act of the broker, and, no doubt, proceeded from fear. In the evening the effigies were taken in, and the greater part of the placards pulled down, but the crowd continued for some time, and the affair was argued very hotly, some defending the course adopted by Mr. COUSINS, and others saying that he ought to pay the taxes like his neighbours.

The Committee on Army and Navy Appointments have found that the expenditure of the army cannot be materially diminished. They observe in their Report, "that they cannot close the military branch of their inquiry, without stating the favourable impression which they have derived from it as to the general economy and management of the army. They would have been happy, if, in the performance of the duty intrusted to them, they could have effected any greater saving to the public; but taking into view the peculiar circumstances of our military service as pointed out in various parts of the evidence, and particularly by the Duke of WELLINGTON, in the memorandum already referred to, and taking also into view the fact, that whilst the salaries and emoluments of many branches of the civil service have considerably increased since 1792, those of the superior officers of the army are, with few exceptions, the same as they were a century ago." When we mention the names of the Committee, it will be seen, that if little saving could be effected, it was not because there were not on the Committee any men disposed to carry economy as far as possible. The names are—

Lord EBRINGTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir ROBERT PEEL, Sir HENRY HADDINGTON, Sir ALBERT SMITH, Sir RONALD PERCY, Sir ALEXANDER BURNES, Sir WILLIAM BURNES, Sir JOHN WATKINS, Sir JOHN DOUGLAS, Sir JOHN BYNG, Sir BONHAM CARTER, Mr. BRICKLAND, Mr. MORGAN

O'CONNELL, Mr. HEDWORTH LAMBTON, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. WILLIAMS WYNN, Sir HENRY PARNELL, Mr. PENDARVIS, Mr. HUME, Colonel DOWIES, Mr. FUSAKERY, Colonel MACBERRY, Sir JOHN SELWRIGHT, Mr. HAVES, Mr. CAREW, Admiral FLEMING, Mr. RICHARD OSWALD.

It is estimated, says the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, that only one-third of the seed corn sown on the best land grows; the other two-thirds are destroyed. The number of cultivated acres in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 47,000,000; 30,000,000 of which are under the plough. Two-fifths of the latter, or 12,000,000 acres, are annually under the cereal crops. The average allowance of seed for the three kinds of corn may be stated at 41 bushels per acre. The quantity of seed annually sown thus amounts to 7,000,000 gals. If two-thirds of this quantity is rendered unproductive by some agency which has hitherto been uncontrolled, then 4,666,666 quarters of corn are annually wasted! The quantity thus lamentably wasted would support more than 1,000,000 of human beings.—This amount of waste must be taken *cum grano*.

The total number of pounds of sheep and lamb's wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1832 was—foreign, 28,128,973; produce of the Isle of Man, 13,516. Quantity retained for home consumption, charged 1d. per lb. duty, 23,619,901; ditto, 4d. 1,571,328; ditto, 6d. (red wool), 1,130; duty free (produce of British possessions), 2,473,991. Total retained for home consumption, 27,666,350. Total quantity re-exported, 555,014. Quantity of foreign wool warehoused under bond 5th January, 1833, 3,165,651. The total quantity of British wool and woollen yarn exported from the United Kingdom in 1832 was, of the former, 4,199,825 lbs., of the latter, 2,204,464 lbs. The exportation of British woollen manufactures in 1832 was as follows:—Cloths of all sorts, 306,661 pieces; napped countings, doffels, &c., 23,433 pieces; kerseys, 40,864 pieces; baizes, 34,874 pieces; stuffs, woollen or worsted, 1,800,714 yards; flannel, 2,304,750 yards; blankets and blanketing, 1,661,840 yards; carpets and carpeting, 690,042 yards; woollens mixed with cotton, 1,334,072 yards; stockings, woollen or worsted, 152,810 dozen pairs. Sundries—viz. hosiery, rugs, coverlets, tapes, and small wares, 55,443. 1s. 8d. value.—Declared value of British woollen manufactures exported—5,244,478l. 10s. 10d.

LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—The following circular has been issued by the London attorneys:—

"And be it further enacted, that upon all debts or sums payable at a certain time or otherwise, the jury on the trial of any issue, or any inquiry of damages, may, if they shall think fit, allow interest to the creditor, at a rate not exceeding the current rate of interest, from the time when such debt or sums certain were payable, if such debt or sums be payable by virtue of some written instrument at a certain time; or if payable otherwise, then from the time when demand of payment shall have been made in writing, so as such demand shall give notice to the debtor that interest will be claimed from the date of such demand until the term of payment, provided that interest shall be payable in all cases in which it is now payable by law."

"The above is an extract from a recent act of parliament, and the effect of it as follows:—

"If the debt be payable by virtue of a written instrument, then the creditor is entitled to interest from the time when the debt became due."

"If there be no written instrument, then the creditor is entitled to interest only from the time of his demanding payment of the debt in writing, so that in the demand of payment the creditor apprises the debtor that interests will be required from that time."

"I think the following form will be sufficient:—

"I hereby demand payment of the sum of £ , due from you to me, and I give you notice that I shall claim interest thereon from the date hereof to the time of payment. Dated the day of 1833.—Yours, &c."

"Of course you will take care to have evidence of the delivery of the notice; and it is hardly necessary to remind you that the creditor himself must not deliver it."

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. F. J. FONTIN, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hoghton, Patron—the Vicar of Leyland.

The Rev. JOHN BALD, to the Vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford. Patron—the President and Fellows of St. John's College.

The Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Curate of Nulton and Roach, Pembroke, to the Rectory of Langwim. Patron—the Bishop of St. David's.

The Rev. WILLIAM ROBBINS, A.M., to the Rectory of Heigham next Norwich, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich. The Hon. and Rev. Lord CHARLES PAULIN has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, to the Prebend of Combe and Ilarnham, with Ruscombe Northbury annexed, founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, void by the death of the Rev. J. Bright, Clerk.

The Rev. FREDERICK THOMAS WILLIAM COKE FITZROY, M.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Aldenham, in the Diocese of Ely, in Northampton, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Bright. Patron—the King.

The Rev. F. H. HAZLEWOOD, Curate of East Peckham, has been appointed Curate of Maidstone parish, vice the Rev. W. B. Harrison.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. L. JONASSEN, Rector of Great Parndon, Essex, and Vicar of North Minnis, Hereford, and brother of Lady Hewitt, of Bromley, died at the Vicarage, Stratford, the Rev. JOSEPH BINKERT. He was of a great age, and has been many years Incumbent of that parish. He was a watchful guardian of the welfare of his flock, and a tender and bountiful friend to the infirm and needy.

At the Vicarage, Northfleet, Kent, aged 72, the Rev. G. WHITTAKER, M.A., formerly of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Master of the Grammar School, Southampton.

At Tilehurst, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Mr. TABOURDIN, Curate of that parish, universally lamented by his friends and parishioners.

At Killiney, the Rev. ARTHUR HYDE, upwards of twenty years Rector of that parish and Kilcommin, previous to which he was Rector of the parish of Danganree, county Cork.

On Friday last, at Wright, in his 38th year, the Rev. Ed. GROSS SMITH, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Helen's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We understand that Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., will preside at the ensuing Anniversary Meeting of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, established in this town. *Birmingham Gazette*.

By the death of Mr. GEORGE OSBORNE of this city, there is a vacancy in the Vicars Choral and Minors Canons of the Cathedral. The appointment is in the gift of the Very Rev. Dean PATRICK.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Last week nearly two hundred inhabitants of Winchester, including a large portion of the Clergy, were made freemen of Winchester. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Church at Winchester, in the extensive parish of Eling, a building so long wanted at that neighbourhood, took place on Monday last. There was a large and respectable attendance, and Lady STANLEY laid the corner stone of the intended edifice.—*Hampshire Chronicle*.

On Tuesday evening, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese consecrated the Chapel of Ease at Redruth, Cornwall; his Lordship also confirmed, at the same place, 250, at St. Ives, 164; and a considerable number at Madron, on Wednesday.

On Friday a large portion of the Rectory of the Rev. H. P. HOPKINS, of Christon, near Abingdon, was destroyed by fire. Some thatch had been taken from the roof, and set fire to by some of the workmen, and accidentally communicated with the building. The property was uninsured. The activity of the parishioners saved the new part of the building.

SEVENOAKS CHURCH RATE.—Saturday, pursuant to notice, the Trustees under the Act for improving the Church in this town met in the Vestry to make a rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound. After the

meeting of Trustees a Vestry was held, to make another rate for the expenses of the Church for the year ensuing. When the rate-payers were admitted, all who had not paid last year's rate were excluded. Mr. MORPHEW, one of the Churchwardens, moved that a rate of sixpence in the pound be granted for the year ensuing, and that the Trustees moved an amendment to the meeting adjourn for six months. The rate was, however, carried by a majority of four.—*Brighton Gaz.*

The inhabitants of Lydney and its vicinity were gratified on Monday last, by the solemn and imposing ceremony of an Episcopal Confirmation. The greatest possible interest was excited on this occasion, by the circumstance that no Bishop within the memory of the present generation had exercised his sacred functions in this remote part of the Diocese of Gloucester. Our learned and highly respected Diocesan, attended by his Chaplain, the Rev. W. S. PHILLIPS, arrived at the parish church at one o'clock, where his Lordship was received by a considerable body of the Clergy and laity; after the service of the day had been read, a highly appropriate address was delivered to the young people by the Bishop, and great numbers of them received the solemn rite at his Lordship's hands. On the following morning the Lord Bishop proceeded to consecrate the new Chapel at Beachley, a populous hamlet, three miles distant from the mother church, and it was most pleasing to observe the feeling exhibited by all classes on the performance of this holy ceremony. The value of the Right Rev. Prelate's address was fully appreciated by a most liberal collection at the chapel, in aid of the expense attending the erection. The consecration of the new burial-ground attached to the sacred edifice, terminated the interesting proceedings of the day.—*Gloucester Chronicle*.

EXTRAORDINARY ECCLESIASTICAL.—There is a Rev. Father, Curé of Colascon, near Manilla, who always carries loaded pistols in his peregrinations. He is a man of herculean stature and robust strength; can demolish a moderate-sized ham for breakfast, eat a whole sheep for dinner (the sheep are small here), and quaff a large bottle of wine at one draught, never using a glass. This worthy pillar of the church was formerly a soldier in the campaigns of the Peninsula with Lord WELLINGTON, and is, notwithstanding his powers of digestion, much respected here in his new capacity.—*Osborne's Account of Manilla and Singapore*.

On Sunday last, the Right Rev. Dr. WALKER, Bishop of the united diocese of Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow, in the Scottish Episcopal Church, held a confirmation in the Old Episcopal Chapel, Green-street. The morning service was read by the Rev. JAMES ALLAN PARK, M.A., son of Sir JAMES ALLAN PARK; after which the Bishop confirmed upwards of eighty young persons, to whom, after the service, he delivered a most interesting and affecting address. In the afternoon the Rev. W. PARK, M.A., read prayers, and the Bishop preached a sermon, which was listened to with the deepest attention by a crowded congregation. On both occasions the Chapel was crowded. On Wednesday (to-morrow) Bishop WALKER holds the triennial visitation of the Clergy in St. Mary's Chapel, Redfield-street, Glasgow; and, on Sunday, he holds Confirmation in the same Chapel.

On Sunday last, a charity sermon was preached in the parish church of St. Mary, Folkestone, by the Rev. P. SPENCER, B.A., in behalf of the Infant School for the education of children between the ages of two and six years. Mr. SPENCER took his text from the 21 c. of St. John, v. 15, 16; and such was the powerful appeal he made, that the unprecedentedly large sum of 21l. 7s. 6d. was collected.

Two sermons were preached at Chesham, on Sunday week, for the benefit of the charity school, that in the morning by the Rev. W. K. CLAY, of Jesus College, Cambridge, and that in the afternoon by the Rev. W. H. WALKER, Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge. The morning was unfavourable, and the congregation consequently thin; but its respectability was best evinced by the collection, which amounted to 31l. 6s. 4d. The afternoon was somewhat enlivened by the sun, and the collection was very fully collected, the sum being 33l. 7s. 4d., making a total of 64l. 13s. 8d. It is truly gratifying to observe, that the smaller contributions from servants and labourers, in copper alone, amounted to twenty-two shillings and one penny three farthings!

SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The annual Sermons in aid of the funds for the above valuable Institution were preached last Sunday at the parish church of St. Andrew, by the Rev. H. M. WAGNER, officiating at St. Paul's, and his sermons made an eloquent and successful appeal to a crowded congregation. The choir performed a selection from Handel's *Messiah*.—"Comfort ye my people," with the chorus "And the Glory of the Lord." The opening recitative, "Comfort ye," was well sung by Mr. HILL CRAMER, one of our resident professors, and he was ably seconded by Mr. KIRCHNER. An anthem was also well executed by the choir at St. Andrew's, and a cathedral service performed. The following is the amount of the collections:—

St. George's Chapel.....	291	8	11
St. Peter's Church.....	81	12	6
St. Margaret's Chapel.....	58	1	9
St. James's Chapel.....	47		
St. Mary's Chapel.....	47	15	7
Trinity Chapel.....	38	5	10
St. Andrew's Chapel.....	27	9	0
St. Nicholas Church.....	20		
Chapel Royal.....	20	8	6

£431 8 1

On Thursday se'night there was a very pleasing fest at Eltham, Kent, in honour of the Rev. Dr. BNOOKS, who has been for *After* years the vicar of the parish, during which time his conduct has been so truly that of a "Pastor," in the highest acceptance of that term, that his flock determined to celebrate a "Jubilee," upon the occasion of his completing his fifty years' labour among them. As early as five o'clock in the morning the bells rang a merry peal, and throughout the parish flags decorated with flowers and other emblems were displayed. In the grounds attached to the Vicarage, the inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood were collected in great numbers; here three tents were pitched, one for the gentlemen composing the Committee, and two for the children of the National Schools, besides other places of refreshment; the schools and inhabitants having assembled, a procession was formed, headed by the Vicar, during the progress of which the bands played the national air, "God Save the King," and every thing was prepared, fifteen hundred of the inhabitants sat down to dinner, besides the vicar, and his family and seventy boys. After dinner had been disposed of, J. MILLS, Esq. proposed "the health of the Reverend JOHN KENNARD SHAW BROOKER, who has been for fifty years the beloved vicar of this parish." May he yet be spared to us many years in health and happiness." The toast was followed by a salute of 21 maroons, the company waving their hats and handkerchiefs with nine times nine. When the shouts and congratulations of the Reverend Vicar were heard and subsided, he feelingly returned thanks.—Such scenes as these are really delightful. May it be often our happy lot to record them!

As the Rev. I. E. N. MOLESWORTH was returning from Maidstone last Thursday, after attending the Meeting which had been held there the preceding day, a serious if not fatal accident had nearly occurred to a part of his family. Mr. M. was driving a four-wheeled carriage, in which were his mother and one of his daughters, when the reins became entangled, and he endeavoured to get hold of the horse's head. In doing so, his foot struck against a stone and he fell, but without sustaining any injury. Before, however, he could recover his feet, the horse set off at full gallop, and was soon out of sight. The agony of his feelings may be easily conceived. Fortunately, or rather, providentially, the horse was stopped, after it had proceeded some miles at a furious pace, by turning into a lane, where it overtook a cart, the wheels of which it turned it aside against a bank without overturning the carriage. Mr. MOLESWORTH's mother, in her trying situation, preserved sufficient presence of mind to keep her seat, and to control the terror of her young companion, during the continuance of their perilous situation. *Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.* The Anniversary Sermon in aid of these Societies, will be preached at the Cathedral of Exeter by the Rev. Precentor LOWE, on Tuesday the 8th of October next.

The Rev. THOMAS TRYON, of Bulwink, Northampton, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*:

"Sir,—Having seen in your last paper an account of some gentleman who discovered the method of trisecting a rectilinear angle; and the plan he used to make use of (if he had succeeded) being inadmissible, according to the proof of Euclid (if I made an attempt last stormy Saturday, to trisect a rectilinear angle, and succeeded beyond my expectation; and I shall hereafter be ready to impart the discovery to any body of mathematicians, or learned men, for the trifling remuneration of 500l. It will open a fountain of new scientific and mathematical knowledge. Euclid has not even trisected for us a straight line, nor a segment of a circle, nor an angle. I will trisect an angle for 500l., and a segment for a further 500l., and a straight line for less.—Yours truly, THOMAS TRYON."

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

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Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Public is respectfully informed that the new and improved, and as generally admitted, will be performed on MONDAY, October 2nd, when will be performed Sheridan's Tragic Play of *PIZZARO*. Rolla, Mr. King (from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, his first appearance in London); Cora, Miss Phillips; Elvira, Miss Plouffe (from the Park Theatre, New York, her first appearance on the English stage). After which, a new Farce, called *MY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE*. Mr. Somerton, Mr. Cooper; Mrs. Somerton, Miss Taylor; Sylvia, Miss Shireff; Ursula, Miss Tresselt.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—The Public is respectfully informed that this Theatre having been entirely re-decorated and painted, will be performed on SATURDAY, October 27th, when will be performed Shakespeare's Play of *THE TEMPEST*; or, *The Enchanted Island*. Prospero, Mr. Macready; Alonso, Mr. Diller; Hippolyta, Miss Taylor; Antonio, Mr. Mathews; Ferdinand, Mr. Cooper; Gonzalo, Mr. Young; Trinculo, Mr. Blanchard; Stephano, Mr. Dorton; Caliban, Mr. Bedford; Dorinda, Miss Shireff; Miranda, Miss Inverarity; Ariel, Miss Poole. To conclude with Milton's Masque of *COMUS*. Mr. Cooper, The Lady, Miss Taylor—Mrs. Sloman is engaged, and will make her first appearance in London three weeks on Monday, October 14th, in the character of Belshazzar.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Messrs. MATHEWS and YATES respectfully announce, that during the short recess, the Theatre has been entirely re-decorated, and will be performed on MONDAY, October 2nd, when, during the week will be presented an entirely new original Romantic Burletta, called *LEKINDA, THE SLEEPLESS WOMAN* with new and magnificent Scenery, Music, Dresses, extensive Machinery and Decoration, embracing Scenic Effects peculiar to this Theatre: principal characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Leere, O. Smith, Buckton, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Wyatt, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which, the popular Extravaganza called *THE MUMMY*: Toly Tramp, Mr. John Reeve. To conclude with a Romantic Mythological Burletta, called *THE LOVES OF THE STARS*: the principal characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Leere, O. Smith, Buckton, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Wyatt, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which, the popular Extravaganza called *THE MUMMY*: Toly Tramp, Mr. John Reeve. To conclude with a Romantic Mythological Burletta, called *THE LOVES OF THE STARS*: the principal characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Leere, O. Smith, Buckton, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Wyatt, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which, the popular Extravaganza called *THE MUMMY*: Toly Tramp, Mr. John Reeve. To conclude with a Romantic Mythological Burletta, called *THE LOVES OF THE STARS*: the principal characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Leere, O. Smith, Buckton, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Wyatt, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Forty-second Night of the *KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN*.—To-morrow, and during the week, *THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN*, the characters by Messrs. Almar, Colham, Campbell, H. Honner, Palmer, W. H. Williams, Mortimer, Suter, Elgion, Miss Forde, and Miss McCarthy. After which, a new Historical Drama, called *HANS AND ELDER*; or, *the Great Port and Fire of London*: the characters by Messrs. Almar, H. Honner, Mortimer, Suter, Elgion, Miss Forde, and Miss McCarthy. After which, a new Historical Drama, called *HANS AND ELDER*; or, *the Great Port and Fire of London*: the characters by Messrs. Almar, H. Honner, Mortimer, Suter, Elgion, Miss Forde, and Miss McCarthy.

SIR JOHN STEVENSON'S LAST COMPOSITION.—We're told that Man is made of Dust, a Dust for Tenor and Bass, the words by J. Butler. Price 2s. Just published by WILLIS and CO., 35, St. James's Street, London, and the Bucktonian, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Wyatt, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which, the popular Extravaganza called *THE MUMMY*: Toly Tramp, Mr. John Reeve. To conclude with a Romantic Mythological Burletta, called *THE LOVES OF THE STARS*: the principal characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Leere, O. Smith, Buckton, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Wyatt, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

"MOURN, ERIN," a Lament on the Death of Sir John Stevenson; the Words by Miss Costello, the Music by Signor M. Costa, Director and Composer to the King's Theatre.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. Sept. 25, 1833.—The extended and Practical COURSE of CHEMICAL LECTURES and DEMONSTRATIONS, for Medical and General Students, delivered in the Laboratory of the Institution, by Mr. BRANDE and Mr. PARLADAY, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of October, at 10 o'clock, and be continued on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour. Two Courses are to be given during the Season, which terminates in May.—For a Prospectus of the Lectures, and the Terms of Admission, application may be made to the Lecturers, or to Mr. Fischer, at the Royal Institution, 15, Bedford Square.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The AUTUMNAL COURSE will commence on TUESDAY, October 1, 1833.
MEDICINE.—Dr. Williams.
MATERIA MEDICA.—Dr. Burton.
MATERIA MEDICA AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Mr. Macmurdoo and Mr. Solly.
CHEMISTRY.—Mr. Phillips.
MIDWIFERY.—Dr. Ashburner and Dr. Rigby.
SURGERY.—Mr. Tresselt.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Dr. Lister and Mr. Phillips.
BOTANY.—Mr. Haver.
DEMONSTRATIONS.—Mr. Clark and Mr. B. Travers, Jun.
CLINICAL LECTURES ON MEDICINE.—By Dr. Elliotson and Dr. Roofs.
CLINICAL LECTURES ON SURGERY.—By Mr. Green and Mr. Tresselt.
 Dr. Williams will give the Introductory Lecture at half-past ten o'clock in the evening.
 Mr. R. Withall, Apothecary to the Hospital, is authorised to enter Pupils to the above Lectures.

THEATRE OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY of the late JOSHUA BARNES, F.R.S., Bloomsbury-street, Great Marlborough-street. Mr. King will deliver the Introductory Lecture, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the subject of *ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and MORBID ANATOMY*, by Mr. King and Mr. Mayn.—**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISSECTIONS**, under the Directions of Mr. Mayn.—**SURGERY AND SURGICAL OPERATIONS**, by Mr. King.—For particulars and a Prospectus, apply to Mr. Mayn, at the Theatre, 11, Great Marlborough-street, Hanover-square; and Mr. Mayn, Duke-street, Westminster.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, NO. 10, Dean-street.—Mr. CURTIS, Aurist to His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Surgeon to this Institution, will commence his next COURSE of LECTURES on the *ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY OF THE EAR, and on the MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB*, on Tuesday, October 1st.—For particulars apply to Mr. CURTIS, at his house, No. 2, Soho-square.

PLIN'S LABRADAIRY, SILK MERCERY, and LINEN DRAPERY. WATKINS, re-opening at 11, Old Market-street, in the new and fine London Building, will be opened on MONDAY, the 30th of September, 1833, when STONE and BOYER will commence with an extensive New Stock of every article in the above business—the whole of which having been contracted for before the advance had taken place on the 1st of September, will be offered on the most advantageous terms.—Stone and Boyer particularly invite their friends and the Public to an early view of their Stock, as together with the splendid assortment of new Goods) all the old Stock will be offered for sale without reserve, at very considerable reduced prices.

WATERPROOF BOOTS, by CAMPBELL and PAGE, 12, Pall Mall East.—W. PAGE, having recently entered into Partnership with H. CAMPBELL, late of King-street, Covent-garden, whose joint business was carried on as above, as the original maker of the INDIA RUBBER Boots and SHOES, begs leave to say, that by nine years' experience, and the general satisfaction they have met with, can now with entire confidence counsel their efficacy in every useful purpose, such as hunting, shooting, fishing, and in every of which testimonials can be had from many of the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen in the kingdom who have given them every trial.
 H. CAMPBELL and W. PAGE likewise manufacture every other description of Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, of the best material, and on the most liberal terms.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR.—This agreeable perfumed Spirit (the original invention of Mr. Henry), which is of well-known efficacy in relieving faintness and headache, and in counteracting the effects of over-eating, or in fainting, after a long day's exertion, is now being prepared in the greatest perfection. It is sold in London, and in the provinces, by Messrs. HENRY, BIEW and CHAPMAN, Perfumers, Cockspur-street; and retail, price 2s. 6d., by one of the above principal towns; but it cannot be genuine, unless the name of Henry is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed on the cork of each bottle. Proper Sponges Boxes are sold by Bayley, Biew and Chapman, as usual.
 The above may also be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, HENRY'S LLOYD, in bottles at 2s. 9d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d.

IMPERIAL BANK OF LONDON.—A JOINT STOCK BANK of 100,000 Shares, of 100s. each, is now being formed, and the management of a COMMERCIAL BANK, and the Directors, well calculated to justify the public confidence, is now in course of being formed. The capital to be 10,000,000, sterling, divided into 200,000 Shares of 50s. each, of which not more than 5s. or 6s. per Share will be called for at present. A more enlarged Prospectus will soon be issued; in the meanwhile, information upon the objects and plans of the Bank may be procured by persons wishing to become Proprietors, on application to Mr. W. Short, Newman's court, Cornhill. All letters to be post-paid, and to have the words "Imperial Bank of London" on the cover.

THE GENERAL CEMETERY, HARROW-ROAD.—The Directory of this Company subjoin a Table of their Charges for Interment, Burial Fees, &c. for the Inspection of the Public. A Cemetery is also opened for the Interment of all Persons residing from the Church of England, with the advantages of a Chapel, Catacombs, Security, Burial Registry, &c. similar to the consecrated ground:—

Single Interment in Catacomb	6 6 0
Purchased Grave, with privilege of placing monument, at head and foot stones	5 5 0
Single Interment in Grave	1 5 0
Inclusive of all Expenses	15 15 0

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TO THE MERCHANTS.—Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S *WINE MERCHANT'S* is a SOLE IMPORTER of all the long-established and valuable *BUSINESS*, in which the Proprietor has realized a handsome property—together with the LEASE, and a well-selected STOCK OF WINES—For particulars, apply at Mr. Charles Wright's, Opera Comedienne, Haymarket; or to Mr. C. Heston, Solicitor, No. 31, Norfolk-street, Strand.

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FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF DELAY.—A Gentleman, who had been within the Rules of the King's Bench, and who from delinquency in not making his case known did not possess a hat or a pair of shoes, died a month ago, or he would have been discharged in October: £12 10s. for that purpose had been paid in fees to a Lawyer, and £8 had been paid for his funeral. *"HIS DOW" is left in the hands of the Court, and the Court has ordered that the estate of the deceased should be sold, and the proceeds should be applied to the payment of the debts of the deceased, and the balance should be paid to the next of kin.*

CAPITAL PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY RESIDENCE. in the order, Rent Cheap, No. 4, Great James-street, four doors from Bedford-row.—Apply to Mr. Lat, Ormond-street, Queen-square; or to Messrs. Aylmer and Peck, Knightsbridge.

COBELIN TAPESTRIES.—A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of CHINTZES designed from the above celebrated Manufacture, and fully equalled by the brilliancy of their colouring, are now being introduced by MILES and EDWARDS, at their extensive Warehouses, 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square, London.

CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his genuine CIDER and PERRY, BURTON and EDINBURGH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, LONDON and DUBLIN RUM, STOUT, &c., are in due order for sale, as well as his FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class. 22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

TO INVALIDS, &c.—THE HYDROSTATIC or WATER BED, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, for the benefit of those who cannot endure the pressure of the feather or iron-spring bed, is manufactured, with improvements, by F. A. KNAPP, Upholsterer, 21, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.—It is a common bed for one person. It is an article of utility and luxury.

FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATE.—The Public are informed that a certain pretended Medical Certificate which appears in various advertisements, with a long list of professional names attached to it, is *vitiosus*, there being no such persons, as therein named. The sham document is a mere imitation of a testimonial granted to me in favour of my *"PATENT DOMESTIC MACHINERY"* for the Prevention of Contagion, and is an article of utility and luxury. Cooper, Sir Henry Harford, &c., and I hereby invite the public to inspect and compare it with the mock one. JOHN READ.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The Most Noble the MARQUESS OF BUTE, The Right Hon. LORD STUART DE ROTHSAY.

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 Samuel Anderson, Esq. Pearson Thompson, Esq.

The Committee give notice, that they will receive APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the Bank, on the 25th of October, at 11 o'clock, and will allot the same, and fix the price at which the Subscribers are to be called upon to pay the first instalment of £5 per cent, upon each £100 Share.

For information, and Copies of the Prospectus, application may be made at the Bank, or at the Bank, No. 25, Abchurch-lane, or at the Bank, No. 11, Watling-place, Pall-mall, either personally or by letter addressed to the Secretary.

CANDLES 6s. per Dozen lbs.—Wax-wick Moulds 7s. and 7s. 6d. Wax Candles 18s. 2s. and 2s. 6d.; Sperm and Composition 11s. and 11s. 6d.; Palace Wax Light 2s. 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Moulded Soap 5s. and 6s. per 112 lbs.; Yellow Windsor 9d.; four 7d.; White and Pink 1s. 4d. per packet; Old Brown 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Camphor 2s.; superior Almond 2s. 6d.; Superior Sealing Wax 4s. 6d. per lb.—Sperm Oil 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Fine Lamp Oil 3s. 6d. per gallon. For Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house.—Delivered in Town, or packed with care to the Country.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY between BRISTOL and LONDON.—Capital £2,000,000, in Shares of £100 each. Deposit £5 per Share.

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Application will be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act of Incorporation.

The Surveys have been taken, and Estimates prepared under authority of a Committee, deputed by the Municipal Corporation and other Public Bodies of Bristol, in January last, to make the preliminary arrangements.

The Directors are encouraged in this great national undertaking by the support of the landowners and occupiers, whose property will thereby become closely and advantageously connected with the metropolis, as well as with the remote Western Counties of England.

With the southern counties of Ireland and Wales must participate in the benefit to be derived from this rapid and cheap mode of communication with Bristol, they will largely contribute to the success and permanent revenue of the Company.

F R A S E R ' S M A G A Z I N E .
 No. XLVI. for OCTOBER, contains:—

1. Taylor's History of the Civil Wars in Ireland—4. Autobiography of a Scottish Borderer—3. On the French Peasantry, Ancient and Modern—4. Gallery of Literary Characters, No. XLVI. with a full-length Portrait of L. E. L.—5. Persian Women—6. Don Quixote's Library, No. III.—7. Celebrated Trials of the 19th Century, No. III.—8. The Art of Governing by Commission—9. Bulwer, Westmacott, Cobbett, John Wood of Preston, and others—10. My Father's House. By John Galt. 11. Yeomanry Cavalry—12. The Fraser Papers for October. By James Fraser. 25s. Regent-street, London.

To-morrow will be published, price 6s., by R. Heward, 5, Wellington-street, Strand.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
 No. XXXVIII. containing

1. A Free Trader's Defence of the "Mercantile System"—2. History of France—3. Nova Scotia—4. Corporate Reform—5. London University Magazine—6. Norton's Travelling Acquaintance, by the Author of "Highways and Byways"—7. Letters of Horace Walpole—8. Sinking System at Sea—9. Rush's Residence at the Court of London—10. The Game by Session—11. Physiology of Plants—12. Otto on the Violin—13. The Repetitors—14. History of the Middle and Working Class—15. Kingdom of Greece and the Ionian Islands—16. The Question of Absenteeism reducible to the Principles of Free Trade—List of Books, Index, &c.

A NEWSPAPER for SIXPENCE!—Stamp 4d. Paper and Print only 2d. 11.—NEXT SATURDAY, Oct. 5, and every Saturday in time for Post.

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THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL for OCTOBER, comprising, among many other valuable Papers, Sir Hussey Vivian on the Crisis at Waterloo—Authentic Narrative of the late Shipwreck at Boulogne, from the testimony of the survivors—The War of the French in Spain—The Loves of the Sailors, No. 1.—The Yacht Club Correspondence on a variety of interesting subjects—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, &c.

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—Monthly Review.
 London: Edinham Wilson, 89, Royal Exchange.

Just published, price 2s. bound.
SUNDAY EXERCISES ON THE COLLECTS, in Question and Answer, for the Use of the Clergy, and for general Distribution among the Poor. By the Rev. EDWARD WAUGH, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Curate of Shenley, Herts.

Printed for J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

On the 30th inst. (Monthly, only 2s. 6d., India proofs 5s.), No. 2, Vol. 2, of **MAJOR'S CABINET GALLERY OF PICTURES,** containing the most interesting and rare Descriptions, by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, Esq., of the most celebrated Artists, in his Study, J. CROMBIE, of Norwich—The Glade Cottage. REMBRANDT—The Jew Merchant.

The First ANNUAL VOLUME of 36 large and beautiful Line Engravings will be ready for delivery, elegantly bound in morocco cloth price 36s., large paper 41s., on the 15th of October, and the Monthly Numbers for the Magazine parcels as usual.

"This work continues to merit the highest praise for selection, execution, and truth of character; that is, when an excellent article is given at a moderate price."—Gentleman's Magazine.

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A POPULAR TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM. With a concise Anatomical Review of the Organs, and a Physiological Account of their Functions. Together with Remarks on the more probable Causes of Local Debility, and the Nature and Treatment of Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and Gleet; a Synopsis of Diseases of the Woman; and Practical Observations on an approved Method for the Cure of Strictures of the Urethra. &c. By JOHN GUY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

Published by the Author, and sold by Burgess and Hill, 55, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket; Chapple, 59, Pall mall; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-st., Strand; or at 2, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury; March, 14s., Oxford-street; Chappell, 98, Royal Exchange; and by all Booksellers.

"This is an important treatise, replete with practical and scientific information, we can confidently recommend it to the student, the physician, and the sufferer from the maladies on which it treats. Such a pamphlet as Mr. Guy's has long been a desideratum with a numerous class of patients, to whom its easy and popular style will not fail to recommend it; and we venture to predict that this publication, and we are confident, will ere long, become a manual in the hands of the afflicted."—Monthly Magazine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE.—About three weeks since some workmen on the limestone works at Mount Pleasant, near Pontypool, discovered a natural opening, which led into the interior of the rocks, forming a convenient approach to an extensive apartment, of the height of about eighteen feet, most magnificently ornamented with hanging crystals and petrifications, and a variety of fossil curiosities. From this apartment several passages spread in different directions, and it is supposed, extend to the distance of three miles from the entrance. It is to be regretted that the beauty of the cave has been, in some measure, destroyed by the anxiety of visitors to possess themselves of portions of the petrifications, &c.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

POLICE.

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant **BLACKING**, prepared by
ROBERT WARREN, 30, **STRAND**, London; and sold in every town
in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and
18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are

We are obliged to Mr. C. M. W. for his polite attention.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

We have before us the picture of broken faith, both as regards the MONARCH and the nation—towns ruined—blood shed in torrents—and property destroyed to an extent which has made England, under our good, kind WILLIAM THE FOURTH, as great a curse to our old allies as BUONAPARTE was when JUNOT, SOULT, and MASSENA devastated that fine country under the sway of the odious Corsican.

memory :—
 "Lord PALMERSTON must have forgotten the history of this singular man in Brazil. We beg him to refresh his memory, and merely to look at Don PENHO's Manifesto of Aug. 1, 1822, and then say whether he or his issue can or ought to reign in Portugal. This is the paper that first brought Don PENHO into public notice. After enumerating the irregularities and misconduct of the Lisbon Cortes, the same

The following has appeared in the *Belfast News Letter*:
 "A document was lately published in the newspapers, purporting to be a circular from the Irish Guards addressed to half pay officers, generally, and in this view it gave rise to much animadversion, as unjust towards a body of men whose best days have been devoted to the service of their country. On this subject our worthy Member, Mr. McDONNELL, has received a letter from Lord FREDERICK SOMERSET, in answer to some inquiries of his, in which he states his Lordship thinks that the document referred to is a forgery, and is a circular from the Horse Guards, as had been erroneously stated; it applied solely to the

individuals to whom it was sent, and moreover that the cases of militia officers are not to be affected by it."

Whether the *Belfast News Letter* is correct or not we shall endeavour to ascertain—but for the present we shall take leave to argue the point as if it were not, and as if the letter headed *Circular* was what it professed to be.

We expressed our opinion of the letter the moment we had read it, and characterized it as a sneaking and underhand mode of doing a dishonest and unworthy action—a base attempt to cheat honourable men of the poor pittance purchased by their blood and energies, shed and exerted while they were young; the robbery being attempted now that they are old and unfit for the very work which they are called upon to perform, or "commute" for an inadequate sum; for if a subaltern be forty years old and in sound health, having served actually for ten or twelve years, and of necessity kept on half-pay for as many more, such a man, there being no real necessity for his service on full pay—(on the contrary, his appointment would be protested against the moment he joined a regiment, on account of his age)—such a man having fairly earned his paltry pittance of half-pay, has the following disingenuous trick practiced upon him:—"The public has a right to your services so long as you are not disabled by age, wounds, or infirmities."

"We know, although unfit for the duties of a subaltern, and undesirable as it is in every sense that you should join a regiment, that you will be placed in this dilemma; either you must give up your present pursuits, into which we forced you by not employing you when young and willing to serve, or, by the offer of an East or West India Regiment, you will be driven by despair into the acceptance of the commutation. On military grounds we have not the slightest desire that you should join; we are quite aware that it would be bad policy; and we do not intend you should join; all we really mean, as a measure of Whig economy, is to frighten you out of the army by an alternative which, we are quite aware, must, choose as you will, be ruinous to you—'serve or commute.'"

Now this is the true version of the shameful attempt made in the *Circular* from the Horse Guards. Does anybody for a moment believe Lord HILL to be the adviser to such a measure? does anybody suspect that the name of "FITZROY SOMERSET" attached to it, is there, except in obedience to the order of a Whig Ministry? The officers of the departments at the Horse Guards are now neither more nor less than the executive instruments of the Cabinet—the same as they were in the case of the enlisting, flogging, pensioning, &c. Why, if a war suddenly broke out, there is not a man on half-pay who would not with cheerfulness and alacrity obey the honourable call of duty—and that the military heads of departments know perfectly well—but the cases here referred to, are totally different. Years have elapsed, and the poor subaltern, still able to move his limbs, is called upon to be drilled upon some new system—perhaps by Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, or some Colonel who was not in the army, whilst the subaltern was in the breach at Badajoz or in the field at Victoria. Look at his position—he becomes the victim of Whig economy, in the same manner as the Chelsea pensioner has been ruined by being defrauded out of his hard-earned pension.

Of the last class there are upwards of two thousand sufferers—sufferers, indeed, who have actually sold their pensions to the War Office for three years' purchase. We remember perfectly well that Sir HENRY HARDINGE opposed this iniquity in 1831 and in 1832. We have reason to believe that it has recently been amended. We know too, that the new Whig warrant touching the increased service and decreased pension of the soldiers, which was circulated last March, was rescinded in twenty days after its appearance. We take credit to ourselves for having had some share in calling general attention to its baseness.

The Whigs, naturally anxious to retaliate upon Sir HENRY HARDINGE for his straight-forward parliamentary attacks upon their military proceedings, have attempted to justify their cruelties as founded upon his system. Let us just show the difference.

When Sir HENRY HARDINGE was in office he found great abuses in the system of granting soldiers' pensions; he formed Courts of Enquiry, composed of experienced General Officers as Presidents, and Field Officers as Members. Each case was tried by men accustomed to the service, who had a professional feeling for soldiers by whose side they had fought, and by whose collective and individual valour they had earned their own reputation. The soldier respected the decision of such a Court; abuses to a great extent were discovered and corrected; the army approved of what was done, because they knew the corrections were justly and even leniently made, and the pension regulations issued by Sir HENRY were universally considered as a boon.

We know, from sources which we cannot question, that the army equally approved of the new regulations for the half-pay, and the impartiality with which they affected officers as well as men. There were, at that period, numerous instances of clerks in public offices, and even men in trade, who bought half-pay commissions, as giving them gentlemanly rank and good interest for their capital. That class Sir HENRY HARDINGE attacked, and to those gentlemen who had never done a day's duty, he said, "Serve or commute." But to the officer who had served his eight or ten years, and earned his half-pay by exposure in the field in tropical climates, who offered to commute, his answer was, "No; you have earned your retirement; do no such thing." Or, if he would commute, being a free agent (as in the case of the full-pay officer who exercises his own educated discretion whether he will sell out or not), he gave him a sum nearly equivalent to the price of his full-pay.

Let anybody look to the Report of Lord EBRINGTON'S Committee, and, at pages 226 and 227, he will see that in Sir HENRY HARDINGE'S system there was no hardship—service was the ground upon which the half-pay might be retained, and the commutation was never enforced.

In the same Report, p. 228, it will be seen that the number of commissioned officers in the Line and Ordnance, in war, in 1814, was 21,315, and in 1831 it was 16,172, being a reduction of 5,143 officers, and a saving of 1,276,704l. per annum.

By the system of commutation 654 officers of short service have sold their half-pay, which system was established in December, 1828—making a farther saving of upwards of 60,000l. per annum. Since that period 973 officers have, in the natural course of casualties, independent of commutations, been taken off the list, so that the diminution of the half-pay list since the war amounts to at least 6,500 officers, and the saving exceeds 1,500,000l.

It is true that the Whigs have no merit whatever in these

reductions, for they are derived partly from the natural effects of age and infirmity, and partly from the judicious measures of their predecessors in office; but these reductions, and those arising from the active employment of the system of wheeling the poor Chelsea men out of their pensions, are made to appear as reductions of the Whig administration of the army. This is as impudent as it is ludicrous—for, in point of fact, on the amount of force kept up there is actually an increased charge; and such appears to have been the vigilance exercised in every branch of military expenditure, that in the Report of the Committee of last Session the immediate possible saving (vide page 7) upon an expenditure of upwards of five millions a-year, is stated to be 9,767l., whilst the prospective saving in twenty or more years hence, is only calculated at 25,321l.; the Committee confessing that they cannot close their enquiry without stating the favourable impression they have received of the general economy in the management of the army."

The Committee (we gave their names in our last paper,) admit the fact, that whilst the salaries and emoluments of most branches of the *Civil Service* have considerably increased since 1792, those of the superior officers of the army are, with a very few exceptions, the same as they were a century ago.

In the very teeth of this admission, whilst the evidence proves that the *Staff Officers* are worse paid than those of the *French army*; whilst the Committee acknowledge that the *Staff Officers* who fought at WATERLOO received just the same rate of pay as those at *Minden* or *Blenheim*; whilst the military governments are fewer in number and smaller in emolument than they were in 1792, with double the number of claimants in 1833, the Committee, as it seems to us, to carry favour to the adorable Reformers, have taken away half the amount of the military governments; and not content with this open disregard of the evidence adduced, and the claims of an army which has saved the country, they now are contriving to make new victims by a paltry attack upon the half-pay officers.

We tell the Government to beware. There is a term beyond which the most subordinate and loyal will feel that it is a duty to protest against injustice. The army know that the KING values and appreciates them; he has recently declared, at his own table, his regard for, and his reliance upon them; he continually evinces his feelings towards them by the marked and frequent evidences of his esteem and regard for the Duke of WELLINGTON. The Whigs hate the army, naturally enough, because military men despise their ignorance, their folly, and their impotency; they hate the army especially, because the man to whom we have just alluded—the greatest man of his age—has immortalised himself at its head; they hate him, because he is the bold, fearless, honest exposé of all their odious treachery and trickery. But we repeat, we recommend these Whigs, before they consummate their intended violation of all the laws of gratitude and justice against the gallant and meritorious class of public servants whom they threaten to oppress and ruin, to listen to the terms in which the illustrious Duke speaks of "military officers" in that splendid document which contains his Grace's opinions upon the subject, and is appended to the Report (p. 277).

Adverting to what the military service really is, his Grace says—

"From the moment at which the Officer enters His MAJESTY'S service till he attains the rank of General Officer he must be prepared to serve in all climates, in all seasons, in all situations, and under every possible difficulty and disadvantage. There is no peace, no repose for him, excepting that some powerful party in the State should think that his services can be dispensed with; in which case he will be put upon half-pay."

"Whilst thus serving he must be, in turn, Jailer, Police Officer, Magistrate, Judge and Jury. We are in peace, in the transport in ships, or acting as a Magistrate, or sitting in judgment as a Juryman, or engaged in the more immediate and active duties of his profession in the field, either against the internal rebel or the foreign enemy: he must never make a mistake—he must never cease to be the officer and the gentleman, cheerful, obedient, subordinate to his superiors, yet maintaining discipline, and securing the affection and attachment of the soldiers placed under his command—upon his scanty pay, and allowances so small, in some instances (that of the Lieutenants and Ensigns of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards as one), as not to be sufficient to pay for their lodgings."

This bold sketch is drawn with a master's hand; it is only the pressure of circumstances which has hitherto prevented our publishing the Duke's memorandum at length—every line of it excites affection commensurate with our admiration of the illustrious writer. Fervently do we congratulate the army, which we respect and admire, that the Hero who uniformly led them to victory in the field, should, now that they are attacked by a motley crew of mock patriots, wield the pen in their defence as ably as he has wielded the sword in *oars*. Every line of the memorandum is fraught with instruction, and as we have been favoured with a copy of the Report, we shall from time to time gratify our military readers by referring to those passages which, whilst they may sound the alarm when some Whig ambuscade is preparing, may, in the closing words of the Duke "point out the evil consequences which will attend their novel modes of proceeding, as well to the army as to the KING, to his servants, to the CONSTITUTION, and the COUNTRY."

By a shuffle we believe the letter headed "circular" is now denied to have been a "circular." This is a triumph to us, and the cause of the army, as great as the rescinding the new Pension warrant was—for IT IS A SHUFFLE.

* Even this immediate saving of 9,000l. has been obtained by gross injustice, as we shall show on a future occasion.

It will be seen, that the proposed—i.e. talked-of—reduction in the French army will not take place this year, as intended—i.e. reported. The Emperor of AUSTRIA is about not only to resume the title of Emperor of GERMANY, but to assume that of PROTECTOR OF ITALY: this step is taken in order to prevent any Foreign Powers from interfering with the internal government of the Italian States. Large bodies of troops have been ordered to march to the Tyrol, from the Vorarlberg, and the frontiers of Italy. The latest news from Constantinople is just what might have been expected. Our ally, the Turk, is in grief; it is stated that a revolution broke out in the city at the end of last month; that most extensive conflagrations had taken place; and that the SULTAN, supported by the Franks, had sought refuge in Pera. Mr. MANDEVILLE, who did all Lord PONSOMBY'S duties for him at the Porte until his Lordship's too late arrival, had gone to Ancona.

The important result of this revolt will be, the interference of Russia. The contingency anticipated by Count ORLOFF has arrived, and in all probability Constantinople is occupied by a Russian army, and the Bosphorus by a Russian fleet.—BRAVO, PALMERSTON.

TO JOHN BULL.

Canot Place, Sep. 27, 1833.

SIR—The many ears that I have made you, the many leathers I have currysponded in with yew, I certainly did not think to have bin disceised in yew so entirely.

In your pepper of a fortnite sins ether you or your Head-eater put in a parrygraft about Lord BROOM, and of his slipping fifty hours in his courage; and of his takin hopeyhum, for some paneful cumplaite. His brother, Mr. JIMS BROOM, has countrydickted the hole of that tail.

I dont now weather you have red what the anser says, but I will tell yew—He says his brother has no complaints except what is made against him, and that he never takes hopeyhum, nor nothink els whatsoever—that he is quite an Eccles in strenth, and has menshuned his intenshun to live for thirty ears to come, and that he is as mouscolor as a mountebank.

Nobody but one as nose nothink, like you, could call Lord BROOM a week man—don't you reckleed wen he was marred, and when his child was born—does that shoe weekness? If he was week in his ead could he be Lord Chanceseller—or if he was week in his stummuck could he eat and drink as he dus?

I was quite scarified wen I eard of your story, to think of his slipping all them ours, and in the agreble sossity of his brother the anser writer.

Everybody has eared that my Lord as got some cum-plaints, and everybody as eard that he takes hopeyhum, and everybody as eard as he drinks Port wine, and brandy and water, but they are all rong—his Brother says it is no such thing; and whatever his brother says, you or anybody ells may re-ly upon.

Do creek the statemunt: and hashure yewre readers what I dare you to countrydick, namely that Lord BROOM is as strong as ERCLIES, as chased as DYANNA, and as bootiful as HADONYS—that he is the werry pictur of ealth—the sweetest temperedest cretur on the hearth (always accepting Lord GRAY and Lord DRUM)—that he as a Roaming nose, a hunassumin spirt; his a purfect gentleman in manners; a onor to his kuntry, and a hornament of humane natur.

Ifi you dont say all this, yew ear no more from your quondam phriend,
L. D. RAMSBOTTOM.

We submit this letter of Lord BROUGHAM'S able defender. His Lordship, we are glad, cannot have either a better or more judicious advocate.

It has been stated to us that the Mr. LONSDALE, who is appointed Secretary to the Commission for REVISING the *Criminal Law*, is a student of about eighteen months standing, and of course not within three years, at least, of being called to the Bar. We should have thought that the case of Master KINGSMILL GROVE KEY would have made Ministers more cautious in their appointments, especially when private favouritism can be successfully alleged against them. The young gentleman under whose tutelage the National Code is to be amended, is a son of Mr. LONSDALE, the clever artist who painted the LORD CHANCELLOR'S picture, and who has the honour and happiness of being patronized by his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX.

The office to which the young gentleman is appointed is one full of importance and responsibility, and, as must be evident to everybody, ought to be filled by a lawyer of established reputation and long experience.

SONG.

Sung by the Recruiting Sergeants now employed in raising Men for the Body Guard of Donna Maria, at the King's Head, Orchard-street, Westminster.

Soldiers of Fortune, whose purses are hollow,
Who is the best sort of leader to follow?
Who but the Queen, who has promised us glory,
Good pay, and plunder, the best of the story?

DONNA MARIA.

Who's sent to sea in a gale in September,
For fear that her father should fail to remember
He's only Ex-Emperor Duke of BRAGANZA—
A sort of a Governor, like SANCHO PANZA?

DONNA MARIA.

Who was quite ready to sail in a hurry,
To get rid of the bore of the Member for Surrey?
Who knew the sea would soon set her a retching,
But wasn't so sick'n'g as BRISCOE a preaching?

DONNA MARIA.

Who said, "Ta! Sir," with an elegant curtsy,
For a book bound in calf in the village of Chertsey?
Who thought DE LOIME, though a bit of a dreamer,
Never dreamed he'd be read by a child in a steamer?

DONNA MARIA.

Who, if she put into Cork in her way out,
For sure in *oult* Ireland the winter would stay out,
And learn in the country of Paddies and blarney,
To think but small things of her EUGENE BEAUMARQUIS?

DONNA MARIA.

Who liked Lord DURHAM because he is yellow,
And called him a true Portuguese-looking fellow?
Who said, "That PALMERSTON'S always in bogles"—
My own little FUNCHAL sees better in goggles?"

DONNA MARIA.

Who told NEMOURS that she saw through his kindness,
Though poor Mr. BULL was afflicted with blindness;
She wanted a husband, and not an attorney,
And laughed when he wished her a very good journey?

DONNA MARIA.

Who, after fighting, and losing, and winning,
Will be just where she was at the very beginning;
And after two Protocols, come with a giggle
To be married at last to her uncle DON MIGUEL?

DONNA MARIA.

PEOPLE have heard of the Inquisition (which, by the way was first abolished in Spain by the present KING FERDINAND)—they have heard of domiciliary visits, and all such things. Rely upon it a Government of Commissions, putting aside the shameful jobbing which it encourages, is more like an inquisitorial Government than any other.

Our table is loaded with letters from every part of the

country, complaining of Lord Brougham's Commissioners. We really have not room for a fiftieth part of them; but one strikes us as peculiarly worth noticing, and to show to what small matters, and what groundless matters these Inquisitors descend—

The following letter was received by H. B. HUGHES, Esq. of GOGARTH, N. W.:—

Corbet Arms, Aber Dyp., Sep. 6, 1833.

Sir,—The Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, find in their examination of the Charities of Town, that a sum of £5 was some years ago in the hands of Mr. JOHN HUGHES, of whom the Commissioners are informed you are the personal representative. They will therefore feel obliged by your calling on them on Monday, when they will resume their enquiry into the parish of Town.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

J. L. NICHOLAS,
Clerk to the Commissioners.

Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. HUGHES, who knew nothing of this five pounds (as how should he), wrote to his sister the day he received the letter, as follows:—

DEAR SISTER—This letter was delivered me late last night; if you know any thing about its contents let me know by bearer, as I am quite ignorant about its details, and can form no idea of this Charity Fund at Town. I remain, your sincere brother,

Gogarth, 6th Sept., 1833. H. B. HUGHES.

The same date as the Secretary's letter, and therefore, probably written the same night.

What has been done in the affair we do not know, but it affords a beautiful specimen of the efficiency and labour of Lord BROUGHAM's Commissioners.

"Here they are," says our correspondent—"God knows how many they have in their carriage and four, living at the hotel mentioned at the head of their letter, for several days in the most splendid manner, sending their despatches across the country about sundry five pounds, and frightening the fishermen out of their wits.

"Who is to pay for these trips?—the lunatic public? It is hardly necessary for any body to offer a guess as to the benefit to be derived from them."

This is only one specimen, but it is not a bad one.

WORKING OF THE REFORM ACT.—*Claim of Disfranchisement.*—A curious case occurred before Mr. CHAPMAN, one of the Revising Barristers for the Tower Hamlets. An individual inserted in the lists, objected to his own name being registered as a voter, on the ground that he had claimed to be omitted. On examining the notice, it appeared to be informal as a notice of objection, and the Revising Barrister observed, that on this ground he had no power to strike out the name, and he was spared the necessity of deciding the question whether a party can object to his own name being registered. It may be a puzzling question, whether a man must be made a voter, *volens volens*, but at all events, this case shews the estimation in which the Elective Franchise, conferred by the Reform Act, is held in the Tower Hamlets.

PEMICAN.

Mr. STANLEY has arrived in London: one or two other Cabinet Ministers are expected to devote half an hour to public business in the course of the week.

At a common assembly of the Mayor, Jurats, and Common Councilmen, holden at the Guildhall of Dover, on Friday the 20th instant, the freedom of the Corporation was voted to the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Speaker of the House of Commons, at present residing at Lauriston Cottage, Dover; and the following day a deputation from the Corporation waited upon him to present him with the same. The Right Hon. Gentleman received the deputation in the most affable, condescending, and courteous manner; and expressed the high gratification he received at the mark of distinction bestowed upon him by the Corporation, and was sworn in a freeman.

Prince TALLEYRAND, accompanied by his niece, the Duchess of DINO, passed through Canterbury on Tuesday last, on his way to France. After the Duchess had taken lunch at the Fountain Inn, they proceeded to Walmer, to dine with his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, and arrived at the Ship Hotel, Dover, about 11 o'clock the same night.

Lord STUART DE ROTHRAM, about whom some uneasiness has been expressed, is, we have reason to know, safe and well on a fishing expedition to Iceland.

The Marchioness WELLESLEY, accompanied by her sister, Miss CATON, is at present staying at Harrogate for the benefit of her health, and we have reason to know that solicitations of a most pressing nature have been urged to induce her to re-unite herself to her Lord, and to assume the head of the Court in this country.—*Dublin Mail.*—Should those solicitations not prove successful, the office of VICE-QUEEN will be filled by Mrs. LITTLETON, the Marchess's daughter; and wife of the Chief Secretary, than whom there scarcely could be found a more lovely and amiable representative of royalty.

It may be remembered that when Mr. LITTLETON was appointed Secretary for Ireland, he went about saying that, *in fact*, he should be Lord Lieutenant, *as* would manage everything, &c. It appears by the following paragraph that the monials of his establishment had heard of these brags, and treated them all as matters of fact. "On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, the *Firebrand*, Government steamer, arrived at Kingstown, conveying Mr. LITTLETON, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The postillions drove Mr. LITTLETON's carriage to the *Viceroyal Lodge*; on being informed of the mistake, they passed through the back entrance, near the Phoenix, and onward to the Chief Secretary's lodge."—The circumstance (not omitting the appropriate name of the steamer) is odd enough.

"Colonel GREY has left town for Dublin. The Colonel has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Marchess WELLESLEY." We anticipated the appointment of a Greyling or two. It is not Colonel GREY, who is his Noble Father's private Secretary, Member for Wycombe, and Commandant of a regiment, who receives this appointment, but a younger brother, who is, we believe—but there is no knowing in these days—only a Lieutenant or Captain in the army.

Lord and Lady BARNHAM are about to quit England to take up their residence at Naples. The Marchess of ANGLSEY and family are on the eve of settling their residence at Rome. (The newspapers say the *Beau-desert* is to be sold.) Lord BEVERLEY has taken his departure for a permanent stay on the Continent, and the Earl and Countess of JERSEY are preparing to quit England.

Colonel DE LACY EVANS, the Member for Westminster, is gone to Portugal.

The much-puffed Ministerial pamphlet published by RINGWAY has been forced into a new edition, or at least a new title, and added to it

a somewhat elaborated quick-look advertisement from the Postmaster-General of his wonderful things in his office since his appointment. It is all mighty fine to read, but we think the following, which we find in Friday's *Post*, may as well be read too:—

"**POSTMAN LETTERS.**—By the present arrangement letters for the Netherlands put into the Post Office at Dover must be sent to London, and proceed from the General Post Office here, although an Ostend packet leaves Dover harbour every Wednesday and Saturday with the London bags for that part of the Continent. Persons not aware of this fact would naturally put in letters at the Dover Post Office on Tuesday and Friday evenings, under the assurance that they would proceed to the Netherlands by the packet on the following morning; but so far from that being the case they will be delayed three days, remaining in the General Post Office till the following foreign post night. Why this delay should occur is best known to his Grace the Post Master-General. When out of office the Whigs were always clamouring about facility of communication, and now they are throwing every obstacle in the way of it. They have materially obstructed the communication with Canada; they object to an arrangement that would afford a free circulation of English Newspapers on the Continent, and check the transit of letters destined for the Continent."

The Hon. ROBERT CLIVE has made known his intention of contributing one thousand pounds per annum towards keeping up the efficiency of the Worcestershire Yeomanry.—*Worcester Herald.*

SPECIMEN OF MODERN LATINITY.—The following inscription is copied from a tomb-stone lately erected in NEWSTON Church-yard, in Gloucestershire. It certainly exhibits no unfavourable model of the purity and elegance of the Augustan age. Truly the schoolmaster is abroad!!

"Sacrum Memoria
RICARDI HALFORD,
qui mortuus est
Julius 25th, A.D. 1831,
in 38th Anno ejus Mæstis."

—In the same Church-yard we notice the following exquisite specimen of tomb-stone eloquence, which is copied *verbatim et literatim*. The style of the orthography, we are certain, will relax the risible muscles of our readers, and tend for the moment to dispel any "cears" they may be troubled with:—

In Memory of
John Cox LaTe of This parish
Who died July 26th 1823 Aged
69 years
Also Amy The Wife of the
Above Died July 13th 1824
Aged 63 years—
Free From the Toil and Cears of Life
Here Sweetly Sleeps Both man and wife—
How Blest Are they that So Shall Die
To live with Christ Eternally—

A French paper has the following:—"The following most extraordinary succession of accidents lately happened to the Council of Revision for passing the recruits of the Department of the Creuze. The General was attacked with a fit of insanity, and the Military Intendant, in endeavouring to restrain him from committing violence, was wounded; the Prefect was seized, in the middle of the proceedings, with a violent fever, and forced to take to his bed; the Councilor of the Prefecture, who was sent to supply his place, fell from his carriage on the road to Gueret, and broke his leg; the Recruiting Captain was attacked with apoplexy, and his life in danger; and the Brigadier of the Gendarmerie fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot. The Physician is the only person who has not suffered."—This is generally the case in a great mortality.

On Saturday evening, at three o'clock, Mr. WADDINGTON, the surgeon, of Margate, undertook, for a considerable wager, to trot his celebrated pair of bay horses in a light phaeton, one mile upon the Canterbury road, in four minutes. This having been whispered about, considerable interest was excited, and all the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood were assembled upon the occasion; when Mr. W. accomplished his feat in prime style, four seconds within the appointed time! We hear that Mr. W. has since refused 200 guineas for the pair.

Mrs. HANNAH MORE has left the following legacies:—To the Bristol Infirmary, 1000l.; to the Anti Slavery Society, 500l.; to the London Poor Pious Clergy, 500l.; to the London Clerical Education Society, 100l.; to the Moravian Missionary Society, 200l.; to be partly applied towards the schools or stations at Greenkloof, Gnadenthal, and other Moravian settlements at the Cape of Good Hope; to the Welsh College, 400l.; to the Bristol Clerical Education Society, 100l.; to the Hibernian Society, 200l.; to the Reformation Society, 200l.; to the Irish Religious Tract and Book Society, and the Irish Scripture Readers' Society, 150l. each; to the Burman Mission, and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 200l. each.—To the following Societies or Institutions, viz.:—For Printing the Scriptures at Serampore, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Seamen's Bible Society, the Bristol Seamen's Bible Society, the Liverpool Seamen's Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Society for Printing the Scriptures, 100l. each; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000l. All the foregoing legacies are Three per Cent. Consols.—The following are in sterling money:—To the Church Missionary Society, 1,000l., 300l. of which is to be applied towards the Mission among the Syrian Christians at Travancore, near Madras, in Southern India; to the Society for Educating Clergymen's Daughters, by the Reverend Carus Wilson, 200l.; for the Diocese of Ohio, 200l.; to the Trustees of the New Church at Mangotsfield, 150l.—To and for the Purposes, Societies, and Institutions after mentioned, viz.:—For the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, the Bristol Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, the Bristol Penitentiary, the Bristol Orphan Asylum, the Bristol Philosophical Institution, the London Strangers' Friend Society, the Commissioners of Foreign Missions in America, towards the School at Ceylon called Barley Wood, the Newfoundland Schools, the distressed Vaudoise, the Clifton Dispensary, the Bristol District for Visiting the Poor, the Irish Society, and the Sailor's Home Society, 100l. each.—To the Purposes, Societies, and Institutions following, viz.:—The Christian Knowledge Society, the Bristol Misericordia Society, the Bristol Samaritan Society, the Bristol Temple Infant School, the Prayer Book and Homily Society, the London Lock Hospital, the London Refuge for the Destitute, the Gaelic School, the Society for Female Schools in India, the Keynsham School, the Cheddar School, for Books for Ohio, the Bristol and Clifton Female Anti-slavery Society, the Clifton Lying-in Charity, the Clifton Infant School, the Clifton National School, the Clifton Female Hibernian Society, the Temple Poor, and for Pews in Temple Church, 50l. each.—To the Bristol Harmonia and Edinburgh Sabbath Schools, 19 guineas each.—To the Shipham Female Club, 50l.; to the Cheddar Female Club, 19 guineas; to the Poor Printers' Fund, 19 guineas; for the Shipham Poor, 50l.; to the Ministers of Wington and Cheddar, for their respective Poor, 19 guineas each; to the Minister of Nailsea, for the Poor, 5l.; to my old Pensioners at Wington, 1l. each; to the Kildare-place School Society, Dublin, 100l. sterling, and 200l. three per cent.—In addition

to the foregoing munificent legacies, this Lady has bequeathed the whole of her residuary estate, which it is expected will amount to a considerable sum, to the New Church in the out-parish of St. Philip, in Bristol.

LAW.—We would draw the attention of the legal profession to an act recently passed, which makes an important alteration in the test and return of certain writs. By the Act 3 and 4 William IV. cap. 67, sec. 2, it is enacted that from the passing of that Act (23rd August, 1833) the Writ of *Venire facias Juratores* may be tested on the day on which the same shall be issued and be made returnable forthwith, and the Writ of *Distraingas Juratores* a *Habeas corpora Juratorum* may be tested in Term or Vacation, on a day subsequent to the Teste of the Writ *Venire facias Juratores*; and all Writs of Execution may be tested on the day on which the same are issued and be made returnable immediately after execution thereof, provided that when any trial is to be had at Bar the *Venire* shall be made returnable as heretofore.

That Honey-bird, Lord DURHAM, has been giving a few specimens of his temper in the Isle of Wight. His Lordship, with all that liberality for which Whigs are famous, thought proper to insist upon driving through a private field belonging to Mr. WARD, of Northwood Park. In order to stop this impertinent assumption Mr. WARD put up certain posts and bars to hinder the access of the Earl's carriages. Lord DURHAM wrote to thank Mr. WARD for his civility, but not content with his own *irony*, he despatched a gang of the crew of his own yacht to pull down and tear up Mr. WARD's railings. Mr. WARD, who knew his man, treated his Lordship as, perhaps, he liked best to be treated, and asked for the name of his Lordship's attorney, which was given him. We shall now see whether the social-law of the Prime Minister is to trespass and trample down the property of better men than himself, with impunity. Lord DURHAM's exhibition in the Isle of Wight has been altogether very unlucky for him; he has left but one impression upon the minds of all those upon whom he has forced his society, from the lowest to the highest. The *Yellow* and the *Wight* do not agree.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—A paragraph was inserted in our last week's publication, extracted from the *John Bull*, which stated that "the LORD CHANCELLOR, in order to allay pain of a distressing nature, was obliged to have recourse to laudanum." We have received a communication from his Lordship's brother, Mr. JAMES BROUGHAM, dated Brougham, Sept. 19, utterly contradicting the statement of the *John Bull*. "I have great satisfaction in telling you," says Mr. BROUGHAM, "that the LORD CHANCELLOR has no pain or complaint of any kind whatever—that he never took laudanum or opium in the whole course of his life—that he is enjoying the very best health—and that there is no man of his age, not even among the mountaineers of these counties, more likely to live thirty years than the LORD CHANCELLOR; and, as for the story of his sleeping fifty hours, which the same paragraph gives, I was with him the whole way, and I do not think he slept five hours in the carriage, contrary to his usual habit, and probably because he came in an open carriage." We are most happy to give this testimony to Lord BROUGHAM's healthfulness and haleness.—*Carlisle Patriot.*—We readily insert this upon the authority of Mr. JAMES BROUGHAM, but we think it due to our readers to say, that it is only upon that, after all.

CHOLERA.—We regret to have to announce another instance of fatal attack of spasmodic cholera, in the person of Lady ARMSTRONG, wife of Colonel Sir RICHARD ARMSTRONG, of the 26th Regiment, who expired at her residence in Sackville-street on Sunday last, after a few hours' illness.

The Norwich day coaches have been for some days past racing briskly on the road. Monday the Phenomena coach, which leaves Aldgate at seven in the morning, arrived at Bury at a quarter-past twelve—72 miles in little more than five hours.

Lord ALTHORP appears to have been particularly successful at the Annual Show of the Northamptonshire Grazing Society, which took place last week at his Lordship's farm at Chapel Brampton. To the Noble Lord were awarded the second prize of three guineas for five long-wooled shear hogs; three sovereigns for his Durham steer, three years and three months old; two sovereigns for a second Durham steer of the same age; two sovereigns for the best steer under three years and nine months old; and three guineas for another Durham steer, three years and three months old, "bred by himself." Upon his health being drunk the Noble Lord expressed his high gratification at the number and quality of the animals exhibited, but declined all allusion to politics. He had, he said, been for some time employed upon subjects very different from those they were then met to discuss; but to those subjects, he was *happy* to say, he was not allowed by the rules of the Society more particularly to advert.

A superb dinner was given on Tuesday last, at Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, to JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and late M.P. for the borough of Carmarthen, in approbation of the manner in which he had discharged his important and responsible duties of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and in testimony of his political conduct during the time he represented Carmarthen in Parliament. The Hon. Colonel TREVOY presided upon the occasion.

Friday Lord WILLIAM BERKEFORD, who holds a commission in the 43d Light Infantry, at present with a detachment at Knocktopher, in Kilkenny, met with a serious accident while fowling in the neighbourhood of his station with a double-barrelled fowling piece, double-cocked. Having discharged one side, and no object being in view, he set about reloading the discharged barrel, keeping his hand upon the muzzle of the loaded barrel, which unfortunately he had neglected to uncock. In an unlucky moment it went off, and shot away the forefinger of his left hand. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible, and his Lordship is doing fully as well as could be expected. Lord WILLIAM BERKEFORD is next brother to the Marquis of WATERFORD.—*Waterford Mirror.*

Considerable uneasiness has been created in the various branches of the PAZER family by the reported death of Lord WILLIAM PAZER, at Vera Cruz, who is stated in a Jamaica paper to have been shot by a sentinel. From inquiries we have made we believe the report admits of considerable doubt, but the next arrival from that quarter must be awaited with considerable anxiety by the numerous relatives of the family. The melancholy death of Mr. ROWCROFT, the British Consul, some years ago, is brought to mind by this report. The "mistakes" of the South American sentinels unfortunately appear to be attended with the most serious consequences.

The following ministerial admission sets the question of the Portuguese armistice entirely at rest:—

(FROM THE GLOBE OF WEDNESDAY)

We have reason to believe, from sources on which we place great reliance, that, as we were in the first instance led to anticipate, none of the reports of formal propositions having been submitted either to

Seymour, and not H. R. Simpson, as stated in the Gazette of the 20th inst.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE ARMY.

BANKRUPTS.
R. WHELDPALE, Cross Key, Marybone-lane, Marybone, victualler. Atts. Sutcliffe and Co., New Bridge-street, Blackfriars-T. WELLS, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, tailor. Atts. Ullrichson and Beeve, Red Lion-square.
J. R. RUMALL, Melba-place, St. John's-wood, auctioneer. Atts. R. Haynes, Jun., Staple Inn, Holborn.
N. L. LIVERD, near St. Giles's Church, Church-yard, Liverpool-W. THOMPSON, Morneth, Northumberland, wine-merchant. Atts. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard, London; Seymour, Royal Arcade, Newcastle; J. BLODICK, Plymouth, merchant. Atts. Smith, Bedford-street, London; Hubbard, Devonport-T. HAYWOOD, Manchester, upholsterer. Atts. Hampson, Brown-street, Manchester; Adlington and Co., Bedford-row-G. BLATHERWICK, Nottingham, jobber. Atts. Parsons and Sons, Nottingham; Yallop, Baggall-street, London.
J. BERT, Fleet-street, London-W. KIRKMAN, St. Giles's Church-yard, London; Henson, Finsbury-R. W. and J. FLETCHER, Walsall, Staffordshire, merchants. Atts. Swain and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; Darvall, Walsall-G. CLARKE, Ashton-under-Lyne, iron-founder. Atts. Mignibon and Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne; Clarke and Medall, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

T. HOBSON, High Holborn, bookseller-J. S. PULBROOK, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

H. S. and E. EMANUEL, Leman street, Goodman's-fields, furriers.
BANKRUPTS.
K. O. WAID, New Bond-street, London. Atts. Shitred, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
S. PHILIPS, Russell-street, Bermondsey, furrier. Atts. Lawrance, Chancery-lane.
C. BURRELL, Northumberland place, Commercial-road, cheese-monger. Atts. Brough, Fleet-street-J. CECIL, Upper Thames-street, leather-bounder. Atts. Clither and Co., London-W. KIRKMAN, St. Giles's Church-yard, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. Atts. Messrs. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; Payne and Daft, Nottingham.

THE WONDERS OF INDIA.-Daniell, the Royal Academician, has just ready for publication his splendid New Annual, called *The Wonders of India*. As usual, he has been taken with a view of illustrating that portion of the civilized world, which is especially rich in magnificent objects, and even in natural and artificial wonders. He has commenced with India, owing to its immediate interest and connection with this country, and has brought to the task the result of a ten years' residence there, during which he explored that vast country, with the undivided aim of accumulating Pictorial Records of all that was interesting in its gorgeous scenery and stupendous monuments, its Natural History, and Vegetable wonders. The Oriental Annual contains no less than twenty-five engravings, and is beautifully bound in morocco in a new and splendid style quite in character with the country it delineates.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.-*Worcester*, Oct. 2.-In our market on Saturday, 1532 pockets of new hops were weighed, and much more business would have been done, had it not been for the low price that the prices were firm at our last quotation. Forty-five old pockets were weighed; the sale of these was dull, and prices looking down; this may be attributed to the excellent quality of the new hops, the great proportion of which, after all that has been anticipated, are really very good.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.-The October Number of Colburn's Select Library of the *Waverley Novels*, (4s. per volume, bound), contains the celebrated stories called *Highways and Byways*. In this very choice collection have also appeared, and may be purchased separately, *Tremaine*, and *De Vere*, by Mr. Ward-Pelham, *Deveraux*, and *The Disowned*, by Mr. Bulwer-Grubbs, by Mr. Lister, and *Indian Grey*, by Mr. B. D'Israeli. The following very interesting productions are just now exciting much attention, viz. *The Letters of George Montagu*, Esq., by Lady Hervey, Hon. H. Conway, Lady Aylesbury, &c.; *Falkland*, a Tale, by Mr. Bulwer; *Adventures of a Younger Son*, by Capt. Trevelyan, the friend of Lord Byron; *Washington Irving's Spanish Sketch Book*, The *Alhambra*; *Lloyd's Field Sports of the North*, universally allowed to be one of the most valuable productions of our countrymen in sporting literature; *The Letters of the Empress Josephine's Memoirs*, comprising the Correspondence with Napoleon and her family.

It is generally understood, that Mr. F. Holyoake will continue the *Melton Hounds* for one season at least.

The Hounds of the Right Hon. Lord Seagrave are now cub hunting in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham; and the Cheltenham Harriers commenced their season on Tuesday.

COUNSELLING EXTRAORDINARY.-On Sunday last, as one of the mail-coaches was proceeding on the road from Bridport to Exeter, a fine hare, pursued by a dog, ran towards it, and, on the guard sounding his horn, the hare and dog went over the hedge, and turning, took the same direction with the coach for more than a mile, when they again came into the road in front of the mail, which they headed for half a mile, to the great surprise and alarm of the passengers.
 At a turning in the road the parties in the coach lost sight of the sport, but speedily came up with the hare and the dog, which were both so completely exhausted, that they were lying side by side in the road, the dog being unable from extreme prostration of strength, to seize his prey. The coachman embraced the opportunity, and pulled up, when he descended from his vehicle, and took possession of the poor puss alive.-*Salisbury Journal*.

SADLER'S WELLS.-The liberality and taste of the present lessee are apparent in the improvement of everything connected with this Theatre. *The Knights of St. John* seems to be a most prosperous affair, and may be pronounced equal to any spectacle produced on minor boards. On Monday a new historical piece was produced, called *Hans and Keldar*; or, *the Great Frost and Fire of London*; and, if not peculiarly well written, may be justly regarded as a production of the greatest dramatic art and good, and the great Frost and Fire (the main events of the piece) cleverly represented. Messrs. Williams, Campbell, and Almar were peculiarly happy in the representation of their respective characters, particularly the latter, whose manner and bearing were not unworthy the courtly and dandy-looking Monarch, Charles the Second. The house was full.

ACCIDENT AT KNO'S COAST.-A dreadful accident took place at King's College, yesterday afternoon. It appears that a wharf and copper-dam had been erected, projecting about 40 feet from the foundation into, or rather over, the river, for the purpose of landing the enormous blocks of granite and other heavy materials necessary for the completion of the undertaking. Mr. Martin, the contractor for the building; Mr. Gilchrist, foreman of the carpenters; Mr. Smith, the foreman of the sawyers, together with about ten workmen, were standing on the wharf, when, suddenly, the pier, which had been reported it gave way, and the immense mass of wood, together with about 40 tons of stone, which were on it at the time, and had just before been raised by a crane, were precipitated into the river, the men, of course, falling with the general mass. Mr. Martin, the contractor, fell headforemost into the river, and was rescued by a waterman, after being in considerable danger of drowning, and was found to have only a slight bruise; and Mr. Smith, the foreman of the sawyers, escaped with some severe flesh wounds on the legs, arms, and face; but we regret to state that one man, named William Hannah, was killed. At the time the accident occurred, he was standing at the outer extremity of the temporary wharf, close to two very large blocks of granite, and he and the blocks disappeared beneath the water, it being then nearly at the height of the flood-tide. Mr. Gilchrist, the foreman of the carpenters, was taken to St. George's Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state from his bruises, and having had his arm amputated. A Coroner's Inquest was held upon the body of Hannah, and a verdict of accidental death returned. A subscription was opened for the widow, to which the Secretary of the Institution contributed 2 guineas.

INCENDIARY FIRE.-About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last a man galloped into Spalding, in his shirt and trousers, and immediately after the words "fire, fire, fire," he cried, and then he was running off fire. It appears that in the course of the night some wretch had set fire to the barn and a hovel belonging to a cottager, named Northern, who occupied three or four acres of land at Surfleet, Leas End. The messenger had been despatched to Spalding for the engines, which were immediately sent out, and through much exertion the dwelling-house was saved, but the barn, hovel, seven pigs, and some corn deposited in the barn by a poor man who had leased it, were totally consumed. Fortunately, Northern had disposed of his own corn. He is an industrious, inoffensive man, but has been guilty of a breach of the incendiary law by keeping two thrashing machines, which he lets out for hire. These were at a distance from the house at the time, and escaped.-*Boston Herald*.

A wicked set of incendiaries was perpetrated in Northumberland a few days ago. A dwelling-house on Thurston Moor, in the parish of Lord Ravensworth, was in flames, and the fire was spreading, and what aggravates the crime is, that three men were sleeping in the house at the time, and must have been burnt to death had not one of them fortunately awakened. As it was their clothes and tools were destroyed.

The French ministerial papers of Wednesday inform us that the Carlists have been suppressed in the south of France, but they cannot conceal the anxiety which the Emperor feels, in that Prince Alexander is to return to London, to resume his diplomatic duties, next January, and that the Chambers will be summoned to meet for despatch of business on the 15th of December.

The Munchen-Gratz Conference is over. According to most of the German Papers, His Imperial Majesty of Russia is on his way back to his dominions in Poland, whence the *Mercury of St. Petersburg* may expect important tidings. It appears, however, by other accounts, that the Emperor has paid a visit to his father-in-law at Berlin. The interviews at Toplitz, Schwedt, and Munchen-Gratz, continue the subject of innumerable assertions. The *Quotidienne* is certain that a joint manifesto is shortly to be published, explaining the motives of the military demonstrations on the Swiss and Italian borders, stigmatizing the false and treacherous policy of the Tullier Cabinet, and referring to the Treaty of Chaumont as the basis of the preventive measures which the Northern Sovereigns have agreed to. As to the internal state of Germany, if we believe the *Courrier Francais*, no particular determination has been adopted, and the several States are to be left to guard as well as they can against the licentious Press. The prevalent opinion seems to be that nothing of a nature directly hostile has been resolved, which is probable enough. If, as is reported, the Prussian and Austrian Envoys to Leopold's Court have at length been ordered to repair to Brussels, and an Austrian General been despatched to the Hague to urge His Dutch Majesty to enter into a final arrangement with his upstart rival.

PARIS, Oct. 2.-The *Nuremberg Correspondent* contains a most interesting account from Berlin, dated the 22nd September, in which the Sovereigns of the North, worn out by the long delays and the various intrigues of the liberal Governments on the Holland-Belgium question, have come to the determination that Luxembourg shall belong to Holland. On other points of importance relating to this eternal Belgian affair, the Monarchs have likewise agreed upon their ultimatum-and it now remains to be seen, whether France, England, and Belgium, with Prussia, which has contracted towards the Netherlands, and Munchen-Gratz and Schwedt, or whether they will, by refusing so to do, risk a general war. The King of Holland will now, of course, refuse to listen to any advice or threats tending to separate Luxembourg from his Dutch subjects. The ultimatum of the three Monarchs as to Luxembourg will be, of course, officially notified to the French, Belgian, and English Governments.

The following is from the *Leipzig Gazette*, dated Vienna, Sept. 22.-"We have seen letters from Constantinople of the 6th instant. There has been but one violent fire, that of the 30th August, but it consumed an immense number of houses; and fermentation was at the highest pitch; it had even assumed the form of an insurrection. It was at first stated that the Sultan had concealed himself, and had taken flight; but some of the high dignitaries of the empire have succeeded in the troops, which has checked the movement towards establishing order, at least outwardly. The public mind is greatly irritated, and it has been affirmed that the Sultan had implored once more the protection of Russia. Letters from Hittoglia (Monestir) of the 26th of August, announce that the disturbances of Scutari have extended over all the districts which formerly constituted the Pachlik of Scutari under Nustapha Pacha; the towns of Valona, Delvino, and Berat have expelled the Turkish authorities, and the movement was advancing towards the south. Emir Pacha of Janina, had marched against the insurgents with a large body of troops."

FORTIFICATION OF PARIS.-The *Impartial* says-"We believe with everybody else that the project of fortifying the capital was at least deferred, and we hoped that the preparations of all kinds would be abandoned till the question should have been submitted to the Chambers for deliberation. The project, which has been continued, is the most conformable to the interests and the wishes of the inhabitants of the capital. For some days past, however, officers of engineers have been observed in the environs of Paris, at Passy for instance, demarking surveys, drawing plans, measuring declivities, and taking other steps, which those who observed them immediately presumed to relate to the fortifications."

The following lines are extracted from an article of the *Constitutionnel*:-"Strangers and French citizens, everybody now, passes under the surveillance of the police: there is no longer any security for anybody. When a man goes from home in the morning he may say, like *Æsop* in the fable, that he does not know whether he is going, for he may very likely go and pass the night in prison, if such is the pleasure of one of the Ministers, or the Prefect of the Police, and he may be arrested by the Turkish authorities, and the next morning a police officer now disposed of the liberty of the citizens, an enormous power, which the ancients granted to the armed force only when the State was in danger."

The *Temps* says-"We are assured that the different Ministers have received the resignations of an immense number of public functionaries, in consequence of the King's not having, on the 29th ult., laid down the authority which the Ministers are now ordered to maintain to be transmitted to Henry V. on his attaining his majority."

The movements of the Legationists, and the expected rising in favour of Henry V., excites considerable sensation in the south of France. Little doubt seems to be entertained of its being the intention of the Duchesse de Berri to make another attempt at insurrection, and some of the French Papers censure in strong terms the Government for not doing more to prevent the renewal of such scenes of bloodshed when it was in their power. On Saturday last the young Prince attained his 13th year, the period at which, according to the law of France, the heirs of the throne are considered of age. This event was celebrated by the French Royalists now residing in this country with great enthusiasm.

The Ministers of Russia and the Porte exchanged ratifications on the 21st ult. and the treaty, which in fact gives Turkey to the Emperor, is complete. The diplomatists both of France and England have played a very contemptible part in this affair. A revolt of a most serious nature has broken out in Cyprus, and Albania is much disturbed-in a word, the Turkish empire is ready to fall to pieces. Ibrahim Pacha has returned to Alexandria, after, it is said, so severe a campaign in the Syria, as almost to drive them into rebellion against their new master.

The Dutch papers which were received on Thursday mention the expected arrival at the Hague of Count Cam, who is entrusted with an special mission from the Sovereign Congress recently assembled, to the King of Holland. The morning papers are pleased to express considerable doubt as to the nature of the instructions confided to his Excellency, and some venture to assert that they contain a secret reference to the Dutch Majesty's refusal to accede to the call his obsequy. The very reverse (says the *Standard*), as we stated some days since, is, however, the fact. The Allied Sovereigns express their anxiety for the King of Holland to refrain, if possible, at least for the present, from an open declaration of war; but in case such a step should by circumstances be rendered imperative, they assure his Majesty that their most friendly feelings and anxious desire to render him assistance will not be less in their own hands. We can state upon the best authority, that a more friendly message was never forwarded from one potentate to another.

Our Madrid correspondent, whose letter is dated the 23d ult., informs us that the greatest alarm exists in Madrid with respect to the cholera, which is approaching that capital in all directions. The King is dangerously ill, and mental agitation, arising from many causes, is his ailment. In consequence of an official decree, the Regency is nominated. They have no news in Madrid from Portugal so late as what we have received from other quarters.

From Ham we have received a melancholy account of Prince Palatine's state of health, which has suffered much in consequence of the loss of his beloved daughter, who expired on the 21st ult. at Millmont, aged 13 years. The woful change in her father's fortune, and the protracted captivity of his most beloved daughter, have so severely affected that most amiable girl, and so weighed in the balance of affliction, that she had contracted the fatal disease which has overwhelmed her friends with sorrow. The parent and child were denied the consolation of a parting embrace-a favour which the most violent Ultra-Liberals would not have censured.

On examining, says Dr. Clanny, the skin of cholera patients, which became blue from the disease, I found that this tint was occasioned by the black blood ceasing to circulate and becoming stagnant in the extreme branches of the blood-vessels of the intextument. Some cases, instead of blue, showed an Isabella or dun colour, which was occasioned by branches of blood-vessels and lymphatics being completely diverted of their proper fluids.
 The last letter received from America by Mr. Kemble's friends stated that Pierce Butler, Esq., of Philadelphia, was the gentleman to whom Miss Fanny Kemble was to be married. Mr. Chas. Kemble's family remaining in this country are to depart immediately for the United States.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 4.

8th Regt. Light Dragoons-Lieut. F. MacNamara to be Captain by pur. vice Hamble, promoted; Capt. R. Peel to be Lieutenant by pur. vice MacNamara; A. G. Wills, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Peel.
 11th Light Dragoons-Lieut. W. Anderson, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bunbury, who exchanges.
 1st Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards-Ensign and Lieut. J. Spottiswood, to be Lieutenant and Captain by pur. vice Lord C. Wellesley, promoted; the 8th Foot; H. A. R. Mitchell, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by pur. vice Spottiswood.
 15th Regt. of Foot-Lieut. J. Barry to be Captain by pur. vice Hope, promoted; Ensign J. H. Wingfield to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Barry; F. C. H. Coventry, 21st Foot-Lieut. H. W. Bunbury, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be First Lieutenant, vice Anderson, who exchanges.
 27th Foot-Lieut. S. E. Goodman to be Captain by pur. vice Venturini, who retires; Enn. T. P. Tassal, to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Goodman; J. Lewis, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Tassal.
 51st Foot-Enn. C. P. Connelley to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Dickson, promoted; H. Somerset, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Connelley.
 50th Foot-Lieut. S. Lettison to be Captain by pur. vice Haggerstone, who retires; Ensign C. H. Hall to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Lettison; W. Hawkins, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Hall.
 84th Foot-Capt. J. A. Robertson, from the 92d Foot, to be Captain, vice Henry, who retires.
 87th Foot-Major H. C. Streetfield to be Lieutenant-Colonel by pur. vice Lord C. Fitzroy, who retires; Brevet Major Lord C. Wellesley, from the 1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Major by pur. vice Streetfield.
 1st Foot-Lieut. C. B. Caldwell to be Captain by pur. vice Brevet Major J. Rivers, who retires; E. F. W. B. McLeod, Lieut. to be Captain by pur. vice Caldwell; H. Thornhill, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice McLeod.
 92d Foot-Capt. A. Gordon, from half-pay unatt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, appointed to the 84th Foot.
 2d West India Regt.-Capt. M. Henley, from half-pay unatt. to be Captain, vice Tait, whose appointment has not taken place.
 UNATTACHED-Capt. F. Hope, from 15th Foot, to be Major by pur. vice Lieut. L. S. Dickson, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain by pur. vice Maclean, M.D. to be Staff-Assistant Surgeon, vice Knox, appointed to the 63d Foot.
 MEMORANDUM.-Major D. M. Bouchier, half-pay Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached commission, he being about to proceed to the Colonies as a settler.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL LYSER.

Colonel Lyster has addressed the following account of a murderous attack made upon him in the streets of Brussels to the English Ambassador there:-

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT ADAIR."

"Brussels, Sept. 27."

"Sir-I take leave to lay before your Excellency the particulars of an outrage of the most diabolical kind which I experienced on the morning of the 26th inst., and to request your Excellency to cause such inquiry to be made as may bring the assassin to immediate justice."

"Returning home about half past one o'clock in the morning, it then raining very hard, I crossed the road from that corner of the Park which faces your Excellency's hotel to the door of Mr. Weston's house, intending to keep the footpath on that side of the street. Approaching the door of Mr. Weston, I was accosted by a cavalry soldier, who, in French, said, 'Donnez-moi votre parapluie.' Je ne puis pas, je le besoin moi-même,' was my reply. Looking in the direction of the dead wall opposite to the hotel of the Prince de Liège, I perceived three other soldiers. The soldier who first addressed me then drew his sabre, and made a cut at me, which I parried, and received a violent wound on my right arm, penetrating to the bone. Becoming seriously alarmed, I hastened to the well of Mr. Weston's house, and ran up the stairs. My assassin followed me, and made a second thrust. This I succeeded in warding off with my umbrella, but a third blow laid my wrist open in a most ghastly manner. I now closed with my antagonist, and grasping his sword, I broke it in two, and retained it in my possession. It can be produced, covered with blood. The miscreant continued his mission, and with the remainder of his sword he gave me several cuts on the head, the lead, and the hand. He then laid me on my back, and made a second thrust. The particulars of the wounds your Excellency will find more generally specified in the accompanying certificate from my medical attendant. In this perilous situation I, however, threw the villain, when a second soldier immediately made his appearance, with his drawn sabre, and, with a violent thrust, he penetrated the flesh about half way up my right thigh. At this time, perceiving lights in the distance, I called out, 'I am wounded!' and opened the door, for God's sake; I shall be assassinated!' A third soldier, who had hitherto been a silent observer, hearing me speak in English, instantly called to his companions and said, 'C'est un Anglais; ne l'est pas lui; il n'est pas armé.' It is an Englishman; it is not him; he is not armed.'-I answered, 'Oui, je suis Anglais, et c'est lui; ne l'est pas lui.' By this time Mr. Weston's door was opened. I rushed into the house, and my assailants followed me.

"The darkness of the night and the heavy fall of rain prevented my distinguishing the regiment to which the men belong; but I can positively state that they were white capouettes, had horse hair hanging from high caps, which were fastened to their dresses with white cord. The broken sword will, however, put beyond all conjecture the corps to which they are attached."

"I have the honour to be, &c. and to the kind attentions of the Messieurs, Weston, and the immediate presence of Dr. Tobin."

(Signed) "WILLIAM LYSER."

The Earl of Ormelie has sent to the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth six fine paintings by the old masters, which he had purchased some time since in Naples. It is a splendid gift conferred in a very handsome manner, and highly appreciated by the society.

CONSTITUENCY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.-Thursday Mr. Thompson and Mr. Keene, the Revising Barristers appointed for the revision of the lists of the Livery, and also of those of the new constituency of the City of London, opened their Courts at Guildhall. From the lists revised during the day it appears that the number of the electors will decrease in the number of the electors of the different parishes as entitled to vote under the law for the extension of the franchise, as compared with the qualified persons in the lists of last year. In the last year the total constituency of London was 18,384, of which 9,527 were liveries and 9,057 were of nearly one hundred householders. The lists of the latter show a decrease of nearly one-half, as far as can at present be calculated. One circumstance, however, which has caused the decrease of the number of the electors, is that last year many of the liveries were also returned as ten-pound householders, but this year have withdrawn their names, and stand only on the lists of their several Companies. Taken in the whole, it is calculated that in the City of London, as well as in other parts of the metropolis, a decrease in the number of the constituency has taken place from the non-payment of taxes, &c.

AFRICA.-A few weeks ago, which has since been very generally copied into the London and provincial papers, stating, among other reports, "that the medical man who went up the river was quite an inexperienced practitioner, and neglected to take up a proper quantity of stores," and that "Mr. Macgregor Laird appears to have behaved in a most mutinous manner towards Mr. Lander." One letter is stated, that the supply of medical stores was not sent out was much larger than the quantity consumed by the most prominent persons; that Dr. Thomas Briggs's abilities the company had the highest testimony; that before engaging him, and that subsequent events have proved their confidence in his medical knowledge and general scientific acquirements was well founded. With regard to Mr. Macgregor Laird's alleged mutinous conduct, in none of the letters received from the company from Mr. Lander or Mr. Laird, is there a difference of opinion. In England, there is the slightest allusion to them, and we know that the company have every confidence in Mr. Laird's zeal and judgement.
 -*Liverpool Advertiser*.

Sir J. Herschell is about leaving his residence near Slough for the Cape of Good Hope, purposely to make observations on the fixed stars in the southern hemisphere. Eight waggons, with four horses each, were employed in removing his telescopes, transit-instruments, and astronomical apparatus.

On the 14th ult., after a search of eight days in the church of the Pantheon at Rome, the bones of Raphael were discovered, enclosed in a deal coffin, under the statue of the Virgin. They were in such a perfect state of preservation, and so little disturbed, that the identity of this eminent artist could be ascertained with perfect precision, and was found to have been seven palms and a half, and his features were five feet six inches English. These interesting relics were exposed to the public, and the skull was most perfectly with the rest of the skeleton. Consequently the skull which is shown at the Academy of St. Luke as having been that of Raphael is supposititious.-*Galignani's Messenger*.

In 1 vol. 8vo. embellished with a portrait of the Duchess and (faint) Dermontcourt

SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY.
By Authority of Parliament.
SWIFT and Co. respectfully inform the Public that the Tickets and Shares of the **SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY** are now on Sale at their Offices—

No. 19, Cornhill, facing the Royal Exchange; and No. 255, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; and No. 38, Haymarket, corner of Coventry-street.

The Scheme contains a Prize of £15,000, £10,000, £5,000, £3,000, £2,000, £1,500, £1,000, £500, £400, £200, &c. These Prizes consist of Freehold Land and Houses, but the fortunate holders of any of the Prize Lots may, if purchased at Swift and Co.'s Office, receive (as soon as drawn) the value in Money, as set forth in the Scheme, subject only to a commission of 51. per cent. on the value of the Lots valued above 100l. to cover the risk and expense in disposing of the property.

In the First **GLAZIER** Lottery Swift and Co. sold in Shares the following **Prize**
 Lots, and PAID THE **MONEY FOR THEM AS SOON AS DRAWN:**—

No. 2816	..	..	£10,000
1918	..	..	£2,000
2062	..	..	£500
6772	..	..	£500
6646	..	..	£250

The whole of the Prizes in the present Lottery will be drawn at **Coopers**
 Hall, London, on the 22d of January, 1834.
 SCHWENK, ART. MAY BE HAD OF J. B. SWIFT AND CO.'S OFFICE.

GLASGOW LOTTERY.
BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.
G. WEBB, the Authorized Agent of the Glasgow Commis-
sioners, informs the Public, that another portion of the Property will be
disposed of by Lottery, on Wednesday the 22d of January, 1834, at Cooper's
Hall, London, in the form and manner of a State Lottery. The Scheme contains
2005 Benefit Lots or Prizes, of various estimated value; among which are—
ONE of £15 000—ONE of £10 000


ONE of £5,000—ONE of £3,000—ONE of £2,000
Besides others of £1,500, £1,000, £500, &c.
And the Holders have the option of receiving the estimated Value IN MONEY
AS SOON AS DRAWN, subject only to a discount of 5 per Cent. to defray
the expenses of Commission on Sale, &c.
Shares divided pursuant to the Act of Parliament, are now on Sale at
G. WEBB'S LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 1, STRAND, CHANCERY CROSS, adjoining Northumberland House.

P R E S E N T P R I C E.

	Ticket	£13 10 0	
Half ..	£7 6 0	Eight ..	£19 6
Quarter ..	3 15 6	Sixteenth ..	0 19 6

Orders, by Post, with Remittances, punctually attended to.

SCHEMES, GRATIS.

 In the distribution of the first portion of the Company's Property, by Lottery, on the 17th of April last, there were 10,000 Prizes to be sold in a Whole Ticket, the other Two were sold in Shares, and all the fortunate Holders received the Value IN MONEY. SOON AS DRAWN.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE TIXALL ESTATE, one of the most compact and eligible in England, will be OFFERED for SALE, by MR. JAMES DAVISON, at the George Inn, in the town of Stafford, on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1855, at 12 o'clock, or the 14th day of October, as before advertised, precisely at One o'clock in the afternoon.

COMPRISING the elegant modern Stone MANSION OF TIXALL, in the county of Stafford, the two MANORS or reputed MANORS of TIXALL and COLLEY, the PARK and DEMESNE LANDS OF

TIXALL, adjoined with lofty ornamental Timber, the ADVOWSON of the CHURCH and PARSONAGE HOUSE of TIXALL (subject to the life of the present Incumbent) and about

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND,
not inferior to any in Staffordshire, comprising the
ENTIRE VILLAGE and PARISH of TIXALL,
and part of the PARISHES of COLWICH and STOWE,
SUB-DIVIDED INTO 25 FARMS,
with Buildings of every description, in excellent repair, and occupied by a most respectable tenantry.

The soil, the eastern part of the parish of Tixall, is well adapted for the growth of wheat; the eastern side pastoral and turnip-land; the middle arable land; the western side is a fine pasture ground, and the whole is watered by the Trent.

The principal part is a rich lawn, adapted to every kind of husbandry; and on the south, south-west, and south east, is a most valuable tract of rich meadow land, stretching three miles in extent, and watered by the rivers Trent and Sow, the latter river forming the boundary of the Tixali Estate. The house is a fine specimen of the architecture of the last century, and is ornamented with portico of four columns, of the Doric order, the shaft of each column being a single block of stone. The rooms are of noble proportions, the entrance hall being 94 feet square, the library 28 feet by 24, and the dining rooms 36 feet by 24, and all of the same height, and each of the windows, which are of the Venetian style, forming a quadrangle, and well arranged, and connected with the house. The view from the portico is one of the most pleasing in the county. The foreground is a fine continued lawn, gently sloping from the house to a spacious lake of water, formed by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Navigation, which runs through the park, and discharges its waters into the Trent, the east of the lake forming into the breadth and sweep of a noble river; on the right is the

VENERABLE GATE-HOUSE,
through which is approached the modern and
handsome **STAFFORD ST. CHAPEL;**
on the left, which is the eastern approach to the house, are some large and shady
trees, beyond which are the Lodges and the village of Great Haywood. The **STAFFORD**
barn, which is a large and commodious building, is situated on the right hand of the
belind, and at a short and convenient distance from the house, and have boxes
and stalls for 40 horses, with rooms to reachmen and grooms, and coach-houses
for ten carriages, vaulted underneath. The **DOO-KENNELS** have also been
built, with excellent kennels for the most valuable breeds of the Fox, and the
Residences attached for the Huntsman and Whippers-in. The Garden is walled
round, and is about four acres, with Hot and Succession Houses, Vineries, and
other necessary offices.

There is also a neat and convenient **SMALL HOUSE**, in the village of **TITZEL**
occupied by the Rev. Thomas Green, and another residence called **HAYWOOD**
ABBAY, in lease to the present tenant, which has been lately fitted up at considerable
expense for the residence of the Rev. John Thomas, a Clergyman, and the
INN and **POSTING-HOUSE**, at Great Haywood,
clothes the Clifford Arms, and sundry other **HOUSES**, and 48 good **COTTAGES**
for the labouring population. The **MANOR** of **STAFFORD** is situated in the Parish
not far distant from the Canal, and the **Shirleywick** and **Weston Salt Works**
and extensive

QUARRIES OF EXCELLENT FREE-STONE.

From many of the public works in Staffordshire have been built. The
WOODS and **PLANTATIONS**, which are in a most thriving state, consist of
about 200 acres. The Proprietor is the Lessee of the **TITHE** and **GIBLES** of
the Parish of **STAFFORD**, and the **MANOR** of **STAFFORD**. The **Parish**
chapel will have the benefit of the Lease, subject to the payment of the annual

The **ESTATE** has a Southern aspect in the fine and fertile vale throughout which the **WATER** runs with a gentle, winding, and pleasant current, and throughout well wooded and watered. The limits of an advertisement preclude the possibility of entering into a detailed statement of the advantages possessed by this property, which has been called the garden of Staffordshire; but it may be observed, that no **ESTATE** in the county has the garden so well exposed to the public, for the last half-century, which can be put in competition with it.

The **FISHERY** is extensive and excellent, and the **SHOOTING** is unequalled in the country, being the strictly preserved sporting grounds of the Earl Talbot and the Earl of Lichfield, whose magnificent woods form a picturesque object in the landscape, and afford the sportsman and the sports-loving nobleman, and the sports-loving peasant, the opportunity of enjoying the pleasures of the chase. (Upon which part of the **ESTATE** has right of common) are within sight of the Park, which is well stocked with Deer.

The **ESTATE** is Freehold, except only a very small part which is Copyhold of the Manor of Haywood in the County of Warwick.

TITHE is paid to the Bishopric of Exeter, and to the Bishopric of Exeter, distant from Lichfield 13 miles; Stafford 4 miles; and Stone 10; and the Liverpool and Chester Manors.

HUDSON'S TOOTH POWDER AND TINCTURE.—The above discoveries, if attended to, will effectually supercede the necessity of Dentists, and are sure remedies for all disorders of the mouth; they not merely cleanse and beautify the teeth, but also preserve them from decay.

of life; they are antidotes for gum boils, swelled face, and the tooth-ache; they remove the scurvy from the gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness; they infallibly arrest the progress of caries in the teeth, refresh the mouth, and sweeten the breath: they both possess the same virtues, and may be used alone or together; but the Tincture turns more speedy in fastening loose teeth, removing the scurvy, &c., and is an infallible remedy for the tooth-ache, and prevents a lapse. They are so perfectly innocent that a child may take the contents of each of the Powder, and the Tincture is an excellent stomachic. Price 2s. 3d. each. Sold by S. S. & A. ALLEN, 10, PERCY-STREET, near the Strand, and by most Perfumers and Medicine Vendors. CAUTION! The Genuine is signed HUDSON and Co., and counterfeited JAS. ATKINSON.

"SOFT FEEL THE DEW."—A PARODY.

Soft felt the dew, And milled was the morn, That lovely opened, That wakened the dawn; Soft felt the dew In its exquisite sheen, Real love might be pictured, For bliss on sight be seen, That's real, bright, & all.	That sun cast a shadow, But the shade when I met I found was enervated By WARREN'S Black Jet. That Blacking's beauty I thought not to view, Till in my bright boots I my face could review A face that's all.
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I have seen that morn break,
And the sun all resplendent
In glory awake:
THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared
by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town
in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 1s.
each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's Blacking, and you will not
be deceived.

A smooth run
My boots now assume
Since polished by WARREN'S,
By WARREN'S Jet Bloom.
The Blacking is prepared
and sold in every town
at 6d., 12d., and 1s.
each. All others are

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that the length of the article, and the lateness of the hour at which we received the report of the great Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at Birmingham, prevented us from awaiting ourselves of the communication. We are glad rather than sorry at the treatment Sir ROBERT PEEL experienced—we sincerely hope he will always continue the course which subjects him to the insults of the scum of Birmingham, and the obloquy of the rest of Lord GREY's supporters.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

ON Monday their MAJESTIES went to Kew, to pay a farewell visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND and Prince GEORGE. Their MAJESTIES returned to Windsor in the evening.

ON Wednesday the KING came to London, and gave audiences to some of his popular and highly-gifted Ministers at St. James's, and returned to the Castle in the evening.

The Marquess of ANGLESEY had an audience of the KING on his Lordship's return from Ireland.

ON Thursday the KING paid a visit to Lady KENNEDY ERSKINE, at Isleworth.

Their MAJESTIES spent Friday afternoon at Virginia Water, enjoying the favourite amusement of his late MAJESTY, sailing on the lake. The Band of the 1st Life Guards attended in another barge.

Yesterday their MAJESTIES were expected to dine with the Duke and Duchess of GLOUCESTER, at Bagshot.

To-morrow the KING will review the 7th Dragoon Guards; and to-morrow week the KING's stag-hounds will meet for the first time this season at King's-beech Hill.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND and Prince GEORGE, attended by Sir JOHN SLADE, left town on Tuesday for the Continent; on which day his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON entertained his Royal Highness at dinner at Walmer Castle. There were present to meet the illustrious Duke, the Earl of ROSLYN, Earl and Countess of GUILFORD (from Walsershare), Lord CARRINGTON (from Deal Castle), Lord and Lady GRANVILLE SOMERSET, the Marquess of DOUVO, and the Right Honourable the SPEAKER of the House of Commons (from Lauriston Cottage). The Duke of CUMBERLAND slept at the Castle, and proceeded to Dover at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, accompanied by the Duke of WELLINGTON and the Marquis of DOUVO.

Early in the morning, a large guard of honour came down from the Castle and was posted at the front of Wright's Hotel. The guns from the heights soon announced the approach of royalty, and shortly after the cortege came in sight; in the first carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND and the Duke of WELLINGTON, with Prince GEORGE. They did not alight, but proceeded to the stairs at the Cross Wall, where the steamer *Lightning's* boat was in attendance, and where the stairs had been carefully carpeted, and took water. So soon as the sailors let fall their oars for departure, the great guns fired a royal salute. The Duke of WELLINGTON, having seen his illustrious guests safe in the boat, went to the south pier, and with a large number of respectable persons saluted them as they left the harbour's mouth. When they arrived on board the *Lightning*, which waited at anchor in the roads for them, the royal standard was hoisted at the mast head, and they started for Calais. It was calculated that they would be landed there about half-past two p. m. The Duke of WELLINGTON was attired in the Lord Warden's uniform, and wore only the Star of the Order of the Garter.

In the afternoon, a special but open Court of the Corporation was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of swearing in, as a freeman of Dover, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON. He wore the star and riband of a Grand Cross of the Bath, and, after taking the oath of a freeman, (the members of the Corporation in their gowns, all standing,) in a short but admirable address, assured them of his high gratification at receiving, unsought and unexpectedly, the honour which had been thus conferred upon him. He adverted in a touching manner to the memory of his revered father, in whose late diocese the Corporation of which he had now become a member is situated; and to the affection which he knew that his father had borne towards Dover; and laid emphasis especially on the encouragement which such an honour, so bestowed, gave to a man honestly to exert his best talents, and not to spare any labour when, with integrity, engaged for the good of his country. In that view he received the honour with a still greater degree of interest. The Corporation showed, by the manner in which this speech was received, that they entertained for the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons the respect which is due equally to his powerful abilities and to the firmness and impartiality with which he has so long fulfilled the arduous duties of his high and important office.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE are expected in London in the course of the week.

NOTHING can be more extraordinary than the silence so carefully maintained with regard to the affairs of Portugal, and nothing more conflicting than the reports which are consequently in circulation.

It was reported early in the week as certain that Marshal BOURMONT had resigned the command of the Royal army; it was clear, by the expression of a confident expectation on the part of the *Times* towards the end of last week, that it should soon be able to put an end to the hopes of the friends of DON MIGUEL, that this event had been anticipated; we are not yet sure that it has taken place.

The public reason given for it is that France, in the plenitude of its neutrality, has commanded the return of the French officers from the service of the King of PORTUGAL; this, as opposed to the aid and countenance which the English Government is hourly affording to the Pretender, completes the system of non-intervention to which the present Ministry stand solemnly pledged.

Another account has been circulated, which we cannot yet believe, but which most singularly tallies with a fact stated in the French Papers about ten days since. In one of those Journals it was announced that a sum of thirty-seven thousand pounds had been transmitted by the King of ENGLAND to Portugal, to induce General BOURMONT to resign the command of Don Miguel's army.

In speaking of Governments the names of Kings are always used, and not infrequently taken in vain. In England we know the character of our Constitution, as well as

that of the present Ministers, too well, to attribute to our excellent MONARCH any one of the acts by which this nation has, for the last three years, been degraded and disgraced; but the foreign editor, speaking of what the English Government is said to have done, designates the proceeding as that of the KING.

We repeat our disbelief of this report; more because we think General BOURMONT is not the man to accept, than because we discredit the baseness of our Ministers in offering, a bribe: but the coincidence is curious.

The statement was made about ten days or a fortnight ago; and what are the circumstances which very soon follow its appearance? We find Colonel HARE, the acknowledged attaché of our Minister in Lisbon, on a visit to Don MIGUEL's head-quarters; and Captain NAPIER (who, having taken a fleet which had been doused in a similar manner, was no doubt considered a likely hand at bringing over an army,) in correspondence with General BOURMONT.

We scarcely yet believe that General BOURMONT has retired—but be it so—we only ask whether, after such a report as that, which appeared in the French papers, of the pecuniary interference of England, it has not a very extraordinary appearance, that two English officers, one the attaché of the Embassy, and the other the conqueror of a betrayed fleet, should be in active correspondence and personal communication with the General upon whom, we were forewarned a pecuniary attempt was to be made; and more strange still, if the effect which was foretold, should have occurred, in the departure of that General from the cause in which he was only a few days before, so ardently, so skillfully, and so successfully engaged.

It is quite possible that in minds, mean as those of some of our Ministers, the calculation that forty or fifty thousand pounds of secret-service money applied to the purchase of the honour and fidelity of a few Frenchmen, would be an economical outlay compared with the charge of an armament of sufficient force to hold them honourably in check; not to speak of the advantages of not alarming the people of England by signs of military preparation, or the employment of the Ferozy troops, who, in all probability, will be much wanted next winter in Ireland. And if the history which the French Papers have published shall prove to be true, we think the delicacy of the Reformed Parliament as regards the renegade Tories who have sneaked into place by the sacrifice of all their former principles, will not go the length of preventing an impeachment, which will bring to light scenes and circumstances unheard of in this country for the last century at least, and undreamt of by the PEOPLE, who, God knows, think badly enough of the Ministers as it is.

The Palmerstonian QUEEN has arrived, and been saluted and shouted; but her arrival called forth shouts and cries of a very different nature from those which her weak father anticipated. The arrival of this "Instrument of Royalty" has caused a sudden division of the Pedrote faction—they have had enough of DON PEDRO—the novelty of the QUEEN excited them to cry out for the Charter—that is to say, the mob of Lisbon, like the mob of London, are revolutionists—they seek a change—but the faction is contemptible, for, as we see, and as facts prove, and as has already been clearly shewn, the nation is attached to its own ancient form of Government politically, and to its legitimate Monarch, DON MIGUEL, personally.

And what, in the name of GOD, has England to do with all this? What earthly difference can it make to England whether the People of Portugal choose DON MIGUEL or DONNA MARIA? This is the question which Lord PALMERSTON will have to answer in a few months. If the People of Portugal had been permitted to settle their own affairs, the KING would have been upon the throne, trade and commerce would have been in activity, and peace and comfort would have blessed the land. But no—because DON PEDRO has been turned out of one country which he attempted to liberalize, we are to support him in liberalizing another, over which, by his own admission, he has no more right than he has over England. So it is, however, and if our present misgivings should prove to be correct, a pretty figure will our poor Whig-ridden country cut in the scale of European nations.

The *Globe* of Friday admits that Colonel HARE did visit the Miguelite army, and that Captain NAPIER had written to General BOURMONT—and it admits the indignant rejection by General BOURMONT of any negotiation with Captain NAPIER. This does not look as if the attempt to overcome—or, to use Lord PALMERSTON's words, "come over"—the General, had succeeded. In another part, however, of the same Journal we find the following:—

"A correspondent says that the General MACDONALD who is left to command the troops of DON MIGUEL was some years ago a bankrupt in this country as a wine-merchant. He is well known to the house of REAY and NEPIEWS, of Mark Lane. He adds, that Marshal BERSFORD used to say of him that he was the only man who could make the Portuguese fight."

What the General might have been, we care not, nor need our Whigs be extremely delicate about liberal officers who are bankrupt wine-merchants—the last line of the paragraph certainly compensates for the sneer contained in the beginning of it.

In the annals of England there never has been known such a tissue of stock-jobbing inventions as have been foisted upon the people through letters and packets from Portugal during the conflict. Some very curious discoveries are likely to be made upon this particular point, to which we may hereafter refer; but one thing is quite clear, that as DON PEDRO has the full command of the open sea, to send when and whither he pleases, if anything had occurred which either he or his partisans considered sufficiently advantageous to his cause, or that of the Brazilian young lady, we should have had steam-boats upon steam-boats conveying the intelligence, instead of lying at anchor as near the city of Lisbon as possible, in order to bring off the returned cargo of Royalty, on the first alarm of serious consequences. Speculators in the funds, tread lightly and touch not—the ground is undermined.

AUTHENTIC intelligence has been received of the death of the King of SPAIN. At this crisis of Portuguese affairs, this long-expected event may produce a very considerable effect upon Continental politics. It appears that His MAJESTY died on the 29th of September, and that the QUEEN immediately assumed the reins of Government.

If honest zeal for the country to which his talents and integrity are an honour, can avail the Spanish nation, we conscientiously believe that M. ZEA BRAMUNDIZ will, in case of peril or emergency, shew himself in the true colours of a State-man and a patriot.

Some people who affect to know General BOURMONT

best, and seem to think the worst of him, are rumouring to-day that he has abandoned DON MIGUEL for DON CARLOS, and has quitted the Royal army of the former command the rebel forces of the other. Once a traitor always a traitor; and it may be so. If our surmises are correct, however much the Portuguese cause may have interested him, the SPANISH has secured him.

OUR readers will find elsewhere the details connected with the arrival in Dublin of Lord WELLESLEY, and the departure of Lord ANGLESEY. The newspapers describe Lord ANGLESEY as out of spirits upon the latter occasion, which was marked by about the same degree of popular feeling as the appearance of his Lordship's noble successor had excited the day before.

Lord WELLESLEY dined with the LORD MAYOR, and made a speech expressive of his love for Ireland and his determination to do his duty. After his Excellency had retired the LORD MAYOR gave the "Pious and Immortal Memory."

Lord ANGLESEY distinguished the two last days of his Vice-Royalty by making two new Knights; and the Corporation of Dublin have immortalized the two first days of Lord WELLESLEY's return, by voting an address of thanks to his Excellency for dining with them.

WHEN Lord WELLESLEY was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, because Lord GREY could not make Mr. LITTLETON Speaker of the House of Commons, we hinted a suspicion that a certain number of GREYS and GREYINGS would turn up in Dublin. We have not been disappointed; indeed our expectations have been considerably outdone by the appointments which have actually taken place.

One of Lord GREY's sons is appointed Aide-du-Camp—that is a trifle—and we are anxious to correct a most silly notion which has got abroad, that the officer so appointed is the second son of the Noble Premier who is Member of the Reformed Parliament for Wycombe, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Foot, and Private Secretary to his noble father. The son in question we believe to be his Lordship's sixth or seventh son—no matter—an Aide-du-Camp is not much, after all.

We had heard that the Comptrollership of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant was to be given to Major-General ELLICE, a brother of Lord GREY's brother-in-law, and more nearly connected with his Lordship by his marriage with a most amiable and accomplished lady, who has for many years appeared (as we are told) in the pension list, under the name of COURTENAY; this report, however, was unfounded, or if it were not, it was thought better not to put the inquisitive world to the pains of discovering the reasons why General ELLICE should get anything good, while yet a GREY might like to have it.

The Comptrollership has been given to Sir HENRY GREY (Lord GREY's brother—brother to the Bishop of HEREFORD, and of the late Sir GEORGE GREY, Commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard), a distinguished general officer, or at least, an officer who would no doubt have distinguished himself if he had ever had an opportunity, but whose peculiar claims to public notice are founded upon the circumstance of his noble brother (having previously got him the Grand Cross of the Guelphic order) getting him an extra Grand Cross of the Bath, just about the time he got himself an extra blue ribband; and of his being Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, now at Madras upon the East India establishment.—Upon this brother, Lord GREY has accumulated the Comptrollership.

In addition to this little act of fraternal kindness, the Noble Premier has, during the last ten days, appointed Mr. CHARLES GREY, his nephew (son of the Lord Bishop of HEREFORD, Prebendary of WESTMINSTER, &c. &c. &c.) to a Clerkship in the Treasury, which moreover, we have reason to believe, had been promised to another person.

But Lord GREY is not without a parallel—Lord PLUNKETT, in Ireland, is playing exactly the same game, save and except that his labours, however successful, are confined to one particular line. The chief object of Lord PLUNKETT's solicitude appears to be Mr. MAC CAUSLAND, his brother-in-law; and, really, if one did not see the statement in black and white, registered and attested, one could scarcely believe the facts.

Mr. MAC CAUSLAND is already—

Solicitor to the Royal Hospital!

One of the Clerks of the Common Pleas!!

Solicitor to the Benchers of the King's Inns!!!

Solicitor to the Education Board!!!!

Solicitor to the Commissioners for Charitable Bequests!!!!!!

An Officer of the Court of Chancery!!!!!!

Solicitor to Smith's Schools!!!!!!

Secretary to the Lord High Chancellor!!!!!!

These sound well without any addition, and there can be no doubt that Mr. MAC CAUSLAND, in the possession of all these profitable offices, was the greatest pluralist in the empire. Lord GREY thought nothing more need, nothing more could, be done for him; and accordingly his Lordship was pleased to nominate Mr. PIERCE MAHONY Secretary of the Church Commissioners. Mr. MAHONY, delighted with this magnificent bit of preferment, posted to Dublin and presented his letter of appointment, and presented it to the board.

A scene ensued, of which nobody but those who were present can form an adequate idea. Lord PLUNKETT had previously disposed of the office—to whom?—incredible as it may seem—to Mr. MAC CAUSLAND!!!!!! Mr. MAHONY claimed the right of acting under Lord GREY's nomination; but Lord PLUNKETT denied the right, and in order to give full effect to the insult upon Lord GREY, he followed the example of his brother Chancellor—the hale, healthful, vivacious, mountaineering Lord BROUGHAM—and threw the Prime Minister's letter upon the floor.

Lord PLUNKETT told a man, upon whom we can confidently rely, "that he thought it extremely hard in Lord GREY, who got everything he could lay his hands upon, for his own relations in England, to interfere at all with the pickings in Ireland." And at present there the matter rests, with this one advantage in favour of Lord PLUNKETT, that Mr. MAC CAUSLAND is in possession of the office which, it is said, will produce him, in addition to the lucrative returns from his other eight valuable appointments, not less than ten thousand pounds per annum.

Will the country bear this—will the nation endure these honours, distinctions, property, and emoluments should be divided by the wholesale between two superannuated quacks, with no return to the people, even in the way of amusement, except what they may derive from seeing the noble PSACU

and LOCKIT of the new political *Beggars' Opera*, quarrelling about their distribution.

LOYALTY.—Yesterday the *tricolour* was flying from the mast-head of the Earl of DURHAM's yacht, *Louisa*, anchored in the Tyne. This disgraceful exhibition roused the sterling English feeling of hundreds of brave fellows, inhabitants of the two Shelds, who fought the battles of their country during the last war, and who vented their indignation against the revolutionary flag of France in curses loud and deep. After the insult offered by the ambitious Earl to the Royal flag of England in Cherbourg harbour, by ordering his own arms to be placed above it, we were prepared to expect a good deal, but certainly did not anticipate that he would outrage the feelings of Englishmen in the manner we have described.—*Newcastle Journal*.

In our last number we noticed that the great Whig effort in military affairs during the last Session was a searching enquiry, by the labour of a Select Committee, into all the branches of the Army in which favour or patronage could, however remotely, affect the public expenditure. These included garrison appointments, colonelcies of regiments, general and staff officers, and the promotions in the army.

We take the last of these subjects first, because it is one which interests every military man. As the duck-legged drummer remarked, with more exultation than grief, when the Field Marshal's death was announced in the guard-room, "Now we shall have promotion."—"Not a bit of it, say the Whigs—you shall have no more brevets.—And we have another reason for this preference: we have been favoured by a military correspondent with extracts from the Report on the subject of the brevet and promotion in the army, and although the pressure of other matter puts it out of our power to insert those extracts, we shall adopt his arguments, and refer to his authorities, cordially thanking him for the favour of his communication.

Of all the modes of promotion in the army, under a representative Government, subject as such a Government must always be to indirect influence, the system of brevet promotion is that which is, and ought to be, extremely popular; because seniority or distinguished merit forms the leading principle upon which that peculiar description of promotion is granted: it checks favour and patronage, it protects poverty and length of service; for if by brevet an officer step over the head of another, it is in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred as a reward for his distinguished gallantry in the field.

The Aids-du-Camp of the KING are the only exceptions, and even in their cases, so strong was the military feeling against an abuse which was attempted about two years ago, by Lord HOLLAND's endeavouring to force his son, Colonel FOX, who had never seen any service, over the heads of two hundred Lieutenant-Colonels, that the appointment was mocked; it gave that gentleman the household distinction, but it conferred no military rank (and we refer with satisfaction to our humble efforts upon that occasion, and upon another to which we have no wish further to allude); and we can safely challenge a close examination of the list of King's Aids-du-Camp, as containing a great majority of the most distinguished officers in the service.

By the recommendation of the Whig Committee the promotion by brevet is to cease.—Let us follow our gallant correspondent through some of the evidence given before that Committee, and as the Report and evidence cannot be, as we wish they were, in the hands of every officer in the army, we shall endeavour, notwithstanding our necessary abbreviations, to make ourselves understood by our military readers.

In Lord FITZROY SOMERSET's evidence, p. 136, the number of General Officers is stated to have been 419 in 1833; in 1815 the number was 576, the comparison exhibiting a reduction of 157 General Officers during that interval. Lord FITZROY states the effect of brevets to be, to give promotion to the army generally, and that the expense is solely occasioned by the promotion of Colonels to be Major-Generals, and Captains to be Majors. The Captain being a Brevet-Major, gets two shillings a day more; and the Colonels, (on half-pay, when promoted to be Major-Generals (having served the required periods), get their full regimental pay.

Lord FITZROY says, brevets were always given in peace as well as in war, since 1761. His Lordship then gives the brevets; in 1821, at the coronation of King GEORGE the IVth, the army brevet only cost the public £7211; in 1825, 9906; and in 1830, 11,853; which expense, Lord FITZROY SOMERSET subsequently explains, has been actually absorbed in two years by the deaths of general officers. If the average deaths of general officers be twelve per annum, and their pay saved, 5,000l. a-year, the average brevet expense being 10,000l. a-year, is cleared off every two years, whilst since the peace, the brevets have been given only once in four years.

It is then asked whether the efficiency of the service could have been kept up without brevets? The answer is:—"I should think not; of the general officers of the present day, you may reckon that two-thirds at least, are unfit for service from age, or wounds, or decayed health; many of the number, although excellent regimental officers, and highly distinguished, would be hardly qualified for important commands at home or abroad; but, with regard to the consequences of limiting brevets, and thereby delaying the promotion of officers commanding regiments, I will give the Committee a scale by which they will perceive that the brevets, instead of being too prodigal, have scarcely enabled the House Guards to keep the regiments effective;" by which he means, that the officers get too old for work. Now here we have the scale:—

There are 156 Colonels—the 49 senior Colonels, the first to be promoted to be Major-Generals, have on an average served the country 35 years and a quarter each.

There are 596 Lieutenant-Colonels—the senior 85 upon the list have been 18 or 19 years Lieutenant-Colonels, and their average service 33 years. Under favourable circumstances they will have served 43 years before they are promoted to be Major-Generals, and will average 61 years of age.

There are 641 Majors—taking the senior 84 on the list, their average service is 32 years each, and they would be 78 years of age before they became Major-Generals.

There are 131 Captains of 15 years' service as Captains—some have been 25 years in the same regiment, and have gone through the whole of the Peninsular war.

There are 241 Lieutenants of 16 years' service; and Lord FITZROY again gives his opinion most decidedly that the brevets granted of late years have been absolutely necessary, in order, by removing the old Officers, to make way

for younger and more effective men, not for their sakes, but for the sake of the country. He says it is generally thought the promotion in the army is too extensive, but he proves by a comparison with naval promotion that this is far from being the case.

Lord FITZROY then shews that a comparison between Mr. HUME's famous period of 1792 and the year 1833 is in every point favourable to the present system; or rather the system left to the Whigs by their predecessors, and which, for the sake of truckling to the Radicals, whom they despise, and who heartily despise them, they now affect to be anxious to alter:—

	Officers.	Non. Com. Officers.	Rank & file.
In 1792 there were...	4,014.....	4,389.....	48,849
In 1833 there are...	5,615.....	7,773.....	95,791

Thus, in 1792, there was one commissioned officer to twelve men; and, in 1833, there is one commissioned officer to seventeen men.

His Lordship is then desired to state the proportion of men at home and abroad at each of the above periods. In 1792 the proportion of men was 100 at home for 100 abroad; in 1833, 100 at home for 113 abroad.

The number of Military Governments in 1833 is less by three than it was in 1792—the pay and emoluments being the same as they were 100 years ago. That the meritorious claimants, with an army more than doubled in number, are greatly increased, must be obvious.

The number of General Officers having military governments is 49. Of these, 24 have also regiments. In 1792, 24 General Officers having regiments, also held military governments.

The rule that governments should not be held by Generals having regiments, was made before the Whig Committee sat. The Committee, in their report, acknowledge that the Officers now holding these appointments appear for the most part justly entitled to the rewards of their profession by their long military services, or their distinguished merits during a period of unparalleled exertion on the part of the army, and of unexampled glory acquired to the country by the achievements of that army. The Committee do not recommend the withdrawal of the salaries, to the prejudice of the existing interests of any of these Officers.

The Committee then say (page 4) that the claims of the army on the gratitude of the country are so strong, and taking into consideration the great increase of the army since 1718, recommend—

What will any rational honest man suppose?—Observe—they promise not to rob the present holders of their governments—they admit the claims of our brave and triumphant army to the gratitude of the country—its force being more than doubled in amount, and increased by these Whigs;—they recommend that 18,000l. a year shall be henceforward given in lieu of the governments, which in 1718 amounted in value to 30,000l.

This is Whig gratitude for the unequalled exertions of our soldiers; they strip the reward of its honour, by making it a Parliamentary grant instead of an ancient military government conferred by the KING; and having thus degraded the reward, they proceed to lessen its amount by 12,000l. a-year, the army being three times larger than it was in 1718; and, to add to the justice of this decision, they recommend that, for the future, army brevets should be discontinued; by which the efficiency of the service is to be impaired, and the prospects of our gallant officers blighted.

We have seen—we have exposed—the nefarious system by which the pensioner has been defrauded and ruined by Whig measures of delusion, which every man of common feeling must execrate and despise. Now, the half-pay officer is to be bullied out of his hard-earned pittance; the honours and rewards of our defenders and protectors are to be reduced to please the bitterest enemies of the country; and the hopes and energies of the service are to be withered and destroyed by Whig recommendation, which must—if brevets are to be put an end to—utterly ruin the profession and most seriously injure the public service.

We regret that it is not in our power, to-day, to touch upon any other points of the important and interesting evidence taken before this Committee, which have been so powerfully brought to bear by our kind correspondent. We shall return to the subject, convinced as we are of the implacable hatred of the Whig Government to the army, and of the painful position in which the gallant and distinguished officers at the Horse Guards are placed by the coarse and unfeeling interference of the Cabinet upon matters with which, in fact, being part of the KING's personal prerogative, it has nothing whatever to do.

We last week noticed the admirable and learned address of Sir EDWARD SUGDEN to the electors of Cambridge. Last Friday week our excellent contemporary the *Post* had an article upon the same subject. In that paper of yesterday is the following extremely important paragraph:—

"With reference to our remarks from the *Cambridge Chronicle* yesterday, we are told that if Sir EDWARD SUGDEN will look at the proceedings under a fiat against one *Burrell*, which has lately been removed by the LORD CHANCELLOR's order to the Court of Bankruptcy in London, in consequence of something which prevented the prosecution of it at Cambridge, he will find not only that it is not true that Mr. PRYME had not accepted the situation of a country Commissioner of Bankrupts under a fiat, BUT THAT HE HAS REPEATEDLY UNDER THIS VERY FIAT ACTED AS SUCH."

This, we should think, would settle the question at once, not only as to the eligibility of Mr. PRYME for Parliament, but of the accuracy of the Honourable Gentleman's impressions as to the facts of the case.

It is part of the boast, as it is of the character of a constitutional Conservative, to let all party feeling subside, where the good and safety of the country are at stake.

Despising and abhorring as we do, all the meannesses, the basenesses, the stupidity, and the wickednesses of Whiggery, it is not possible for us to look at the frightful effects of its machinations without fear and trembling, nor witness the rapid approach of disorder and disorganization, which is too evident to be doubted, without an anxiety that some decisive measure should be taken to avert the evil consequences which must ensue.

We have, over and over again, warned that proud, vain man, Lord GREY, of the inanity of his expectation to be able to contradict by practice, the principles he has himself avowed, and shut the door, for his own advancement, he has been weak enough to open. The PEOPLE, deluded by the professions of the Whigs, admitted them to power—supported them in their career, and headed by such men as Sir JOHN KEY (the Baronet, and twice Lord Mayor of

London, of Lord GREY), bestowed upon them cups and tributes, and other marks of approbation.

This was done by the knave-led fools, in the belief that the professions of these Whigs were sincere, and their propositions practicable. It is easy to promise; but when the day of fulfilment comes, mark the defection—the People, disgusted at having been deceived, now follow the example of the wealthy Lord FITZWILLIAM, who, with his millions at command, refused—not from poverty, but upon the loyal principle of resistance—to pay the King's taxes. So worthy a leader who can hesitate to obey? And accordingly, on every hand, in every parish, meetings are holding to refuse the accustomed tribute to the wants of the nation, without which, Lord GREY knows, and always did know, the Government cannot go on.

Two meetings were held on Monday, one in Westminster, and another in Lambeth. On Thursday the "Householder's Union for the entire abrogation of the *New Police* and the Assessed Taxes," was held at the Angel, in High-street. Deputations from similar Associations in St. Marylebone, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, attended, and Resolutions were agreed to, declaring the DETERMINATION OF THE PARTIES NO LONGER TO PAY EITHER THE POLICE RATES OR THE ASSESSED TAXES.

In St. Andrew's, Holborn, two thousand householders have refused to pay, and have been served with notices that proceedings will be instituted against them. Against the inhabitants of Marylebone, fourteen writs have already been issued; and the Marylebone Association have declared their intention of carrying the defendants down to the King's Bench in a triumphant car, preceded by a band of music.

And, in conclusion of these proceedings, what else do we find? We find that, on Friday, a deputation from this new, loyal, and grateful borough of Marylebone proceed to obtain advice and assistance, from one of their Representatives, how to resist the Government demand—that Representative happening to be his MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL—thus, at one blow, proving the state of popular feeling against the Ministers, and exhibiting, in the strongest possible light, the absurdity of a Ministerial functionary—who must necessarily be in Parliament—being the Representative of a large and mixed constituency.

The Attorney-General, after having been bullied for what his visitors considered a sufficient length of time, concluded the business by expressing "a hope that gentlemen would not allow a spirit of opposition to excite them to act contumaciously towards the law, for, however painful it might be to enforce the law, it would be necessary to uphold its majesty."

And thus terminated the interview between the independent Representative of a new and populous borough, and his free and independent electors.

On Thursday a second meeting of the Lambeth Association was held—Mr. PITT was unanimously called to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped that they would all adhere to the objects of the meeting, which were to adopt every legal measure to get rid of those obnoxious and oppressive taxes, the house and window duties, which pressed so severely upon the middle and industrious classes of society.

The first Resolution was then put from the Chair, seconded, and carried unanimously:—"Resolved, that in order to afford an opportunity to all householders in the parish to unite to use all lawful means for the abolition of the house and window duties, names shall be enrolled at different parts of the parish, and that placards to that effect be exhibited in the windows of such shopkeepers as may volunteer their services for such purpose."

A copy of the placard was then read, and ordered to be immediately printed.

A gentleman here announced to the Chairman that a deputation of ten brokers from the Westminster Association, who had heard of their meeting, had voluntarily come over in hackney-coaches, in order to give the meeting any advice or assistance they had in their power.

This announcement was hailed with tumultuous applause, and in a few minutes the deputation entered the room, and were received with loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the deputation, and said that he knew not how to return them thanks for their voluntary kindness in coming forward to assist them; they were as yet but in an infant state, and they felt obliged for any suggestion or advice in forming their Association.

The Secretary then read over the names of between thirty and forty new members, who had sent in their subscriptions, and a number of other inhabitants had signified their intentions of becoming members.

Mr. TRIPP, broker of York-street, one of the deputation, who said that he had been a broker for upwards of thirty years, made a long speech, towards the conclusion of which he said that, speaking individually, he could not in his conscience levy another distress-warrant for taxes. (Lord and long continued cheering.) He, for one, said and said, with a fixed determination, never more to pay the house and window duties. He had four acres of the business; and they might come and take his goods from him; they would find not the least resistance, and they might sell them; but he would not pay them. (Lord cheers.) The people had assisted the Ministry to carry the Reform Bill, in the hopes from their promises that they would keep their words with the public, and abolish these obnoxious impositions, which tended to crush the industrious classes of society, and they all knew how grievously they had been disappointed. They were not acting illegally,—they did not meet to resist the law; no, they wished it to take its course, but the brokers in general, he might say 999 out of 1,000, would not do the dirty work; the feeling throughout the trade was the same; let the Collectors do it themselves, and if they would not do it, why the Commissioners must. (Lord applause.)

Mr. FANNEX, the Secretary to the Westminster Association, said that the deputation did not deserve any thanks for visiting the Association. The bounden duty of individuals to assist each other, and to protect themselves from acts of oppression and injustice, had brought their Association into being.

Mr. SHAW, broker, of New Tenth-street, said that when he first entered into business, he was appointed broker to one of the King's tax-collectors, and he believed he knew all of the business; he could bear witness to the statement made by Mr. Tripp, as to the scenes of human misery which he had witnessed. He had, however, made up his mind on the subject, and he would never distress again. The Collectors and the Commissioners might do the dirty work themselves, and see how they would like it. (Lord applause.)

Mr. SMITH, broker, of No. 94, York-street, addressed the Meeting at some length, and declared that he was determined to strain no purchase goods seized for the assessed taxes, others might do as they liked. (Lord cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN announced that in a few days it was the intention of the Committee of the Association to call a General Meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth, and he had the satisfaction to announce that Mr. Roupell had offered them the use of his large room, which was capable of holding from two thousand to three thousand persons. (Cries of "Bravo.")

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Westminster Association for their kindness in coming forward to assist them, with an assurance that the Lambeth Association would be at all times ready to co-operate with them.

Mr. FANNEX, the Secretary, briefly, returned thanks.

After some other business and the accounts audited, thanks were voted to the Chairman, who briefly returned thanks.

Three Cheers were then given to the Westminster deputation as they left the room, and the meeting adjourned.

These, we say, are signs of the times worthy of note. We submit them to our readers not as triumphant fulfilments of our often-repeated predictions, but as dreadfully evidences of the evils resulting from the Ministerial infra-
ction of pro-

raises which, when they made them, it was evident to the meanest capacity they could not fulfil.

NOTHING can be more conclusive as to the uselessness of fashionable pageantry to Theatrical performances than the fact, that at a period when the west end of the town is absolutely deserted, and that not a straggler remains within its precincts except perhaps a lady or two waiting to be married, or expecting to be confined, the different Playhouses opened on Monday literally overflowed. The Adelphi receipts exceeded all precedent; and Madame Vestris's house was crowded. The Victoria, which has assumed all the power and privilege of a third Theatre, was extremely well filled, and WRENCH and RUSSELL (why not at the winter houses?) collected a numerous audience.

The Siamese Management has begun its career, and Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden both offer their attractions to the public under one management; the undertaking is an arduous one, but it appears that every means has been taken to render it successful. In the mean time the Haymarket, supported by admirable acting, exhibits well-filled seats and well-pleased sitters. As for the aristocracy, they are gone—when to return seems doubtful—the emigrations, for permanent residence abroad, have assumed a most serious aspect; but, as far as Theatres are concerned, the Opera-House is, in our view of the case, the only one likely to suffer by these effects of the Reform Bill in any very serious degree.

We have not had time to examine the relative merits of the Magazines of the present month. The *British Magazine* appears as worthy of support as ever. The *New Monthly*, under the guidance of its mysterious editor, seems to have acquired a very powerful force of new contributors. The *United Service Journal* contains an interesting answer of Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN to Major GAWLER's letter on the crisis at Waterloo, and several other articles, both amusing and instructive. *Frazer*, with a masterly hand, rips up the Government by Commission, a system so inquisitorial and repugnant to the Constitution, that the heart's blood of Englishmen revolts at it; it is espionage and oppression on the largest scale. The *Metropolitan* contains continuations of several of its favourite articles, but from an observation in the *Chit Chat*, appears to have changed its editor; we are sorry for it, if it is so—the name of Captain MARRYAT is a host in itself. The *Court Magazine* contains a beautiful portrait of a beautiful young lady, Miss BARTON, and many well-written articles. Whether Mrs. NORTON has abandoned this, as the gallant Captain seems to have quitted its contemporary, we cannot say—the grace of her deservedly popular name is wanting in the title-page, and we find it in the columns of the *New Monthly* as a contributor. From the *New Sporting Magazine*, we must next week indulge ourselves and our readers by making an extract.

The periodical publications, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, VALPY'S *Shakespeare and Classical Library*, and MAJOR'S beautiful work, which we lately noticed, continue their course with unmitigated zeal and ability. The *National Portrait Gallery* contains a portrait of the late Sir DAVID BAIRD, from a beautiful drawing by EDDIE in the possession of Lady BAIRD—a youthful likeness of the late Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, and a copy of the familiar engraving of the late JOHN HUNTER.

PENICMAN.

We find the following announcement in Wednesday's *Post*:—"A matrimonial alliance will shortly take place between the Honourable G. A. CRAVEN, next brother to Earl CRAVEN, and Miss GEORGINA SMYTHE, daughter of Mrs. SMYTHE, of Cumberland-place, and sister to Lady HERVEY BATHURST. A magnificent *troupeau* is preparing for the future Honourable Mrs. CRAVEN, at a celebrated repository of fashion in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-street."—It will be seen that, by a very trifling error of the press, our excellent contemporary informs its readers, that the bride is to receive the novel wedding present of a "magnificent flock of sheep."

The Poor Knights of Windsor are no longer poor Knights; not that they have been personally enriched, but because it has been deemed expedient to change their name, and not their condition. The following order has been issued:—

"W.R.
"WILLIAM IV., by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. To all and to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

"Whereas, by the 16th article of the statutes of our said Most Noble Order, it was ordained that there should be 13 poor Knights attached to the service of our said Order; and whereas our Royal predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, made and established certain statutes, rules, and orders for the government of the said 13 Knights; and whereas, in the reign of our Royal predecessor, King Charles I., five Knights were added to the said number, two of which were of the foundation of Sir Peter Le Mail, Knt., and three of the foundation of Sir Thomas Crane, Knt., some time Chancellor of our said Most Noble Order: we take into our Royal consideration that the several persons who are now on the Royal foundation, as well as those on the private or lower foundation, have respectively served as officers in our army, bearing arms, and Royal commissions, have thought fit to alter the designation of the several persons aforesaid: and we do hereby declare and ordain that they, and those who may be appointed to succeed to their places, shall henceforward and upon all occasions be designated as 'Military Knights of Windsor,' and that they shall wear the uniform which we as Sovereign have been graciously pleased to prescribe and assign unto us, any statute, rule, decree, or ordinance to the contrary, or in anywise notwithstanding.

"Given at our Court at our Castle of Windsor this 17th day of September, 1833, and in the fourth year of our reign.

"By the Sovereign's command,
"T. SARUM, C. G."

Baron de NEUMANN is on his way to Milan, charged by the Emperor of AUSTRIA with an important mission to the Papal States. The Baron returns to Vienna to meet Prince METTERNICH, on the 1st of November. About Christmas he will return to Chondos House, to resume his old post as Secretary of Legation.—This last announcement, which we hope is correct, will be extremely welcome to the extensive circle of the Baron's friends and acquaintances.

The Earl of EOLINTOUN attained his majority on Saturday, the 29th ult. The event was celebrated by public rejoicings at Eolintoun Castle, his Lordship's seat in the county of Ayr. The Marquess and Marchioness of LONDONDERRY and a distinguished Party were entertained by the Noble Earl on the occasion. Lord EOLINTOUN, as Baron Ardrossan in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, will take his seat in the House of Lords by the side of his Noble Friend the Marquess of LONDONDERRY. His Lordship succeeded to his hereditary honours on the death of his grandfather, HUGH, twelfth Earl, in 1819.

M. de TALLEYRAND reached Paris on Friday evening, and his residence was early the next morning thronged with visitors, including Lord GRANVILLE and most of the Corps Diplomatique.

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE arrived at Mr. BUCKLEY'S, in Caber, on Saturday. On Sunday he walked about the town of Caler,

visited the new Chapel, and presented the collectors with a magnificent donation for that building, after which the Noble Marquess left for Beshborough, to pay a visit to his friend Lord DUNCANNOSS.—*Irish Paper*.—This is the worthy Nobleman who a few years since refused to contribute to the repairs of a Protestant Church in a parish chiefly belonging to himself.

LORD WILLIAM PAGET.—The *Dublin Times*, alluding to the extract from the *Kingston Chronicle*, says that on the arrival at Portsmouth, some six or eight weeks ago, of the *North Star*, which was the King's ship under Lord WILLIAM PAGET'S command, his Lordship proceeded to his family at Brussels, where we believe his Lordship holds some appointment. The apprehensions for his safety were occasioned by the very unusual circumstance of his quitting the *North Star* the moment she arrived, leaving her to be paid off by a Lieutenant.

Some inaccurate accounts of the prospects of the Bristol Railroad Company having appeared in the papers, we think it right to observe that nearly ten thousand shares in the undertaking have already been purchased.

At a Meeting of the Corporation of Winchester, last week, for the purpose of swearing in the persons, 170 in number, on whom the freedom of that ancient city had been conferred, only one attended for the purpose. This is pretty strong evidence of the importance which the people attach to the possession of the elective franchise.

To judge from the advertisements and prospectuses of joint-stock schemes everywhere in circulation, one would be apt to think that the experience of the disgraceful era of 1825 was already pretty well forgotten. Such is the public gullibility that even Poyais Bonds have been resuscitated, brought into the market, and actually sold at considerable premium!

The following is a *verbatim* copy of a letter sent to the Overseers of the poor at Macclesfield by an Assistant Overseer, not twenty miles from this town, in reply to some inquiries made by them of the writer:—"Sir We do n o w e d e r the said Jomas belong to us or not he went in another contory and was a Cideber long time away and bought a wife with him when she come to me I new nothing of woman she said was his wife and the lift in maxfield I have the leopards the leter and they say the mus understand of fist the said Jomas mist Com Over to our miting which Hapen on Monday the first day of October at hugh green and if he cannot do without us he must Com and not fole for we shald do Nothing for him them is Settlemet is tride and flung upon us So if do not Come he be not Send his wife no more—Over Secr.—"Macclesfield Courier.

A petition, praying for increase of wages and a change of the system of classification, was presented to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on his official visit to Plymouth last week, signed by many mechanics of the yard. Sir JAMES replied, in effect, that the system alluded to had been adopted after mature consideration, and could not be changed, and that the wages, which exceeded that paid in merchant yards, would not be advanced—intimating that if any man did not wish to remain on these terms, he might leave the yard.

It appears by a Parliamentary return that the total expense of the Coast Guard Service and Revenue Cruisers, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1833, was as follows—*England*: Coast Guard, 246,980l. 6s.; Revenue Cruisers, 120,412l. 5s. 6d.—*Ireland*: Coast Guard, 116,047l. 5s. 3d.; Revenue Cruisers, 9,860l. 6s. 6d.—*Scotland*: Coast Guard, 19,454l. 13s. 8d.; Revenue Cruisers, 15,622l. 13s. 7d.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE has taken Marden Park, near Godstone, for the shooting season, which looks as if he did not contemplate an immediate return to the United States.

LORD MELBOURNE, upon a memorial from the relatives of those who perished on board the *Earl of Wemyss* smack, has directed a most rigid inquiry into the circumstances under which that lamentable affair occurred. The resident Magistrates, we understand, were to assemble on Wednesday for that purpose. The relatives have left town, with Mr. ASSURST, their solicitor, to attend the investigation, which has excited the deepest interest in that part of the country. Too much praise cannot be given to the Magistrates for the promptitude and zeal they have shown upon this lamentable occasion.

It is with great pain that we announce the sudden death of Captain BRADSHAW, R.N., of Runcorn (son of R. H. BRADSHAW, Esq., of Worsley Hall), who put a period to his existence on Wednesday at his father's seat. Captain BRADSHAW left Runcorn on Monday, and arrived at Worsley Hall on Tuesday afternoon. He retired to bed about eleven o'clock, and soon after ten on the following morning, in consequence of his not answering the repeated calls that were made for him by his servant, his chamber-door, which he had fastened inside, was burst open, and he was discovered lying on the floor a lifeless corpse, having nearly severed his head from his body with a razor. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate gentleman on Thursday afternoon, and the Jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of *Insanity*. The deceased was about 48 years of age, and has left a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, to lament his melancholy loss.—*Liverpool Times*.

In consequence of the announcement that the *Squire*, one of the Norwich and Lowestoft Company's vessels, would arrive at Mr. RUDAM'S wharf, with a cargo from London, by Lowestoft, in company with the *City of London*, an immense concourse of persons assembled on Monday afternoon to witness this interesting spectacle. About half-past three o'clock the smoke of the steamer which towed the vessels up the river was first discovered; and the top gallant sails of the vessels soon after decayed. The great guns at Thorpe fired a salute as they passed. The opening of the new bridge at Carrow Abbey excited great attention; it seems to move remarkably easy. The vessels were preceded by a band of music, then followed another steamer towing the *City of Norwich* brig, on the deck of which was JOHN HARVEY, Esq., and a great deal of other respectable company. Guns were fired as they passed Carrow Abbey, flags were waving from innumerable boats, and loud hurrahs and other demonstrations of joy accompanied the vessels as they followed in succession to the wharf.

The proprietors of the Mail from Cheltenham to Hereford, have given notice that they intend to withdraw from their contract, on the 19th of next month, in consequence of the Post Master General having notified to them, that the Government purpose reducing the present rate of charge paid for conveying the mail bags.

Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN is about to be married to Miss WESTEN, the daughter of a late clergyman.

WE have great pleasure in submitting the following extract from Friday's *Times*—the sentiments expressed in the letters of Mr. BARING and Mr. FORRESTER are those of every well-wisher to his country:—

CALTHORPE STREET COMMITTEE.

Yesterday evening a general meeting of the Committee and others was held at the Calthorpe Arms, for the purpose of rendering up the subscriptions collected for the presentation of silver cups to the jury.

The Chairman (Mr. NIEL) read the minutes of the last meeting, and was addressed by several members of the Committee. In the course of the proceedings Mr. NIEL said he hoped that all parties

would come forward and pay their subscriptions, and as a sufficient sum could not be got together to erect an iron column, enough would be got to present each of the jury with a silver cup, which proposition being made by Mr. BUCKWORTH, and seconded by Mr. COORS, was agreed to.

In the course of the evening the Chairman read the following letters from the Members of Parliament who had been written to by the Secretary to assist the funds for the purpose of raising an iron column:—

"Richmond Hall, Sept. 17.
"Sir,—Your very extraordinary application has been forwarded to me at this time. As the conduct of the police on the occasion of the Calthorpe-street riot has been judged by a Committee of the House of Commons to have been the most exemplary and humane, and as I consider the behaviour of the jury assembled on the Coroner's Inquest to have been highly indignant and disgraceful, and the verdict to which they came to be not only at variance with the evidence brought before them, but also wholly irreconcilable with their oath to act honestly and impartially as jurymen, I must decline giving my name as a subscriber in furtherance of the very mischievous object which you and your brother Committee-men have in view.
"HENRY BARING."

"To J. W. Niel, Calthorpe Arms."
COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. FORRESTER, M.P., WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF THE SECRETARY'S LETTER TO HIM FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION.

"With reference to the above, Mr. FORRESTER has only to say, that were it not for the disgrace that transaction has brought upon the admirable institution of Trial by Jury, he would be glad to subscribe to anything that would perpetuate the lasting shame of those twelve individuals who composed the Calthorpe-street jury."
After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. THOMAS EATON, M.A., to the Rectory of St. Mary's, Chester, vacant by the decease of the Rev. T. Mawdesley.

The Rev. JOHN PRIDMORE LIGHTFOOT, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Proctor of the University, has been presented by the Rector and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of Wootton, in Northamptonshire, void by the decease of the late Rev. Mr. Fye. The Rev. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER HAYWARD, M.A. has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Nymphafield, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. G. Hayward. Patron, the King.

The Rev. ISAAC KITCHEN, has been instituted to the Rectory of St. Stephen, Ipswich, on the presentation of the Rev. William Marsh, of Birmingham.

The Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, D.D., Rector of Clifton, in the county of West Gloucester, and Chaplain to Lord Viscount Ranelagh, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle to the adjoining Rectory of Cliburn, in the same county.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. WILLIAM JENNINGS, Vicar of Baydon, Wilts. At Abingdon, County of Cork, the Rev. EDWARD W. WARREN, Rector of the parish of Kilmonea.

The Rev. WM. BROWN, Rector of Marlesford, and perpetual Curate of Great and Little Glemham, Suffolk.

George, near East Perelam, aged 77, the Rev. THOMAS CROWE MENINGES, M.A. Rector of Bentley cum East Bilney.

At Duloe, the Rev. JOHN WOOD, for 40 years Rector of that parish. This valuable benefice is the gift of the senior Bachelor of Balliol College, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 4.—On Tuesday, the Hon. JOHN WHISTON, B.A. and BENJAMIN DE WATSON, B.A. of Trinity college, were elected Fellows of that society.

There will be no Congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas term:—Thursday Oct. 10, at ten; Wednesday Oct. 16, Wednesday Oct. 20, Wednesday Nov. 20, and Wednesday Dec. 4, at eleven; and Dec. 16, (end of term) at ten.

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination held by the Bishop of Hereford, in the Cathedral, on Sunday, the 22d ult., the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Deacons*: J. L. Spencer, A.B. Worcester coll. Oxf.; *Priests*: R. Fawcett, A.M. St. Peter's coll. Camb.; J. Steward, A.B. and T. Green, A.B. Worcester coll. Oxf.; J. F. Turner, A.B. Christ Church coll. Camb.; G. T. Whitfield, A.B. St. John's coll. Oxf.; T. J. Longworth, A.B. Jesus coll. Oxford.

An Ordination held in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, his Lordship admitted the following gentlemen into holy orders, and licensed them to their respective charges:—*Priests*: T. L. Williams, B.A., to Mathern and St. Pierre; J. T. Wells, B.A. to Bonyngwyn; R. Evans, B.A. to Llantrisant; J. Lewellin, B.A., to Myndydwyn; E. D. Knight, B.A., to St. Nicholas; W. L. Morgan, B.A. to Cwylch; J. Lewis, B.A. to Llanfyllter and Llanfyllter; A. Nicholls, to Cardiff; A. Rees, to Glynorwyt; T. G. Smythies, to Trostre; J. S. Darvell, to Llanbadock; J. Yorath, to Goldcliff and Bishston.—*Deacons*: W. Lister, to St. Martin's, Caerphilly; W. Davies, to Llanmihangel and Flemington; T. Powell, to Newton Nottage; J. Howells, to Llanmihangel and St. Mary hill; E. J. Gosling, to Llanngwyn and Penyclawd. The Lord Bishop of Caermarthen held an Ordination in the Parish Church of Badbury, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, viz.:—*Deacons*: Robert Mitford Taylor, S.C.L. of Christ's College, Cambridge; William Maugham, of St. Bees; *Priests*: Michael Dand, B.A.; Christopher Benson, B.A.; Joseph Thompson; Edmund Wells, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge; Christopher Rapier, B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford; Harry Vane Russell, B.A., or Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Richard Collinson, B.A., of Queens College, Cambridge; Jonathan Scurr; Richard George Leaton Blenkinsopp, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Robert Belancy, of St. Bees.

We understand that his Grace the Archbishop of York intends to hold a general Ordination at Bishopthorpe, on Sunday, the 17th of November.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS will hold an Ordination at Wells on Sunday, Oct. 20.

A general Ordination will be held at Salisbury, on the 20th of October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A most numerous attendance of the Gentry resident in Birmingham and its vicinity took place on Tuesday at St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel occupied the chair.

Prior to the business commenced by Sir R. Peel, an animated and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. WALTER HARRIS, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his MAJESTY.

Sir R. PEEL made a short opening address on taking the chair, to which profound attention was paid by an audience consisting of every variety of political opinion in the town. Several Clergymen and laymen followed, with their respective resolutions.

The Rev. Mr. MASON, Minister of St. Thomas's Church, addressed very powerful appeals to the importance of promoting Christianity, and of counteracting the wide-spreading evil of infidelity.

Mr. DIGNATE, M.P., took the chair at the close of the business, when a resolution of thanks was unanimously voted to the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., for having kindly accepted the office of President, and for his ability and impartiality.

Sir R. PEEL, in returning thanks, delivered a lucid address on the great importance of the object before the Meeting, and on his anxiety that the cause should be carried out to the very letter, and that he should now enrol himself upon the local Committee, and lend it all his aid. He observed on the great exertions which he was making to advance the mischievous cause of infidelity. He said this free country could restrain the publication of any infidel, as he saw around him so many in the midst of controversy with infidelity, regretted that the Clergy should not be more united in their efforts, and that he gave importance to persons and things which would, if unnoticed, sink into oblivion. The duty of the Clergy, in his humble judgment, was to devote themselves to the inculcation of their zeal, their minds of their respective parishioners, and by every example as could piety, and their holy lives, to set such an influence of infidelity, but not fail to counteract all the efforts of infidelity at Birmingham, but have induced him to attend a political meeting at Birmingham, and he saw around him so many in the midst of controversy with infidelity, regretted that the Clergy should not be more united in their efforts, and that he gave importance to persons and things which would, if unnoticed, sink into oblivion. 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Six last, when a sermon will be preached at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Professor Lowe, and the children of the Charity Schools in this day and neighbourhood, receiving their books from the first-named Society, will attend. A Meeting, as usual, will afterwards be held at the Guildhall.

At an annual meeting of the members of the District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, within the Deaneries of Charing and Finsbury, held for the purpose of auditing the accounts, at Ashland, on the 25th of Sept., the following account was rendered of the number of books issued by the committee during the past year: 134 Bibles, 35 Testaments, 355 Prayer Books, 1,397 Religious Books and Tracts.

On Tuesday week, the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Diocesan and District Committees, in aid of the venerable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held at Marlborough. The cause of these excellent Institutions was eloquently and effectively advocated, in an admirable sermon, by the Rev. E. H. G. Williams, Rector of St. Peter's, and a liberal collection was made at the church doors.

After service, the Clergy and other friends of the two societies adjourned to the Town Hall, where the venerable Archdeacon Macdonald was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the proceedings of the day in an able address on the nature and objects of the meeting. The Rev. Gentleman called the attention of his audience to the claims of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the twin sister of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and in the most convincing manner, the obligations incumbent on the Christian public to lend their aid to the funds. Some resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the societies having been carried, the meeting separated highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

We learn that Mr. Owen, the Clergyman, at whose chapel a Mr. Burton made a "manifestation" a week or two ago, took leave of his congregation last Sunday, having received an intimation from the Bishop that those sort of proceedings could not be permitted.

A new church is to be erected at the watering-place, Rhyll, in Denbighshire.

LOW HANGROATE CHURCH.—The Earl of Harrowood has generously contributed 30l. in aid of the building of the latter endowment of Low Hangroate Church, and the list of donations has lately received other important accessions, including 5l. from Mrs. LAWRENCE of Studley Park.

The Rev. JOHN SANDFORD, Rector of Chillingham, Durham, succeeds to the Chapel in Long-acre, London, so long occupied by the late Mr. J. SANDFORD. Mr. SANDFORD is son of the late Bishop Sandford of Edinburgh.

On the afternoon and evening of Sunday last, at Saint James's Church, Halifax, two very appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. J. WONGAN DEW, on behalf of the Sunday School connected with that Church, and collections made after each sermon amounting together to the sum of 33l. 10s. 4d.

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ECCLÉSIASTICAL COURT.—*Pool v. Mament.*—At the Court on Thursday, the 19th ult., the Judge gave sentence in this cause. The proceedings were founded on Stat. 6 and 7 Edward 6, c. 3, for brawling and muting in the churchyard of the parish of Woodchester, in this diocese. From the evidence, it appeared that defendant had made use of very improper language towards, and violently assaulted, promoter's wife, whereby her life was endangered for four days. The defendant was excommunicated and sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and to pay the costs of the suit. —*Gloucester Chronicle.*

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester held a confirmation at Arundel Church, last week, when the respective Clergymen attended with their candidates from the adjacent parishes, in number as follows:—Arundel, 145; Angmering, 53; Amberley, 36; Binstead, 6; Buryham, 17; Bury, 15; Climping, 21; East Preston, 13; Ford, 8; Houghton, 7; Leominster, 36; Littlehampton, 56; Madelhurst, 11; North Stoke, 4; Rustington, 9; South Stoke, 12; Tottington, 11; Poling, 19; Walberton, 36; Vay, 3.

EDUCATION.—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the House of Commons during the late Session, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has addressed a circular letter to the Overseers of the Poor in every parish throughout the kingdom, requesting them to answer the questions contained in the enclosed resolution, which is as follows:—1. Whether before this House a return of the number of Schools in each town, chapelry, or extra-parochial place; which return, after stating the amount of the population of the said town or place according to the last census, shall specify:—1. Whether the said Schools are Infant, Daily, or Sunday Schools; 2. Whether they are confined, either nominally or virtually, to the use of Children of the Established Church, or of any other religious denomination; 3. Whether they are endowed or unendowed; 4. By what funds they are supported, if unendowed, whether by payments from the scholars, or otherwise; 5. The numbers and sexes of the scholars in each school; 6. The age at which the children generally enter, and at which they generally quit school; 7. The salaries and other emoluments allowed to the masters and mistresses in each school; and shall also distinguish those schools which have a town or village library or revised school Bible; and 9. Those schools to which a lending library is attached.

It appears by a Parliamentary Return of Resident and Non-resident Incumbents, that in the Diocese of Worcester there were, in 1851—Residents, 106; Non-residents, by exemption, 53; ditto, by licence, 35; other causes of Non-residence not included in these cases, 26. Total, 224. But of the Non-residents there are 25 who performed the duties of their parishes. In the same year there were 83 Curates (81 licensed) in the diocese, 51 of whom were resident in the glebe house or parish. The stipends of 64 were under 110l. per annum.

The *Sun* says:—“The Earl Grey is said to experience a good deal of opposition to his views of English Church Reform, not only from the Tory party, but also from many whose professions on the question of Reform generally have been liberal. The Earl, however, stands too deeply pledged to Church Reform to allow any sort of influence to deter him from bringing it forward next session. It would, besides, be impossible for him to remain in office if he were to disappoint the expectations of the country on a subject of such importance, particularly when it is considered that some of the most influential of his opponents on political questions have declared Church Reform to be indispensable.”

The Bishop of Exeter arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening, and on the following day his Lordship held his Visitation Court in Charles Church; after the sermon (which was preached by the Rev. Mr. Yoxer, of the 2nd and 3rd verse, 5th chapter, 1st Peter), his Lordship delivered a most impressive charge to the clergy, when, on Sunday morning his Lordship preached in St. Andrew's Church, from the 14th verse, 24th chap. St. Matthew, advocating most ably the cause of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge; and at the close of the service a very liberal contribution was made in aid of the funds of the Society; in the afternoon his Lordship preached at Stoke Damerham, when the church was crowded almost to suffocation. On Monday, the 10th inst., he returned to Plymouth, and on Tuesday, the 11th inst., he returned to Exeter.

On Sunday last, at the village Church of Cooling, near Gravesend, a Musical Service was performed, for the first time, on the new of Solo-square, assisted by Mr. Cruise. The wonderful powers of the instrument astonished the congregation; but in the morning service it appeared to us to be merely a new and elegant contrivance, as it was judiciously converted in the afternoon. It is evident that it may be easily adapted to any situation, and will thus afford the easiest and cheapest means of providing congregational music, even in the most isolated situations, as we observed that it is played equally by finger and by barrel. Two excellent discourses on the devotional powers of music were delivered by the Rector, Mr. SENECAVON, and his Curate, Dr. JOYCE, and a select party of the most elegant and cultivated with Mr. MERRON, the hospitable owner of Cooling Castle.

The following we extract from the *Kentish Observer*:—“George Brett, residing in the parish of All Saints, in Canterbury, appeared before the Magistrates at the Guildhall, last week, for refusing to sign a certain notice, which was served on him, on the 25th ult., requesting to produce a new prayer book; when, it appearing that the rule by which he had always been guided, that it was *invalid*, and, accordingly, dismissed the defendant. It was not intended to make an impression on this decision; the Court, no doubt, acted under an impression that the practice they had pursued for years must be the right one; it would have been well, however, had some deliberation taken place, because, in frequent instances,

individual property is at stake; for instance, the parish of All Saints contains a new church; and here it may be observed, that it was not erected before the former structure had suffered so much internally by the hand of time, and externally by the action of the weather, as to be unfit to receive the parishioners. To accomplish the repairs of building it, the rates have been made available for 20 years hence, and the individual property of the churchwardens is liable to be seized upon, in case there should be such a defalcation of revenue as to endanger the payment of the money raised. Who, then, would vote any man to the office, the responsibility being heavy, under such circumstances, and afterwards refuse to pay him a just demand, thereby involving him in ruin? But, to proceed to the point. In Hilary Term, 1855, an appeal was heard at Winchester. The cause was a subject of fair and square rate, promoted by JAMES KNIGHT and JORAM LITTLEWOOD, the churchwardens of the parish of Farlington, against Samuel Gloyne; the defendant took an objection to the rate, as not having been confirmed by the ordinary. This objection the Judge allowed, and pronounced the rate to be *invalid*, on the ground that it had not been confirmed by the ordinary; and dismissed the suit with costs. An appeal was then taken to the Archdeacon Court of Canterbury, where the sentence was reversed. It appeared that, though usual, it was not essential to the validity of a church-rate, that it should be confirmed by the ordinary; and that the circumstance of its not being so confirmed, is no obstacle to its being used. It is therefore clear, that when a rate is made, and the ordinary is duly signed by the inhabitants of a parish in which such rate is required, such inhabitants being present at the time—it is legal, and parties claiming exemption, under an impression that a rate is not legal, unless signed by the Surrogate, are liable to be sued in the ordinary course. Another appeal by the churchwardens, armed with this important decision, would probably reverse the judgment of the Court.

ELAND.—The visitation of the Archbishop of Cashel, as Diocesan of Waterford and Lismore, was held at the Cathedral Church of Lismore on the 18th inst., by the Rev. RICHARD HOWSON, Vicar-General of the diocese, when an excellent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Archdeacon POWELL. The attendance of the Clergy was unusually large.

The Lord Bishop of Cork is to exercise the different ecclesiastical duties for his friend the Bishop of Limerick, during his indisposition. We regret to hear that the latter prelate has been seriously ill with an attack of jaundice for some days.

POLICE.

We rarely indulge ourselves with reports from the Police Offices; we cannot, however, resist to-day, for whether the prisoners have been more witty than usual during the week, or have been the successful cause of wit in others, we do not pretend to know—certain it is the examinations have been characterized by sufficient fun to have a place in a newspaper published in a city which is converted to a desert, and which, if it were not for some eccentric occurrences, would be as dull and as dry as—

MANXON-HOUSE.—On Saturday Peter Moore, a poor scholar from Ireland, was brought before the Lord Mayor, having been found on the preceding night without a coat, and with scarcely a shirt to his back. The police, who caught him in this unfiled condition, heard some gentlemen who passed in a language different from that which is generally intelligible to the Police, and supposed that it was “begging Latin.” The gentlemen, however, either did not understand the language, or disliked the theme, for they gave him nothing, and the poor fellow looked as if his stomach was empty, the police took him to the Compter, where it was filled for him with food and clothing. The fair gentleman, who has been for 30 years exercising the complicated virtue of finishing the twicked, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked, by order of the worshipful Court of Aldermen.

The Lord Mayor—I am very sorry to see a man of education in such a condition. What on earth can have reduced you to this state? Moore—Poverty, my Lord, poverty—that *crimen vestitus et informis*—that terrific offence has cut me down. I have no money, and as much rags as would mop a staircase. Am poor and without friends. The Lord Mayor—It is odd that a scholar should be totally destitute. Have you no relations who might assist you? Moore—Nobody but my own good spirits to feed and clothe me. My relations clapped a 5l. note in my pocket five years ago, after having said to me, “You are a good fellow, but you are a Greek, and Italian; but I had that a little bread would be sometimes as agreeable.”

LAUGHTER.—The Lord Mayor—What use have you been making of your knowledge of the classics? Moore—I wish I had been a tailor or a cobbler, for a needle or an awl would have played me such tricks as Homer and Virgil have played me. Food for the mind, or what we call eternal chain, is not worth a thrawnen, in the body is to feed like mine—of the chameleon's dish. I have been a schoolmaster.

The Lord Mayor—A very good occupation to a man who takes care of himself; but you must have been very improvident.

Moore—I argued some and I slashed others into the classics for 20 years; why, the point I got to the shoulder from one of my ways of instructing was worth double the money. Well, I had to eat, drink, sleep, and clean myself for that modicum, besides being laughed at by the boys, and spit at through quills and popguns. Now, I'd be glad to know what at Irishman could save out of that; I don't know what a Scotchman might do? (Laughter, in which the Lord Mayor joined.)

The Lord Mayor—But what have you done with your coat, waistcoat, and cloth?

Moore—I lusted my stomach with them by the assistance of the magic of a pawnbroker's shop; I made an experiment upon my vitals for three days, and I dare say I could have got into the knack of starving, like many others in this country, if I hadn't, by ill luck, passed by the chameleon in the Old Bailey. I was hit right on the nose—I almost fainted, and on recovering, I found myself coming out of my “uncle's” in my shirt, with 4s. 5d. in one hand, and a duplicate in the other. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—And you have been begging since? Moore—I'll have your officer is the only person who understood me; but I don't wonder at not being understood. The questions I asked would not do dare say I have better letters addressed in Oxford or Cambridge; the subject matter was quite obsolete, and passed like the idle wind.

The Lord Mayor—If I give you a coat and waistcoat, a shirt, a pair of shoes, and a shilling.

Moore—*Deo tibi gratias, Domine.* I sincerely thank your Lordship. Believe my experienced lips and stomach that poverty is a bitter pill. *Tellum vocem et actum habet insipidum, Domine.*

The Lord Mayor—I dare say you will be able to get into some school or other.

Moore—If I could only get into a school during the winter, I could retire in the hot weather into the country and make hay. (Loud laughter.)

The poor fellow was once more taken under the kind protection of Mr. Teague, who had instructions to give him another jorum of soup and cabbage, and to enable him, by a decent covering, to recommence his old trade of “pouring the fresh instruction o'er the mind.”

Eliza Hawkins, an extremely smart and neatly dressed girl, covered all over with ribbons, was put to the bar, charged with having edited a letter to a lady, in which she had made a joke of the case, and seemed to be perfectly aware that she would escape.

A respectable tradesman stated that she called at his shop to buy some trifling article, and put down the counterfeit 5s. piece to pay for it. It was at once ascertained to be base metal, and the prisoner was told of the fact. She then left the shop, and went to another, where she offered it without hesitation, and no doubt being entertained by the shopman, she was again put to the bar, and brought before the Lord Mayor, who remanded her in order that the Solicitor for the Mint might decide whether she could be prosecuted with any chance of conviction.

Yesterday the Solicitor for the Mint attended, but he said that he did not know the prisoner, and that, as no other case appeared against her, a prosecution would be a waste of time. He said that he had done nothing wrong, and I hope your Lordship will discharge me out of the Compter.

The Complainant.—Two ill-looking fellows terrified my wife last night by tapping at the mansion, and threatening her, to deter me from appearing at the mansion-house to-day. I am sure this girl is one of a large gang of smashers.

The Lord Mayor—It is quite different. I am a respectable woman, and I

got this money from a Mr. Williamson. I hope you won't send me to the Compter again.

The Lord Mayor—It is the fittest place except one for you. Why do you object to it?

Prisoner—They would have starved me if I hadn't sent for something.

Mr. Teague (the Governor of the Compter) said that each prisoner was allowed a pound of bread and half a pound of meat a day.

Prisoner—Ay, but my appetite happens to be a very sharp one. That's not half enough for my stomach. (Laughter.) I am a very hearty feeder.

The Lord Mayor—I am very sorry that I must discharge you, for your gang are doubt waiting for your services, but if I catch you again, you'll never forget me.

Prisoner—Let me go, and I'll never get into a rumper again. The Lord Mayor—I will, if you tell me who employs you, and who those ruffians are who threatened the wife of this gentleman.

Prisoner—I can't tell you anything but what I have told you, except you wish me to tell you a lie. If you fancy one, I'll try. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor said that the lady who had been threatened ought to have called the Police, and given the fellows into custody.

Prisoner—It couldn't be me that did it, for I am not a man, and many a man knows that. (Loud laughter.)

The Solicitor for the Mint—She is a very dangerous woman, my Lord, but I have no doubt of seeing her again in a heavy sleep.

Prisoner—I'll have nothing to say to you; I'm talking to your better.

The Lord Mayor—Go away, and beware of me.

Prisoner (courtesying low)—Good morning to you. You are so inhospitable in your large building, that I am as empty as an old cask, and must go and have a good tuck out.

Thursday a great deal of laughter was caused by the examination of a little ugly fellow, a corn-extractor, named Simmons, and a gentleman who appeared in the list as Mr. Arnott. They had been brought up on the preceding day, the latter drunk, and the corn-cutter, who was evidently a more seasoned cask, about what is called half-souring. The charge was to the following effect, as given on the first day:

At a very early hour on Wednesday morning the corn-cutter and the gentleman drove up to the house of the mother-in-law of the former, in the City, and entered the parlour in a very filthy state. The gentleman, finding it very inconvenient either to sit or stand, thought proper to lie down at full length on the hearth-rug, where he soon fell into a heavy sleep. The corn-cutter, who was evidently a more seasoned cask, about what is called half-souring. The charge was to the following effect, as given on the first day:

The mother-in-law of the corn-cutter stated that she had no complaint to make against Mr. Arnott, who had been guilty of no offence greater than that of daubing the rug on which he had lain like a hog with his dirty clothes. The other defendant, however, who was in the habit of saying his wife whenever he got drunk, was doubly offensive on the present occasion, and assaulted the witness when she expostulated with him.

The Lord Mayor asked the defendants what they had to say, if they were able to say anything? Mr. Arnott said that it was quite a mistake to say that he was drunk. He was perfectly sober, upon his honour.

The Lord Mayor—Where did you happen to meet with your companion?

Mr. Arnott stared at his little dirty associate, and said, “Meet this person! ‘Pon my honour I don't know on earth. I know nothing of him, my old boy.” (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—You are still drunk, Sir, and I shall send you back until you are of your understanding, and a proper sense of your deplorable situation.

The Corn-cutter—I can tell your Lordship. I met him on the night-crawl, late this morning, in a public house in the Garden, and after we lushed for some time, “I say, Simmons, my boy,” says he, “we'll go to another crib and have a little more.” So we went down the house of a fighting man, and there we had a matter of five bowls of dirt, so I brought him to my mother-in-law's to drink him. (Great laughter.)—Upon that my wife and she kicked up a rumper, and sent for an officer; and here we are, two wretched unfortunate maniacs, before you. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor asked Mr. Arnott whether he had any recollection of the place in which he had been drinking? The defendant said, “This is his head and said—No, I believe, that is, I think, I took a little too much of something. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—I dare say you paid for the entertainment?

Mr. Arnott—Very likely. I remember I had 8l. or 9l. in my pocket, and I haven't a farthing now. But I say, Peter, what's all this to you? What right have you to ask me these questions. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—Why you are an unfortunate man to fall in amongst persons who are not fit for you to be associated with. You are evidently suffering from the remains of some powerful stimulant, and I wish to ascertain whether you were what is called hounded.

The Corn-cutter—He spent his money as he went from house to house on the night-crawl. (Great laughter.) I am a respectable fellow, but I have a wife, my wife, my wife, and my family, and I have been treated ill by her and my family, and I never think of going near her except when I am drunk; and my learned friend and I were rather mazy this morning, or I wouldn't have stretched his body before her fire.

Two Gentlemen, friends of Mr. Arnott, having assured the Lord Mayor that the defendant was a very respectable person, his Lordship allowed them to take him home, upon the promise to oblige him to come forward next day. The other defendant, who was accused of having threatened his mother-in-law, was remanded.

Yesterday the corn-cutter was again put to the bar, and Mr. Arnott kept the promise made by his friends.

The Lord Mayor asked the latter whether he could bring any thing of the kind to the court?

Mr. Arnott burst into tears, and he declared, the most remote idea of what had occurred after he had transacted some business on Tuesday in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

He had an idea that he had entered two corner public-houses, but where he could not tell, or whom he saw and sat with he had no notion. He begged pardon of his Lordship for the disrespectful language he had used on the preceding day, and he apologised to the lady on whose hearth-rug he had lain, and to himself. He felt deeply ashamed of the night's adventure, and was most willing to aid the poor-box to any extent that might be desired.

The Corn-cutter—It won't do to say in this case as the toast says, “May the evening's amusement bear the morning's reflection.” I am very sorry, my Lord, for disturbing my wife and mother-in-law, and I hope you will look over it, my Lord. I am going down to the country.

The Lord Mayor—To cut corn?

The Corn-cutter—Not exactly to cut them, my Lord; I extract without cutting. I am a regular chiropodist. I can cure corns of the worst kind without the knife.

The Lord Mayor—Then a steady hand is not required for your operations? As for your wife, she is a very respectable woman. The Corn-cutter's mother-in-law said she never before heard that he was a cutter of corns.

The Corn-cutter—No. How could you, when I have only lately set up the trade? I don't do much in town, for introductions are necessary to a professional man—(Laughter)—but in the country I get into full business, for no such nonsense is necessary.

The Lord Mayor—As your mother-in-law swears she apprehends danger from you, you must find bail.

The Corn-cutter—Upon my honour, my Lord, I'll never do it again. Do let me go.

The Lord Mayor—No. You are you are respectably associated, and you must find respectable bail.

Committed in default of bail. The other defendant put down a contribution to the poor-box, and departed evidently with a heavy heart.

These are not had specimens of the serious character of judicial investigations in this country.

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COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Important Decision—Power of the Commissioners to Commit.—
In Re Samuel Smith.

On the 31st of May last a fiat issued against Samuel Smith, of King William-street, Strand, saddler and harness-maker. The 31st of July was appointed for his last examination, when the same was adjourned *sine die*. On the 23rd of August, he was again examined before three commissioners, Messrs. Evans, Evans, and Foulkner, and his answers being unsatisfactory, he was committed to Newgate; but Messrs. Evans and Foulkner alone signed the warrant of commitment. A *habeas corpus* was afterwards issued to bring the bankrupt before Mr. Justice Bosanquet, in order to his being discharged, for the alleged insufficiency of the warrant (it being signed only by two of the commissioners) and the want of jurisdiction in two commissioners to commit (it was contended that the fiat was legal). As to the omission of the direction of the fiat to the bankrupt, that the warrant was insufficient, in not setting out that the fiat was "directed to His Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy," and that two commissioners sitting together could not commit to Newgate, but that such commitment required three, sitting as a subdivision court. On the part of the assignees it was submitted, that although a single commissioner could only commit a bankrupt to the custody of the messenger to be brought before a subdivision court, yet that any commissioner might call in the assistance of his brother commissioners for any purpose; and that by the 7th section of the Bankruptcy Court Act it was enacted, that any one or more of the six commissioners should have and perform all the powers and authorities then in force, and vested in the three commissioners; and the restriction as to the power of the new commissioners to commit being limited as to a single commissioner, that the power to commit under the new law was legal. As to the omission of the direction of the fiat to the Court of Bankruptcy, it was contended that it was perfectly immaterial, as the authority of the commissioners was sufficiently apparent on the proceedings.

Mr. Justice BOSANQUET took time to consult the Lord Chief Justice, and having done so, gave it as the opinion of his Lordship and his court, that the commissioners had full power to commit under the new section of the Act referred to, and decided also that there was nothing in the other objection; the bankrupt therefore remains in Newgate.

MIDDLESEX INTERMEDIATE SESSIONS.

RESISTANCE TO THE PAYMENT OF TAXES.—William Harding, a respectable-looking person, was charged with assaulting Mr. King, one of the collectors of rates for the parish of St. Pancras. Mr. Alley appeared for the prosecutor, and availed himself of the occasion to complain of the existing spirit of resistance to the payment of taxes and rates. The defendant, he said, respectable as he looked, had been seized with the dreadful mania now unhappily existing among the dishonest and weak-minded of refusing to pay taxes. God knew he felt the hard pressure of them himself, but thank God he had sufficient strength of mind and honesty to determine on paying them so long as an established law of the country required it, though he felt their burden for first and last he would pay 80s. a year. While the King and the lawful Government of the realm requested the payment of any tax it was the duty of every loyal man to do so. Respectfully situated as the appearance of the defendant indicated him to be, he had absolutely refused to pay any portion of a rate imposed by the lawfully constituted Commissioners for lighting the district in which he lived, and it had only been in his hands that the prosecutor succeeded in getting payment of his demand, 11s. 5s., with 5s. costs, from the sister of the defendant. No sooner, however, had the defendant found what had been done than he came foaming with rage to the collector, and insisted upon having the 5s. costs refunded, which being refused, he became abusive, and told the collector he might be d—d, and added that if he ever dared to come round for any more of his rates, he would knock him down; and not content with that, he threatened to stab him with a knife, and to have struck the prosecutor had he not hastily got out of the way. This was enough to constitute an assault, both in law and in reason, and it was indispensably necessary that at a time like the present, people should be deterred from the frightfully increasing disobedience to the established authorities.

Mr. King, the collector, was called, and proved the case, as above stated.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Phillips he admitted that he felt irritated at the defendant's language, and certainly did reply with much warmth.

Mr. Phillips congratulated the Jury upon the amusement and advantage which they could not fail of having derived from the declamatory harangue of his Learned Friend upon the subject of the payment of rates and taxes, and the existing spirit of resistance to them. All this had, however, nothing to do with the present case, for the circumstance of the defendant being in arrears arose from no indisposition to pay, but was to be accounted for by that most excellent of reasons, that he had no money to pay them with, for, instead of being the affluent person the Learned Counsel would wish them to think, he was only a clerk.

The Chairman informed the Jury that the attempting to strike was clearly an assault at law.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Chairman addressed the defendant, and observed on the impropriety of acting to the already onerous and unpleasant duties of rate collectors, especially in the existing state of excitement on the subject of the assessed taxes. It was necessary the Court should protect collectors in discharging their duty.

Court therefore was that he was to pay a fine of 40s. to the King, and enter into his own recognizance in 50l. and find two sureties in 25l. each.

London has 194,000 houses, and 1,474,000 inhabitants; Paris, 45,000 houses, and 774,000 inhabitants; Petersburg, 9,500 houses, and 498,000 inhabitants; Naples, 40,000 houses, and 360,000 inhabitants; and Vienna, 7,300 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants.

The miserable habitations in the neighbourhood of London Bridge, which last year generated the cholera, and are in many other respects so great a nuisance to the metropolis, will very shortly be pulled down to make way for the London and Greenwich railroad.

SUPERSTITION.—There is hardly a Turk who does not wear a talisman, to which he attaches some particular virtue capable of propitiating him in the eyes of Heaven. This kind of superstition is not considered to such an extent that even the Sultan's estate is not considered as free from danger without a bunch of garlic being tied round the sharp points of its head.

The inhabitants of Shepherd's Bush, near Hammersmith, have been much alarmed within the last week by the appearance of a pestilential disease, which commenced in a low swamp called the Islands, on the Latimer estate. Several miserable wretches were lying in huts upon this marsh, and had been suddenly attacked by the disorder, and deprived of existence. The pariah authorities have sent medical aid and food. Private individuals in the neighbourhood have also humanely contributed towards the relief of the indigent sufferers. This disease, according to the opinion of many persons, is produced by the unhealthy damp habitations or low hovels which have been suffered to remain too long upon a spot unfit for the abode of human beings.

WILLIAM GALL, who in Arbroath, has constructed a pair of self-acting fanners, which, without the aid of man, will clean, &c. The simplicity of the invention is astonishing. By a funnel of sheet iron the wheat descends upon an iron wheel full of brackets; the wheel is so nicely balanced that the moment the wheat falls the revolution is arrested, and the wheat is thrown into a pair of fanners on a belt below. On the inside of the fanners is a pair of rollers, and over it a belt attached to the iron wheel of the fanners, which impels them, and so long as a particle of wheat is left the machine moves and throws it out.

A few days ago some children were playing in the Kent road, near Bickelath, amusing themselves with making grotesque of oyster-shells, and, in order to give effect, one of the children went home and begged of his mother to let him have two old tin tumblers, to adorn their grotesque. This was readily granted, and the old tumblers were placed on each side of the grotesque. In a short time a Jew dealer came by, and after looking at the pictures for some time he offered to give the children 6d. for them; the children refused, and said that they belonged to their parents. The Jew at last offered 5s., but was still refused, and at last went to the parents and offered 10l.; but the extreme eagerness of the Jew excited some suspicion, and the old pictures were of more value than he suspected, and this was confirmed when the Jew offered 50s. for them, which was also refused.

The next day the father of the children took the pictures to Mr. Angerstein, at Blackheath, to inquire if they were of any value, and that gentleman gave him a letter of recommendation to a person in London, who purchased them for 1,400l., and they have since been sold for considerably more.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

An arrival from Bombay of the 29th of May has brought a detailed account of proceedings there relative to this great object. The native as well as the European inhabitants of that presidency have, it appears, been long desirous of opening a steam communication with Europe, and have held several meetings on the subject, the result of which was the appointment of a committee to ascertain the best mode of putting such a plan into operation, by establishing in the first instance a steam conveyance between Bombay and Suez.

At a general meeting of the supporters of the plan, the committee reported the success of their labours, and recommended an appeal to the British community of India particularly, to raise by subscription a sum sufficient for the cost of one vessel, and that until a constant communication with Suez had been fully established, any expectation of opening a connecting link between Alexandria and Malta would be premature; but, at the same time, they were enabled to say, from their correspondence with parties in England, that this measure would speedily follow the success of the first part of the plan.

The total estimate for three voyages each year to and from Suez, including pay to men, &c. and in fact every expenditure, would not, the report stated, exceed 1,650,000 rupees; while the receipts, estimated only 25 passengers each double trip, at 1,000 rupees each, and postage at 500,000, would be 1,250,000. The European correspondence of Bombay alone amounting to more than 70,000 annually, and the whole Indian correspondence to and from Europe to above 500,000. Government despatches, &c. would, on a low average, amount to a sum equal to the expenditure, 1,650,000 rupees.

The estimate of receipts the committee considered to be extremely low, when it was considered what facilities it would offer to pilgrims to the Holy Land, and the Red Sea, ports being at least the object prescribed by the absentee regulations, would offer such an economical, and at the same time beneficial change of climate, that numbers of officers, both civil and military, would readily avail themselves of the opportunity, and obviate the necessity of a visit to Europe, even if they were in a position to afford it; and thus, for a much less sum than a journey to Europe would cost, they could visit the whole of the continent from Alexandria to the Cape of Good Hope, and the antiquities of Syria, Egypt, Damascus, Palmyra, Balbec, Jerusalem, Cairo, Dendera, Thebes, Philae, and Mount Sinai.

To avoid delay, the committee recommended, that as soon as the subscriptions in India reached the sum of one lac of rupees, orders should be forwarded to England for the purchase of a vessel, or of the necessary engines, &c. should it be thought advisable to build the vessel in India, and the Red Sea ports being at least the object in view, they proposed that subscribers of 100 rupees and upwards should be considered as proprietors, and further, that all subscribers in India of 1,000 rupees, or upwards, before the 1st of September, and within three months after the publication of the report in England, should have a claim of free passage to and from Suez. All subscribers to be entered in Company's paper, and to be repaid to the subscribers if the plan proved impracticable.

The reading of the report being concluded, Mr. de Vetre, seconded by Mr. Adam, proposed that the recommendations of the committee should be adopted. This was unanimously carried, and a subscription entered into, when, from amongst the persons present, the sum of 29,750 rupees was received.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Thursday, an exceedingly fashionable dressed female of the name of Hamilton, widow of Capt. Hamilton, who was Judge-Advocate at Sierra Leone, where he died in the year 1827, was brought before Mr. Chambers, charged with robbing her lodgings of some articles of plate and linen.—Mr. Mackenzie, the prosecutor, deposed that Mrs. Hamilton came and took furnished apartments of him in the month of May, and which she occupied until August; amongst the things in the room were some articles of plate, viz. a silver and gold service, and a silver and gold tea set, owing him 8l. for three weeks' lodging; at the same time, he missed a silver mustard spoon, tea-tongs, two spoons, and several articles of linen.—Mrs. Hamilton, who was in tears, denied taking any of the articles named. She was unfortunately obliged to leave her lodgings in consequence of being unable to pay her rent.—Mr. Chambers: The prosecutor states that you do not own any of the things named, but that they were taken from Mrs. Hamilton. I declare upon my honour, Sir, that the charge is false. I am incapable of acting as that man has stated.—Mr. Mackenzie here handed a letter to the Magistrate which he had received from Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. Chambers, after reading it, observed: She says she will pay you as soon as she receives some money from the Treasury.—Mr. Mackenzie: I do not proceed against her here for the rent, but for the things named. Were there any other lodgers at the house when the lady lived at your place?—Mrs. Hamilton: There were a major and captain living in the house at the same time, and those articles which that man states to be in my apartments were for the use of the house.—Mr. Chambers: Have either of you any witnesses?—Mr. Mackenzie said he had no person present; when the servant Mr. Mordred, formerly of the Treasury, and now of the Admiralty, had only one silver spoon for her use.—Mr. Chambers: Have you ever kept a house, Madam?—Mrs. Hamilton: I have. Sir, at Reading, in Berkshire.—Mr. Mackenzie: When she went away she left three empty trunks behind her.—Mr. Chambers: How came you, Madam, not to say you were going?—Mrs. Hamilton: Because I was unable to pay my rent; but, as a proof that I should receive some money, I will beg of you to send me a letter from the Treasury, and I will give it to the Treasury for the royal bounty fund; but this is dated 1830, to the Treasury received 100l.—Mrs. Hamilton: It is only given once in three years, and I shall have that sum very shortly.—Mr. Chambers here observed, that under all the circumstances there was not sufficient evidence to insure a conviction to follow, and therefore he should not think of sending Mrs. Hamilton to prison. If he should obtain further evidence, he would be again brought forward.—Mrs. Hamilton said that upon hearing of the intended charge, she had come voluntarily forward, and she could assure the Magistrate that she was incapable of acting so dishonourably as to convert any other person's property to her own use.—Mrs. Hamilton then left the Office in tears.

THAMES POLICE-OFFICE.—Thursday, Capt. John Patterson, master of the ship *Liberty*, from St. Petersburg, was brought before Mr. Ballington and Mr. Broderick, charged on a Custom-house information with illegally smuggling 17 gallons of foreign brandy, and seven gallons of Holland gin, in casks of less size than 40 gallons each, by which he had rendered himself liable to serve his Majesty five years in the Royal Navy. The prisoner pleaded Guilty to the information.—Mr. Broderick then asked the prisoner, if he acknowledged the consequences of the plea, which left the Bench no alternative but to send him to serve on board a man-of-war as a common sailor for five years.—The prisoner said he could do no more than he had done.—Mr. Broderick: Very well. Let us hear the facts of the case.—George Taylor, a waterman of his Majesty's Customs, stated that on Tuesday afternoon he went on board the *Liberty*, with his inspector, bled Gravesend. The captain, in answer, told him to go home, and he showed him a key containing some hollands, which he said were ship's stores, and all he had got on board. Witness then took the distance of the cupboard in the cabin and the sail-room, and after a minute survey he suspected something wrong. He opened the cupboard, and saw a batten over the end of the upper part, and a door at the bottom of concealment, and on removing some boards discovered a place of concealment. The place of concealment was on the larboard side of the cabin, and most ingeniously made.—Mr. James Renton, a Customs inspector of the river, said he was called below by Taylor, who had removed a batten on a strong back-head. On asking the prisoner if he had anything in the place just discovered, he said he had not; but, on searching it, he found 9 small casks containing brandy, 5 papers of tea (one sent to the Excise) and one of contraband tobacco. The prisoner then said it was useless to deny it further.—In the storeroom on the starboard-side of the cabin a similar place of concealment was discovered, but much stronger, and he had to use a heavy crowbar to remove the batten. In this place he found another keg of spirits, and five papers of tobacco, each weighing a pound.—Mr. Broderick asked if these places were made for the purposes of concealment.—Mr. Renton said they were made for the purposes of concealment.—Mr. Broderick then asked the prisoner, if he acknowledged the fact, until a very close examination.—Mr. Broderick said the prisoner had pleaded guilty, and if he had not, the facts were so strong, and attended with so many circumstances of aggravation, that the Bench could not have done otherwise than convict him. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner do serve His Majesty as an able seaman for five years in the Royal Navy. An application for a remission of the punishment must be sent to the Board of Customs.—The ship has been seized, and is in possession of the Crown.

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The Directors have issued a new and distinct Table for Male and Female Life, to be calculated; in consequence of this improvement.
The younger Male Lives are insured at Premiums below the ordinary rates.
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Age.	MALE.			FEMALE.		
	Seven Years.	Whole Life.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.
20	£ 4 4	£ 2 4	£ 3 8	£ 1 1	£ 1 1	£ 1 1
30	1 12 2	2 9 10	1 8 9	2 3 2	2 3 2	2 3 2
40	1 17 4	3 4 4	1 13 9	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
50	2 12 3	4 12 4	1 17 9	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0
60	4 7 11	6 17 0	3 7 0	5 14 7	5 14 7	5 14 7

FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE.
British, Foreign, and Colonial Insurances are effected at rates graduated to the risk and climate proposed.

The East and West Indies, North and South America, and all places of British commercial, military, or diplomatic resort, are included in the plan for an equitable Foreign and Colonial Insurance, which is now submitted to the public.

Four-fifths of the Profits are divided among the Assured, whether abroad or at home.

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JOHN BURGESS AND SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and address correspond with the above. The original appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Caution: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "King's Essence of Anchovies," and many more with various names, and all of them are spurious. JOHN BURGESS AND SON have been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect toward the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be the Original. Which they are prepared to do, and to supply the Public with the genuine, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce, will keep good in all climates.

Wholesale and Retail, Strand, (corner of Savoy-street), London. (The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.)

ADDRESSED to those who value the Use, Ornament, and Comfort of serviceable Teeth.—It is well known that these are indispensable assistants to our ease, and often chief auxiliaries in exertions for fame or fortune. Impressed with this conviction, Mr. A. JONES, Dentist to the Royal Highnesses, the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, &c. &c. after devoting much time to the practice of Dental Surgery, both in England and on the Continent, can conscientiously pledge himself to afford relief under most cases affecting the health, use, or ease of these imperatively necessary appendages of the mouth. He has recently been eminently successful in restoring defective articulation and mastication, by the substitution of his newly improved Teeth for those unavoidably removed. Mr. A. Jones solicits the personal attention of members of the faculty to these really effective inventions, and particularly recommends them to Gentlemen engaged in public speaking.—Careless and less than the ordinary strength of the teeth, and the consequent disorder used by A. Jones's unequalled Anyone. Cement. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. At home from ten to five, 64, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY ONE.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS.—An eminent Medical Writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact, that those who are afflicted with the Stomach and Bowel complaints, preserve Health, prevent Disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy old age, by that desirable purpose these Pills are adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, and the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica. These Pills have in all climates, and in every other medicine in the cure of Stomach and Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, sensation of Fullness and Oppression after Meals, Shortness of Breath, and an excellent restorative after any excess at the table, as they gently purge and cleanse the system, strengthen the stomach, and regulate the circulation. Females who value good health should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautifully clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a Plethoric habit, who are subject to headache, indigestion, and other disorders, or those who are afflicted with a fullness of the blood, should take them frequently. Children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain Mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. They should be kept in every family as a remedy for all the disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, and as a preventive of Cholera, Morbus, Cramps, Spasms, and other alarming complaints, may be speedily cured or prevented.—Prepared only by J. W. Stirling, Chemist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, and may be had at any of the principal Medicine Vendors. Be sure "J. W. Stirling" is engraved on the Government Stamp.

Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS possess the inestimable property of affording immediate relief, with the certainty of a cure in a few days, proved by the experience of many thousands of persons within the last twelve months, including many of the first rank and distinction. These Pills are the result of discovery of use discovered as remedies for the Gout and Rheumatism for many years past, and which, if giving temporary relief, have never failed to impair the constitution. A few doses will remove the several kinds of rheumatic headache, and pains in the face, and will also be proved by their peculiar properties and the quickness of the cure, prevent the debility so much complained of after an attack of Rheumatic Gout.—Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by Thomas Pratt, 229, Strand, seven doors from Temple Bar. London. Price 2s. 6d. per box. All the most respectable Vendors in town or country. Country Vendors can obtain them through their London Agents.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the following CAUTION, on purchasing ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations of injurious quality, now offered to the Public as Rowland's.

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SWELLED LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, AND ENLARGEMENTS OF THE KNEES, ANKLES, &c.

SHELDRAKE, BIGG AND CO., 29, Leicester-square, formerly of the Strand, having brought to the greatest perfection on their newly invented clastic bandages for the cure and support of anasaric swellings of the Legs, Varicose Veins, and Sinovial enlargements of the Joints, beg to call the attention of the Public to them, in consequence of the great success which has attended their use. They are quite free from metallic springs, and have received the most unqualified approval of the Faculty, from their excellence in not impeding muscular action whilst giving equal and general pressure. Institution for the application of mechanical science to the alleviation and cure of Distortions of all kinds—29, Leicester Square, late of the Strand.

CORUNNA.

O, England remembers that ill-fated day
When the brave Cornishmen wide spreading plain,
Brave Morro, the great hero of the fray,
By glory encircled, was slain.
But England knows not how the village was saved
From destruction and pillage and shame,
When the sons of Britanna by numbers overlied,
Retreated, as on the foe came.
In a nobleman's house in the neighbourhood near
The General in quarters had laid.
And present of Warren's Jet Blacking so clear,
To the host that he loved, he had made.
And the nobleman's boots by that black did display
Such bright, such superlative gleams,
That the high-valued host where they hung in array
Seemed illumined by heavenly light.
When into the village the enemy broke,
Destruction and plunder their aim,
They scarce in that mansion had ventured to look
Ere they left it as fast as they came, and
For they fancied their faces that in the bright bloom
That so lovely was shown by the Blacking.
Were their friends' injured spirits had burst from the tomb,
Coronns to save them from seeking.

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by
ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town
in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All other counterfeits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our paper on *Military Affairs* is unavoidably delayed till next week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Windsor, and proceed to Brighton on the 30th, for the season.

Prince GEORGE of CAMBRIDGE has arrived, and accompanied their MAJESTIES to Sandhurst College on Thursday, where, after a review of the Cadets, and an inspection of the establishment, their MAJESTIES partook of a cold collation with Sir EDWARD and Lady HARRIET PAGET, and returned to Windsor to dinner.

The KING was in London on Wednesday.

We take leave here to contradict a statement which appeared in last Saturday's *Court Journal*, that the return of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND to this country, depends upon the state of health of his illustrious son. This is not the fact—the return of the Duchess and the Prince depends upon this contingency, but the Royal Duke will be in London at least a week before the opening of Parliament, be that when it may.

There is no truth in the report of Sir ROBERT PEEL's having been in town.

The Quarterly Returns of Revenue are made up, and exhibit a decrease upon the quarter of £253,276; and on the year, as compared with that ending October, 1832, of £380,420. When this decrease is considered with the fact, that there is now no sinking fund, the state of things may be considered anything but gratifying. At all events, the Revenue does not appear to be in a state to bear the immediate reduction of the Assessed Taxes, a reduction which, it is pretty clear, the Ministers must make.

It is most probable that Parliament will be called together before Christmas. It is evident that something must be done, and although the present Government is one of Departments and Commissions, it will be necessary to consult our worthy Representatives in the difficulties which are arising, from whom, we apprehend His MAJESTY's Ministers will not receive quite so much support as they did while the Reformers had faith in their promises, and belief in their principles.

THE continued silence upon Portuguese affairs is most extraordinary; it seems as if a general compact had been entered into to say nothing upon this subject. Government is just as much in the dark as the public, and believes with greater caution the story of Marshal BOURNON's secession from the Royal cause. As we last week said—and the lapse of time from that period to the present makes the case stronger—if any advantage had been gained by the rebels, the Pretender has ample means of communicating his success to his friends in Downing-street, and his agents in the City. It is said that "no news is good news;" in this instance, as far as the KING's success is concerned, nothing can be more true.

As to the changes in Spain, considering that the KING died on the 29th, all the speculations we find in the newspapers are home-made—nothing can be known either of movements or intentions; it is, therefore, useless to occupy either the time of the reader or the space of the paper by indulging in fruitless discussions on the subject.

Government yesterday received despatches from Madrid, which, they say, contain accounts of insurrections in various parts of Spain in favour of DON CARLOS. We have no better authority for this than Downing-street, and therefore we cannot vouch for its veracity.

SEVERAL of the Radical Ministerial Papers have recently been indulging in some very coarse personal attacks upon the Earl of MUNSTER. His Lordship is represented as being at Brighton, biting his nails, and endeavouring to digest the disappointment of not having a Dukedom, and of being the head of a Tory clique, and of doing a great variety of things, which the said newspapers think highly unbecoming in his Lordship.

AS for Lord MUNSTER's being a Tory, it is true he is one—and very naturally so; but he never, that we know of, has put himself forward at the head of any political clique, nor, indeed, in any way, which can justify an attack upon him.

Lord MUNSTER, we happen to know, is not at Brighton, biting his nails, for we ourselves have seen him every day during the week either riding or walking in the neighbourhood of Belgrave-square, with his children, to whom he is devoted.

Lord MUNSTER had quitted town for Paris, but the cholera was reported to be raging there, and the journey was given up; and Lord MUNSTER remained at Brighton, where he happened to be on his way to the Continent, until his house in town could be again prepared for his reception.

Lord MUNSTER, so far from biting his nails or brooding over disappointment, is, we have reason to know, actively and incessantly employed on a very elaborate work on India, which, from what we have been told, is likely to reflect great honour upon his talent and understanding.

It really does seem too hard that an individual, who does nothing to attract attention or incur remark, should be held up, under the auspices of Ministers, to public observation, and by the peculiar cunning of some active individual in the Royal Household, libelled in Journals which are known to reach the Royal eye.

THE accounts from Ireland are dreadfully appalling—crime appears to be on the increase, and murder, rapine, and destruction, are the order of the day and night—yet we are told of the tranquillity of that country. At home, we regret to say, incendiarism is getting just as common as it was two or three years since—farm-yards are fired, cottages burned, mills destroyed in different parts of the country, but neither are any observations made upon the subject nor any means adopted for the prevention of the atrocities, or for the conviction of those who commit them.

THE business of the Assessed Taxes is growing daily more serious. We distinctly disclaim again anything like gratification at what must inevitably overturn the present divided Ministry, and what will, we have reason to know, drive those besotted people into an early meeting of Parliament; but we repeat that the symptoms of inflammation are rapidly increasing—that the people, likely at any time to oppose the payment of taxes, are rallying to revenge the deliberate cold-blooded deceptions of the political quacks who, with their eyes open, professed to do, what they then knew, and what they now declare, is impossible to be done.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, as we last week shewed, has

been applied to by his constituents for advice and assistance to oppose the Government, on the part of which he is the common prosecutor. Since that, Dr. LUSHINGTON, the amiable assertor of the rights of the people—unfortunately an official hanger-on of the Government—has been assailed in a similar manner. Here we have it:

At a Meeting of the Vestrymen of St. George's, Middlesex, held on Tuesday, for other business.

Mr. MORRIS took that opportunity of enquiring into a matter of paramount interest to the inhabitants of that and every other parish. At a former vestry meeting it was unanimously resolved that a Deputation should wait upon Lord Althorp and Dr. Lushington—upon the Noble Lord and the quack who were intended to be taken to relieve the people from the burden of the assessed taxes; and upon the latter to deliver to the Learned Doctor the Resolution unanimously agreed to, that he (Dr. Lushington), in having voted against the repeal of the house and window taxes, had forfeited all claim to the support of the voters of the Tower Hamlets. The Deputation, he was aware, had performed the first business, and made their report; but he would be glad to know whether the Deputation had seen Dr. Lushington yet, and if they had, what answer the Learned Gentleman had sent to so large a portion of his constituency.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. WILLEY, the vestry-clerk, reported, in reply to this question, that since the last Vestry Meeting the Deputation had waited upon Dr. Lushington, and read to him the Resolution. The Learned Gentleman was exceedingly sorry to receive such a Resolution, but he should be most happy to meet the electors at any time, and give them an explanation. His motives for voting as he did he was not ashamed of; but since they were offended with him he would endeavour in future to behave better.—(Hear, and laughter.)

Mr. GORE said he was one of the parochial Deputies who met the General Association for the Repeal of the Assessed Taxes at the British Coffee-house, Chancery-lane, on the 29th, and among other Members of Parliament, he saw Dr. Lushington, and told him how angry his constituency were at his conduct. The Doctor said he was sorry for it, but he owed it to his duty to support the Ministers, against whom there was a Tory plot to reject them from office. He (Mr. G.) then told the Doctor that he must endeavour to make amends by advocating the repeal of the assessed taxes before the Association, which he did, and declared that he would exert every exertion to hasten the abolition of those imposts, for he was satisfied that it was high time they were done away.—(Hear.)

Mr. TALBOT observed that it was a mere matter of convenience with Dr. Lushington, and not of conscience; for while he was convinced that these obnoxious taxes should be removed he voted for their continuance, thus verifying the words of the poet—

"I see the right, and I approve it too."

"I hate the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

Mr. GORE said that after the concession made by the Learned Doctor they ought to be satisfied, especially if he would support the measure in future.

Several Gentlemen addressed the Meeting on the subject, and it was at length agreed to wait and see what the conduct of Dr. Lushington would prove to be before any further steps were taken.

Dr. LUSHINGTON never could have told this Mr. whatever his name is, the anti-tax man, that the Tories wanted to eject Ministers; because Dr. LUSHINGTON knows that the Tories could have sent the present people to "the right about" whenever they chose. Dr. LUSHINGTON ought to have had the manliness to say that he supported the taxes because he knew they were essential to the support of the country and the carrying on of the Government; and we dare say he did say so, for he is a perfect gentleman, a wise man, a man of honour, and was the friend and executor of the late virtuous and exemplary Queen CAROLINE.

Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY has caught it: he too was the idol of Lord GREY and of the people; and he was forced upon Marylebone when Mr. PORTMAN, the gentleman, found he could not go the lengths of the reformers. Lord GREY was supported by the radicals; WHALLEY was a radical, and was supported by Lord GREY. The moment the idea of popular clamour comes, he pulls his fingers out of the mud, and cuts the connexion:—

Thursday the members of the Marylebone Association met in the Mechanics' Institution in Circus street, New-road, for the purpose of prosecuting their opposition to the assessed taxes. There were nearly 300 persons present. This is the parent Association, and now contains nearly one thousand members.

The Secretary, after reading the minutes informed the meeting that forty-four new members had been enrolled within the week. The receipts of the week were 51. 13s., and the addition of members within twenty-one days was 108.

A public meeting of the Marylebone householders it was announced had been resolved by the Committee should be held next week, and that Sir Samuel Willey would be the speaker. The Association had decided that they would not rely on their pledge.—(Cries of "No.") It had been said that these taxes were pledged to the fundholder, but he denied such was the case; at least if they were so pledged they did not join in the pledge, and let, therefore the pledge be redeemed by those that made it. This was not a time for them to be idle or indifferent, and it might be necessary to send Deputations to the people of Birmingham, Manchester, and the other great towns, to inform them of the Association, and to let them know that they were not alone in their struggle.

Mr. BRUCE read a letter from Sir S. Willey, in which that Gentleman declined presiding at the approaching Meeting, on the ground that he could more appropriately advocate the repeal of the assessed taxes in his place in Parliament. He, however, expressed approval of the Association as the only effectual means of obtaining the repeal, and considered them to be both loyal and justifiable. Several other Gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the motion being carried the meeting dispersed. It continued to be densely crowded to the very last.

On Monday there was also a great meeting at the Red Lion Inn, in Westminster, Mr. TRIP, a broker, in the Chair:—

Mr. FARREN, the Secretary, said that it gave him great pleasure to announce that there were deputations waiting below from the Marylebone Association, the Lambeth Association, and the new Association just formed in Chelsea. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. THOMAS then announced Mr. Birch and a deputation of twelve from Marylebone, who were received with three rounds of applause. The Lambeth then followed; and lastly the Chelsea entered the room, and were loudly cheered.

Mr. FARREN said that he had the pleasure to announce that since he had been in the room he had received subscriptions from 150 tradesmen who had enrolled their names in the Association. (Loud cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN said that the Association just established in Lambeth was daily gaining strength, and it was the intention of the Committee to call a general meeting of the inhabitants in a few days. It was also the intention of the inhabitants of the out-ward of St. George's, Hill, to form an Association for the same purpose, and they would meet next Friday evening at the Belgrave Hotel, Ebury-street. The KING he declared the greatest pauper in the kingdom; the laws he said were not made to protect honest men but to protect thieves, and that honest men might as well be d—d.

The Rev. Dr. WARD here entered the room, and enrolled his name as a member of the Westminster Association amidst loud cheering.

Mr. WARD said that he felt highly flattered at the handsome manner in which he had been received by the Meeting. The Association had a great object in view—the entire abolition of the obnoxious taxes in a legal and peaceable manner—and it was setting a noble example to the country. Lord ALTHORP might be a very good farmer, and know how to cut up sheep, but he must not be permitted to shear the people, nor to cut up men, possessing integrity and public spirit,

for the benefit of placemen, sinecurists, and pensioners. He had read the rules and regulations of the Association, which met with his entire approval, and by them he was willing to abide.—(Loud cheers.)—A great parade had been made against the Association, but who was to blame but the Government? The Associations were perfectly legal; not one member intended to resist the law of the land, but to take it as it came; and he felt pleased to belong to such an Assembly, who intended to let their property be seized for the payment of unjust imposts, while they looked on in silence with scorn and contempt at the sale of their slaving oppressors. The Government had violated the social compact with the people by continuing these odious war taxes in times of peace, and the peaceable conduct of the Metropolitan Associations would show the Ministry the resentment of the oppressed and deceived people.—(Loud applause.)—The conduct of the brokers in the metropolis deserved the thanks of every man. It had been said that the brokers were a selfish body of men. They had, however, on this occasion proved the contrary, for they had acted against their own interests, and had uttered sentiments worthy their heads and hearts.—(Loud applause.)—They had said that they would no longer go into their fellow countrymen's houses and turn them out of doors for the payment of these taxes. Every step the Association took must lead to the public good. It would, he was confident, root out the system of corruption that existed, and in the end lead to a more equal and just system of laws, when the people would be enabled to do what they all wanted to make the man of property pay, and not throw the greater part of the burden upon the industrious classes of society.—(Cheers.)

Mr. BRUCE, of the Marylebone Association, considered the present proceedings a holy warfare, which would strike to the earth those who would oppress their fellow-men. In Marylebone the people had taken the lead in this warfare, and the Westminster Association would do the same. PATEL had said that it was not the intention of the Association to take the man of property, that made the wealth of the nation, but the man who laboured that produced the wealth. He could fearlessly state that in their Association not an individual could be found who would attempt to take any portion of another's property, if he had not contributed towards it. He did not fear to meet their Representatives, Sir WILLIAM HORNE, at Westminster Hall, to answer his Exchequer writs; the cause he advocated was so just that he defied his power, even backed by the Government. He had observed a report in the *Morning Chronicle* of a Deputation from the Marylebone Association to Sir WILLIAM HORNE, in which it was stated that the Deputation said that the object of the Association was not to effect the abolition of the taxes, but to prevent the oppressive mode in which they were levied. He was very glad to hear this, and he now asserted that no such words were uttered to that Gentleman; he, therefore, publicly contradicted it.—(Applause.)—He felt happy to state that the proprietors of a certain great sale-room had declared that their sale room should not be polluted by the sale of goods seized for the house and window duties.—(Loud cheers and cries of "Name, name.") He had no objection to give the name—DEACON and Co. were the names. Their sale room was in the Strand, now called upon the Westminster Association and the Deputations present to render the Marylebone the same assistance which they had given to them. They were to have a public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone on Monday next on the subject of the assessed taxes, and it was the intention of the Committee to call upon their senior Representative, Sir WILLIAM HORNE, to preside.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. FARREN, the Secretary of the Association, said they owed a great deal to the Press who advocated their cause, whether Whig or Tory papers. The Weekly Journals in general were their friends. He perfectly coincided in the term given to their proceedings, "the holy war." He wished to see counter-associations established, as they would be the very means of urging them forward to the accomplishment of their wishes. Their cause were to be told to the whole nation. When their object was to get into place and power they had recommended the people not to pay the taxes, and now they start back with horror at the very weapons which they had placed in the hands of the people.—(Loud cheers.)—It was now the duty of the people to profit by the advice given to them by the Whigs, and to push forward the battering ram of justice until the accursed system of oppression was a heap of ruins. It was now the duty of the Whigs to leave the parish of Isleworth in a state of ruin, and to let the people of the house and window duties; the goods had been put up for sale, and were sacrificed for the paltry sum of five shillings, including the penalty.—(Cries of "Shame, shame.")—It was a fact, and the Local Commissioners in that district had declared that they would shut up the High-street of Isleworth if the taxes were not paid. In Brentford the case was the same; the inhabitants were about to throw themselves into the Association. He knew something of infamy and private intrigue of Court, and he felt ashamed to say that until he was 14 years of age he had been brought up upon these assessed taxes. He had been most peculiarly situated, but he would now do every thing in his power to return it.—(Loud applause.)

Several other Members addressed the Meeting at some length; and a vote of thanks having been voted to the CHAIRMAN, who returned thanks, the Meeting adjourned after giving three cheers for the cause.

These proceedings are worthy of close attention on the part of Lord GREY—that is to say, if he ever means to return from Howick to public business.

Who Mr. FARREN is, is a matter of some speculation; and we think it right to say, that we consider it incumbent upon a gentleman who has lately appeared much before the public—not on the stage—but in pamphlets and at Court, to put an end to a rumour that he is the individual thus distinguishing himself. As to Mr. BIRCH and his statements, we have only to observe that Messrs. DEACON, the proprietors of the Auction-room, to whom he alluded, have positively and distinctly contradicted every word the man said about them, in a letter to the *Times* of Friday.

On Thursday evening deputations from the parishes of St. Luke, Middlesex (including several of the parish officers), from St. Andrew, Holborn (from Clerkenwell), and, by invitation, from the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, held a numerous meeting at the Bull Tavern, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, St. Luke's, for the purpose of arranging proceedings, in order to co-operate with the other parishes against paying the house and window taxes: Mr. BRUCE, a trustee of the Paving Board of St. Luke's, in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it needed but few words to impress upon them the importance of the object they had in view, which was the resistance of the assessed taxes. They were war taxes, but the Government had made them peace taxes. (Hear, hear.) And it appeared that unless they frustrated their intentions they owed to themselves, their families and their country, to make one grand universal stand against such encroachments.—(Cheers.)

Mr. TRUX, from Clerkenwell, proposed the first Resolution:—

Mr. HOYLE, of St. Giles's, seconded the Resolution, which was as follows:—"That the assessed taxes, pressing on the industry of the people, are and long have been one of the chief causes of the depression of trade, and the ruin of the commercial interest of the country, and that the evident intention of His Majesty's Ministers to uphold them as long as possible, rendered it essential necessary to resist by every legal and constitutional means, the collection of these oppressive and unjust imposts."

Mr. JOHNSTON, of St. Giles's, moved the second Resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this Meeting, in order to carry the foregoing Resolution into effect, that a Committee of thirteen, and they present be appointed, with power to add to their number, and they are requested to adopt measures to call a public meeting of the parishes of St. Luke and St. Giles's, on the 14th inst."

Mr. PIKE, a Trustee of the Paving Board of St. Luke's, seconded the Resolution.

Mr. SICKENS (from St. Giles's) observed that the tradesman had but one alternative left. It was not the legality or illegality of resistance; but it had come to this—that they had not the trade so as to be able to pay them even if they were willing.

Mr. PIKE moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Deputation for their attendance.

Mr. HURTHINSON, in behalf of the Deputation of St. Andrew's, returned thanks, and stated that in the parish from which he came as a representative, a very short time would elapse before a meeting would take place, when they hoped to meet deputations from the other parishes.

The Resolutions were agreed to unanimously. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, when the Meeting separated.

In the discussion at the Meeting the fact comes out plainly and distinctly, which upsets at a blow the visionary hopes

that the Reform Bill would increase the national prosperity. The people now have not the trade to enable them to pay the taxes, if "they would." The state of things is visibly improved.

On Friday, at eight o'clock, a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitant Householders of the out ward of St. George, Hanover-square, assembled at the Belgrave Hotel, Pimlico, to form themselves into an Association for the entire abolition of the house and window duties by every legal means within their power. Dr. Wynn was in the Chair.

Deputations from the Lambeth, Westminster, and Marylebone Associations were in attendance.

The Chairman briefly recommended that the Meeting should adopt the same rules and regulations as the Westminster Association, to adopt a Committee, and then to call a general meeting of the inhabitants. He considered such Association as a moral duty. There were Associations for the prosecution of felons and swindlers, and he did not consider there was anything unjust in adopting Associations for the prosecution of felons and swindlers of a higher grade. So much for the principle of Associations. Locke said that when the property of the public was robbed, Burke gave a similar opinion. These burdens could no longer be borne, and they were therefore inoperative. The public had a right to expect that the Whig Government would keep their promise.

Mr. SAVAGE observed that a threat had been made of introducing a law for putting down these Associations; but he would say that any such law would be a gross violation of the rights of the nation, and indignation would burst them asunder. Let them look at Birmingham, the Council of which had determined on coming forward.

(*Loud cheers.*)
 Doctor WADE said that he was a member of the Birmingham Association, and he was sure they would work all the harder for the proceedings of that evening. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. SAVAGE continued to say that he was glad to find that he had determined on Association, and he was also glad to be able to inform them that similar Associations were forming in every part of the metropolis, a flame kindling into one blaze of determined opposition to these obnoxious taxes, and were determined not to relinquish their efforts until their objects were obtained. Some of their friends in Marylebone had been served with Exchequer processes for an alleged offence in obtaining a certificate to post and disperse the same. They thought themselves justified in going to their Representatives, Sir W. HONNE, and asking him to aid in protecting them against the machinations of the Attorney-General. (*Loud laughter.*)—Now what did the Meeting think he told them? Why, that he knew nothing about the prosecutions; so that it should seem the Local Commissioners had been using the Attorney-General's name, without his knowledge. Mr. SAVAGE proceeded to point out the oppression of these taxes, and to urge them to co-operate with firmness and energy till they succeeded in compelling the Ministry to give them up the assessed taxes. (*Loud applause.*)

Mr. BINCH observed that when he had an interview with Lord Althorp he told him that the taking off the paltry tax on tiles could afford no relief, upon which Mr. Rice, who was present, replied, "Oh you know nothing about it." The object of the removal of the tax upon tiles was to enable the manufacturers of tiles to compete with the seller of slates." He told Mr. Rice, in reply, "Then it appears, Sir, it is Slates versus Tiles, and Tiles versus Slates." (*Loud laughter.*) He also told Mr. Rice that the relief could be afforded if they consented to a reduction of salaries. To this Mr. Rice replied, "Why you have already reduced our salaries, my predecessor had £3,000 per annum, and I have only £2,500." He told Mr. Rice that he would undertake to find a man competent in talent and habits of business who would be glad to do all the business at half the sum, or even less. (*Loud applause.*)—and if he could not find a man here he would even go to Scotland and look for him. (*Applause.*)—He recommended the Meeting not to be afraid of Lords, but to speak to them as they would to any other man.

An individual here exclaimed, amidst cheers and laughter, "Every man is a lord of the creation in his own right."

Mr. PITT, the Chairman of the Lambeth Association, addressed the Meeting at some length. He said that the spirit abroad was fast spreading throughout the metropolis, and they were daily gaining ground; so much so, that in his extensive parish they had come to a resolution to form a second Lambeth Association for the abolition of these taxes, which ground the industrious classes to the dust. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. FAIRBANK, the Secretary to the Westminster Association, then read several extracts from the Birmingham Newspapers, and said that Thomas Atwood, Esq., M.P., admired the conduct of the people of the metropolis. The Attorney-General would not be supported by a London Jury, the Birmingham Union would assist the Metropolitan Associations, and they had appointed a Committee for that purpose.

Several inhabitants of the out ward addressed the Meeting at some length, and a Committee was formed.

A Secretary having been appointed the Meeting adjourned after giving three cheers to the success of the cause.

The peaceable and legal resistance which these foolish and knavish people propose, is exactly like that which O'CONNELL advocates in Ireland, where murder, arson, and every horrible crime are now in full vigour; and in a month from the present time the position of a tax-gatherer in this country will be exactly similar to a tithe-proctor in that. We state this advisedly, and we tell Lord GREY that he is now reaping the fruits of his own delusive promises, and that before Christmas, if he requires the collection of the assessed taxes, it must be enforced WITH THE BAYONET. If the people resist, have they not a noble precedent in the friend of Ministers, Lord FITZWILLIAM? He set the example to please Lord GREY; now, how does his Lordship like it?

We find the following in the newspapers of Friday:—

"We regret to hear that Ashburnham-house, the residence of the Russian Embassy, was broken open the night before last, when a cabinet belonging to PRINCE PAUL LIEVEN was wrested open, and Bank notes and cash to upwards of £100, in value were stolen. Information was given at Marlborough-street Office, when GODDARD and SCORFIELD, two active officers, were sent to inquire into the circumstances under which the robbery was committed, and we refrain, for the present, noticing any further the particulars of suspicion attending it."

We know nothing about this; but we do know that several of His Majesty's Ministers have dined with Prince LIEVEN twice during the week. We name no names—but really, in these days, when a cabinet is pulled to pieces for the sake of getting whatever is to be got, it is impossible not to have one's doubts.

From Friday's Gazette:—

WHITEHALL, Oct. 10, 1833.—The King has been pleased to present to the Rev. COURTNEY JAMES COOPER BULTEEL, A.M., to the Vicarage of Farnington, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. W. CROUCH.

Mr. BULTEEL is brother of Mr. BULTEEL the son-in-law of Earl GREY!!!

A DIFFERENCE in ourselves induced us last week to believe that we had been wrong in mentioning Major-General ELLICE, the very near connexion of Lord GREY, as the Comptroller of the Irish Household, and that all the other papers were right in giving that appointment to Sir HENRY GREY, the Premier's brother.

We seldom are in error, but there was an air of con- viction in the statement which startled us, and knowing peculiarly sensitive Lord GREY is about that particular connexion, and being ourselves not in the slightest degree anxious to make allusions which might give pain to individuals amiable and excellent in themselves, we neglected to assure ourselves of our own correctness.

It turns out that we were right, first of all, and after all, The Comptrollership is given to Major-General ELLICE as

we first said it would be; but we think it just to add, that, as the papers to which we allude have been wrong in the person appointed, so are they in the value of the appointment—the salary is 550l. per annum, with, of course, all the agreements of a residence in the Castle, a table, carriages, &c. &c. &c. &c.!

THE *Times* of Friday contains an extremely long article on the Government of Ireland—we have not room for all of it; but it appears to us so extraordinary, and above all, so convincing a proof of the discordance of the members of the Cabinet, that we cannot help submitting part of it, disclaiming, in so doing, any sort of participation in its satire or its sentiments. The article is not rendered less piquant, however mean and dastardly the mode of attack, by supposing the observations it contains to be, those which may be made by the Conservatives. These are extracts:—

"Lord WELLESLEY, as the ostensible organ of the Reforming Ministry, must expect to endure every species of annoyance that our despairing Conservatives can contrive. Their resentments will be as enduring as their loss of ascendancy, but they have grown cautious now-a-days, and as they will no longer be able to pack Juries in the metropolis, their 'bottle-and-rattle' courage will die away and be no more heard of. All other 'paper shot' discharges his Excellency is pretty well seasoned against."

"A standing complaint will be the want of an expensive Court as a point d'appui for their winter rendezvous in the capital. At the Lord Mayor's feast on Monday night, the question of a Court or no Court this season was laid up in the proposed health of 'The Marchioness WELLESLEY.' The answer to it was to bear every-thing with a good grace from both extremes in Ireland—the patronage of the PUNKETT family. The feeling in their favour is so exclusively an English one, that their advancement on all opportunities is spoken of with great asperity by every one in this country not immediately related to or dependent on them. It is almost the only topic on which all Irishmen agree, and here one may be called the weak point of the Reform Ministry here, as it has no support in public sympathy. The song of the 'Seventeen pretty Punkett boys' may be sung in every house in Ireland (except their own) with acclamations, and all will join in the chorus. The late promotion of McCausland and FETHERSTONE has not tended to lessen this feeling."

"As far as Lord WELLESLEY has yet appeared in public he has proved himself to be an eloquent actor, an imposing mouth-piece for Mr. LITTLETON; and he would become a still more effective one if he would get an entire set of teeth from BROMBY, who actually remade Lord ANGLESEA's mouth, and enabled him to harangue the 28th in the Castle-yard with ease and accuracy of pronunciation. A governor in Ireland gains nothing by inspiring the sentiment of pity. He also need feel too the thirteenth very much, for his legs actually dangle in the chair that Lord WHIRWORTH used to sit in with such a grace. He also roars too palpably for effect, with such a voice and with such few white hairs. These would be trifles to other men, but they are of consequence to any one in the situation of Lord WELLESLEY, who candidly avows himself so sensitive to praise and blame, and set down as he is amongst a people so susceptible of the ridiculous, and whose behaviour he is obliged to be often checked by the power of ridicule in their associates."

To these extracts, so complimentary to the present and late Lord LIEUTENANT, appearing in the paper avowedly the organ of the Ministers, and occasionally written by them, public attention is called by a leading article.

There are mysteries in all families, and we suppose, in all newspapers; but this is far beyond our comprehension.

As for Ireland itself, the horrors daily and nightly committed are of the most appalling and revolting character. Murder appears an every-day business; the dagger, the pistol, and the fire-brand are in active employment, and yet we are to be told that the country is in a wonderful state of tranquillity.

The *Warder* of Saturday last says,—

"Be it remembered that we have constantly and exclusively maintained that O'CONNELL, notwithstanding the sham battles between him and the Whig Functionaries, was neither more nor less than the tool of Government in the work of its revolutionary designs. The language of the *Castle Gazette*, and some other indications, would imply that the Agitator is on the eve of receiving his stipulated reward, and that, things having arrived at a point when his agency is no longer necessary, he may accept of place. The rumour is, therefore, revived of Sir WILLIAM MALCOLM being about to retire, that O'CONNELL may assume the reins of its revolutionary designs. This being the last word of the game O'CONNELL has been playing, he is resolved to make all he can of his political puffs previously to their eyes being opened. We accordingly see the following extravagantly fulsome mendacity puff for the 'Big Beggarman' in the *Tipperary Free Press*:—

"THE NATIONAL ANNUITY FOR 1833.—The ardent, enthusiastic, brave, and grateful people of Munster are alive to the idea of a patriotic character, and ever prompt to prove that they are patriots, not in theory or in name only, and who are ever anxious to express their high sense of gratitude, and in this substantial way, to the merits of the Liberator, will, we are confident, be rejoiced to learn, that arrangements have been made in a most efficient way, to render the tribute of this year productive in amount, perhaps beyond the previous occasion, inasmuch as there is great reason to expect that contributions will on the coming occasion be had from every parish, as they certainly will from every county in the kingdom. An early announcement will be made from Dublin on the subject, and, as the best effects have already been produced by simultaneous exertion, that mode will, we have reason to know, be especially recommended. Now is the time! Let Munster exhibit to the world their gratitude to their deliverer! Every parish should now begin to embody its Committee, and appoint its officers!! Men of Munster, forget not O'Connell!!"

We shall see—but if O'CONNELL is really made Master of the Rolls, we think somebody will be wanted to succeed Mr. STANLEY as Colonial Secretary. These are minor considerations in the present state of affairs—all that amuses us, is the naïveté of the *Times* newspaper.

EVERYBODY knows whence the *Cabal* arose—from the memorable combination of initials which marked the names of CLIFFORD, ASHLEY, BUCKINGHAM, ALLINGTON, and LAUDERDALE. The present Ministry has got its name too—the initials of GREY, RUSSELL, ALTHORP, and BROUGHAM have been adopted, not only by the people, but by themselves, as designating their administration. It is called by the Political Unions the G R A B Ministry.

The following is a list of the European Monarchs, with their ages:—

"Charles John, King of Sweden, 69 years; William IV., King of England, 69; George Gregory XIV., 68; Francis I., Emperor of Austria, 66; Frederick IV., King of Denmark, 66; Frederick William, King of Prussia, 63; William, King of Holland, 61; William, King of Württemberg, 52; Mahmud II., Emperor of Turkey, 48; Louis, King of Bavaria, 47; Leopold, King of the Belgians, 42; Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, 37; Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, 35; Don Miguel, King of Portugal, 31; Ferdinand II., King of Sicily, 23; Henry V., King of France, 13; Maria Isabella Louisa, Queen of Spain, 3 years."

By the death of Sir RICHARD GOODWIN KEATES, a Grand Cross of the Bath and the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital fall into the gift of the GRAB Ministry.

This Government, which has always been selected for some

veteran officer—to whom it afforded a calm and honourable retreat—is destined for Sir THOMAS HARDY, than whom, perhaps, there is not a better officer on service—he was the Captain of our NELSON, and received his dying injunctions, his parting embrace—but he is nearly the youngest Admiral in the fleet. Why, then, is Sir THOMAS HARDY, full of vigour and activity, with years of work in him, to have this?—Because he has a seat at the Admiralty Board, and because the Duke of RICHMOND wants that seat for a friend of his.

Is it not strange that this piece of patronage, so peculiarly the KING's—so peculiarly this KING's, of the sailor KING who has himself served and fought, and who loves the service to which he belongs—is snatched from the Royal hand to make a job for the Duke of RICHMOND? Lord NAVARINO looked for it—he felt that shelling him would be beneficial to all parties—but no, Sir THOMAS is to have it; and when the new Lord of the Admiralty is appointed in his room, it will be seen that we are justified in what we now say.

The *Post* of yesterday says:—

"It appears that the French Cabinet has been endeavouring to obtain the consent of the Diet of Frankfurt to the alienation of a part of Luxembourg from Holland without the intervention of the King of the Netherlands. Several diplomatic notes have passed upon the subject between the French Minister at Frankfurt and the Representatives of the Germanic body, some of them, we understand, written in an angry tone. The result of the correspondence we believe to be a refusal on the part of the Diet to accede to the wishes of the French Government."

JUSTICE demands that we should say a few words in praise of a new and extremely elegant periodical, called the *Oriental Annual*, published by Mr. BULL, of Holles-street. The illustrations of this work are after drawings by Mr. DANIELL, who is distinguished from all his brother academicians by his intimate and correct knowledge of Asiatic scenery, derived from a long residence in Eastern countries. The views in the work of which we now speak are alike remarkable for gracefulness and truth, and, with the literary portion of the work, from the pen of the Rev. HOBART CAUNTER, render it altogether a most interesting publication generally, and to gentlemen from the East particularly so.

We have also been much gratified by the appearance of the fifth volume of the *Landscape Annual*, the literary part by Mr. ROSCOE, and the illustrations from drawings by Mr. HARDING. The tour is through part of France; and if, as the preface says, that country does not afford such brilliant subjects as Italy, it is far more abundant in objects of deep interest than the casual observer might imagine. The engravings are beautifully executed, and the literary part is quite worthy the illustrations; and, upon the whole, the volume—the fifth—fully maintains the high character already established for this delightfully amusing and instructive work.

The following appears in the *Plymouth paper*:—

"Capt. RICHARD DICKENSON, of the *Talbot*, is ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to England, to be tried by court-martial for having opened Admiral WARREN's public and private despatches, when lying in Port Louis, at the Mauritius, the Admiral being absent at the Cape of Good Hope. He brings home Captain POLKINGHORNE, of the *Isis*, and Commander BOOTH, of the *Trinculo*, the bearer of the despatches in question, as his witnesses."

The last court-martial before which Captain DICKENSON appeared, completely established the character of Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON; we hope the gallant Officer will upon this occasion be able to establish his own in a very different manner.

THEATRES.

The Siamese giants, bound together by the fleshy bond of union, Great Russell-street, have begun to move—the Patent Theatres are open, and what may appear very strange to those who see nobody in the streets in the day time, are full every night. We are extremely glad to find that public patronage is bestowed upon active service; but the readiness—almost anxiety—with which the public go to the two Winter Theatres, which, last year, were splendid deserts, is only a new proof of that eccentricity of popular taste which is notorious.

Drury Lane—to which the circumstance of the actors being still called "His Majesty's Servants" gives precedence in such matters—opened the campaign; and we must say, in spite of all the wonderful praise bestowed upon small Theatres—fit spheres for dwarfs and little men, who want to produce great effects—the magnificent coup d'ail of the building, the fine tones produced by an uncommonly numerous and effective band, reminded us with no favourable recollections of the cracking and tinkling which the minor orchestres produce in smaller spaces.

An extremely well written address, admirably delivered by that charming actress Miss TAYLOR, bespoke the public favour. It turned happily upon the marriage of the two Winter Theatres; and one of the best points was contained in the complement proclaiming the banns, in which the two houses are announced as "Both of this Parish."

The *Tempest*, with all its pageantry and charming music followed. Mr. MACREADY was more natural than usual—Miss TAYLOR excellent; and as for DOWTON and BLANCHARD, they resemble in their career through life the sloth that crawls six feet up a tree in the night and down again four in the morning. They absolutely retrograde in their age, while they increase in their power—both of them admirable actors, and they are no chickens now—were as effective as they were thirty years ago.

If the proof of the pudding be in the eating, and the proof of satisfaction be in applause, the actors must have been well satisfied; and if the still more convincing proof to the manager that zeal and activity will make the "mill go" were wanting, his crowded house must have given him great encouragement.

On Monday the Thespians travelled across the street and warmed up old Covent-Garden. At it again, charming Miss TAYLOR—there she was, with her speech and her address together, and an excellent opening of the Session it was. There had been some amendments, moved and inserted in the address, but they were not perceptible by the novices who heard its repetition.

Pizarro, the best pantomime perhaps that ever was got up, and seriously succeeded as a tragedy, was the first piece. Mr. KISS played *Rolla*, and he will play anything else better; he speaks like a gentleman, not like a Peruvian gentleman, but an English gentleman; he was flurried in the beginning, but rallied as he advanced. According to a new-fangled and absurd custom, he was called for, to make his bow half an hour after he had been shot. Why will English people borrow from foreigners the frippery they must in their hearts despise?

A Miss PLACIDE—from the United States—did *Elvira*. We have

not a word to say upon the subject, but to thank our stars and the stripes of her national flag, that there are packet-ships constantly passing and re-passing between her free country and our oppressed nation—they are called line-packets, we believe. As Miss P. never could be more completely out of her line than she was on Monday, we trust, for her own comfort and our security, we shall hear of the lady's being in that line on her return homewards as speedily as possible—Talk of encouraging native talent!

A farce called *My Neighbour's Wife* followed—which, we must say, struck us as one of the best pieces of drollery we have seen for many years. COOPER, good in everything—and where, by the way, have we so versatile and so generally an effective actor—and BARTLEY, a sterling hand—both field-officers in the theatrical campaign—both "Lieutenant Generals of Field-Marshal Bunn."

did their best—the Town knows what that is; and then again came Miss TAYLOR, who is to us, what the Page is to the Count in *The Follies of a Day*, always a startling object; "and so handsome too," as that Page says—and acted inimitably well—nothing could be more inequivalently successful.

After all this came *Cymon*. "Why so much and why not more." Three pieces are too many—they fatigue the audience, and give a character of lateness to the performance which deters many families—we mean matter-of-fact, good pay-at-the-door pumpkins of people—from going to plays at all; and they are moreover tiresome; but if three pieces were to be played, and *Cymon* were to be one of them, why displace *Duress*, who seemed, in that particular character, inspired. His acting as well as the singing was excellent—and if so, why cram and poke women into breeches. What a bore it would be in society to hear a fellow talk Hebrew or Hindostanee all day, merely because he was a perfect master of those languages—is it not quite enough for ladies to know they have handsome legs, without always lugging them out at full length as an exhibition? Let women be women—what can they be more charming; but in the name of nature, decency, and the respect which every man of feeling must have for a lady, let us have as little of breeching females as possible.

On Tuesday, "hey presto," away go the Thespian, hop, skip, and jump—then we are at Drury Lane: MACREADY as *Macbeth*—MACREADY, in the minds of most of his auditors, is as old as *Macbeth* himself. They have never seen KEMBLE—no more will their grandchildren see MACREADY; and so it goes on—

When port and claret's gone and spent,
Then table-beer's most excellent.

Not that we mean to infer that any of the great serious Historiographers of the day think "small beer" of themselves, but we mean to say, now that KEMBLE is dead, CHARLES KEMBLE gone to the placid land of stripes and stars, and YOUNG has betaken himself to the really placid retirement which his honourable career has secured and his general qualities so richly adorn, Mr. MACREADY is the King of the craft—nobody approaches him. We enter into no discussion why he has no rivals; there is the fact, physical and moral, and accordingly he did *Macbeth* better than anybody else "alive and acting" could have done it. Miss PHILLIPS is also, perhaps, the best *Lady Macbeth* to be had. However, we cannot hope that every bird should be a phoenix, and whatever was wanting in pre-eminent excellence in the leading characters, was made up by general effectiveness. If not crowded, the house was extremely well filled for the time of year.

At Drury Lane, on Thursday, *The Tempest*, was repeated, with an Interlude, and *The Mayor of Garratt*. Why the Interlude? *RUSSELL*, after many years absence from this stage, appeared as *Jerry Sneak*; and, like DOWTON, seems to be an evergreen; his acting was as admirable and as comical as ever, and his celebrated *Robinson Crusoe* song met with what would be by some called its "usual" encore from an audience who, in all probability, never had previously heard it in the whole course of their lives.

The Olympic looks down this year—another proof of the change of popular favour—it may be that the dandy race of theatrical supporters are at present unable to get to Wych street—just now it is at a discount, while the Adelphi is powerfully flourishing. We dare say *Lekinda* is a very fine thing, and a spectacle is a very fine thing, but not in a playhouse where tin and tinsel look like tin and tinsel and nothing else, and where the dirty stockings of *figarantes* and the paint patches on the cheeks of old supernumeraries are not disguised by distance. Let Mr. YATES give us another *Wreck Ashore*—another *Victorine*; and all the tin and tinsel may be laid by for the rest of the season. The Adelphi has, in the life of one of its proprietors, the best living actress—give us, we say, a simple drama that shall cost five pounds in getting up, with her as heroine, in a part suited to her wonderful powers, and we promise the concern five thousand.

Among the visitors to the Adelphi theatre during the last week, were—

Lord Sefton and family; Lords Strangford, Thynne, Fife, Fitzclarence, Allen; the Earl and Countess of Munster, the Marquess of Worcester, Lord and Lady Tullamore, Count d'Orsay, Lady Stewart, Lady de Clifford, &c. &c.

There are several of the little-goes doing very well; the *Victoria*, which is doing admirably, however, cannot be called a "little go," for it is a great one—but that is in Surrey, and out of our scope—we shall look for theatrical criticisms upon that, in the *Guilford Chronicle* or the *Kington Gazette*.

THE GREYS.

This family alone monopolizes more lucrative offices in the Church and under the Crown in Foreign Embassies and Treasury appointments than any ten of the oldest Tory families in the country. Talk of the MELVILLES, the BEZBRUOVES the BATHURSTS, indeed! the name of GREY swamps them all! There is more public money received by that family than by the whole of the established Clergy of Scotland, or by two thirds of the working Clergy of England.—*Newcastle Journal*.

The project of erecting a grand bronze statue of Earl Grey at the top of Baker-street, Portman-square, has been abandoned. It will be recollected that when it was started there were numerous subscriptions, from the Nobleman with his 10l. to the humble subscriber of a penny, to receive which a Committee was appointed.

The Earl and Countess of DURHAM, who have arrived at Lambton Castle, took a drive in that neighbourhood a few days ago, when, having occasion to pass through the village of Philadelphia, their progress was somewhat impeded in consequence of a number of pitmen, who had assembled to witness a game of quoits, having unintentionally stopped the way. The Noble Earl, as a "Liberal," could not brook this insult, and, in the excess of his anger, he loudly vociferated from the carriage window, "I will not again suffer this interruption, the village shall be removed;" and that this was not an unmeaning threat is proved by the subsequent fact of his Lordship having, as we are informed, actually given orders to sweep the devoted village from off the face of the earth.—*Durham Advertiser*.

Lord GREY'S COUSINS IN GAOL.—On Monday last an omnibus

was observed to stop at the door of our County Gaol, and two persons were conveyed into the prison. Every one was on the *qui vive*, in consequence of a report that the individuals had been committed for poaching, and were cousins to Lord Grey. It seems they have been rambling about the country on a sporting expedition, and with but one license between them. Several cases were substantiated against them before the Magistrates at Darenty, and they were committed. There is something very mysterious in this affair. All that we can say is, that we have every reason to believe that the relationship in question is one created by marriage. We conclude the prisoners will be speedily released.—*Northampton Herald*.

SUNDERLAND BOROUGH REVISION.—The Revising Barristers, Messrs. VENABLES and BOSAMQUET held their courts at Sunderland on Friday last, for the revision of the electoral list for that borough. Considerable curiosity was excited on the occasion from the great number of objections that had been made against the Overseers' list for Monkwearmouth Shore, which had been manufactured by the Lambton and Williamson party, for the purpose of giving the Whig boroughmongers a majority on the register. These pattern reformers, however, met with such a rebuff as they will not easily forget, and the dismay which it has occasioned in the ranks of the party will long be the subject of mirth and ridicule amongst all classes. In Monkwearmouth Shore 193 objections were taken to the list, and of these 167 were struck off by the Barrister, leaving the reforming Baronet a register of his vassals reduced from 206, which it was last year, to 124, being a decrease of 82 instead of an increase, as they anticipated, of 94. Such a victory as this could scarcely have been anticipated, and we congratulate the independent party on the splendid success which has attended their timely and assiduous exertions. The Assistant Overseer was severely rebuked by the Revising Barrister, who also sent for Messrs. HUSSELL and LAMB, the two Overseers, and gave them a firm but gentlemanly admonition on the impropriety of their doings, and further cautioned them to make out their lists in future as required by the Reform Act, and not to suffer any individual to interfere with them in the discharge of this duty. The Barrister appeared astonished at the barefaced corruption which was proved against this list, and expressed the strongest disgust at the manner in which it had been made out. We hear that it is not at all unlikely but it will be further the subject of judicial investigation, and that actions are likely to be commenced against the offending parties for the penalties incurred under the Reform Act. In the different townships of this borough 32 others were struck off the lists, making a total of 190, all of which belong to the immaculate party of Sir HERDWITH and Lord DURHAM. During the investigation oaths were bolted as readily as Dumbo swallowed oysters in his victimizing exploits. We shall not repeat all that we have heard on this subject, but merely add that the result of the revision has increased the strength of the independent party by above 200, so that Lord DURHAM may sigh in vain to make a pocket borough of this important and spirited constituency—although he has contrived to get all his *understrappers* on the register, even if they only occupy a water-closet in his coal fitting office. The independence of the borough has now been finally consummated, yet we caution the worthy electors to be constantly on the watch, and ready to defeat any attempt that may hereafter be made upon their integrity.

PEMICAN.

Lord FORDWICH, the eldest son of Lord and Lady COWPER, was married at St. James's Church, on Monday, to Lady ANNE ROBINSON, daughter of the Earl and Countess DE GREY, and niece of the Earl of RROX.

On Thursday in the last week, Lord HEYTESBURY's eldest son, the Hon. WILLIAM A' COURT, was married to the daughter of the Hon. Lady WORSLEY HOLMES, of Westover House, in the Isle of Wight.

Windor Castle, as well as St. James's, is undergoing extensive repairs in many of the rooms which hitherto have been opened to the public. At St. James's, several parts of the Palace, which have been some time in a dilapidated state, are undergoing thorough repairs. Workmen are now employed at the front, and also in a building adjoining, and east of the entrance, facing St. James's-street. The latter, it has been found necessary to prop up, while the workmen are engaged in the interior remedying its defects. The whole front requires pointing, and, in many places, new brick-work, but nothing will be done to detract from its ancient and venerable appearance. The wood work of the exterior of the apartments in several of the courts, including the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, is painting.

Lord BROUGHAM has exhibited some Herculean feats of strength during the week. He came to town from the north, took a flying visit to Lady BROUGHAM at Brighton, and then returned to London, and started the next day northward. Talk of great bodies moving slowly, or of sleeping beauties—this is mountaineers' work.

The Marquess and Marchioness of ANGLESEY and their family, and their family physician, are to be added to the list of Noble Emigrés. A most silly report has been circulated about the sale of *Beau-desart*—it is entitled beyond the power of its Noble possessor.

Lord and Lady BARHAM have left England, without fixing any period for their return.

The Countess of SANDWICH proceeds to the Continent next week for ten months, and the Earl and Countess of JERSEY for a longer period, as soon as his Lordship is sufficiently well to undertake the journey. Lord PEMBROKE also quits England; Lord and Lady CHESTERFIELD and Lord and Lady COWPER do the same. The list, when complete, will be awful.

Mrs. LITTLETON is not to be Vice-Queen of Ireland—the Marchioness WELLESLEY is going to Dublin to assume the dignity which belongs to the lady of the Lord Lieutenant. This the Irish papers deny.

The election of surgeon for the parish of St. Clement Danes took place on Monday. Mr. COSGRAVE had on the day's poll 433 votes; the other candidate, Mr. RICHARDS, 86. Mr. COSGRAVE was declared duly elected.

The London soap manufacturers have resolved that a reduction of £3 per ton shall be made in the price of soap—this sacrifice, which is no doubt of considerable importance to men in large way of business, will lower the price of soap—that is to say, if the retailer takes any notice of the reduction—one farthing and a fraction in the pound.

The Infanta MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA, who succeeds to the throne of Spain, under the name of ISABELLA II., is three years old; she was born the 10th of October, 1830. The Queen Mother, MARIA CHRISTINA, is twenty-seven; her sister, the Infanta LOUISA CHARLOTTE, who is a woman of extraordinary accomplishments and powers of mind, and is said to have great influence over her, is two years older. FERDINAND was forty-nine years old; his brother DON CARLOS, is forty-five; and DON FRANCISCO DE PAULA, the third brother, and husband of the Princess LOUISA CHARLOTTE, is only

thirty-four. DON CARLOS has a son aged fifteen.—*Messenger des Chambres*.

Miss KEMBLE is married (we conclude by this time) to an American citizen, bearing the honourable Irish name of PIERCE BUTLER, whose honourable conduct seems fully to justify his aristocratic cognomen. Mrs. KEMBLE and a younger daughter, it is said, are going to the United States, where CHARLES KEMBLE is also said to be going to remain. This we doubt. It may be as well to add, that the report that the Hon. Mr. CRAVEN (whose marriage with Miss SMYTHE we last week noticed) was a lover of Miss KEMBLE, is utterly false. The gentleman of that name, who acted at Bridgewater House, and was spoken of as an aspirant for Miss KEMBLE's hand, is a son of the Hon. KEPPEL CRAVEN (uncle of the present Earl), who is not married.

The Revising Barristers for the county of Middlesex have decided, that trustees in receipt of rents and profits of trust property are entitled to vote in right of such property; but they were not prepared to say that trustees of chapels, the Ministers of which received the pew-rents, had the same right. Messrs. RAWLINSON and STREYER, the Revising Barristers for Somerset, have come to an exactly opposite decision as to trustees!

A correspondent of the Cambridge paper says—"There have been many conflicting and absurd decisions made by the Revising Barristers appointed under the Reform Act, but none exceed in absurdity a decision made last week by the Revising Barristers at Huntingdon. By the 39th section of the Reform Act, any person objecting to the name of a claimant on the list of voters, is required to give a notice of his objection to the Overseer, and the Act says, 'the person so objecting shall also give to the person objected to, or leave at his place of abode, or personally deliver to his tenant in occupation at the premises, a notice in writing.' In the case at Huntingdon a notice of objection was given to the Overseer, and was also personally delivered to the tenant in occupation of the premises; but the objector himself was not present when his own written notice was delivered to the tenant; and for this reason the notice was objected to, and decided to be invalid. It was contended that the word 'personally' referred to the objector, and not to the tenant; or, in other words, that a man must deliver his own written notice of objection, and this was held to be the true meaning of the Act! Now as a mere matter of grammatical construction, such a decision seems to be ridiculous enough. The words are not, 'he [the objector] shall personally deliver to the tenant, a notice in writing.' In the former case, the word 'personally' immediately following the word 'he,' and preceding the word 'shall,' would apply to the word 'he' [the objector]; but, in the latter, it applies to the tenant, and the words 'shall personally deliver to the tenant' mean the same as 'shall deliver to the tenant personally.' But considered in reference to the spirit and meaning of the Act, the decision seems to be perfectly absurd. By the former part of the clause, it is optional with the objector to give the notice to the person objected to himself, or to leave it at his place of abode; but if he chose to serve it on the tenant, he is required to deliver it to the tenant personally. The object of the Act was, that the person objected to should know of the objection made to him. If the notice was given to himself, he was certain to know of it; if left at his house, he could hardly be misinformed of it; but if left at his tenant's house, there might be some doubt of its reaching his hands, and to guard against this, the notice was to be given to the tenant himself, in order that he might have no excuse for not informing his landlord of it. No possible end could be answered by requiring a man to deliver his own written notice. If the object was to prove identity, his signature to the notice would sufficiently identify him. All notices of objection which we ever heard of were served by third persons; and we are informed that the attorney who took this objection had notices of objection served in the same way. It is to be hoped that the Reform Act will be amended, so as to prevent the recurrence of such absurdities in future.

The following are examples of the blessings of *Trades' Unions*:—A shoe-maker at Huddersfield having refused to join the *Trades' Union*, was summoned before the Committee. Upon going into the room where they sat, they ordered him to be seized and immersed twice, with his head downwards, in a puncheon filled with water.—Wednesday, a stone mason, named Weston, was brought before the sitting Magistrate, THOMAS CASE, Esq. by warrant, to keep the peace towards his wife. The wife, a very decent-looking poor woman, stated that she resided in Richmond-fair, and that this was the first time she had ever complained against her husband. Until he joined the Union he conducted himself with the kindness of a tender father; but from that time to the present moment, now eight months, he had not contributed one penny towards the support of herself and her eight children. He spent in drink every farthing he earned or was allowed by the Union, and one consequence of his constant drunkenness was the daily abuse of his wife and family. *Liverpool Paper*.

A large assembly of the lower classes of workmen and mechanics has lately been held two or three nights a week, in Windmill-street, Haymarket, under somewhat mysterious circumstances, which has caused a variety of reports in the neighbourhood, as none but members are admitted, and they only by sign and countersign. The place of meeting is the Fives-court, latterly opened at Cook's Equestrian Theatre. The place is crammed full each night of meetings.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Friday, Richard Spencer, John Dowston, and Benjamin Perkins were indicted for assaulting John Huddon. It appears that the prisoners were Members of a *Trades' Union*, and had combined to keep up a certain scale of wages; the complainant worked at a lower rate for Mr. OZZEN, a tin-plate worker, in St. John-street, with the defendants, and refused to join the Union, or to have any correspondence on the subject. This aroused the ire of the defendants, and they wantonly beat the complainant, who is an old man, and played tricks with him. On occasion they cut his head open. The defendants were found guilty. They were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that time to find security for their future good behaviour. Five other Members of *Trades' Unions* were charged with creating a riot at the time the above-named defendants were taken to the Police-office. They were liberated on entering into their own recognizances to keep the peace.

The General Union of the Building Trades is not yet dissolved. A meeting of delegates from all parts of the kingdom was held last week in a convocation in Manchester last week. Each town has sent its representatives to this mock Parliament, and the expenses of these delegates are paid from the general fund. Nearly 800 have been present, and their expenses have amounted to nearly £2000.—*Liverpool Courier*.

THE BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.—This body has again entered the field of political agitation; and was threatened by a main with a repetition of the same line of conduct which was a means of carrying the Reform Bill, for the purpose of obtaining household suffrage, triennial or more frequent Parliaments, the

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Windsor till the 30th, when the Court proceeds to Brighton.

THE extraordinary silence with regard to Portugal continues, and BOURMONT, if he has left the KING's army, is lost in a most curious manner; for, although all the friends of the Brazilian Pretender tell us with great confidence where he is not, nobody seems to venture a guess as to where he is.

Our accounts from Spain are, upon the whole, satisfactory. It is clear that, if the Spanish people are left to themselves, Don CARLOS will eventually be KING: he appears to be universally respected, and his influence with the priesthood is great.

We have often before taken occasion to notice the wonderfully rapid improvement which has within the few last years taken place in Spain: she has made more progress during the last eight or nine years than she did during the whole of the previous century, and, under the government of the misrepresented FERDINAND, the road was opening to much more extensive and valuable improvements. No event could have been more injurious to the best interests of the country than the demise of the Sovereign just at this juncture.

The Spaniards enjoy all rational liberty, and express their political sentiments with the same freedom as Englishmen, and we have the best authority for knowing that the Liberal party is confined almost exclusively to the inhabitants of the sea-ports; and it is because the people, with all their personal attachment to Don CARLOS, believe that if he should succeed, the Government will be carried on upon the principles which that genuine patriot M. ZEA DE BERMUDEZ has uniformly advocated, that the popularity of the Prince may be really attributed.

The Revolutionist is a rare character in Spain, but the Constitutionalist much more rare still. All the intelligent men desire the improvement of the country, but there exists a universal distaste for a Constitutional system of government, amounting almost to horror.

The general feeling at this moment in Spain is, that the misery of the war of independence was nothing compared with that of the period of the Constitution. It was a time of the most frightful anarchy and confusion: the dissolute, the idle, and all the disreputable and bad members of society literally preyed, during that time, upon those who had anything to lose, or of which they could plunder them: to have property was a crime, and many of the most respectable men in the nation, who were never concerned in politics, were compelled to save themselves by flight, and conceal themselves in the mountains to save their lives.

The number of cruel murders wantonly committed (many of which we some time back detailed) by the patriot mob leaders, was immense. Scenes the most appalling and disgusting, and sometimes ridiculous, were constantly exhibited: soldiers and officers were put on a level, and feasted together, and got drunk together (a practice till then unknown in Spain); and after these saturnalia, and in a state of uncontrollable intoxication, they plundered and butchered the peaceable people.

At that time legions of clerks and functionaries were paid out of the revenue and compulsory loans which were raised upon the inhabitants, not because they were wanted, or had anything to do, but merely because they were "exaltados" on the side of the Constitution at its commencement; but even these people were so horror-struck at the frightful excesses committed, that they withdrew as rapidly as their safety would permit, and these very men are ready and anxious to support any system which will ensure to the country tranquillity and peace.

When the French reached Madrid they were received with more joy than the English in 1812. The very word Constitution seems to convey to the mind of a Spaniard something terrific and revolting; and the more so, as the sufferings of the Clergy during the Constitutional era have excited the deepest sympathy, and their influence is now infinitely greater than it was in 1820.

For the sake of one of the finest nations in the universe, we sincerely hope that there may be no violent movement. It is true that, if Don CARLOS succeeds, Spain will lose some of the advantages which it enjoyed under the late KING; but if France interfere, and through her aid the Liberal party gain the upper hand, the Spanish people are destined to a repetition of all the Constitutional atrocities of other days.

THE game the Government has been playing in Ireland is equally disgraceful with that which is going on in England; and, although from the violence with which the Ministerial papers have been ordered to attack Mr. O'CONNELL within the last day or two, and the activity which he has evinced in the collection of his rent, it may be suspected that there is a hitch, and that the Ministers have not yet bid high enough, we are enabled to state with perfect certainty that a coquetting, the most disreputable and undignified, has been for some time going on between the new Irish Government and the Agitator.

Every whim and humour of his, has been gratified and deferred to, and even the retirement of Sir WILLIAM MACMAHON from the Rolls to make way for him, has been seriously discussed. If he looks to the Seals, we think he must be disappointed—that would be even a caricature of BROUGHAM's elevation to the Chancellorship here: but short of that, Mr. O'CONNELL, we are convinced, may make his terms.

Should he know when he is well off, and accept the certainty which the Mastership affords, we shall see him calmly subside into an Equity Judge, having thus wisely consulted his case and the nature of his finances; but not before he has spoken and written, and blustered and denounced, and perhaps told us that he conscientiously believed that he could be of more use to Ireland in that capacity than in any other.

If he is standing out for the Seals, our readers will know the precise moment at which he succeeds, by the alteration of tone which they will perceive in the Government newspapers.

THAT the unhappy, degraded, false, and faithless trucklers to the mob—the *protégés* of the Political Unions—the acceptors of Sir KEY's penny cups—the MINISTERS—are involved in difficulties, as they have involved the country in

confusion and anarchy, is, as we said last week, no cause for gratification to us. We knew what they would do—we refer our readers to the files of this paper for a distinct prophecy of what would happen to them. Our forebodings are realized, and the Government of the country is transferred from the Cabinet to the Club-room—the functionaries of the State are supplanted by the delegates of the mob, and the duties of Parliament are usurped by the National Assembly at the Yorkshire Stingo.

We continue our report of their meetings, because hereafter it will be interesting to refer to the ostensible causes of the troubles that are at hand. Deeply and bitterly do we lament the state of things, and most earnestly do we oppose the wicked combination forming on every side against the Government upon this point. It is folly to call the Assessed Taxes war taxes, for they have continued through sixteen years of peace: it is worse than folly to refuse their payment, because, if withheld, the existence of the country as a governable nation must terminate; but the greatest folly of all, and which amounts to wickedness, is to be found in the conduct of our Ministers, who, hating and despising the mobocracy as they do, and as Whigs have ever done, should, for the sake of carrying a point and keeping office, have pledged themselves to do what they knew was impracticable, without involving the destruction of the State, and promised their dupes what they equally well knew, when they did so, they never meant to perform.

Upon this point, the people who trusted these hollow pretenders, have a right to complain and be dissatisfied. The fault, then, is not with the people, who only claim the fulfilment of the conditions upon which they supported the Reform Bill, and the redemption of the pledges which its inventors voluntarily gave;—but the people should have some compassion upon the wretched victims to their own thirst for power—not for their sake, but for their own. The course the people are taking leads to nothing but anarchy and confusion—and, clearly as we foresaw the consequences of Whig domination, and richly as the Whigs have earned the contempt and hatred in which they are held, we do trust that the tax-payers will remain quiet until the opening of Parliament—which we suspect may occur sooner than the Gazette of last week declares. They may rely upon it that in the House of Commons, where they can legally and constitutionally maintain their claims upon the Ministers, they will find the feeling excited against their disgraceful abandonment of their principles, and their shameful violation of their promises, perfectly congenial with that, which has already been expressed at every one of the numerous meetings held upon the subject.

Lord GREY would more clearly prove the degree of interest he takes in this struggle—produced by his "opening the door"—if he came up from Howick to Downing-street to assist his helpless associates—colleagues, in a Departmental Government, they can scarcely be called. It is not because his Lordship's son-in-law offers his private advice as *ex-Privy Seal*, nor his son, as *ex-Colonial Secretary*, makes his suggestions—it is not because his Lordship's brother prays for us as a Prelate at Westminster, and preaches for us as Bishop at Hereford—it is not because his Lordship's brother-in-law regulates the affairs of our army, nor because his Lordship's son-in-law conducts the business of the Treasury—it is not because one of his Lordship's sons commands a Regiment for us, sits in Parliament for the independent borough of Wycombe for us, and has the care of his noble father's private papers—it is not because another of his Lordship's brothers condescends to wear two Grand Crosses, and command a Regiment in India for us, which he never saw—it is not because his Lordship's nephew-in-law is good enough to assist the Treasury-board for us, nor that his Lordship's two cousins by marriage are our Home Secretary and Under Home Secretary: nor is it because another cousin is Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests for us—it is not because another cousin of his Lordship's is a Governor in the Mediterranean for us, nor because another cousin is Ambassador for us at Constantinople; nor is it because another very near connexion of his Lordship is at Lord WELLESLEY's elbow as Comptroller, nor that another of his Lordship's sons, HARRY CAVENTISH, is an Aid-du-Camp in the same establishment—it is not because a brother of his son-in-law, the late Privy Seal, is in personal attendance on the KING, as Groom of the Bedchamber, nor because the brother of another son-in-law, Mr. BULTEEL, is labouring for our spiritual welfare in a fine living in Devonshire. It is not from all these, nor from the circumstance of having been deprived by ill-health of the labours of another son-in-law at the Admiralty Board, nor from the actual services of his Lordship's son, FREDERICK WILLIAM, on full pay as a Captain in the Navy; nor from the equally meritorious toils of his Lordship's son GEORGE as a Commander in the same service, also on full pay; nor from the piety and persuasiveness of his Lordship's brother-in-law, the Lord Bishop of DERRY, equal, no doubt, to those of his Lordship's brother, the Bishop of Hereford; nor is it from the diplomatic services of that Bishop's father-in-law, Sir ROBERT ADAIR, in the Netherlands (equal, no doubt, to those of his Lordship's own brother-in-law, Lord PONSOMBY at the Porte), nor even those of his Lordship's graceful cousin, Sir FREDERICK LAMB, at Vienna; it is not, we say, the assurance of all this assistance and support which the country receives from this galaxy of family talent that can recompense us for the absence of its noble head himself from the councils of the Cabinet. We tell his Lordship "he is wanted," and, we add, that if he does not come, "he will be wanted"—at least in the appearance of respect to the PEOPLE, which although he does not feel, he ought at least to affect.

For the reports of the Anti-tax Meetings held this week, we refer our readers to the 2nd page.

There has been a "blow up," as the powder merchants say, at the Dispensary in Aldersgate-street, in consequence of the resignation of all the medical officers.

This resignation was caused by their opposition to the principle adopted by the Committee of permitting subscribers to vote the moment they had paid their subscriptions, by which permission any one of the candidates for any of the offices might, by subscribing fifty or five hundred guineas, instantly secure for himself fifty or five hundred votes.

This system was considered by the medical men as little better than putting up the offices for sale to the highest bidder, and they all resigned, and a meeting of the faculty, attended by many of the most eminent physicians, sanc-

tioned their conduct at a meeting held to consider the subject. In the meantime a new set of officers have been elected; but his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, displeased, we imagine, at the attempt to alter the old plan, has irrevocably resigned—a loss the weight of which may easily be imagined.

WE have already noticed the extent of the national obligations to the GREY family for the number and variety of channels through which it aids and assists in its Government. It has been represented to us that the benevolent feeling which Lord GREY has exhibited in thus sacrificing the ease and quiet of his arduous relations to the good of the country, arises from an hereditary disposition that way, derived from his Lordship's eminent father, whose name and memory are intimately associated in the West Indies with numerous acts of similar disinterestedness; the only difference being that Sir CHARLES had fewer relations, and, therefore, concentrated in himself more profit than his eminent son has been enabled personally to secure.

But we ought to do Lord GREY justice; there are instances in which his family feeling—or failing—has been corrected, and where a grateful recollection of eminent political services has stayed his proverbial voracity, and dispensed the bounty of Government to dear and worthy supporters.

We need only allude to the office of £400 a year given to the Siamese double unit, Master JOHN KINGSMILL GROVE KEY, the son of the Contractor—Lord GREY's patron and friend in the Penny Cup affair—whose Effigies, as a patriotic Reformer, an honest Member of Parliament, conferring honour, like Sir Something HARTY, of Dublin, on the Baronetage—is to be handed down to immortality between the two Whig worthies of the day, Lord GREY and Lord BROUGHAM.

Mr. HAYDON has admirably succeeded in the portraiture of this eminent triumvirate. Lord GREY and Lord BROUGHAM are represented holding their penny cups in their hands, and the glance of sordid delight with which the lofty Premier eyes his piece of plate, is truly characteristic.

But then we are told that his Lordship's Ministerial glutony is merely an imitation of Tory rapacity, and a whole string of names are brought forward as examples justificatory of his Lordship's voraciousness. Now let the GREY List be compared with the Duke of WELLINGTON's dispensation of the Crown patronage; or rather compare—we humbly beg the Duke's pardon—the personal conduct of the two men, where patronage is concerned.

This comparison may be aptly illustrated by small examples as well as great. We will call the attention of the reader to one, which is highly and nobly characteristic of the illustrious man to whom it relates.

At page 255. of the evidence before the Military Committee, we find the following questions and answers. Major ELLINGTON, Fort-Major of the Tower of London is examined:—

- "Q. Who makes the appointment of Wardens?"
- "A. The Constable, the Duke of WELLINGTON."
- "Q. Were not those appointments formerly sold?"
- "A. They were."
- "Q. What was usually given for the situation of Warden?"
- "A. I think about 300l."
- "Q. When was that practice abolished?"
- "A. SINCE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON BECAME CONSTABLE."
- "Q. Then his income as Constable is diminished in consequence of the abolition of these purchases?"
- "A. No doubt of it."
- "Q. What description of persons have been lately appointed to the situation of Warden?"
- "A. Non-commissioned Officers, and DESERVING SOLDIERS."
- "Q. So that the patronage is appropriated, as you state, to the most deserving soldiers?"
- "A. To the most deserving men of the brigade of Guards, and other regiments that are most deserving."

The Duke of WELLINGTON, we believe, was appointed Constable in 1826, and we are informed that ten vacancies have been thus filled up by his Grace, by which his emoluments have been diminished by a sum of three thousand pounds. The sum is unimportant—but the abolition of the system, while it gives to deserving merit what formerly money could purchase for inefficiency or incompetence, exhibits the consistency of principle which characterises all the actions of the Duke, be the occasion great or small, and which, while it commands the respect and admiration of the people, is in fact the chief cause of the impotent hatred of Lord GREY and his extensive family.

At this moment Lord GREY is less popular than the illustrious opponent of Parliamentary Reform, in the proportion of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population of England. The reason is obvious;—the Duke has never meanly truckled to popular feeling, or excited it as a means to obtain power for jobbing purposes. The difference between the men is as perceptible as that which exists between black and white, or fire and water, or honesty and roguery.

WE most sincerely regret having stated in our last number that Sir RICHARD GOODWIN KEATS was no more: our belief of the fact arose from the open manner in which the intentions of Ministers with respect to the gallant and venerable Officer's Governorship of Greenwich Hospital was spoken of. We had previously heard that Sir RICHARD was dangerously ill, and we could not believe, even knowing them as we do, that the members of Government would so heartlessly and callously have announced their proposed arrangements consequent upon his death, unless that event had actually taken place. We are extremely sorry if we have caused any pain to any part of the venerable Officer's family; and we most sincerely wish that Sir RICHARD may not afford the official sharks an opportunity of bolting his valuable appointment for many years to come.

In former extracts which we have given from the evidence of the Committee on the Pay and Appointments of the Army, it has been shewn that the reduction in the number of commissioned officers in the Army and Ordnance has been 6,500, and the saving of expense to the public upwards of one million five hundred thousand pounds a-year on the half-pay alone.

Further, that there are 157 General officers less now than there were at the close of the war; that the number of commissioned officers on full pay is now only as one to 17 men; whereas in former times of peace it was as one to 12 men; that the proportion of the army serving abroad is greater now than at any former period; that the Staff, in the two years before the Whigs came into office, had been reduced by 103 officers, amounting to 27,000l. a-year (page 10); and that the Staff in 1833 is actually greater than in 1830; and that the Staff pay is the same now as at Blenheim and Minden—nay, the Committee admit, that—

"From the evidence which the Committee have heard, they doubt

whether, in some instances, reduction in emoluments has not been carried too far, which must assuredly be the case, if the officers so employed cannot suitably maintain the dignity of their stations without injury to their private fortunes, and if the Government are thereby limited in their means of selecting the fittest persons for the discharge of these important trusts.

The Committee in particular allude to the military officers who are Governors of Colonies and Major-Generals of Districts.

Whilst the Reformed Government are making savings by defrauding the Chelsea pensioner, and compelling the half-pay officer to sell his scanty pittance, and curtailing the Military Governments by limiting the grant from 30,000*l.* a-year to 18,000*l.*, we think we shall do the army an act of justice, and the public some service, if, from the mass of evidence spread through 354 pages, we let our readers know what the British service is, and how it is remunerated as compared with foreign services.

Abuse of the army has always been a favourite topic of Whig vituperation—the officers of the army have been held up as so many blood-suckers, as well as blood-takers, by those very men who are now striving to make good their assertions, when in opposition, by attacking the interests of a body of men, whom they hate for their loyalty, and whom they attempt to degrade as useless sinecurists.

We have already submitted, in a former article, an extract from the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Memoir, stating forcibly and clearly the importance of a British officer's duties, and the scantiness of his remuneration: we cannot resist giving, in addition, the concluding observations of his Memoir, and then a brief comparison between the British and French service.

We should be glad that Lord GREY—or perhaps his son, Lieutenant-Colonel GREY, should read this particular portion of the Memoir with attention:—

"This officer," says the Duke, carrying on the case which he so ably supposes, "has but little hope of promotion, unless he can purchase it; nor of rest, nor relief from his exertions, if he should obtain it, as long as he has health and strength to serve."

"When he attains the rank of a General Officer, he must be qualified to fill the post of a Governor of a province, or to manage a Legislature; to perform the most difficult and arduous functions of government which can be entrusted to any subject, if he means to be a candidate for the situation of Colonel of a regiment."

"If stationed in the neighbouring part of the United Kingdom (and even in England), the General Officer must take upon himself, and must be qualified by education, prudence, and other qualities, to perform the duties of the Lord-Lieutenant of a county, or of several counties, to correspond with the Magistrates, to superintend and direct their exertions."

"Surely, men with such qualities, and so employed, cannot be allowed to believe that the Legislature is ungrateful of their services, and that their Sovereign is at this moment to be deprived of the means of rewarding their services, which His Majesty and his predecessors have so long enjoyed."

Nevertheless, this has been done—the KING has actually been deprived of this power, and we beg the particular attention of Lieutenant-General Sir HERBERT TAYLOR to the next sentence. He has a regiment, and ought to stand by his "Order":—

"There is nothing so easy as to give any institution an unpopular name, and then to endeavour to abolish it. Accordingly the military governments are called *sinecures*."

"It is positively the fact, that these governments, whether necessary or not for the performance of the military service of the country, are held by those officers who have most distinguished themselves in the late wars, as the reward of their services."

We shall now give some extracts from the evidence of the Quarter-Master-General, Lieut.-General Sir WILLOUGHBY GORDON. At page 176, in comparing the French service with the British, he says:—

"The French army, like the rest of the armies of Europe, compared with our service, is wholly an European or militia service; it is whether a man shall serve in one county of England or in another; the officer gets a short leave of absence for six weeks or so, and transacts his private business, for the French have no part of their regular army in the colonies, except Algiers may be considered a colony; but in the colonies usually so called, beyond sea, none whatever."

"The French army consisted some months ago of about 400,000 men; 30,000 cavalry, 33,000 artillery, and I had every reason to believe (in May last) that the whole army was nearly, if not quite effective to that establishment."

He then gives the details of a regiment of four battalions, and says:—

"Thus it will appear that their regiments have nearly, if not quite, as many officers as we have, and a greater number of non-commissioned officers; so that if we had the same number of persons to assist us in maintaining the discipline of our army, a great deal more of expense would be incurred, but much crime and consequently of punishment be prevented."

He says, the composition of the staff of a French regiment is more expensive and more numerous than a British:—

"The pay of the French soldier, as compared with that of the English soldier, I should say is much better for the man: he has more to spend on his own use. Thirty years' service in France does not, in my opinion, take that wear and tear out of a man's constitution that twenty-one years does with us. The minimum pension is 200 francs, the maximum 300 francs a year."

He repeats:—

"Considering the relative condition and prices of things in France, with the nature of his service, I say that he appears to me to be much better off."

This is the evidence of an officer who has commanded a British regiment, and professionally examined all the details of a French regiment; we therefore trust that his Majesty's Government will pause before they make any further attacks on the interests of the private soldier, similar to those made by Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE in his famous Pension Warrant.

Now for the comparison between the French and British officer:—

"In the French army, the proportion of General officers employed is one General to every 2,000 men. If you apply that measure to our force, and compare it with the number of General officers employed in the British army, you will find that we have not half that number in proportion. We have one General officer to upwards of 4,000 men. (Page 182.) It appeared to me that an English General officer, with his pay and all his allowances, could not maintain the same relative consideration comparatively in this country, as the General officers do in France: he can maintain his station in society better than an English officer of the same rank; and taking into consideration all the relative circumstances of the two countries, and the pay of the officers of each army, it does appear to me that the French officer is better off than our own."

Let the reader remark that this superiority exists in a service, where the officer is not exposed to the risks of the colonial service—the separation from friends—the debilitated frame, the ruined health, and even the ruined fortune of the British officer; for when Sir W. GORDON is asked, "Is the living in the West Indies dear?" he replies,—"It is very dear; and, bearing in mind the climate and expense of living in the Colonies, the emoluments of Governors of Islands are no inducements to military officers to look forward to those commands as rewards for distinguished service. I know one General officer who has gone there, and I am quite satisfied that he can barely make out his expenses as Governor; it is his poverty that has obliged him to go there."

In the way these Governments are now reduced, an officer of the appointment, as he would come home is not well refused, the appointment, as he would come home is

poor, or poorer, than he went out; indeed, many officers have conferred with me, and the result of the conference has been that they have declined to go."

"The necessities of many officers of the British army are such, that there is no employment, however unhealthy, that you would not find some ready to take it at any risk; many of them men of the highest qualifications, who are very little better than starving."

"In time of peace, the British army is asked to do more than no other army ever is, or ever has been; if you employ an army it should be paid according to the work done; if you cannot afford to pay, then you should not have an army."

It is not necessary to multiply evidence—take this testimony of the Quarter-Master-General of the Army in conjunction with that of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and then ask any reasonable man living safely at home in a healthy climate, whether this is the mode in which officers of the British army, of the highest qualifications, ought to be remunerated for their risks? But let us also ask who reduced these Colonial allowances? Lord HOWICK—stand forth and answer. Poor Lord RIPON was the mere tool and instrument of these cruel reductions—but the Whig Government have adopted them, for they constitute a large portion of the reductions so much vaunted of in the Whig pamphlet, which they have widely and gratuitously circulated all over the kingdom.

On Monday, the 7th inst., the Deputy and other Common Councilmen of Langbourn Ward passed an unanimous resolution—"That Sir JOHN KEY was unfit to continue their representative in the Court of Aldermen." After which, they proceeded in a body to Sir JOHN KEY'S residence, where they informed him of what had passed, and requested him, in compliance with the wishes of his constituents in general, immediately to resign: which he instantly declared he would not do! He was then told that the present visit was intended to spare his feelings the disgrace of being called upon by a public meeting of the inhabitants to restore to them his forfeited trust; and that he had better take some little time to reflect on the proposal. To which he replied, that he required none; that his mind was made up; that he had not in any way disgraced his office, or rendered himself less serviceable; and that, notwithstanding all that had passed, an Alderman he would remain. The Ex-M.P. was very much agitated during the whole interview. The absent Common Councilman was Mr. SAMUEL UNWIN, who has been for some time out of town.

It may be remembered that about five or six weeks since we noticed the fact that his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, the Right Honourable Lord NUGENT, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsellors, &c. &c., had made his appearance at a masquerade, within the dominions over which he is Viceroy, in the character of a White Horse.

Lord NUGENT is a man of talent—of great talent for a Whig; he is generally accomplished, and highly good tempered; and we mentioned the circumstance merely to shew that we knew what was going on, without proceeding to details which might annoy other members of his Lordship's family, for whom we have a very high respect. However, our efforts have been vain, for the *Northampton Mercury*, as we perceive by an extract in the *Post* on Monday, has, with less consideration and more justice, given the history at length. The paper must be wrong when it talks of the latest letters bringing the intelligence, as a reference to our files will shew; but we presume the expression to mean the latest letters on leaving Corfu, which will perhaps make it right. This is the extract:—

In an article of this Journal, written immediately after Lord NUGENT'S appointment as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, we expressed ourselves shocked and strongly upon his unfitness for that situation, and avowed our conviction that his Lordship would in a very short time dispose of the minds of the Ionians to rebellion. The reports which have reached this country from time to time since Lord NUGENT'S arrival at Corfu have confirmed but too seriously our worst apprehensions. His Lordship seems to have resolved to win a career of misgovernment as rapidly as it was possible for human error and weakness to travel. A pretty general opinion accordingly prevails among well-informed persons that a revolution cannot be far distant, and that the slightest commotion of the neighbouring countries promising success to insurrection would be followed by an immediate rising of the inhabitants at the very seat of Government. To complete the catalogue of his follies, we find by the latest letters from Corfu that Lord NUGENT has been already succeeded in rendering his administration odious. His Lordship it seems determined that the Ionians shall despise him as well as detest his measures, and for this purpose he has been selecting amusements such as have really never been recorded since the days of CATAGUOLA. History tells us of homage being exacted by that Roman tyrant for a favourite animal arrayed in robes and stoned to death at the seat of a Consul. But Lord NUGENT, out-Catagula Catagula, for he has actually been fooling away his dignity by appearing at a Corfiote masquerade in the character of the very animal itself enacting—what do our readers think? enacting a white horse for the edification of the Ionians. Now we well know Lord NUGENT'S fondness for masquerading in England. We remember laughing heartily at his huge Lordship as a Brooding baby at Stoney, getting into a room to find a two feet long rattle in his hand, with his face reddened under an infant cap into the appearance of a monstrous chubby child, and with his well-feigned cry of distress at the absence of his mammy. All this drollery well became the merry occasion, and suited the joyousness of a Stowe festivity in those days. But can anything be imagined in worse taste, or more disgusting, than the appearance of a British Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in a character of a brute beast among his subjects? Perhaps it matters little whether the human form in such a case be bulky or diminutive in stature. The degradation cannot be much increased by an accidental circumstance of figure. Yet to those who are as familiar as we are with Lord NUGENT'S immense misshapen body, and the peculiarity of hinder protrusion to the skin, his Lordship's vanity about it, and the position he has made him the subject of jesting both verse and prose—to such persons it must appear absolutely impossible for Lord NUGENT again to recover his dignity, or be otherwise than for ever laughed at. At Corfu, Lord NUGENT as a horse must have been Lord NUGENT with his hands resting like forelegs on the ground—his voice neighing—his ears pricking up no doubt at the parasite praises bestowed on the skin and the countenance of a stable—the whole beast gracefully curvetting and prancing, with some Ionian as an aspiring rider we suppose seated on the saddle, and holding fast by the crupper to prevent mishaps, should his Lordship take it into his head to rear as well as into his noble heels to kick!!! What a subject for H.B.I. Will no one suggest it to that inimitable caricaturist to give Lord NUGENT to the very life from head to tail?

Now is a singular circumstance that no sooner had we received this account of Lord NUGENT'S vitiated taste and exposure of himself than we perused in the *Times* Journal a history of his Lordship's having been requested to present his lust to the House of Assembly at Corfu. This, our readers should know, is the ordinary compliment paid in etiquette by the President to the King and Queen, and is a mark of the respect of two or three years among them; and as the Members of the Legislative Body at Corfu receive pay by virtue of their seat, they seldom give offence by any lack of adulation to the paymaster. But the time selected for their devotions seems somehow or other to have given umbrage to Lord NUGENT, who, pleading, and justly pleading, that they had not yet seen any of his kind power in the way of the *Times*, that they were not yet in the temple, desired, we find in the *Times*, that they might be postponed for a season. Now we believe that this address to Lord

NUGENT was an unaccountably early one, but that Lord NUGENT'S refusal to comply with the request was the first rejection ever made. May it not then have happened that the bust of Lord NUGENT, the *High Horse*, instead of Lord NUGENT, Lord High Commissioner, was intended to be asked for, and that the request, rebuked by Lord NUGENT as ill-timed, may have been regarded as a kind of insulting and insurrectionary sneer, instead of a dutiful solicitation? Be that as it may, when the bust is granted, as next year in the natural course of events it will be, we beg the Ionians to place the following motto as appropriate beneath it:—

Equo ne credite.

We think that Mr. FARREN—from whose able pamphlet on the Joint-stock Banking Company bubble we mean next week to make some extracts—will rather thank, than be displeased with us for having induced him to put an end to doubts which, we can seriously assure him, existed as to his identification with the Secretary of the Anti-tax Meetings.

Mr. FARREN'S letter has induced us to make enquiries who the Secretary Mr. FARREN is, since we have ascertained who he is not—we are told that he is a lithographic printer in or near Vine-street, Piccadilly, occasionally employed by the Government, and that his father at this moment holds some place in the KING'S kitchen at Windsor.

For this information we do not of ourselves vouch, but we have every reason to believe it correct.

MR. PRYME.

WE copied, a week or two ago, a paragraph which appeared in the columns of our vigorous and able contemporary the *Morning Post*, concerning Mr. PRYME. We have our opinions, and we express them pretty freely, and as we know conscientiously; but seeing in that paper the following letter from Mr. PRYME, we consider it our duty to insert it here:—

"Sir—I understand that a paragraph has lately appeared in your Paper alleging that I acted as Commissioner in a flat of bankruptcy against one Burrel under the appointment by the Lord Chancellor. Had the author of the paragraph looked at the Return moved for by Sir THOMAS FLEMING he would have seen that only two flats directed to me were moved after the appointment, viz., against J. T. Parker and against E. Bell. That against Burrel was issued and proceeded in before the appointment of the Cambridge list took place, and even before I was in Parliament. I accordingly act, and must continue to act, under that and all other previous flats and commissions under which I had been named till the respective affairs are finally wound up. Whether this misrepresentation proceeded from carelessness or deliberate attempt to do very material, as I conceive the duty of inquiring before a charge be made is as imperative as that of stating the truth when inquired into. I trust to your sense of fairness for the insertion of this letter, and am

Yours, &c.

GEORGE PRYME."

THE arrival of Captain Ross safe and sound after his perilous expedition, is a joyous event for his family and his country—to himself nothing can be more flattering and complimentary than the discovery that an expedition had been fitted out to search for him.

We believe Captain Ross is not actually arrived in London, but it has been resolved to send off a despatch to Captain BACK, to recal him, lest he should lose himself in trying to find the man who is not lost.

The despatch may be extremely laconic—it might run thus:—ROSS is come—Come BACK.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us what we cannot believe—That Mr. BUTLER, whose preference to a fine living in Devonshire we last week noticed, is, as we said, the brother of Lady ELIZABETH GREY'S husband, we know. The correspondent to whom we now allude, declares that he is the identical Mr. BUTLER, whose conduct as a Clergyman about two years since set all the west of England in a flame. If we mistake not, that gentleman seceded from the Church—defied his Diocesan, preached in the open air, and played a variety of pranks, which seem to us to render it impossible that the Reverend Gentleman preferred by his connexion, the Premier, should be the same individual. We merely mention what has been written to us to attract the attention of the Learned Prelate in whose diocese the new gift is situated, to the subject.

We copy the following from the *Standard* of Wednesday:—

"Yesterday, at one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, at which there was a very full attendance of Ministers. (It is feared that the state of Lord BROUGHAM'S health will prevent him from attending his Cabinet duties for some little time longer.) The members of the Cabinet sat several hours in close discussion, as it would appear, on the general state of Europe, and that of foreign policy in particular, in which it seems that some great change will unavoidably take place."

We merely notice the highly respectable source whence we derive this paragraph, because, after the scolding letter we received from our irate correspondent, Mrs. RAMSBOTTOM, we could not venture, of ourselves, to doubt the splendid health of the Herculean Chancellor—particularly after Mr. JAMES BROUGHAM had also volunteered a fraternal certificate of the extraordinary *robusticism* of the "Noble and Learned" Lord's constitution.

PATRIOTISM.

THE *Edinburgh Evening Post* gives us some information of that noble martyr to tyranny, the fellow calling himself SOMERVILLE; for whom a subscription was set on foot, to which several intriguing knaves, and several respectable fools, contributed:—

"Our readers are, no doubt, aware that this man has run from Edinburgh to America, leaving his creditors in the lurch. He had lately opened a tap room in Rose-street, and, on the strength of the funds subscribed by the reforming gulls throughout the country, he got tick to a fair amount. Like many other patriots, he has fled to a land of liberty, with as much cash in his pocket as he could scrape together. We have hitherto refrained from noticing this appropriate close of a farce got up by the opponents of military flogging and the friends of refractory political privates. We had expected that the gentlemen of the Press amongst us who had elevated this man to the rank of a hero and a martyr would have noticed the event, and tendered some explanation or lamentation on the occasion. We have waited in vain—the *Whig* and *Radical* Press are 'mum.' Why is this, men of the *Mercury* and *Scotsman*? SOMERVILLE was one of your staunch contributors; you must regret the loss of such an ally; why, then, not express your sympathising feelings? It is 'too bad.' And then, Messrs. HUME and TAIT, why are you silent? Your protégé has done you much credit. He has proved himself a true and a faithful ally. Mr. TAIT, we ask you, did you not know years ago that SOMERVILLE was a swindler? Your *Radical* Press, as if he had been a honest man than even Lord ALTHORP. What can be said of such conduct, Mr. TAIT? For ourselves, we are not at all astonished that SOMERVILLE has proved the rogue we always knew him to be; it is only matter of surprise to us that he did not long ago reach the gallows at home, or the gallies in Botany Bay. JOHNSON used to say that patriotism was the last stage of a scoundrel. Looking at the career of SOMERVILLE and others, who can deny the force of the remark? Yet the public are pulled by preconceived notions of a like kind; nor will all the examples of knavery which are held up to their gaze better their judgments. The history of this man SOMERVILLE combined with the tricks of his patrons, we recommend as an instructive study."

A PERSON of the name of PALMER was one day last week tried before Mr. ROTCH, the Chairman of the Middlesex

Sessions, and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years for attempting to defraud the eldest son of Sir JOHN DUGDALE ASTLEY, some time since the Tory, and now the Radical Member for Wiltshire. The facts alleged were, that Mr. ASTLEY, being involved in gambling and other debts, wanted an accommodation of money, and replied to an advertisement in a newspaper, and that after receiving the parties—first at an Inn, and then at his mansion in Wiltshire, he accepted ten bills for five hundred pounds each, for which he did not get any cash. All this was proved to the satisfaction of the Middlesex Justices and the Jury—and the sentence we have just stated was passed.

As a specimen of an examination and cross-examination of a prosecution, we give the following, which we copy from the report in the *Morning Post*, without any further authority than the usual correctness of that paper:—

Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq. examined.—Is the son of Sir J. Dugdale Astley, and is married to a daughter of Sir Thomas Lethbridge. In the latter part of July he was in temporary want of money, and, seeing an advertisement in the *Morning Post*, he was induced to write to the address given in University-street. The person passed by the name of Morton. In consequence of witness's letter he supposed Mr. Morton came to Alton, and had an interview with witness at the Swan Inn. He subsequently had an interview with witness at the mansion of Basing Park, where witness was then living. The person he saw at Alton was the same as he received a letter from, and who passed as Morton. In answer to questions put by this person at the interview, witness told him he was a son of Sir J. D. Astley, the Member for Wills, and the son-in-law of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, and that he wanted 1000l. or 5000l. The party said it could be easily raised. Witness asked what rate of interest would be required, and the party replied six per cent., not less. Witness consented to these terms, and Hart then produced ten blank six-shilling stamps, and said it was necessary witness should write an acceptance on them before the money could be raised. Witness accordingly wrote the words "Accepted, payable to Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., 1000l. or 5000l." but did not sign his name. Hart took them up, and put them in his pocket-case, apparently unconscious of the omission. Hart subsequently called at Basing Park, and witness then added his signature. Witness had never signed a bill of exchange. The bills were not filled up when they were re-produced for the signature being added. Hart promised him on obtaining it, that he would remit him the money by instalments, but witness never received a shilling of the money, nor seen anything of Hart since. The terms of the advance were to be that he was, in the first instance, to receive the full sum of 5,000l., and was to pay the interest half yearly; and he was told repeatedly by Hart that he would be at liberty to retain it as long as he pleased, provided he paid the six per cent. interest regularly.

Mr. Astley recalled.—In consequence of not receiving the money he came up to London, and on inquiry in University-street he found the house No. 35, closely shut up; he, in consequence, went to his bankers, and explained the transaction to them. He subsequently received a letter signed "Dimadale," another letter signed "H. Palmer," and another signed "O. P. Q." The letter signed "Palmer," and which was proved to be the hand-writing of the prisoner, was dated from No. 7, Hertford-street, and was signed "H. Palmer," and he received a certain acceptance for 500l. of Mr. Astley's in the way of business, and that another having been offered to him to discount, he wished to know before doing, whether the transaction was regular.

This is the examination in chief. Now we have the cross-examination:—

"Cross examined by the Prisoner.—Morton did not explain why he wished there should be ten bills. The book from which Morton took the stamps appeared to have nearly one hundred in it. Witness gave him an account of himself and his family at the time, and told him he was entitled to 60,000l. in the Funds. This was perfectly true. Morton did not explain that he must negotiate the bills before he could pay over the money. Nothing was said to the witness as to the money being to be drawn at two months and paid when due. Witness expected to have received the money at the time of signing the acceptances, and asked for it, but Morton said he had not it about him, but would send half of the 5,000l. in three or four days, and witness was quite satisfied with the answer. In consequence of not receiving the money, witness wrote to him by post, and at the first interview witness asked him if he happened to have 500l. about him, and he said, "No, he had not." Witness has no recollection of having, at any time subsequently to this interview, applied, either verbally or by letter, for a less sum than the 5,000l. (A letter was here put into the witness's hands, which he admitted to be his hand writing.)—Witness received several letters from Morton between the 2d of August, when he completed the bills, and the 11th; but he never saw Morton after the 2d of August. Morton wrote to him, pointing an interview after the 2d of August, and witness went to Alton to meet him, but he did not keep his appointment. Witness has had two or three of the bills returned to him within the last few days. They were enclosed in a letter having no signature. Has not that letter now in his possession. The bills are now all over due, but have not been presented for payment, and they have come due. Has at different times seen eight of the bills before they became due.

The prisoner here requested the Chairman to take down his cross-examination, as it was very material.

The Chairman said he should himself judge what was material, and take it down.

Cross examination resumed.—He paid nothing for the acceptances returned, nor had any one else to his knowledge. He had at one time offered to return the bills, but he never recovered of the whole ten. The sum he offered was 500l., and the person whom he negotiated with was a man of the name of Blandford. He had in all obtained back five of the bills without paying any money, nor was any asked of him when they were returned. Had other outstanding bills at the time he gave these acceptances. Does not know the exact number or amount of his liability at this time. He has never previously sworn that he had never accepted any bills before the 2d of August, and he never saw Morton after the 2d of August. Morton wrote to him, pointing an interview after the 2d of August, and witness went to Alton to meet him, but he did not keep his appointment. Witness has had two or three of the bills returned to him within the last few days. They were enclosed in a letter having no signature. Has not that letter now in his possession. The bills are now all over due, but have not been presented for payment, and they have come due. Has at different times seen eight of the bills before they became due.

Witness—I was merely told that they could give evidence, but I do not know it of my own knowledge.

Prisoner—Who gave you that information? Witness—I was told by Mr. Ogle. Mr. Ogle did not tell me that he had been in correspondence with either of the Noble Lords, nor did he state the nature of the evidence he understood they could give. Witness never accepted any blank bills before those ten. He never saw the prisoner prior to giving him into cus-

tody. He wanted part of the 5,000l. to satisfy bills held by Smart. He declines telling how Smart's claim on him arose.

Re-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—He wanted the money partly to satisfy his debts. These were amounting to between 5,000l. and 5,000l. His debt to Smart was wholly a gaming debt. He first met him at Stockbridge races, and it was then the gaming transactions with him commenced. He did not then know any thing of the character of Smart. He made the affidavit before referred to by the advice of his solicitors, and verily believed the information they gave him to be the truth.

By Mr. Hart (the Magistrate).—Did your solicitor give you any reason for believing the Marquis of Chandos and Lord Portarlington to be essential witnesses?

Witness.—They did not.

By Mr. Sergeant Andrews.—What were the acceptances you had outstanding at the time of accepting the ten bills given for?

Witness.—They were for gambling debts.

By Mr. Hart.—And was it to pay these bills that you partly wanted the 5,000l.?

Witness.—It was.

As we have already observed, the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

WE regret exceedingly to be obliged to submit to our readers the following melancholy details of the effects of the gale of Tuesday night at Brighton:—

(From the Brighton Gazette.)

At about half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, a tremendous gale from the west came on, attended with heavy rain and flashes of exceedingly vivid lightning. Few persons of course were on the cliff during so violent a storm; but report says that some heard the crash, and saw the lightning play along the chains, and that at one moment there was a blaze of light at a particular spot. When the situation of the pier is considered, composed chiefly, at least in the upper works, of iron, it is not impossible that the electric fluid may have been attracted by the metal; but this is no more than an opinion; there is no proof or collateral fact to lead to such conclusion.

We will now give an outline of the damage done. On the entrance of the first bridge from the esplanade, the first suspension rod and cap on the east side have evidently been moved by some great violence; the cap is partially unshipped, and all the caps on the bridge appear, judging from the state of the paint, to have been moved, but not in great degree. This bridge on the east side is also sunk below the level line several inches. The 17th cap and rod on the east were more violently affected than any other on this bridge, so much so that some of the iron ornament on the railing was knocked off. The whole of the bridge, independently of the sinking on the east side, is considerably sunk below the level line, owing to the counteraction of the rather sudden being reduced.

The main chains are here nearly perfect, but the suspension rods, are the two first towers in any way affected, so far as the judgment of the eye can be relied on: the sinking of the bridge is probably owing, therefore, to some circumstances not connected with the chains. The second bridge is, indeed, a sad ruin. All the suspension rods on the east side, from the tenth, reckoning from the first towers to within twelve rods of the second towers, are broken and gone, so that the east side of this bridge dips down to within a few feet of the water. The flooring remains, but it forms so steep an inclination to the eastward, that no person can walk along it: one might as well attempt to walk on the roof of a sharp-roofed house. On the west side of this (the second) bridge, the damage is less. Many of the suspension rods from the 19th, counting from the first towers, to the 18th from the second towers, are gone; but a few are left, so that the west side of this bridge is kept up to nearly the level line.

We now come to the second towers, and here the work of destruction commences. That on the east has been so violently forced towards the north as to tear up the planking at its base; and it is now very considerably out of the perpendicular line. After it was thus forced up, a reaction or course took place, and it must have been considerably indeed. Much of the wooden frame-work below gave way, and this part is now a wreck. The opposite tower suffered less, but here also the wood-work is torn to splinters. The saddles on the top of both towers were evidently lifted up, and removed from their position. The wood-work round the top of the towers, and about the saddles, is in splinters; and even the wooden arch between the towers is rent. The sheet lead on the towers is partially rolled up, but there is no appearance of any fusion.

We now proceed to describe the havoc on the third bridge. The whole of the centre of this bridge is gone—not a vestige remains. There is no communication whatever left, except by climbing along the main chains. The whole of the wood-work, the platform, the iron railings, the suspension rods, cap and all, in the centre, for a distance of 30 or 40 feet, has been completely destroyed; 44 suspension rods, at a distance of about 200 feet, are gone on the east side; and 30 suspension rods on the west. The platform drops down, a complete wreck, on each side of the chasm in the centre, the planks nearly up to the towers being stripped up. Some of the remaining suspension rods are bent like willows over the side of that portion of the bridge which is still standing; others are broken asunder, and the caps of most are gone; but it is singular that one or two rods still retain their caps, as they hang over the sea or lie across the planking.

We now come to the most extraordinary phenomenon of the whole. Those who have seen the pier will remember that there are four main chains on each side. We now wish to direct the attention of our readers to those on the east. One pair of these chains were suspended about twelve inches over the other pair, which hung exactly beneath the former. When the concussion took place the upper pair of chains were by some means separated; and, wonderful as it may appear, one of them was twisted beneath the lower pair, passed over them again, and now remains stretched by the side, but in the centre, considerably higher, of its companion.

The third pair of towers are also in a dangerous state, having been partially blown out, and the iron work of the fourth bridge is greatly distressed, and bellies down eighteen inches, or perhaps more, towards the sea; but the outer head not affected at all.

We have omitted the speculations, extremely clever in themselves, of the Editor, as to the actual cause of the mischief. The havoc is dreadful, and much to be lamented by the frequenters of dear, agreeable, ugly Brighton.

PEMICAN.

THE KING, with the kindness which invariably characterises his MAJESTY, has sent to Greenwich several times to know the exact state of health of that gallant officer Admiral Sir RICHARD KEATS, who, we regret to add, is still very seriously indisposed.

The Marchioness WELLESLEY, accompanied by her sister, Miss CATON, left the Clarendon Hotel, New Bond street, on Thursday, on a visit to Lord and Lady MANNERS, at their Lordship's seat, the Grove, near Yoxford, in Suffolk. Thence she proceeds to Chatsworth, on her route to Holyhead, to embark for Dublin.

We regret to hear that intelligence was on Tuesday night received at Dunfield Hall, of the death of Sir CHARLES HENRY COLVILLE, at Strasburg.

The following appears in the *Sun*, as we see by the *Post* of Friday:—

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBERLAND.—This amiable and accomplished Prince, whose nation is so deeply interested, has left England for Berlin, that he may be near a certain German Prince, of whose skill in diseases of the eyes report speaks highly. Now it does seem to us that it would have been preferable to have consulted English oculists before having recourse to a foreigner; whereas very few professional men in this metropolis have been permitted even to see his Royal Highness's eyes. Why not have given Mr. LAWRENCE or Mr. CROFT an opportunity of trying to remove the disease? The German Baron talks of "the use of a medicinal application of the herb;" but surely it would have been more satisfactory to find what that herb is. Mr. CURTIS has been very successful in removing cataract by means of the *potassa cum calce* in solution; and considering that he has attended the Duke of CAMBERLAND on several occasions, and effectually relieved his Royal Highness's deafness, we are surprised that an opportunity has not been afforded to that gentleman of examining the Prince's eyes before he quitted our shores.

—This paragraph, which is a puff, either of Mr. CURTIS's, or for Mr.

CURTIS by somebody else, ought to have been headed *advertising*. What the writer means by saying that English oculists ought to have been consulted, we cannot understand. Mr. ALEXANDER, the first of English oculists, Mr. TRAVERS, and Sir WATSON WALKER, all saw the Prince's eyes, and were unanimous in their decision. Why the celebrated Baron GAEFFE is to be called "a certain German Baron," we do not know, nor why he is to be blamed for concealing the name of the herb, which he openly told everybody who was in a situation to hear the communication, was *Pencilia negratis*, we cannot understand; but least of all can we comprehend the anger of Mr. CURTIS, or Mr. CURTIS's friend, at his not being consulted, which seems to be founded upon the certainty, that because as an oculist he says he cured the Duke of CAMBERLAND's eye, he must also have restored Prince GEORGE's eye. The puff is a bad one, and is, moreover, extremely impudent.

The following letter appears in the *Windsor Herald*:—"Will you believe that I lately saw several well-dressed persons among themselves by pelted the bronze statue of GEORGE THE THIRD, which has been recently erected in the Long Walk, and shouting with laughter as the statue rung with their violence. If such is to be the fate of splendid statues in exposed situations, we must no longer wonder at the want of encouragement, which we hear so much about, in the department of art."—Is not the *Mountaineer* right in calling it a *land of a nation*?

Letters received from Leeds mention that there remain still more than fifteen thousand operatives out of employment, the masters having determined to persist in not employing any men belonging to the Unions, and the inconvenience to both parties is severely felt, this being the time when the manufacturing of goods for the winter market commences. The masters are endeavouring to procure men from Norwich and elsewhere, and some uneasiness exists at Leeds and Manchester that disturbances will ensue in consequence, if ample arrangements be not made to preserve the public peace. An application had been made by the authorities to Government for a protecting military force, but the letters do not mention the result of the application.

Mr. H. PHIPPS, an attorney, aged sixty-five, died in a wretched lodging in Ratcliffe Highway, where he slept on a pallet, without blankets, on Monday evening. He told his landlady he had formerly kept his carriage, was in partnership with his son in the Temple, and brought up eight children. Application was made to his children for assistance, but none was afforded. A piece of bread and an onion were found in the room after his death.—We publish this to shame the ungrateful mortals, and if we are furnished with their names, we shall gladly publish them.

MESSRS. UPRON and ROBERTS, of Basinghall-street, have published a letter in which they declare, that what has been hitherto erroneously called Sir HUMPHREY DAVY's safety lamp, has been the actual cause of many explosions. We suppose somebody will come forward to contradict this assertion, or proclaim its truth. It is a matter of no small importance in the preservation of human life.

It is stated, on the authority of a Lisbon letter received by the last packet, that at the last Court day, when Donna MARIA was seated upon a throne to receive the company, Don PEDRO insisted that his own spouse should sit by her side. This step, it is said, excited so much general disgust that some persons who had arrived at the palace in order to be presented instantly withdrew.

It has been noticed that there are much fewer beggars in London streets than usual. They are all gone to join the Pretender's army in Portugal; but they will soon be back again, and glad enough to get to their old quarters.

The following affords another proof of the attention of the Government to public convenience:—The Duchy of Lancaster have failed in their negotiations with the Mercers' Company. Government undertook to build the new street from the Strand to the British Museum provided the Company would give up the line of road. This they have refused unless a rental is paid. In consequence the new street will extend only to York-street.—We ought to add that Mr. WILKINS is actually going on with his national nuisance, and that means more than ordinary ought to be taken to stop him. It is a sneaking trick to get this frightful obstruction so far forward while there is no Parliament sitting to interfere; but it can be pulled down—there is a comfort in that.

MR. SARTORIUS—*ci-devant* Captain SARTORIUS—seems to have a good deal of business on his hands. Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE claims his first attention; but there is another in the field. The following letter has been addressed to Mr. SARTORIUS, to which, as it will be seen, the answer is yet wanting:—

"Sir—As I hear you are circulating reports injurious to my character as a gentleman and an officer. I have to insist on your publicly disavowing such a case, or publicly stating to me your accusations against me; and I have further to state, that since I have called you to account for your extraordinary conduct, in the use of my power which you have declined to accept, and having done so, I may have to bring an accusation against my character (which I am at no answer to make) before the public, I shall (should I not) have an answer to my letter before three days) publish this letter in the public papers, by which I trust I shall prove to the world (that which you are well aware of) that I defy you or any of my enemies to substantiate any charge injurious to my reputation since I left school. My friend Major BROWNSON will put this into your hands, whereby I shall rest assured you have received it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, "PARKER D. BINGHAM."

"To Admiral Sartorius, 19, Old Burlington-street." "Admiral Sartorius having refused to answer this letter, Major BINGHAM compelled to give it publicity. In consequence of this refusal, Major BINGHAM communicated to Admiral S. that it was his intention to swear the peace against him, in consequence of his (Admiral S's) threat that he would, the first opportunity, take advantage of his physical strength. On this Admiral S. said, 'He need not be afraid of me—he may walk the streets in peace.' "PARKER D. BINGHAM."

"Junior United Service Club, Oct. 17."

We have marked the word Admiral in Italics.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "BRITISH LEAF TEA."—Thursday, pursuant to orders given by the Lord Mayor for that purpose, the immense seizure (11,000 cwt.) made by the Excise officers of British leaf tea, belonging to Mr. HEALE, was consumed in the yard adjoining the interior building of the Excise-office, Old Broad-street. The leaf was conveyed to the yard in 57 horse-drawn carts, and thrown into five large masses, and at nine o'clock in the morning they were fired by the Excise officers, and continued to burn the whole day. It is lucky there was no gunpowder mixed with it.

The following are two nice specimens of the minds of Coroners' Juries:—On Thursday an Inquest was held at the Friend in Hand, Brunswick-square, on the body of Edward David, aged 23, a journeyman chimney-sweeper. The deceased, who was addicted to drinking spirits and afterwards a quantity of cold water, which he said was to cool his stomach, died on Monday evening, after a brief illness, which followed an excess of the foregoing description.—Coroner: Well, gentlemen, it appears that the death of the deceased

was a natural one.—Foreman: It has not been proved that he died by the visitation of God, therefore I cannot return a verdict to that effect.—Another Juror: Why, he died by the visitation of God, in consequence of drinking cold water-a-top-of-spirit.—Another Juror: Then if he died from drinking cold water, certainly he could not die a natural death.—(Great laughter).—Coroner: Is there any reason to suppose he died by any violence? The same Juror: Oh, dear, no, in the least.—(A laugh).—Coroner: Well, then, he died naturally.—Juror: No, he died suddenly, therefore he died in an unnatural manner.—(Much laughter).—Foreman: I have heard one evidence how he died.—(Renewed merriment).—It was finally agreed to adjourn the Inquest for a post mortem examination.

On Sunday last, as a stage coach, belonging to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, was journeying from Macclesfield to Manchester, one of the coach doors flew open, and a little girl, who was in the inside, fell out, and died shortly afterwards of concussion of the brain. A coroner's inquest has since been held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against the proprietor of the coach, though he was not within two miles of the spot where the accident took place!

The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, in which are several advertisements for aspiring "young youths" to go to fight for the Portuguese Pretender, has the following paragraph on that subject:—"We observe, from an advertisement which appears in the first page of our paper, that a young and able bodied man fits for active employment, are invited to proceed forthwith to Portugal; and that for their special accommodation, two powerful steamers are to sail from the Clyde about the middle of next month. What the particular nature of their employment may be is not stated, but that they are intended as recruits for Donna MARIA we may guess from the circumstance that superior encouragement is offered to gentlemen who have seen service. And what does the reader think is the lure held out to our young and able-bodied men? To embark in the civil war in Portugal. It is not the glory of putting down a usurper, or fighting for a constitution, or of earning imperishable fame by enlisting in the cause of an injured Queen. These motives are not reckoned sufficiently strong to stimulate the chivalry of our idle operatives and artisans: and therefore they are tempted to engage in the Portuguese business by a promise of 'landed property of a specified value!' The Revenue of Cazado de Poyais was exceedingly liberal in his grants of landed property, and we have a lurking suspicion that the promised estates in Portugal will turn out to be as visionary as those on the other side of the Atlantic. But what we chiefly reprobate in this matter is the holding out to our fellow-countrymen a bounty on murder, for before they can get possession of landed property in Portugal, the owners or occupiers must first be put to the sword, or committed to the dungeons, waving altogether, as one of our contemporaries remarks, the idea of neutrality, as professed by the Whigs, and the violation of international law, as imagined by the Tories, how is such a proceeding, we would ask, to be justified on the score of humanity? 'The services of foreigners (says the *Scottishman*) are likely to be indispensable, for motives of humanity, (1.1.) for settling the civil disturbances in Portugal, as the native adherents of both parties are so rancorous as seldom to give quarter to their countrymen.' So that, according to our humane and peace-loving contemporary, after having done every thing in our power to instigate the Portuguese people to exterminate each other by mutual slaughter, we are now to quicken the horrid work of carnage by landing hired bands of mercenary cut-throats, with a promise of a large portion of landed property as a reward for their bloody services. No Scotchman, we trust, will disgrace himself or his native land by listening to these insidious promises, or becoming accessory to such barbarities."

The miscellaneous article of last Thursday's "*Trevelman's Exeter Paper*" begins thus:—"Prince GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND gave a breakfast at the Christopher Inn, Eton, to some of his Etonian friends."—Prince GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND is at Berlin, afflicted by a calamity which, we should think, might exempt him from such absurd reports.

Captain YONKE, the Member for Cambridgeshire, and heir presumptive to the Earldom of HARDWICKE, was married on Monday, at Ravensworth Castle, to the Honourable SUSAN LIDDELL, one of the beautiful daughters of Lord RAVENSWORTH, and sister to the Countess of MUGRAVE, Viscountess BARRINGTON, and Lady WILMOT.

There was a long correspondence in the newspapers when RAMON ROY died whether he was a Christian or not; some people declared that he was a regular attendant at Church, and others that he was not. The following comes out to be the truth:—"The remains of this eminent individual will not be deposited in any of the usual receptacles of the dead. 'It had always been an object of great importance in the view of the Rajah,' says a Bristol paper, 'to convince his countrymen that the relinquishment of idol worship, and the abolition of their superstitious and cruel rites, might be effected without deviating from the principles of their ancient faith, or incurring the loss of Brahminical caste—thus wisely preparing the way for the introduction of Christianity among them. It has, therefore, been deemed expedient by the friends who have long been concerned in the management of his affairs, as well as by his son that his body should not be interred in any of our usual cemeteries. There is also room to apprehend that his remains in India might avail themselves of the fact of his being buried with Christians, or with Christian rites, to renew their hitherto unsuccessful endeavours to deprive him of caste, and embarrass his children in their succession to his property. Under these peculiar circumstances they have availed themselves of the permission given to deposit the honoured remains within the walls of Stapleton Grove, there to await any further decision of his family respecting them; and, finally, by thus depositing the body in an appropriate spot, as the desire often expressed by the Rajah—Where he died, he would be interred, privately, and in silence.'—As for whether this Lion of the Salons was a Christian or not, it matters little to anybody; but the terror expressed by himself and his friends lest it should be discovered that he was one, is an admirable commentary upon the laudable exertions of our Oriental missionaries."

The following seems official:—"There is no truth in the statement that 'the family of Miss KEMBLE is about to quit this country for the United States.' THE KEMBLE family consists of Mr. J. KEMBLE, who is pursuing his studies with great distinction at Cambridge, and a younger son now with his regiment in Ireland. Mrs. CHARLES KEMBLE has been residing for some months at Paris, for the education of her daughter ADELAIDE; and so far from intending an excursion to America, it is the earnest desire of Miss KEMBLE's friends that her marriage should take place in England. The engagements of Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE and his daughter in the United States will detain them there till the spring, when Miss KEMBLE's marriage with Mr. BUTLER will be solemnized, and her father proceed to Italy with his wife and daughter, to complete the musical education of the latter, a young lady of great beauty and promise."

The late exposure of the smuggling system through the medium of a Foreign Embassy has, we hear, led to further discoveries, of a wholesale description, on the part of an employé connected with another diplomatic establishment. Some cases of champagne are stated to form the gravamen of the offence, and are likely to cause a serious investigation. The subject is at present merely undergoing a preliminary investigation, and we shall state further particulars at the proper opportunity.

The four Inspectors required by the Act to regulate the labour of children in mills and factories have been appointed, and their names

are T. J. HOWELL, JOHN MUGRAVE, ROBERT RICKARDS, and R. J. SAUNDERS, Esqrs. Is this another job?

The letters by the late mail from the Leeward Islands confirm the statement we have previously made, that the slaves as well as the planters are dissatisfied with the Ministerial scheme of emancipation. The former expected that they were to have no work to do, and yet their masters were to maintain them as usual. The discontent among the negro population under the new system is particularly prevalent at Grenada.

The following communication, which has appeared in the morning papers, from Margate, seems to us to afford an ultra-specimen of the flippant and unfeeling:—

"MARGATE, OCT. 13.—Mr. HUNTER, the brewer, committed suicide by cutting his throat on Wednesday last. It is stated that his affairs were in a bad way. The Coroner's inquest has brought it in *felix desse*. The Commissioners of the Harbour have determined on rebuilding the jetty in a superior style, so as to stand the shock of any future hurricane, and afford a pleasant promenade to the public."

On Wednesday, Mrs. MAXWELL and her daughter, a young lady about nine years of age, were returning along the Regent's-park-road to their residence in Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, when an Italian boy's monkey, which was sitting on the rails of a garden, leaped on the shoulders of the young lady, who had an apple in her hand. The animal seized her hand with his paws and teeth, and severely lacerated it in trying to obtain the fruit. Mrs. Maxwell struck the animal with her parasol, upon which the monkey flew at her face, and bit her very severely. It was with some difficulty that the boy could get the monkey away. The ladies were conveyed home in a coach.—We are no great friend to monkeys, but we should think that young ladies who walk about the streets with apples in their hands cannot be very sensitive.

We beg to call the attention of the Radical declaimers against a Monarchical pension list, just to cast their eyes over that of a revolutionized Citizen-King. The number of state pensioners in France on Jan. 1, 1833, was 162,175, who are thus divided:—Pensioned Peers, 129, receiving 1,564,000*l.*; civil pensioners, 2,493, receiving 1,733,400*l.*; pensioners of July, 1,408, receiving 613,700*l.*; military pensioners, 127,011, receiving 46,603,221*l.*; ecclesiastical pensioners, 28,186, receiving 4,662,469*l.*; donataires, 2,952, receiving 1,480,084*l.*—Total, 162,175 pensioners, receiving 58,735,374*l.*

It appears that last lately 55*l.* a year has been paid out of the corporate funds of Brecknock towards keeping up a pack of hounds.—*Quere*: Is that ancient officer the "Common Hunt" of the city of London connected with a similar object?—There can be no doubt of it. And so long as they are not *Grey hounds*, who care—nor even if they were those, provided the hounds were out.

The accidents which happen in one-horse carriages—more especially those which are made for safety—are very numerous. There must be some and mismanagement somewhere. We have two here recorded:—It is our painful duty to record a most serious accident which has plunged a respectable family into the deepest distress. Mr. BIAS, a surgeon, drove to Worthing on Sunday in his pony gig, accompanied by a female of his family. On his return the pony became restive on reaching a place called Hammerpot-hill, between Worthing and Arundel, and upset the gig. Mr. BIAS was thrown to the ground with great violence; he was taken up insensible, and conveyed home in a lifeless state. Every means was resorted to to restore him, but in vain; he lingered for a short time, when he expired. The deceased was 69 years of age, and was universally respected.

On Wednesday last THOMAS FLUITT, Esq., of Chester, was out on a shooting excursion in company with his friend, ROBERT JOHN MOSTYN, Esq., of Calcot Hall, near Holywell. They had nearly reached Northop, on their way to Chester, in a gig when one of the springs broke and the horse set off at full speed. Mr. MOSTYN, who was driving, stood up, and endeavoured by main force to rein him in; but unfortunately, the reins snapped asunder, and Mr. MOSTYN was thrown backwards out of the gig, and had his elbow and shoulder blade dislocated. Notwithstanding his accident he had sufficient presence of mind to call to Mr. FLUITT for God's sake to keep his seat. It is probable that this salutary advice either was not heard or was disregarded in the confusion of the moment by Mr. FLUITT, for the unfortunate gentleman either leaped out or was thrown out of the gig immediately afterwards, and killed on the spot. Immediate assistance was at hand. Mr. MOSTYN was conveyed to the Vicarage, where he experienced the ready hospitality of the Rev. Henry Jones and his lady, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.—*Macclesfield Courier*.

Considerable excitement and rancour have been occasioned at Wick by a controversy of a religious nature, relative to the stage. Mr. RYDER, manager of the Aberdeen Theatre, took his company to Wick, where he met with general success. The Minister, the Rev. Mr. PRIN, being strongly opposed to theatrical representations, on the ground of their alleged immorality, immediately began to preach against them, and so far as the Rev. Gentleman carried his opposition, that he declares it to be his intention of refusing to administer baptism, marriage, and other church privileges to all families and individuals who shall hereafter attend the theatre. Many respectable inhabitants, including some of the Magistrates, also consider themselves as pointed out and denounced in the Minister's discourses; and a keen, bitter, and personal war of opinions has sprung up to divide and sunder the community of the town and neighbourhood. It is clear that the Minister of Wick is mistaken in his estimate of wickedness—but we conclude that the Reverend blockhead is not quite so great an ass as to believe that he dare refuse the performance of any of the rites of the Church to any Christian upon the ground he has taken up.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. CHARLES BETHELL OTLEY has been instituted to the Rectory of Wotton in Lincolnshire, on the presentation of Frances Henrietta Rensell.

The Rev. JOHN COOKE, M.A., Head Master of King Edward's Free Grammar School in Birmingham, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Audley, has been instituted to the Rectory of Northfield, Worcestershire, void by the death of the Rev. J. T. Fenwick, M.A., on the presentation of Thos. Addison, and Ralph Fenwick, Esqrs., patrons. The Rev. HENRY JONES, D.D., has been unanimously elected to the living of St. Thomas, Southwark, on the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Mercer; and to the Rectory of Fairstead, Essex, on the resignation of the Ven. Archdeacon Lyall.

The Rev. HENRY HOWARTH, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of Mepworth, the county of Bedford, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. BAKER.

The Rev. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Oakham endowed Grammar School, *vice* the Rev. F. E. GRETTON, elected to the Mastership of Stamford School.

The Rev. BENJ. BERNON has been inducted, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Rectory of Thurlton, in Devon, by J. B. Y. Buller. The Mayor and Chamber of Exeter have unanimously elected the Rev. G. M. SCOTT to the office of Bodleian Lecturer in that city.

The Rev. T. L. CLARKSON, has been instituted to the Rectory of Beyton, Suffolk, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. G. H. PORTER, A.B., has been instituted to the Rectory of Marlesford, Suffolk, on the presentation of Richard Porter, of Ipswich, Gentleman.

The Rev. P. HORDEN, M.A., Keeper of the Cheetham Library,

has been nominated by the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, to the Incumbency of Clifton-cum-Hardy, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. H. Whitelock, M.A.

The Rev. R. WENSTON, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the Vicarage of Stranton, near Hartlepool, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Birkett. Patron, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

OBITUARY.

At Llanwrone, Herefordshire, the Rev. RALPH LUCKY.

In the 82nd year of his age, the Rev. WILLIAM BOOKS, B.D., Rector of St. John's, Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Coventry, and Rector of East Farndon, Northamptonshire.

At Kinlet Village, Shropshire, the Rev. GEORGE LIONEL PEARSE, in the 26th year of his age.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 17.—In a convocation helden this day the Rev. G. RIGGS, M.A. on the old foundation of Queen's College, was nominated and admitted Pro-Procureur of the University, in the room of the Rev. T. PEARSON, M.A., and Fellow of Queen's, resigned.

In a congregation, holden the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Divinity*: Rev. J. P. Chambers, Fellow of Magdalen.—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. H. G. Watkins, Worcester, Grand Compounder; Rev. G. W. Kershaw, Worcester; Rev. G. Kennard, St. Alban Hall; Rev. J. Nash, Trinity; Rev. J. H. University; F. G. Dingley, Worcester; Rev. G. Bedford, Queen's; T. Briscoe, Scholar of Jesus; E. Meyrick, and T. H. Newman, Demies of Magdalen; A. Cameron, and W. A. Glynn, Magdalen Hall.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 18.—On Saturday last the following gentlemen were appointed the Caput for the year ensuing:—*The Vice-Chancellor*: George Thackeray, D.D. Proctor of King's coll. *Divinity*: Wm. Brewster, M.A. Master of Downing college. *Law*: Cornwallis Hewitt, M.D. Downing college, *Physic*: F. W. Lodington, B.D. Clare hall, *Sen. Non Regent*: Geo. Phillips, M.A. Queen's college, *Sen. Regent*.

At a congregation on Wednesday last the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Rev. Robert Boustead, St. John's college, and that of Bachelor of Arts upon Mr. Rols upon Mr. Trinity coll. At the same congregation the Rev. Professor Henlow, M.A. of St. John's college, and the Rev. Samuel Fennell, B.D. of Queen's college, appointed Pro-Procureurs.

On Wednesday last the Seatonian Prize (for the best poem on St. Paul at Philippi) was awarded to the Rev. T. E. HANCKINSON, M.A. of Corpus Christi college.

Mr. W. A. successor to the Rev. S. Dewe, in the head mastership of the Rochester and Chatham Classical and Mathematical Institution, has been elected Fellow of Trinity college.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese preached a most instructive and eloquent sermon at Exminster, on Sunday morning, to a large and very attentive congregation. His Lordship in this visiting the churches in his neighbourhood, and in this manner officiating in his clerical capacity, must be productive of the most beneficial consequences. G. which he preaches, and to the clergymen of the different parishes. His assiduity on these occasions is most conspicuous, and we may safely add, that his urbanity of manners in these and all other respects, have certainly never been surpassed, perhaps seldom equalled, by any of his predecessors.—*Exeter Post*.

On Sunday last, the Rev. J. F. COLES, M.A. of Workop, preached at St. Mary's church, Nottingham, in the morning, and at St. Paul's in the afternoon, for the benefit of the National School, after which collections to the amount of 28*l.* and upwards were made.—Same day, at St. Peter's, the Rev. R. W. ALMOND, M.A. Rector, preached a sermon for the benefit of St. Peter's Church Sunday School. The collection amounted to 34*l.*; and at the High Pavement chapel, 25*l.* 6*s.* was collected for the Sunday School of that parish. The amount of work done by the Rev. JOHN KENNICK, M.A. of York.

The jubilee as well as the anniversary day of the St. Peter's Sunday Schools, Oldham, occurred on Sunday week, when two sermons were delivered in that chapel, by the Rev. THOMAS NEWBURY of Shipley, Yorkshire. The collections obtained on the occasion in aid of the funds, amounted to 82*l.* 7*s.* exclusive of donations. The first of these institutions in Oldham, was begun in the year 1783, by the Rev. THOMAS FAWCETT, the Curate JOHN CROG, Esq., of Lower Bent, and THOMAS and HENRY HENSHAW, Esqrs., of Higher Greaves, or Groves. The total number of children now taught in the St. Peter's-School is 1169.

HALIFAX.—On Sunday morning last, our venerable Diocesan, His Grace the Archbishop of York, occupied the pulpit in Halifax parish church, where he preached to a crowded and attentive congregation, an excellent sermon, chiefly on the evidences and glory of the Christian religion.

On Sunday week, after excellent and appropriate sermons by the Rev. OSWALD SERGEANT, M.A., and the Rev. JAMES WHITE, M.A., the Incumbent of St. George's, collections were made in aid of the Manchester Sunday School funds, which amounted to the sum of 60*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

A meeting of the Parishioners of West Hackney was held last week in the vestry room of the Church. The room was crowded, and a very strong feeling upon the subject for which they were met evidently pervaded the assembly. On the motion of the Churchwarden a rate of threepence in the pound was requested to defray the expenses of the vestry, such as the expenses of the church-wardens, &c. An amendment being moved, the rate was lost by an immense majority. Following up their advantage, the majority also carried another Resolution, viz. the adjournment of the Vestry until *that time twelvemonth*. It would be utterly impossible to describe the uproar and confusion which prevailed during the whole of this discredit procedure. A spirit of determined and inveterate animosity, of unmovable and unyielding prejudices, and of triumphant superiority to reason and decency, was alike predominant and disgraceful. The parish of Hackney was, it appears, divided, by his Majesty's Order in Council, in the year 1826, for Ecclesiastical purposes only, into three distinct parishes or rectories, viz. Hackney, West Hackney, and South Hackney. The venerable Archdeacon Watson has been the parish of Hackney for upwards of half a century. Of South Hackney the Rev. HENRY HANLEY NORTON is Rector. South Hackney Church was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, and was built by subscription about seven or eight-and-twenty years since; but upon the division to which we have referred it was erected into a church for this district of the parish. Of West Hackney, the Rev. EDWARD BIRCH, son of the worthy Alderman, is Rector. The objection to the levying of a church rate by the vestry of West Hackney is, we understand, that divine service has not been performed in the church for twenty years previous to its constitution as a distinct parish, which it is asserted, is required by Act of Parliament. The church of West Hackney was built under the auspices of the Commissioners for building new churches about ten or twelve years since. This is a point which we trust will, as it certainly ought, be settled by appeal to a superior Court, and so the re-enactment of such a discreditable procedure be at once and for ever rendered impossible. We understand that on last Sunday divine service was performed in West Hackney Church without the assistance of either organist, beadle, or pew-opener. This vigorous proceeding on the part of the Churchwardens cannot fail, we should imagine, to bring this unfortunate affair to a speedy and final settlement.

The Rev. E. R. HARRIS, M.A., one of the Classical Masters of Christ's Hospital, of the appointment of Sunday Evening Lecturer of the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, which appointment he had held to the entire satisfaction of the parishioners for upwards of ten years, was lately received with deep regret by the numerous and very respectable congregation which has been in the habit of attending the Church. The parishioners recorded on the vestry meeting of the 13th inst. their sincere regret in which he is held by them, and of their sincere regret at the loss of his valuable services. This testimonial, having since been handsomely written and emblazoned, was presented to him on Wednesday, the 16th inst. by a Deputation of Gentlemen from the parish. In addition to this token of respect a service of plate had been previously presented to him, which was purchased by the individual subscription of many respectable inhabitants.

IRELAND.

The Bishop of LIMERICK, DOCTOR JEBB, has subscribed 300*l.* for the erection of a new Church in the parish of St. Michael, Limerick. The Bishop's nephew and domestic Chaplain, the Rev. JOHN JEBB, has given 25*l.* to the fund, and the Rev. Dr. FORSTER, Vicar-General to the Diocese, 50*l.*

Mr. G. G. GARRARD has presented the Rev. E. HERBERT, of Ledbury, in Woottonshire, to the living of Killaree, vacant by the death of the Rev. A. Hyde.

On Thursday week, the Lord Bishop of KILLAGH, held his Visitation at the Cathedral, at which the attendance of the Clergy was most numerous. The Rev. C. ADAMSON, the newly appointed Vicar of Ennis, preached an excellent sermon, and his Lordship, in his eloquent manner, delivered a most appropriate charge.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

THE Court remained at Windsor until yesterday, when their MAJESTIES proceeded to Brighton, where they propose to remain till the first week in March, unless unforeseen circumstances—and upon which no man can confidently calculate—should interfere to alter the arrangement.

On Wednesday the Honourable CHARLES WELLESLEY, eldest son of Lord COWLEY, and nephew to the Duke of WELLINGTON, was married to the Hon. OLIVIA de ROOS, daughter of the late Baroness de Roos by the late Lord HENRY FITZGERALD, and sister of the present Baron (the premier Baron of England).

The bride was given away by the KING, and the ceremony was honoured by the presence of Her MAJESTY. His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON was also present, as were several branches of the two families, and the superior officers of the Household. The Bishop of WORCESTER performed the ceremony, and Lady GEORGINA HOWE and Miss TAYLOR were the bridesmaids. After the marriage the happy couple proceeded to the Queen's Lodge, in Bushy-park, to spend the honeymoon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND and Prince GEORGE have arrived safely at Berlin.

THE aspect of our domestic affairs is becoming extremely serious—we have collated the accounts of proceedings at the various Anti-tax Meetings of the metropolis, and a detail of what took place upon the seizure of some goods belonging to a Mr. SAVAGE, of Marylebone, which, taken together, afford the most unequivocal evidence of the consequences of the peaceable resistance to which nine men in ten in the different parishes are at this moment pledging themselves.

All the most respectable of the anti-tax people enjoin their associates and followers to conduct themselves quietly and peaceably—to resist the payment *legally*—which they cannot do—but to permit the distraint, without "let or hindrance"—the brokers in the mean time declaring that they will not sell under the process.

That this resistance is as illegal as any other part of the affair is evident from the fact, that it may be lawfully punished; but such as it is, these gentlemen advocate this mode of proceeding to establish their right to pay no taxes, and in doing so most strenuously deny that they have any revolutionary objects in view; they tell you—abusing the Aristocracy, by whom they chiefly live, at the same time—that the idea of their entertaining revolutionary principles is too ridiculous to be seriously denied; they are, they say, men of property, carrying on a very anomalous system of *peaceable warfare*—so they actually call it—against the Government that has betrayed and the Ministers who have deceived them.

This is all extremely fine—but what happens? Goods are seized belonging to a man who refuses to pay, but who, acting upon the avowed principles of the Association, makes no resistance to the seizure—not he is no revolutionist—and his goods are put into a van and wheeled off; in his progress through the streets a mob of upwards of a thousand people assemble, and a woman—a *poissarde de Londres*—rushes from the midst of it, seizes the horse's head, and upbraiding the cowardly men, cries, "On to SAVAGE'S."

The mob follow their leader—amidst yells and execrations the goods are brought back to Mr. SAVAGE'S house, and as soon as the van is emptied, the mob in an instant break it into a thousand pieces.

The Associations immediately meet, and disclaim these acts of violence—no member of an Association took part in the violence offered or the outrages committed. Here, then, we have the grand exposition of the peril to which we and our lives and properties are exposed. Grant that the members of these associations *have* no revolutionary objects—grant that they themselves offered no violence and committed no outrages—what does it prove?—that the revolutionary mob, who pay no taxes, who have nothing to lose in an overthrow of the country, but everything to gain by a system of anarchy and plunder, take instant advantage of the legal resistance—nice legality—of the Associations, to commence their illegal acts of riot and robbery, of which Thursday afforded the first exhibition.

Those who are old enough to recollect the riots of 1780, know that the principle upon which the mob was first collected was wholly lost sight of in eight-and-forty hours, and that the burnings of prisons, of chapels, and of dwelling-houses, were committed by miscreants who, taking advantage of a popular ferment to commit these excesses, turned them to personal advantage in the way of robbery and plunder.

The destruction of the wagon on Thursday—paltry as the object itself is—is the earnest of what is at hand; the man who owned that wagon, whoever he might be, was neither concerned in levying the taxes nor in the distraint—he might have been perfectly ignorant of the use for which it had been hired—he most probably was not a gentleman, and certainly not a Lord—and yet he became liable to popular fury, and his property was triumphantly knocked to atoms by an infuriated mob.

As we have already said, the wagon of itself is not much to talk of—but as a proof of the spirit—as an evidence of the principle, and a type of the character of *passive resistance*, its destruction is most important: a house—a warehouse—in which the goods might have been lodged, would just as soon and just as readily have been destroyed as the wagon—the right to destroy it would have been equally good, and by such a splendid manifestation of popular courage and independence an innocent man might in an hour have been reduced to beggary.

This, we repeat, is the alarming part of the present rising against the Government. Lord GREY—unhappy man—has himself told us of the danger of opening the door—and never too often can it be repeated upon him. What does he think now of the acknowledged difficulty of closing it?—has he given it up hopelessly?—why is he not here, at the post of danger?—does he satisfy himself in his retirement at Howick by knowing that the Guards were under arms all Thursday night?—is that the way he means to shut the door?

No man can defend or palliate the conduct of the anti-tax meetings—no man can justify their conduct—they boast of their property, and deny the state their support. Deluded,

week, and wicked men, will not the affair of Thursday warn them of their fate?—Will it not teach them what, in the confusion they are creating, they themselves are to expect?

Firm to our principles in good report or evil report, we hold it to be our duty, without regard to party differences, to uphold the Sovereign and the country. The difficulties of the Ministers and the dangers of the State are evident; far be it from any man professing Conservative politics either to triumph in the results of their blunderings and faithlessness, or to endeavour to embarrass or impede their efforts at extrication from the awful perils with which they and their country are threatened.

Lord GREY cannot go on with the Government. At the earnest persuasion of his political friends, he consented to remain nominally Premier till the meeting of Parliament. This he no doubt bitterly regrets; but as he did consent, it is his duty to come to London—to consult his Sovereign upon the measures best to be taken, and the course most advisable to be pursued, in a crisis which, he knows, and is painfully conscious, he himself has produced.

Lord ALTHORP, equally anxious to quit office while something like order existed, remained because Lord GREY did, and because an event, not improbable in the course of nature, in the interim, might remove him from the House of Commons. What must his feelings be at this juncture of affairs?

It really seems as if the moment had arrived when a great struggle must be made—not by Whig against Tory, or Conservative against Whig; but by the Royalists against the Revolutionists. We confess we see the collision fast approaching; the tone in which the speakers at the meetings address their hearers, the avowed contempt for distinction of persons, the coarse allusions to the KING, betrayed and deluded into unpopularity by his popularity-hunting Ministers, all speak the mischief which lies under the surface of *peaceful hostility* which these people avow. At such a time, we say, party distinctions should be abolished; but the very first step towards the salvation of the country should be, AND MUST BE, the expulsion from the KING'S councils of those men who, being neither Whig nor Conservative, are of themselves inherently Revolutionists and approvers of the mobocracy.

There are such, who now either hide their fears of the consequences of their own conduct under a shew of mock disapprobation; or who, unequal to the task of improving the state of affairs, keep aloof altogether.

We cannot do better than conclude these few observations with the following paragraph, which we find in the *Times* of yesterday; nothing can more satisfactorily show the PEOPLE the enormity of their crime in opposing a Government, or resisting the payment of taxes which that Government imposes, than seeing such sentiments and opinions expressed in their own journal—the enemy of Tory persecution—the leading advocate of Reform—the admirer of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the three glorious days—the worshipper of freedom—the champion of QUEEN CAROLINE, and the friend of revolution all over the world:—

"Nothing," says the *Times*, "can be more certain or more gratifying than that the sympathies of the great mass of the inhabitants of this immense metropolis are at present arrayed on the side of the law, and that the proceedings of the anti-tax associations, which are endeavouring to excite tumultuous disturbances, are generally viewed with indignation and abhorrence. The people of England know, better than any other people, that the sanctity of public authority must be upheld in everything legal,—that the blessings of order cannot be secured where individuals or factions pretend to resist the general will of the community at the dictate of their own judgment, interests, or caprice,—and that where grievances are felt, they must look for redress through a change in the policy of the state, and not through a battle with its official functionaries—through Parliamentary discussion, and not through the outrageous violence of a mob."

THE Royal Hospital at Kilmahinny—the Chelsea of Ireland—has ceased to exist. The pensioners, who were secured by the country in the possession of board, lodging, and clothing, are set adrift. Men with wooden legs are obliged to travel for a new home in their old age, and veterans with an eye a-piece compelled to look out for a haven to hide their heads in. As a compensation for the loss of all their comforts, and as the *amende* for breaking the national faith with them, the unfortunate men get an addition of two-pence a-day to their pensions. Here is another blow at the army. To say the least of it, it is an ill-chosen time for such experiments.

It seems pretty clear that we must make up our minds to a general war on the Continent. How England will be engaged, or what part she will take, depends, of course, upon our excellent Ministers, to whom the absolute necessity of universal hostilities may be fairly attributed.

The Queen of SPAIN has thrown off the masque and belied—we beg pardon for speaking thus of a lady—the professions and protestations of her first Proclamation; it seems she has followed Lord HOLLAND'S—we beg pardon, Lord PALMERSTON'S example, and has recognized the Brazilian Princess as Queen of PORTUGAL. We inadvertently said Lord HOLLAND, because his Lordship, we believe, directs Lord PALMERSTON as regularly and successfully as Mr. EDWARD ELLICE manages Sir HERBERT TAYLOR. No matter—the Queen Regent of SPAIN has acknowledged the Queen *de facto* of PORTUGAL, and has, as we are confidently told, received the assurance of French support in maintaining the throne for her daughter.

In the meantime the liberal newspapers have been enjoying the absence of any late news of Don CARLOS—they have asked where he is, and what he is doing?—they will know soon enough; and the very fact of the difficulty of ascertaining his precise movements it proves their quiet but sure prosperity.

Several proclamations have appeared in different parts of Spain in his favour. The province of Navarre is in arms; the Asturias are equally agitated; in the Pyrenean valleys the spirit is rapidly spreading, and Don CARLOS himself has published a proclamation at Abrantes. From what we of ourselves know we have no doubt of the success of Don CARLOS—and, of course, none of the promised interference of the Citizen-King; the effect of that interference is not problematical; the attempt to spread revolutionary principles and force liberal Constitutions down the throats of the nations of Europe at the point of the bayonet will be resisted; and while France—is England to be dragged into such an alliance?—is endeavouring to drench Spain into systems her people detest, as we have been trying to drive Portugal into principles which her inhabitants abhor, the greater Powers of Europe will take leave to put a stop to such needless iniquities, and interpose their authority to

preserve that neutrality and non-intervention to which our wretched Ministers stand pledged.

Of the eventual success of DON CARLOS, without French intervention, we have not the slightest doubt. The people are with him—the Clergy are with him; and however lightly the atheist liberals of this country and France may think of the influence of religion, we know that, as DON MIGUEL would surely have been seated on his throne long before this, if there had been no interference in favour of his rebellious enemies, so, without the support of revolutionized France, the Queen Regent of SPAIN would not be able to hold her ground for three months.

It is quite clear that if the Queen Regent listens to the professions of M. RAYNEVAL, or attends to the suggestions of that infinitely more agreeable and talented person Mr. VILLIERS, M. ZEA BERMUDEZ cannot long continue her Minister. He would not, we are convinced, have remained in office under her for one moment, if he had not hoped and believed, that he could influence her so far as to secure the existing institutions of his country, without any attempts at new-fangled reforms. If the Regent takes a different course, we hope, for the sake of Spain, and in support of his own personal honour and consistency, which we have ever felt proud to maintain and vindicate, to see M. ZEA BERMUDEZ at the head of the Councils of Don CARLOS, the rightful heir to the throne of Spain.

With respect to the King of PORTUGAL, it appears, after all the histories of his defeat, and the annihilation of his army, that he has designedly fallen back from Lisbon, upon Loure Lumiar and the Estrada de Sacavem—a distance of twelve miles—a retreat made after some gallant fighting, in which the most distinguished bravery on both sides is by both parties acknowledged, and made with the view of still further retiring to Abrantes—which DUMORIEZ said was the key of the Tagus, and to which, as soon as the death of the King of SPAIN occurred, it was resolved to withdraw the main body of the Royal Portuguese army from before Lisbon, and whither, since the 3d of October, great quantities of heavy baggage and stores have been removed, it having been finally determined to fortify and victual to an extent which shall render the army secure under all the contingencies of a lengthened campaign.

It was the fortification and strengthening of Abrantes that General BOURMONT always advocated in preference to remaining before Lisbon; it was upon this point that he differed with the KING, who was naturally anxious of remaining near the capital, to take advantage of any circumstance which might occur favourable to his cause—and it was upon this very point the resignation of General BOURMONT took place; indeed, the reports go the length of saying that, since the KING had determined to adopt that plan, General BOURMONT had returned to the army, and was actually with it.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* of yesterday, in giving an account which completely corroborates the statement we here submit, adds this paragraph, in the justice of which we entirely coincide:—

"As I have on another occasion stated, the aspect of things has changed; but the war nevertheless recommences under a different character. Amidst all their sacrifices, and after all their miseries, I therefore repeat, that the Portuguese people will not give in, nor consent to allow foreigners to impose a yoke upon their necks. Don Pedro may recruit his armies from England, and plenty of Englishmen arrive every week; they may help to retain Lisbon and Oporto, but they will never extend his dominion to the interior, or if they do, it will be over a ruined and depopulated portion of the country, near to a point d'appui or accessible from the sea. Time, therefore, can only solve the Portuguese enigma."

We have always said, and we maintain it, that the KING of PORTUGAL has the people with him; that DONNA MARIA will never reign peaceably; and that her unpopularity is such, that if the temporizing measure of a marriage with her uncle were proposed, such is the feeling against her and her father in the nation, that they would not uphold him as their Sovereign if he consented to the alliance.

Whilst this struggle—produced by England and her hirelings—is going on, the affairs of Holland and Belgium must not be lost sight of. The Speech of the King of the NETHERLANDS is a document full of interest and importance; it speaks warmly and encouragingly of its domestic and colonial affairs, of the flourishing state of the finances, and the prosperity of the arts and sciences (bright reverse to the wretched bankrupt misery of liberal Belgium); under the circumstances in which Holland has been placed.

The passage relating to foreign affairs is worth extracting: "Our present relations," says the Speech, "with the different powers inspire tranquillity; from some of them I have received, within a few days, new proofs of real friendship."

"During the course of your former session coercive measures against the Netherlands, such of which history does not record for example in a time of perfect peace, were temporarily substituted for the negotiations for regulating the consequences of the Belgian insurrection; the subsequent resumption of these negotiations in which the spirit of concession and desire of terminating on our side were met with new difficulties, has not, for the present, led to any settlement. By the communications which I will cause to be laid before your Assembly upon this subject within a few days, your High Mightinesses will perceive that the honour, dignity, and real interests of the nation have been exclusively attended to in these negotiations. I continue to entertain the hopes of their being brought to a reasonable termination, and, if it were that the expectation of an equitable support were partly disappointed by the policy of Europe, even then Old Netherland will lament its perseverance during these three years; but, with the gratifying retrospect of the example given of patriotism and attachment to legal order in the midst of the turbulent spirit of the age, confidently leave its conduct to the judgment of contemporaries and posterity."

By this we have the pleasure of perceiving that, after a whole age of protocolling—the siege of Antwerp—and all the subsequent negotiations, the question is as near settlement as it was the day the poor old Dandy Lord PALMERSTON first broached it.

WE last week noticed the promotion of the Reverend COURTENAY JAMES COOPER BULTEEL, brother of the son-in-law of Earl GREY, to the Vicarage of ERMINGTON. It turns out that this undistinguished clergyman, of about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, previously held another Crown Living, which adjoins this new acquisition—the mean the Living of HOLBROTON; these, it is stated, but Reverend Gentleman is to hold together. Very good—but then, there is a third Living, and a third Church—that of KINGSTON, which is annexed as a daughter-church to ERMINGTON; so that, by the special appointment of the Reforming Prime Minister, who happens to be the father-in-law of his brother, this gentleman is to hold three Livings, and occupy three Churches.

We have—and we say it in justice to this individual—ascertained that, although a very near relation of the Mr. BULTEEL who made so distinguished a figure in the coun-

Sutton and, Hutton Garden, and Ely Tent, Holborn, has been

called for Tuesday next, at three o'clock, at the workhouse, "to take into consideration the plans necessary to be adopted for accomplishing the entire and immediate abolition of those iniquitous imposts, the house and window duties." B. J. ANNESEY, Esq., one of the Churchwardens, has consented to be the Chair.

So far for the patriotic expressions in favour of passive legal resistance. Read on!

During the early part of last week, a table belonging to Mr. JOHN DOHERTY, late editor of the *Voice of the People*, was seized for arrears of assessed taxes, which Mr. D. declined paying, on the ground that he had no vote. The sale was announced to take place this morning at ten o'clock, at which time some hundreds of people assembled before the public-house, next door to Mr. DOHERTY'S, to which place the table was removed, and at four o'clock, and it was evident that there was some difficulty in procuring an auctioneer. Notwithstanding the rain came down in torrents, the people did not manifest the least impatience. About twelve o'clock, Mr. DOHERTY addressed the people from his chamber window. He entreated them to wait a little longer, and expressed his regret that he could not afford them all shelter from the rain. The bailiff then informed Mr. DOHERTY that the sale would take place at three o'clock. Three o'clock came, but no sale; and ultimately at half past five o'clock, the bailiff gave up the table. The people then gave three cheers for DOHERTY, procured a band of music, and took the table round in triumph.—*Manchester Paper*.

The next instance occurred in the Metropolis on Thursday:—

On Thursday morning about half past 9, a van was driven up to the door of the Mechanic's Institution, Circus-street, New-road, of which Mr. SAYAOS is the well known proprietor. A moon being known to be in the neighbourhood, it was expected that the person accompanying the vehicle were a sheriff's officer and others, who by virtue of an Exchequer process, were about to make a seizure on the premises for assessed taxes to the amount of 35l. 2s. 9d. The name of the officer is Kemp, living in Red Lion-square, who with his men immediately entered the house, and brought out a sofa, a table, chairs, and other articles of furniture to a considerable amount, and were engaged in packing in the street a great space of time. An immense number of persons had congregated, most of whom gave vent, in a very unequivocal manner to their feelings of indignation at the course pursued. Mr. SAYAOS loudly complained of the injustice of the proceeding, but did not attempt, in any way, to intimidate or prevent the officers from performing their duty. Having packed up goods to the amount of 50l., the van proceeded on its way, and the crowd, of which the officers were the centre, which at this period had increased to a vast degree. The sheriff's officer and his men with difficulty escaped. At the corner of Baker-street upwards of 1,000 people had assembled, and, although the most deafening sounds of displeasure were heard, not one of the party endeavoured to arrest the progress of the vehicle. At length a woman, more courageous than those by whom she was surrounded, stepped up to the front of the van, and, addressing the officer, said, "What are you Englishmen, and yet suffer these things to be done?—see what a woman dares do!" and turning instantly the head of the animal, a loud cry of "On to SAYAOS!" was raised. The horse was then released from the vehicle, and the whole multitude simultaneously determined on restoring the goods to their former owner, and joined in the shout of "No Assessed Taxes; more on to Circus-street!" These words were no sooner uttered than the van was dragged along by the people, who, on arriving at Mr. SAYAOS'S residence, raised a loud shout of triumph at the victory they had achieved, and having unshipped the goods, deposited them safely in the house. At this period, the populace, whose feelings were excited to the highest pitch, turned their attention to the empty van which was standing at the door, when, on a sudden, all hands set up a shout, and, into the van, without any regard being shown for the safe conveyance of paintings, some of which were very curious and scarce, and probably so much injured by the gross carelessness of the men as to render them but of little value. Mr. BRAIN subsequently ascertained that his property was conveyed to CROOK'S auction rooms, 45, Skinner-street.

After this first scene of the revolution had been acted, a meeting was held at the Mechanic's Institution (a place avowedly unpolitical,) of which the following is an account:

At two o'clock a meeting was held in the large room on the ground-floor of the Mechanic's Institution upon the above subject. The place was crammed almost to suffocation by persons of various classes, all of whom seemed to take the most lively interest in the proceedings. Several gentlemen immediately mounted the platform, when Mr. BRACE was unanimously called to the chair. Loud and long-continued acclamations followed, and as soon as the deafening shouts had in some measure subsided, the business of the day was proceeded with.

Mr. BRACE then rose, and after exhorting all around him to conduct themselves peaceably, observed, in reference to the event which had called them together, that the crisis was at hand, when Englishmen would be found to do their duty; for himself, he was not ashamed of the part which he had taken in the business, and with regard to his conduct, he hoped they would "nothing extenuate nor set down in malice." They were engaged in a praise-worthy warfare, their object being to subvert the empire by the means of the oppressor burden of the assessed taxes, and to prevent, by every means in their power, the hard-working industrious man from being stripped of his all by the ruthless hands of the agents of a corrupt Government. The present Ministers, prior to their taking office, were loud and vehement in their denunciation of the assessed taxes, but now saw through a different glass, and felt convinced of their fitness and utility; but he was proud to say it, had not offered the slightest insult or threat to those instruments in the hands of a unjust and tyrannical power—the sheriff's officers, while acting in the discharge of their odious duty. The institution to which they belonged was established, as they well knew, and he (Mr. Birch) wished it to go forth to the nation, not for the purpose of wildly and rashly rushing forward to sow the seeds of anarchy and confusion, but to procure by perseverance, and in a lawful manner, that kind of protection for the working man, which he was entitled to, and not only them but the community at large, that comfort, protection, and good government, to which, as men, justly proud of, and glorying in the name of Britons, they were, by their birthright so justly entitled. (Loud cheers.)

At this period of the proceedings a deputation from an association in Westminster entered the room, the members of which were received with three distinct rounds of applause.

The Chairman then rose to state, that with respect to the demolition of the van, after it was cleared of its contents, it should be borne in mind that neither the principals of the Mechanic's Institution, nor any of its members sanctioned or assisted in any way in the proceedings. Their object was to attain what they wished to accomplish by resolution and firmness, but not by riot and disorder; let them not, however, forget that the officers of the law are deeply and strongly in the opinion of hard-hearted and cruel legislators, who, by a continuance of the abominable assessed taxes, were grinding the poor to the earth. He entreated them to remember that it was a woman—a woman who arrested the progress of the van, who led the way and called on the countless multitude around her to show, by following her example, their detestation and revenge, at the outrage of law, and wondering at their own impotence, they obeyed the call, and, in a moment, the goods just before destined for sale to the dwelling place of their industrious and rightful owner, whose conduct on the occasion was beyond all praise. Mr. Birch concluded a long speech by exhorting all around him to orderly and peaceable conduct as the surest means of obtaining ultimately the abolition of the assessed taxes, and such

other relief as it might be in the power of their rulers to afford them. He sincerely hoped that they would be firm and united, and that Ministers would see, from the tide of popular opinion, the necessity of alterations that should be made, from the time of the Government, the people had so long and patiently endured. The time had arrived when reparation for past injustice must be made, and he again conjured all who heard him to watch closely the movements of those who had enthralled them, and let them see that they were at their posts ever ready to defend their rights as Britons, thus showing, by their unflinching and firm demeanour, that they were worthy, in the true sense of the word, of the name of men. Mr. Birch sat down amidst the most deafening applause.

Several other persons addressed the Meeting in animated speeches, and at great length. After which three loud cheers were given for "The Press," when all separated in perfect good order.

Up to a late hour the greatest excitement continued to prevail in the neighbourhood.

These speeches, so strongly inculcating peaceable conduct, and praising the courage of the woman who, fired with revenge, excited a lawless mob to the work of destruction, quite well enough prove the real objects of the *Masaniello*s of the day; we must go on with the effects:—

The refusal to pay rent—which is the certain sequel of the refusal to pay taxes, and which will form the second act of the revolution—has actually begun in Ireland. Hear this, ye who call us alarmists, and declare that kingdom to be in a state of blessed tranquillity!—

(From the *Dublin Evening Mail*.)

When the Whig Government first encouraged—if it did not institute—the system of church robbery, known as the *passive resistance* to tithes, we remonstrated loudly—not with Ministers, for that were idle—but with the clergy of Ireland, and landed proprietors, and the intermediate interest between them and the lowest tenantry—on the impolicy, the personal impolicy towards themselves, of suffering an organised conspiracy against any species of property to be successfully carried on. We warned the Liberals in particular, and the great Whig absentee proprietors, that in supporting a Government which winked at the enormities of the anti-tithe rebellion, they were laying the foundation of their own and their families' ruin. We said distinctly, that the "extinction" of tithes would lead to the abolition of rent, and that the people who had succeeded in shaking off one species of agrarian burden, would not be slow in easing the shoulders of another.

Our voice to the landlords was, "*tua vox agitur cum proximus ardet Caledonia*." But our warning was unheeded. It was left to sport to those a parson. The very hands of justice, however, has brought the poisoned chalice to their lips. The fine *pianity* in various parts of the country have refused to pay rents, and, advancing a step beyond *passive resistance*, boldly bid defiance to their landlords.

The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, at our office, from a gentleman of high character and the most unquestionable veracity:—

"Middleton, Oct. 19, 1833.

"Rents have at night been resisted in this county; a few days ago Mr. Spratt, of Enniscill Hill, near Malrow, went to a tenant to receive his rent on an appointed day, but instead of his money, he was told that the rent had been removed, the cattle, corn, &c. &c., and desired him to get out, adding, that 'passive resistance' need not be resorted to, as the people were determined to be no longer oppressed by rents, tithes, or taxes, and that they knew how to fight themselves. There have been several instances of a similar nature, especially in the Trillick of Duhallow, where the above occurred. The Mail often told its own powerful voice, what the effect of the 'passive resistance' system, so absurdly encouraged by the Whigs, would end in."

We may say that Lord Bolingbroke did once before us, that "the country gentleman may make the fire so fierce to roast the parsons, that they have scorched themselves."

The refusal of church-rates is getting general, and the *Times* of Friday-yours with the following extract from a Maidstone paper, which is extremely instructive on the point of tithes:—

"A respectable farmer, residing near Ickham, had a small piece of hop-ground, on which the parson of the parish levied tithes in kind. The farmer, instead of employing the usual number of pickers, sets on three baskets only; the parson is obliged to employ a man to watch over his tenth. The process occupies several days, during which his reverence has to pay for an ost and men to dry the hops, at an expense very considerably exceeding the value of his tithe. This is certainly an excellent rule to convert clergymen into repellers of the tithe law.—*Maidstone Gazette*."

The three battalions of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, now in quarters, will take possession of the new barracks in St. James's Park to-morrow. Additional barracks are to be erected for the Horse Artillery service, as well as the Lancers.

PEMICAN.

The death of Lady ARNHAM, which took place lately in France, is a severe blow to many worthy persons of the Orange party in Ireland. Her Ladyship was very rich (as Lord FARNHAM is said to possess 20,000l. a year), and did no enjoyment or resource that were not of the most religious and beneficent nature. Lady FARNHAM was daughter of the late earl of FRIZZONBURG by the only daughter of the good Lord LYTTELLE. The Earl married secondly a CAVENTISH, by whom he has left three daughters, Lady JOHN SOMERSET, Lady FRANCES WEDDERBURN, and Lady JULIANA ANNESLEY.

The Duchess of ERFORD has nearly recovered from her late unpleasant accident. She conducted herself with extraordinary presence of mind and courage on that occasion. After replacing the torn skin on her forehead, to which she applied her handkerchief to stop the hemorrhage she gave orders that the dog might not be destroyed.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

The inhabitants of Penrith and the public generally have been much amused for the last few days in being eye-witnesses to a weathercock, in the figure of Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM, placed upon a house in Casigate. His Lordship is neatly cut out in wood, from the design attached to the imaginary frontispiece to Vol. I. of the *Penny Magazine* riding upon a broomstick, blowing a penny trumpet, with a bag knowledge, and the costume of office.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

Father MARIE JEAN DE GERMAIN, a monk of La Trappe, has just arrived at Mireux, on board of the English brig *Rapid*, returning from Jerusalem, Mount Sinai, and the Thebaid, a journey which occupied near three years. This Trappist is known in the world as the ex-General Baron FERNAND DE GERMAIN, Chamberlain of the Emperor of AUSTRIA.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Mr. ARDINGTON late Envoy at the Court of Madrid, has arrived in Albemarle-street, from Paris. The Hon. Gentleman had a long interview with Lord PALMERSTON at the Foreign-office, and afterwards proceeded to Richmond Park on a visit to his uncle, Viscount SIMON.

MEMORY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—A tablet, six feet square, is about to be placed in the Rotunda of the New City Hall in Albany, inscribed to the memory of the great Scottish poet and novelist. It is in alto-relievo on the left side represents Genius, holding in the right hand a torch, and pointing with the left to the medallion of Scott, and directing History and Biography (the figures of which are demerit) to record the fame of the great poet and author. On the right of the statue of Genius is the national plant (the thistle), and in the background the emblem of perpetuity (the pyramid). Has other appropriate devices; and under the whole is a small table with the inscription, "The Citizens of

Albany to the Memory of WALTER SCOTT, 1833.—*New York Advertiser*.

Accounts have been received from Demerara to the 15th of Sept. Intelligence of the intended diminution in the term of apprenticeship had reached Demerara on the 6th of that month, and had been received with just indignation. The miserable weathercock indication of the Ministry had excited the utmost contempt.

By the accounts from Philadelphia we learn that a small island has been discovered in the Pacific by Captain UNDERWOOD, of the American brig *Bolivar*, in lat. 11. 46. N., long. 169. 18. E., on the 9th of February, on his passage to the Sandwich Islands. This island is not laid down in any of the charts; it is about six miles long, running to N.W. and E.S.E. with a reef extending nearly ten miles from its western extremity. It is discernible at four or five miles distance from a ship's deck. The name of Farnham's Island had been assigned to it.

The editor of a New Jersey paper closes a flaming editorial article on the Presidential question, with the following remark:—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, as SHAKESPEARE says." If the Bible Society has a spare copy of the sacred volume, here is an opening for presentation.—*Christian Advocate*.

It is said that on the 18th trial of PALMER, of bill notoriety, for felony, the Magistrates at Clerkenwell, while they themselves *dined*, allowed the Jury to go at large; and that the defendant intends to impugn the verdict on that ground by writ of error.

The Lords of the Admiralty have resolved to appoint young and effective lieutenants as directors of police at Chatham and Sheerness yards. Lieut. FRANCIS GRAY, of the Ordinary at Chatham, has been accordingly appointed director of police in Chatham dock-yard; and Lieut. EDWIN WISE to the same situation at Sheerness. We understand the former director wardens, Lieut. COCKBURN, made lieutenant in 1790, and Lieut. DE MONTMORENCY, made in 1801, are, in consequence of their long and honourable services, to continue to enjoy the same benefits as they did as wardens, and to be provided with residences until opportunity offers to bring them again forward in situations more suitable and adapted to their age and long servitude.—*Maidstone Gazette*.

The *Gazette de France* says—"We are enabled from the most positive information to declare that Messrs. de CHATEAUBRIAND, de VILLELE, CORBIERE, de FITZJAMES, HYDE DE NEUVILLE, de LAUREN MAUBOURG, de KERGORLAY, de CORNAY, de LAFERRONAYS, de SAINT PRIEST, de PARTOURET, and in fact all the leaders of the Royalist party, have come to a resolution not to take the oath prescribed to electors and Deputies. We, therefore, can assert, that there will be no Royalists elected, for, in fact, none of them will be candidates."

By His Majesty's steamer *Hermes* we have intelligence from Greece of some importance. As we predicted from the beginning, the throne of King OTTO is unsteady. A conspiracy, headed by COLOCOIRONI has been discovered, and he is arrested. Martial law was proclaimed, the Havarians were dying in great numbers, and those who could escape were meditating a return to Germany; on the whole Greece presents a most melancholy aspect.

It is reported, with a great show of probability, that his Majesty has expressed his intention of creating a few Peers, with a view of preventing those unseemly and dangerous collisions which have recently taken place between the two Houses of Parliament. Lord DUNRAVEN, as a resident landlord and a liberal politician, is said to be one of those about to be introduced into Parliament; and a worthier choice certainly could not be made. Mr. SHAPLEIGH CARW, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Member for Wexford, is another. The third Irish gentleman whose name has been mentioned to us is Mr. ST. GEORGE, of Tyrone, in the county of Galway, a Gentleman of great property, and all his life a staunch Whig.—*Dublin Post*.—We can positively state that the report that Sir JOHN KEIT is to be created Lord KINGSMILL is wholly without foundation.

We have seen a letter from the Governor of Madeira, dated 2d inst., which states that the 29th Sept. (St. Michael's day) had been celebrated with every demonstration of joy in that island, and *envis* to Migue, the First were heard in all directions. The troops, who appeared well appointed on the parade to celebrate the day, joined with the populace in expressions of loyalty to the King. In the evening there was a spontaneous illumination, and the troops and populace were dancing and exhibiting other demonstrations of joy during the greater part of the night.

The Mediterranean steam-packet brings letters from Patras of the 30th ult. The discontent and disturbances increase in Greece, and the Greco-Bavarian Government is fully occupied in suppressing conspiracies. Troops had been sent from Nauplia to Trios to suppress insurrection; and COLOCOIRONI, COLIOPOULA, GRIVAS, GAVELLAS, and many other Greek Chiefs, had been arrested. Martial law had been proclaimed for offences against the Government. King OTTO was at Navarin. The English Admiral arrived at Nauplia on the 25th ult. on board the *Meteor* Government steam-vessel, and sailed again almost immediately for Navarin. It is said the English Admiral has bought some islands in the Archipelago, near Negropont.

The successor of Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN at the Court of King CHARLES JOHN OF SWEDEN is understood to be Sir EDWARD DISBROW, at present Minister at the Court of the King of WINTERMUND. The Hon. HENRY WELLESLEY, Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart, it is said, will replace Sir EDWARD DISBROW. The appointment of Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN to the Embassy at Lisbon has, however, not yet been officially promulgated.

At a late Meeting of the High Bailiff and Aldermen of Kidderminster, the Hon. R. H. CLIVE, of Oakley-park, Salop, was unanimously chosen Recorder, in the room of the late Earl of PLYMOUTH. Mr. CLIVE has since signified his acceptance of that office.

On Thursday evening, so great was the alarm in the metropolis on the seizure of the goods of Mr. SAYAOS, of Circus-street, Marylebone, for the house and window duties, that orders were issued from the King's Horse Guards for the Coldstream battalion of Guards at the King's Mews Barracks, Charing-cross, to be in readiness, and keep under arms. The orders came about three o'clock, and the men were under arms until a late hour at night.

The friends of Sir PETER LAURIE are about to invite his Lordship to a dinner on the 6th of November, at which a handsome piece of plate is to be presented in token of their approval of the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Civic office during the past year.

The following is a return of the quantity of various articles consumed in Great Britain during the last year, and the duty paid on them:—

Tobacco	4,342,076 lbs.	£653,068
Tea	31,514,736 lbs.	3,309,339
Coffee	22,542,726 lbs.	3,756,519
Sugar	3,315,836 cwt.	189,728
Foreign Wine	766,329 cals.	3,361,548
Spirits	5,592,720 cals.	1,428,615
Irish Whisky	3,267,720 cals.	819,196
Scotch Whisky	4,251,115 cals.	

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A THIRTIETH EDITION OF THIS LITTLE AND VALUABLE FORMULARY, we can conscientiously replete with practical and scientific information, we can conscientiously recommend its serious perusal to the sufferer from the malady on which it treats. Such a perusal is, we are long been a desideratum with a numerous class of patients, to whom its early and judicious application is so necessary. We venture to predict that this popular style will not fail to recommend, and we venture to predict that this very judicious and well-timed surgical science will, ere long, become a mainstay in the hands of the afflicted.—WORTHINGTON, M.D.

**Price 7d.**

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

ment not more than adequate to their guilt; there is no one

ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Black'ng in pots, at 6d., 1s. 6d., and 18s. each.—**Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand, all others a counterfeit.**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. S. shall hear from us in two or three days—the MS. is quite safe.

The case of PHORMIO TENAX next week.

The details connected with the proposed proceedings against the gallant Captain ROSS, who arrived at the Admiralty a little before 4 o'clock, with his nephew and purser. They were nearly an hour with the Lords of the Admiralty, and communicated much valuable and interesting information.

A Board of Admiralty was held on Sunday for the purpose of receiving Captain ROSS, who arrived at the Admiralty a little before 4 o'clock, with his nephew and purser. They were nearly an hour with the Lords of the Admiralty, and communicated much valuable and interesting information.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived at Brighton on Saturday, and continue in the enjoyment of excellent health.

THE stock-jobbers on Monday murdered the King of PORTUGAL, whom they represented as mortally wounded, in his hurried retreat before the victorious rebels under the Brazilian ex-Emperor. It is needless to add, as the joke-writers say, that there is not a word of truth in the report. Don MIGUEL, as we last week said, long before this well-described *sortie* from Lisbon, had resolved upon occupying Abrantes; and in pursuance of that resolution he has fallen back upon it. The war is not yet over; neither is the QUEEN of Downing-street and the Tuileries, yet Queen of PORTUGAL.

The cause of Don CARLOS is silently but seriously prospering. The barbarities which have been committed by the subordinates of the Regency have failed in their effect, or rather, they have produced a very violent effect, of a perfectly different nature from that which was anticipated. We spoke advisedly when we foretold the certainty of the success of Don CARLOS, if the QUEEN's party were unaided by foreign troops—if this opinion we still remain.

THE KING and QUEEN of the Belgians are at Paris. His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to bleed a courier who fell from his horse in the road. A grand ball was given at the Tuileries in honour of the Royal arrival, the company at which was very numerous.

THE effect produced by Baron SMITH's charge to the Juries in Ireland, has been very great—it has caused many wry faces at the Castle.

Outrages in Kilkenny—in King's County—and Queen's County, are again becoming extremely common: the means of enforcing the Coercion Bill having been removed by the new Government, it seems most probable, as we a few weeks since anticipated, that the usual winter disturbances may be renewed; in order to verify what has been so often observed, with regard to Ireland, that she can only be either in a state of anarchy or under the coercion of severe laws. Is it not melancholy that she should first have been quacked, and then dosed to remove the effects of the quackery.

MR. O'CONNELL's appearance in Dublin is anxiously expected; then will be made evident the effect which has been produced upon his mind by the arguments and reasonings of Lord PLUNKETT and Mr. ANTHONY BLAKE. We feel pretty sure that he will make no decision as to joining the Government, until after the *Rint* day; but we are perfectly convinced that the negotiation is still pending, although, as Mr. BLAKE has for some time been looking after the Mastership of the Rolls for himself, he seems to have been a very odd person to employ to prevail upon O'CONNELL to take it.

The fears of the Government induce them to catch at any support, however disgraceful and dangerous it may be—and we can tell them that the only chance of keeping the revolution within any bounds is denying themselves such aid as Mr. O'CONNELL can give them. The movement of the people both in Ireland and England is against property: a nation between the best of the Conservatives with the very best of the Whigs might save both; but if the DURHAM principle is adopted—all must go.

THE Earl of DURHAM is, perhaps, the luckiest man in the world—he has been seeking for notoriety in his dignified retirement, and, in one fortnight, has attained as much as would satisfy the veriest glutton.

The noble Earl—who, let it never be forgotten, is indebted for his peerage to the almost culpable kindness and good nature of the Duke of WELLINGTON—after having rooted up Mr. WARD's posts and rails in the Isle of Wight—after having been subjected to the untoward circumstance of having a flag of his own hoisted over the Royal Standard of England, in his yacht at Cherbourg; and after having been worried by the accidental display of the revolutionary tri-colour rag of liberalized France, at the top-mast head of the said yacht in the Tyne, the said tri-colour rag turning out to be nothing more than No. 3 of the signal flags of the Royal Political Yacht Squadron,—has been most shamefully charged by the *Durham Advertiser* with having ordered a village to be swept from the earth because his carriage was stopped in its street.

This allegation caused a considerable effect upon the public mind, more especially as the just published number of the *Quarterly* gives an account of an African chief of the name of CHAKA, "who suffers no one to see him eat or drink; his chiefs approach him in a crawling attitude; if any one should laugh or smile, or cough or sneeze, he is immediately put to death. One ugly person having disturbed the serenity of his features he called out:—'Take that man away and slay him, he makes me laugh.'"

However, Lord DURHAM, the friend of the freedom of the press, was so galled by the assertion that he commenced proceedings against the proprietors of the newspaper, in which we find—and therefore think it right to give—the following disclaimer:—

The *Durham Advertiser* says:—

"We understand his Lordship's letter to allude to a paragraph which appeared in our columns on the 4th instant, stating that, in consequence of the Noble Earl having met with some annoyance in

the village of Philadelphia, he had threatened, and subsequently given orders, that its villages should be swept from off the face of the earth." It must, we think, be evident to every one who has given the subject the least consideration, that the editor of a newspaper, however cautious he may be, cannot at all times avoid misinformation. As regards ourselves, we do our best to guard against it, notwithstanding which we do, like the generality of our contemporaries, sometimes find ourselves wrong. We believe we have been led into an error with respect to the paragraph in question, which reached us from a quarter that forbade us to doubt its accuracy, and gave us confidence in its truth; indeed we considered that the party from whom the information proceeded was more likely to conceal than give publicity to a statement which might be considered to tell to the disadvantage of Lord DURHAM. That a report corresponding with that which we published, in allusion, however, to the village of Wapping instead of Philadelphia, was in circulation at Chester-le-Street and its neighbourhood is most certain, and it is not denied, even by his Lordship's friends, that the former village is to be pulled down, though the cause of its intended removal is not admitted to be that which we stated. After the Noble Earl's unqualified contradiction to our paragraph, we are bound to believe that it is not true, and we therefore must express our regret that it should have been admitted into our columns, our most anxious desire being to exclude from them every statement which is not based on truth.

The measures which Lord DURHAM has thought proper to institute against the *Advertiser* have produced much more discussion than, in our opinion, either the Lord or the subject deserves—it has also produced a great deal of Whig scurrillity directed against the Tories, which, as the Whigs are uniformly the aggressors in libel and vituperation, comes with an ill grace from that quarter, as does the sweeping and flippant denunciation of the anecdotes of Whiggery as falsehoods, which from time to time it becomes necessary to give to the public in order to illustrate the character of the party. But the best part of the joke is, that Lord DURHAM should be found attacking the press—he, who is known to be one of the sharpest lampoon writers in the political world.

Lord DURHAM, however, has saved us much trouble in establishing the truth of most of the charges which have been made against himself—his party—his family—his friends, and his feelings, by making, in the course of a few hours, such a display as man perhaps never made before.

In order to soothe the anger and anguish of his Lordship's mind, and restore serenity to a temper which angels themselves might envy, his partisans and others—friends we apprehend his Lordship to have few—got up a public dinner in his honour, before, and at which, the proceedings were such, that we deeply lament the want of space to give an account of them in detail.

It seems that as soon as this public festival was resolved upon, Mr. CHARLES ATTWOOD, President of the Northern Political Union, wrote to a Mr. BROCKETT, the Secretary of the Dinner Committee, to know whether it was intended to compliment Ministers on the occasion, and restrain the free expression of the popular feeling against them; to which Mr. BROCKETT, with a certain justifiable degree of secretarian circumspection, replied, like Lord GRIZZLE in *Tom Thumb*, that "as far as he could guess he did not know."

Equivocation would not answer the purpose of their High Mightinesses the Political Unionists, by whose grace and favour the Ministry exists, and therefore it was determined by Mr. ATTWOOD and his lieges, that if Lord DURHAM came to Gateshead he should be favoured with grace before dinner, in the shape of an Address crammed full of the real sentiments of the reformers of that district.

Accordingly, when the illustrious Earl made his appearance for the purpose of being fed, Mr. ATTWOOD, who had posted himself at the head of about three thousand persons in the court leading to the Black Bull, where the banquet was preparing, the moment his Lordship's carriage approached, rushed forward with his address—Out jumped Lord DURHAM, and after him ran Mr. ATTWOOD, rushing through the interposing crowd of ostlers and waiters as a Catamaran man buffets the surfs at Madras, following his Lordship into the ante-room; here Mr. ATTWOOD began his speech—but Lord DURHAM bolted again, and gained the dinner-table, to which the persevering Political Unionist pursued him; and here a scene which baffles description took place—Lord DURHAM actually screaming for protection—white, instead of yellow, with alarm. Much violence was used, and Mr. ATTWOOD quitted the room, and proceeded to the street, where he explained the affair to the PEOPLE, who, after hissing and groaning in honour of the Noble Earl, dispersed.

At the dinner—Mr. C. RIPPOON in the chair—about 130 sat down; and after it, Lord DURHAM was good enough to explain that he was the author of the *Reform Bill*, and to avow sentiments which nobody doubted his entertaining; he read his letter to his father-in-law, resigning his office, and justified his accepting the Earldom (without a pledge, for which he would not have been ill enough to resign), and dwelt very particularly upon the gratitude which the country owed to Lord GREY. His Lordship's sincerity, and that of his political friends, upon that point, may perhaps be best appreciated by remarking that Dr. HEADLAM was one of the most distinguished guests at the table, from whose lips, within the last six months, more vituperation of Lord GREY and his public and his private conduct has been delivered to the people of the north than from any other living source.

As for his Lordship's avowals upon the subject of the Reform Bill, we should like just to ask him whether he felt himself justified, by the tenor of his oath as a Privy Councillor, to disclose, after a tavern dinner, the secrets of the King's Cabinet; or if he was able to reconcile such a dereliction, to his conscience, what he thought of the gentlemanly feeling which in ordinary cases prevents the members of a Government from committing their colleagues to a promiscuous company; and, lastly, do we ask him what he thinks of the son-in-law of the Prime Minister voluntarily putting himself at the head of the movement, and declaring his opinion that the PEOPLE ought to GOVERN their GOVERNORS? Here are his own words quoted from the *Times* newspaper:—

"Mr. RIPPOON has alluded to the present state of public affairs, as being one of a very serious description; and I confess I am much inclined to agree with him in that opinion. (Hear, hear.) I believe and admit that a spirit of restless discontent is abroad, which requires great prudence, great skill, great discretion and statismanship, to allay; but my opinion is, that the best mode of allaying it—and the only mode of allaying it—is for the Crown and the Government to go cordially along with the people. (Loud and continued cheers.) I know of nothing that the intelligence of the country—and when I speak of the people, I speak not of anything but the intelligence and education, not the property, but the intelligence and education of the country—I say I know of nothing which the intelligence of the country has set its heart upon, and which it ought to possess, that it will not eventually obtain. I therefore say it is the duty of a wise statesman to examine the objects the people have in view, and what they are determined to obtain; and when he is satisfied of their justice, he should not wait to be forced into the adoption of such measures; he should not do it upon expediency or compulsion, but grant it freely and cordially; for believe me, that the boon granted

upon compulsion, however the object may be obtained, loses half its grace, and very often all its value. (Loud cheers.)

Whether this is Lord GREY's intended method of proceeding we know not—that it is Lord HOLLAND's principle we do know—and we are quite satisfied of its ultimate success as far as the "CROWN and the GOVERNMENT going;" yet we cannot reconcile this amiable agreement to the desires of the people, with the extensive military preparations so properly made last Monday for putting down, and cutting down, if necessary, the Reformers, who refuse to pay taxes.

It is not unamusing to find his Lordship, when he recovered from his fright, attributing to the Tories all the manifestations of hatred and unpopularity by which he was assailed: the Tories had as much to do with it, as his own particular friends—The Reformers—the deluded Reformers, were the persons who rebelled against the gagging system, upon which this grand political dinner was conducted.

Amongst the toasts we find "The Coal Trade," and after that "The Ladies;" nor should it be forgotten in the midst of the respect due to the KING, to whom in his constitutional capacity we owe our duty and allegiance, and by whom in his personal character Lord GREY and his nine hundred and ninety-nine sons, daughters, brothers, brothers-in-law, children of different sorts, uncles, aunts, and cousins from the first to the sixteenth degree, are supported and maintained, that the health of the QUEEN was speciously and purposely omitted. The health of King COLE's wife was drank—but that of her MAJESTY was not offered to the company—nice man!—noble man!—the next Lord the Duke of WELLINGTON makes we hope will be something better than this.

We cannot quit the subject without again recurring to the extraordinary incaution of his Lordship in attacking the press, the liberty of which, has always been his favourite theme—more especially after what he has himself done in the literary way.

We would advise his Lordship to go and look at a picture (we do not mean the splendid SALVATOR ROSA which he bought at the close of the bubble year, 1825) which now hangs in the National Gallery, and having consulted that beautiful work of art, ask himself—"Who should cast the first stone" against the freedom of the press?

Lord GREY, we are happy to hear, is dancing "hey cocklorum jig" with the housemaids at Howick, and therefore we should, if we did not see through the "plating," imagine that his Lordship thought well of things in general. We know what his real feelings are, and we suspect we can anticipate what his next measure will be. We can tell him that he will fail in his efforts—HE is not the person likely to obtain the support he requires.

We ought to add, that the sensation created by the conduct of Lord DURHAM to the Political Unionists, greatly out-weighs in evil to himself and his faction, the good produced by a sham festival, got up by his own family connexions and their creatures.

THE puffers of Ministers talk of English prosperity and English tranquillity—they would do well to look to the present state of incendiaryism in this country; not a night passes but fires occur in every part of the kingdom, all avowedly the works of newly-installed SWINGS. This is a very curious mark of prosperity, and the impunity with which the crime is committed a strong evidence of the activity of the Home Department.

THE following, which we copy from the *Christian Advocate*, seems to require the most serious attention from all those who yet entertain any hopes of rescuing the Church from the destruction which so evidently threatens her; more especially after the success of the innovations upon the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. We give it as we find it, in the first instance, but only as a text or theme for future observations, which must naturally arise out of the subject to which it refers:—

"Several rumours have been circulated concerning the intentions of Ministers with respect to the measures to be introduced during the next Session of Parliament. The distinction of the Church as a body is expected to be put off. The most probable course to throw considerable doubt on every report of the kind alluded to. On one subject, however, we believe we are in possession of information which may be relied upon; nevertheless, we give it as rumour only. It relates to the important question of Church Reform.

"We are told, then, that His Majesty's Ministers intend to propose a compromise between the Dissenters and the Church. The formal abolition of church-rates (their virtual abolition has already been effected) will most probably form a part of the new measure. But, as we are given to understand, the main feature will consist of an act for the appropriation of a certain amount of Church property, to be distributed amongst Dissenting ministers. A design like this may be believed of the Ministry, of which Lord BROUGHAM is an influential Member; for it proceeds upon the principle of curtailing the whole of his public life, namely, the abolition of the endowments of Dissenting ministers will thus be entitled to become the stipendiaries of the State, we do not profess to know; but we presume, that, in order to preserve the country from being absolutely overrun with such a breed, it would be required, that, in addition to the proofs of his ordination, and of his actual engagement in the work of the ministry, every man who seeks the Government aid shall show that he receives a certain amount of money from voluntary contributions."

LORD TEYNHAM.

We make the two following extracts from the daily newspapers; we hope that giving them a place here will not be construed into an insult upon the sanctity of private life.

The Right Honourable HENRY FRANCIS ROPER CURZON Baron TEYNHAM, of Teynham, in the county of Kent, D.C.L.!!! was convicted, in company with a Mr. DONLAN, of Duke-street, St. James's, celebrated on account of his *Phormio Tenax* Company, for a conspiracy to defraud Mr. Sombdy, whose name we at this moment forget, out of a sum of money, by pretending to get him an office under the Government. After this conviction Lord TEYNHAM and his confederate obtained a rule for a new trial; upon this point we find the following paragraph in the papers of Tuesday:—

"The appeal case in the KING v. Lord TEYNHAM and another, it is understood, will come on for trial early in the sittings after the ensuing Term."—By which we perceive that the new trial—not appeal—is in progress, and that we shall hear more of the eminent supporter of Lord GREY's Government before the cause is done with. In the mean time let us turn to the proceedings at Marlborough-street Police Office of last Monday; we shall there find the Honourable HENRY FRANCIS ROPER CURZON Baron TEYNHAM, of Teynham, in the county of Kent, D.C.L., and colleague of Mr. PHORMIO TENAX DONLAN, giving the strongest evidence to the high respect-

Lord MELBOURNE, having read the Petition, assured the Deputation that it should be laid before his Majesty. The Deputation expressed

their acknowledgments. Lord Melbourne: I assure you, gentlemen, it shall be done without delay. The Deputation then bowed and retired.

Lord Melbourne, whatever his misdeeds as a Minister, is a gentleman, and the "unwashed," awed by his manner and urbanity, huddled off faster than they waddled in.

The same evening a large meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institution, New-road, Mr. O'NEILL in the chair.

Mr. SAVAGE—where is he not?—was here. He moved, that the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting at the Yorkshire Stingo, which were to be communicated to all parts of the country, should be confirmed.

The minutes were confirmed, and five auditors appointed for the monthly meeting on Wednesday next.

Mr. BRAIN said, that what he heard, these taxes were literally *deafening*, for he was told that at Rotherhithe a tax-collector had given him all hopes of collecting these taxes, as, wherever he went, he found that all refused to pay. But this was not a solitary instance, similar reports having been related of refusals in various other parts of the metropolis.

Mr. SAVAGE then stated that on Saturday next some of their martyrs must appear in the Court of Exchequer, on which day they and their friends proposed to go to the chambers of Lord Brougham, in Lincoln's Inn, from which place it was their intention to escort the Judges down to Westminster. He hoped they would go peacefully, and show Government that they had no other intention than the repeal of these taxes. Lord Brougham was not expected to appear in court of law be however decided. After the result they would go home quietly, and the next day, being Sunday, they would have time to cogitate. (Applause.)

Mr. BRIN observed that, on Saturday next, he hoped they would show Government that they would have no necessity for the police.

Mr. DUMAY said that the cause of Mr. Brain and others, who had to appear before the Court of Exchequer, was the cause of all.

Mr. DUFFILL moved that a Committee of five be appointed, to provide a suitable conveyance for the victims who were to appear at Westminster on Saturday.

Mr. PATON said that if they had acted illegally there would have been measures taken to put them down. Moreover, if they had been acting wrong, how would it that for months they were supported by a section of the public? By whom they were now deserted when they were ripe into maturity, and every epithet of calumny was heaped upon them? But the Government, he thought, must be now convinced that it was not the rabble who concerned themselves with these proceedings. (Cheers.) He seconded the Resolution.

Mr. BRIN remarked that the least ostentation they showed the better their cause would seem. He objected to the Resolution, as it was a mere matter of course. Let them go down to Westminster arm in arm as they had done before, when they went to lay their case before Lord Althorp.

The Resolution was then withdrawn.

Mr. CONSTANTINE appeared to address the meeting, but was received with hisses and loud groans. He said he had submitted the said that discretion was the better part of valour, and that when he saw the disturbances which had taken place on the Thursday preceding, he thought that he acted discreetly in paying those taxes. Government, he had no doubt, would repeal them when Parliament met, and it was not their intention to levy upon those who could not pay. (Loud hisses.)—After the interruption had ceased, at the request of the chair, Mr. Constantine again addressed the meeting, and explained that it was from a desire of avoiding bloodshed he acted in the way he did.

Mr. SAVAGE stated that they ought to let every man act as he pleased. Mr. Constantine thought proper to pay because he was able. It was his (Mr. Savage's) fate, unfortunately, that he was not able to do so, and did not pay; but thank God, he had yet some goods left, which, if Government required, they were welcome to take.

The meeting then broke up. On the same evening the meeting of the inhabitants of St. George's, Southwark, was held at the Riding School, Blackfriars-road, to form an association for obtaining a repeal of the assessed taxes.—Mr. MALYON, of the Old Kent-road, in the chair. No sooner had the chairman commenced his speech, than the platform on which he was, together with Mr. HUMPHREY, M.P., and forty individuals, gave way, and precipitated into the ground a height of five feet; all of them escaped without receiving any material injury, and the platform, in three-quarters of an hour, was re-erected. Mr. GRAFTY, Mr. DAY, Mr. TOWELL, and Mr. BURNELL addressed the meeting, and resolutions against the assessed taxes were agreed to. Mr. TOWELL said the assessed taxes were most shameful—if a blind man kept a house, even he must pay for the daylight.

Thanks having been given to Mr. HUMPHREY, M.P. for his attendance.

Mr. HUMPHREY, rose to return thanks, and was most warmly greeted. He should take special care to communicate what he had witnessed with so much pleasure, to his Majesty's Ministers. The taxes in question operated most unequally, and he thought they would, in the course of the next session be repealed, though, at the same time, he would not have the people relax in their exertions lest the Government might think they had grown indifferent to the subject. He accepted with much gratitude the mark of approbation with which he had just been honoured. The Hon. Member then withdrew.

Three urns were most vehemently given for W. Brougham, Esq., the other representative.

The meeting then separated.

The same evening, the Lambeth Association met and passed some violent resolutions, as did the inhabitant householders of St. Pancras.

But now comes the cream of the jest—a display of the aristocratic feeling of the democracy. Let us turn our eye to the Overseer of part of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Saffron-hill, and Chick-lane, and Ely Rents, &c., and hear his observations upon Mr. SAVAGE, the soi-disant representative of gay, fashionable, Marylebone:—

Tuesday a meeting was held of the inhabitants of the Liberties of Saffron Hill, Hutton-garden, and Ely Rents, at the workhouse on Little Saffron Hill, for the purpose of taking into consideration such measures as might be deemed advisable and expedient, in order to co-operate with the other Metropolitan parishes to procure the immediate repeal of (what the placard stated to be) the above impious, cruel, and obnoxious imposts; B. J. Armstrong, churchwarden, in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had been called upon to attend this meeting by 50 respectable inhabitants of those liberties, to take into consideration the propriety of continuing the payment of the assessed taxes. He hoped that this would not be made a party concern, and that no resistance would be offered to the payment of those taxes which were due. He doubted not but that at the opening of the next Session the Chancellor of the Exchequer would repeal those taxes. (Hear.)

The first Resolution was moved by Mr. BATEMAN:—
"That this meeting, viewing with astonishment and regret the apathy evinced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to the repeal of the house and window taxes, consider it an imperative duty to use every legal exertion to procure the entire abolition of those equally oppressive and unjust imposts."

Mr. PAUL seconded the Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The second Resolution, proposed by Mr. ROBY, condemned Ministers for the forfeiture of an *altered* pledge to repeal the house and window taxes, and for punishing as a crime those individuals who had been unable to pay those unjust exactions within the time prescribed, by depriving them of their electoral franchise. The mover dilated upon the distress into which many of these men had been plunged in consequence of their inability to pay those imposts. (Hear.) He wished not for resistance, but to pursue a constitutional and steady opposition, and the voice of the people was sure to prevail. (Hear.)

The Resolution was, with one exception, carried.

The next Resolution, moved by Mr. MOORE, declared the determination of the meeting to resist in every legal way the payment of any of the above taxes which may subsequently become due.

This Resolution was also carried unanimously.

A little before the meeting closed some one announced that Mr. SAVAGE had just entered the room from Marylebone.

The CHAIRMAN said that they were capable of transacting their own business without the assistance of that gentleman.

Another Voice—Well, as the presence of Mr. Savage is rejected

be it known that there are 30 persons present who do not belong to our Liberties.

A Gentleman said that the published placard invited all to attend; "who felt interested in the object of the meeting." He and a number of gentlemen had therefore come from the Upper Liberty of the same parish (St. Andrew's), but they were ready and willing to withdraw, if it was deemed necessary. (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. ARMSTRONG (the Chairman) said, as overseer of the whole parish, he would put it to a vote whether the gentlemen, who paid many imposts which were common to all, should remain or not. As an individual, he thought that they ought not to be placed upon a level with Mr. Savage.

The question was put, and the meeting were unanimous that the gentlemen should remain.

After the business had terminated with respect to the resolutions, it was proposed and seconded that a vote of thanks should be given to Mr. Armstrong, for his impartial conduct as Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and the meeting, which was most respectfully attended, broke up.

On Thursday, at the meeting of the St. Giles's parishioners, the proceedings regulated for yesterday's march to Westminster were announced, and several speeches made; and on Friday night, at eight, the General Committee met at the British Coffee House, Dr. WADE in the Chair; at which a Mr. WILLSON, after having heard the report of the proceedings of the delegates at Whitehall read, moved that these minutes be confirmed; and added, what is decidedly true, but which must be gall and wormwood to the kind and condescending Secretary of State for the Home Department, THAT IT WAS EVIDENT, FROM THE CIRCUMSTANCE OF LORD MELBOURNE HAVING RECEIVED THEIR ADDRESS, THAT THEIR ASSOCIATIONS WERE CONSTITUTIONAL, AND THAT THEY WERE NOT ACTING IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

PEMICAN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The Marchioness WELLESLEY, accompanied by Miss CROX, her Ladyship's sister, arrived at Kingstown yesterday by the *Firebrand* steamer, and proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge in the Phoenix Park, where they arrived at half past four o'clock. The LORD LIEUTENANT was in attendance at a Privy Council at the Castle when the arrival of the Marchioness was announced. His Excellency immediately left the Castle, in a carriage and pair, to join her Ladyship.—To be sure,

"For when a Lady's in the case,
"All other things of course give place."

The *Devonport Telegraph* has the following curious intelligence:—
"It is reported in circles worthy of credit, that a union is contemplated between Sir HENRY HALFORD, M.D., and the Princess SOPHIA, and that Parliament will be applied to on the subject."

His Holiness the POPE has addressed the following letter to LEOPOLD, congratulating him on the happy delivery of the QUEEN, and on the birth of an heir to his throne:—

"— Your Majesty must not only hope, as you express yourself in your affectionate letter, that we take part in the joy which the happy delivery of your consort, our very dear daughter in Christ, has caused, but be assured of it. It is, in fact, impossible that we, who, from the bottom of our hearts, demand of the Supreme Being all health and happiness for your Majesty and your royal consort, could be otherwise than rejoiced at this event, which we know must be for your Majesty and your subjects a source of great good. We ground this confidence in the virtue of the Holy Sacrament, which, by the water of the Holy Ghost, has regenerated the new born Prince in the Catholic religion, which will inspire him with the love of good, and obtain for him the prayers of the virtuous to which the most fervent of souls will be joined. It is for this reason that we repeat to you that ours of this happy event has been most agreeable to us, and from our hearts we congratulate you upon it, praying to God the Father of Mercies that he will keep you under his protection, that he will accord to you all prosperity, and that he will unite your Majesty and ourselves by a perfect and durable bond of friendship.

Given at Rome, the 16th of Sept., 1853, in the third year of our pontificate."

BOOKS FOR TITHE LIBELLERS.—On Saturday last JOHN MATTHEW GALWAY, Esq. M.P. arrived in this city with a letter from Mr. LITTLETON, directing that Mr. BARON should be discharged without payment of any fine or further confinement, on account of the tithe libel which caused his imprisonment. Mr. BARON has been discharged accordingly.—*Waterford Paper.*

We have authority to state that the plan for establishing a Police-office in Finsbury-square is countermanded. On Wednesday last the Master of the Rolls heard the application of the city against the proposed measure, and granted an injunction accordingly. Thursday morning the workmen on the premises were ordered to discontinue their labours.

Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, Captain Ross waited upon the Commissioners of Police in Scotland-yard, for the purpose of giving information of a loss he had sustained. It appears that Capt. Ross had had in the morning an interview with the Lords of the Admiralty, to whom he presented some of his papers connected with his late perilsous exploit, which, on his departure, were restored to him. The Captain called a cabriolet off the stand in Parliament-street, and desired the man to drive to his residence at the Portland Hotel. Within ten minutes after his arrival, he, to his confusion, discovered that he had, unfortunately, left in the cab the whole of his important documents and papers he had only just before presented.—This it is to be a *genius*.—Captain Ross has recovered his papers. The driver of the cabriolet in which he left them, on seeing the loss announced, carried the papers to the Portland Hotel, and delivered them to the Captain.

Forty omnibuses and stages start within every hour between Paddington and the Bank; and it is calculated that more persons travel by stages on that road every day than fifty years ago travelled on all the roads in the kingdom.

The Whig writers are not very complimentary to the Whigs Ministers. The *Westminster Review* says—"There would have been a disposition to rely on the Ministers to some certain extent. Now nobody has faith either in their honesty or firmness. The Whigs, indeed, are to be feared. Avowed of good and doers of mischief. Ignorant, self-sufficient, wanting honest enthusiasm, what reliance can the people put on them? Let the events of the Session speak for them. The people have been in fault certainly for choosing such a House. The men who govern the country look neither behind nor before them. The whole world is to them the little spot on which they stand, eternity the moment present. They have no principle, and are crushed by detail."

The talented Editor of the *Examiner* favours them with the following:—"There is no soundness in their understandings, no power of fathoming a subject even of not extraordinary depth. The person who talks loudest and longest to them carries them along with him; nor have they even the ordinary good sense to distrust suggestions which come from an interested quarter."

"Happen what may, the authority of Government has received a damage in the hands of these Ministers which can never be repaired till the Constitution is re-cast."

"We are obliged, therefore, when we find the same men at the same

time actually crusading against everything which is called *liberty* in the remote parts of the globe, and battling for it at home as for the most precious of our institutions, to conclude that it is not the thing they are averse to, but only the name; and that their quarrel with tyranny is not with the tyranny itself, but solely with its unpopularity."

Letters from Mexico of the 24th of August, and from Real del Monte of the 20th, received by way of New York, state that the country continued in a very disturbed and unsettled condition. The President, SANTA ANNA, had returned from the north, and represented that he had lost 2,000 of his army by the cholera, which disease was likewise making great ravages among the lower classes in the city of Mexico. At Real del Monte only one death had taken place, that of the messenger last arrived from the city; and the mining operations there, which had previously been interrupted by recruiting parties from both armies, were at the above date going on with activity and increased prosperity. A party of SANTA ANNA's army, who had possession of Jalisco, a village about eight leagues from Real del Monte, had been defeated by SANTA ANNA's troops, and were proceeding northward, it was supposed for the purpose of joining the main body of the insurgent troops under ANASTA himself, who was said by the last accounts to have been at Guanajuato, where, in the adjoining intendancies, it was understood that ANASTA's party were making head against the Government.

The journeymen tailors, following the example of other workmen, have just proposed a charter to their masters. This attempt at revolution presents a notable progress; thus the stone cutters, the carpenters, the gliders, the paper-hanging makers, &c., limited their demand to an increase of wages and a diminution of work. The tailors likewise require an augmentation of wages, and a reduction of the hours of work; but they demand more, with a view probably of gaining over the periodical press to their interest. They require the time necessary for reading the journals in the middle of the day. By a special article of the charter, which the masters are invited to agree to, it is provided that the journeymen shall be allowed to smoke in the workshop, which would give an excellent odour to the garments. Lastly, by a clause altogether democratical, the master is never to enter the workshop without taking off his hat. Until the adoption of this constitution the work will remain suspended. The journeymen bakers, also, have formed a combination to obtain an advance of wages. Towards the end of last week 800 of them met at the Barrière du Maine, but the police being informed of it, sent a party of officers and dispersed them.—*Temps.*

By the following paragraph it seems to us, who know nothing about such matters, that the new LORD MAYOR, whose name we do not at the moment remember, is likely to be extremely unpopular; it says:—"The new LORD MAYOR and the new Sheriff are commencing their financial year like men of business. It had for some years been the custom for the LORD MAYOR to appoint eight Common Councilmen, and the Sheriff's four each, who formed a Committee for making arrangements for the entertainment of the Lord Mayor's Day, one half the expense of which is borne by the Lord Mayor, the other by the Sheriff. The consequence of referring the matter to a Committee of Common Councilmen was that anything like economy in expenditure was entirely disregarded, and the cost of the entertainment rose in a short time from 1,800, to upwards of 3,000. Each member of the Committee appropriated to himself twenty-four tickets—384 amongst the Committee! The new LORD MAYOR and Sheriff took the business of contracting for the entertainment into their own hands, and when they had made their arrangements complete appointed the Committee in the usual manner. The selected members of the Common Council, when they found that their occupation was gone, immediately resigned their new appointment, and the matter has since been the subject of very serious consideration and conversation amongst the parties concerned. The members of the Common Council can by no means perceive the wisdom of an alteration that will so materially lessen the expense of serving the offices of Lord Mayor and Sheriff, while those who have these dignities in view are well pleased at the prospect of their being less costly than heretofore."

Another of those admirable displays of good feeling which have lately been witnessed under the auspices of the Duke of Buccleuch took place on the 17th instant at New Castle-on-Tyne. His Grace is both the patron and the founder of the Liddesdale Agricultural Society, and this was its first meeting. The show of stock was in every respect highly creditable. The dinner which followed was attended by a great body of the Gentry and the tenantry of the district. The Duke was in the Chair, and by his judicious and urbane conduct conferred the highest gratification upon the company. Many excellent speeches, in which politics were carefully avoided, were delivered in the course of the evening. The healths of the Duke and his truly amiable Duchess, as well as of the Earl of DALKEITH and his young brother, were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The health of LORD JOHN SCOTT was also received with the utmost applause. Such meetings, as we have said before, cannot be too frequent; they have gained for the Duke of Buccleuch golden opinions from all sorts of men, and that, we need not say, most deservedly.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

The following is good evidence of the Liberty of the Press under the liberal Government of France:—

The *Tribune* has a table which shows the number of actions and condemnations which the Paris press has had to support since the Ordinance of Aug. 2, 1830, by which all proceedings commenced were quashed, and all condemnations remitted. The following are the results:—*Tribune*, 86 actions, 17 condemnations; *Revue*, 33 actions, 11 condemnations; *Quotidienne*, 17 actions, 12 condemnations; *Gazette de France*, 18 actions, 8 condemnations; *Caricatures*, 7 actions, 4 condemnations; *Courrier Francais*, 1 action, 1 condemnation; *Journal du Commerce*, 1, Messenger, 2, and *Tramps*, 4 actions, but no condemnations; various petty journals and publications, 156 actions, 43 condemnations; various societies, public criers, &c., 65 actions, 21 condemnations; the Viscount CHATEAUBRIAND, 30 actions, 17 condemnations; the Viscount CHATEAUBRIAND, 30 actions, 17 condemnations; de LANCHEVILLE, and other authors, 39 actions, 17 condemnations; total number of actions, 411; of condemnations, 143; aggregate term of imprisonment resulting from the 143 condemnations, 65 years 2 months; and amount of fines, with costs, &c., 201,555*fr.*

The Whigs are certainly the most disinterested of their sex. Ministers will govern without patronage, and Members serve their constituents without fee or reward. Awkward coincidences, however, will sometimes happen, which, from their frequency, assume the air of "no mistake at all;" and we are led to infer that Hon. Members have no objection to serve themselves whilst they serve the country—nor Cabinet Ministers any more for his son an appoint-honest corruption. Lord WELLESLEY has got for his son an appointment of 1000*l.* per annum at Lisbon; and Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, M.P. for the county of Waterford, has procured for his brother an inspectorship of equal value in Scotland.—When the Whigs are in

of Oboyne to the Curacy of Cove, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, who has got the Curacy of Youghall.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

refined spirit in a new way

certain. The King wis

MASSION HOUSE—A stupid looking mariner, named Alexander Smith was called upon to give evidence against a poor drunken rascal, who had been the cause of the death of a poor old woman of the town, who he thought had seduced him. The prosecutor was a man of few words.

JOHN FORRESTER, sen., stated that the defendant and the complainant were found blind drunk together and carried into the watchhouse, where they soon fell asleep before the fire, and alarmed the neighborhood with snoring. In the morning the mariner said, "Pee my eye, my watch, was a short night." The unfortunate female however had neither a watch nor any thing else worth a halpenny about her.

Black Pacha had gone on a

Smith—Scotch.

THE LORD MARON—How do you know that this woman robbed you? Smith—I don't know.

THE LORD MARON—I am told you weren't sober last night? Smith—Not a bit. (Laughter.)

THE LORD MARON—Which was most drunk? Smith—I don't know. (to the woman)—do you? (Great laughter.)

WOMAN—Please you, my Lord, we was both on us, both me and the Captain, very lumpy; but I never took no watch; I ain't got the value of a farden.

THE LORD MARON—Did you carry any money about you Smith?

1. A British frigate is

Smith—No; left that in the locker.

The LORD MAYOR—Why didn't you leave your watch along with it?

SMITH—No, your honor, I'm a poor fellow.

The LORD MAYOR—Well, I can tell you that your watch will never come back. Smith—No!

The LORD MAYOR—And I advise you to keep sober. Smith—Yes.

The LORD MAYOR—Will you promise me not to get drunk again?

Smith—No. (Great laughter.)

The LORD MAYOR—Then I can tell you if you fall in with people of this description you'll be stripped of everything you have. Smith—Sure!

The LORD MAYOR—I hope you'll go to your ship, but I fear you'll

es are also in a state of
ing Madrid from an in-

go to the gin again. What do you say? Smith (smiling)—Can't say, The LORD MAYOR—If I catch you drunk again I'll fine you five shillings. Smith—Do; and fine she too, and I'll pay for both.

low, who gave his name George Bellingham Graham, was brought into Marylebone office by a sergeant of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), for the purpose of being sworn in in the usual manner, before the Magistrate, as a private in the above regiment.

Mr. RAWLINSON—Are you any relation to Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart?—Of course, I am his eldest son.

Mr. RAWLINSON—Recruit—Yes, then, you are heir to the Barony?—Recruit—I am.

Mr. RAWLINSON—What age are you?—Recruit—I shall be twenty in a few months.

Mr. RAWLINSON—Have you ever been in the army before?—Recruit—I have held a commission as Ensign, which I have given up.

Mr. RAWLINSON—This is a most extraordinary proceeding. Are your friends aware of the steps you are taking?—Recruit—They are, and are agreeable. Colonel Hill, the deputy commander of the regiment into which I have now enlisted, was also apprised of the matter.

Mr. RAWLINSON—You are described in the affidavit as a yeoman. What do you mean by that?—Recruit—I at one time held a farm under my father.

Mr. RAWLINSON—I think you are acting with a deal of indiscretion. Where is your father?—Recruit—My father is present in York.

Mr. RAWLINSON—(To the sergeant)—This is a strange affair. Is it usual for you to enlist a person in Mr. Graham's sphere in life as a

private soldier? Sergeant—It is certainly very unusual.

Mr. RAWLINSON—Well, the young man must certainly use his own discretion.

The required form having been gone through, the sergeant, accompanied by his recruit, who described himself as a married man, then left the office.

DINNER TO SIR PETER LAURIE.

A numerous and most respectable company, including several gentlemen of high mercantile standing, dined together at the Albion Tavern, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate of the value of 300 guineas to the late Lord Mayor, for his services during the last year.

Mr. EARTHOPE, late M.P. for St. Alban's, was in the Chair.

After the usual royal toasts had been drunk, the stewards brought in the plate and placed it before the Chairman. It is a most elegant candle-brum with a base of a rich silver basin for flowers, supported on a pillar wreathed with rich ornaments of flowers and foliage, which springs from a bold triangular base, also supporting three elegantly wrought figures of Flora; two panels of the base are filled with armorial emblems, and on the third is the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. Sir Peter Laurie, Lord Mayor of London, and President of the Royal Hospitals of Bristol and Bethlehem, by his friends and fellow-citizens, not as a mark of personal regard, but also as a testimonial of the approval of his unremitting labours and accurate discrimination in the discharge of his various offices, and of the high respect and confidence which his administration of justice and of his maintenance of the splendour and

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and said that it was unnecessary to enforce the claims of the Lord Mayor to that tribute of the gratitude and affection of his fellow-citizens, for they were too well known, and too unanimously admitted, to require any observations from him.—(Cheers.)—The Lord Mayor had amply redeemed those pledges he

had voluntarily given when TAKING over, and the (chairman) laid out expectations of his friends. Two years ago, when the (chairman) laid out proposals for the future of the office he now filled, he had been told that he was almost denied a hearing, but he could not avoid mentioning to the honour of those who, doubtless from very conscientious motives, had considered themselves called on to oppose his elevation, that they had given the most conclusive and flattering proof of their confidence in his honour, impartiality, and integrity. The Chairman asked him to serve a second year.—(Loud cheers.)—The Chairman concluded a most elegant and forcible address by proposing the health of their honoured guest, which was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. John MAYOR returned thanks, but in so low a tone as to be almost inaudible at first. His Lordship observed, that if his friend would but recollect their own great kindness, they would easily account for the embarrassment he experienced in offering his acknowledgments in terms which so inadequately expressed his heartfelt gratitude.—(Cheers.)—When he looked at had termed it a memorial before him, and recollected that the chairman had offered him a tribute of affection, he feared that, when considered too well. While

his own merits they had "loved not wisely, but too soon." It proved their discernment, nothing could be more gratifying to him than to find that his friends had not been deceived in their feelings to find presiding that day the kind friend who had proposed him to the citizens for his present office. It repeated a great pride to him that he had not only received the thanks of his fellow-citizens, but that he had been requested to serve a second year by those who had formerly opposed him. (Cheers.)

This, however, he declined on several grounds, chief of which was that he did not wish to interrupt the honourable career of another to teach him who had been but also because he had learned sufficient practical Government control from his father and had enough. He had for many years pursued the Government course, and had some years since said "I have had enough" in the pursuit of wealth, and would now devote himself to public station. — (Cassell's.)

Lordship mentioned incidentally that he was brought up to be a better Scotchman than he was, with public station. — (Cassell's.)

Scottish pulpit, but added, that he really thought he had been a better man than justice than he would have made a parson. — (Lauter.)

He concluded by again thanking the company for their great kindness, and said down amidst the most hearty greetings.

The next toast was "The Lady Mayoress," which the Lord Mayor acknowledged.

The chairman then proposed "The Members for the City," and stated that it was a pretty strong proof, as it was the Lord Mayor of part of the evidence of the independent conduct of the Lord Mayor in politics, had

The CHAIRMAN next reminded the company of the hon- ourable and permanent offices which the Lord Mayor had been recently created to the President of the Royal Society, and of the fact that the Lord Mayor had been reported in the press to have been very cautious in accepting the resignation of the President of the Royal Society, and feeling that the confidence which they had reposed in the Mayor was a compliment to the opinion that they were met to express. He begged to propose as a toast, "The Governors of those Royal Hospitals."

in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Backing in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others counterfeit.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain in excellent health at Brighton

It may be recollected, that upon the assumption of the Regency by the Queen of SPAIN, we expressed a decided opinion as to the eventual success of DON CARLOS in the contest for the throne, if the Spanish people were permitted to express their own feelings and carry their own points. The case is in fact similar to that of Portugal, where, in spite of all the libels and calumnies which have been incessantly and unsparingly circulated, there can be no doubt, but that if foreign aid and influence had been withheld, DON MIGUEL would have continued, as he was for upwards of four years, King of his country *de facto* as well as *de jure*. DON MIGUEL, it is true, is for the present deposed, and the Pretender, supported by foreign money and foreign troops, is in possession of his throne. The very circumstance of a similar attempt to support the QUEEN DOWAGER REGENT and her daughter in Spain, is the most likely in the world to overthrow the Usurper of Portugal, and re-establish DON MIGUEL. If DON CARLOS be permitted to take his course without the interference of France, King of SPAIN DON CARLOS will be; and if France interferes to keep him down, the result must be the immediate interference of the other European Powers to counteract so dangerous a conspiracy against the will and inclinations of the Spanish people. The moment this necessity becomes evident, the very same means which will be required to emancipate Spain from the *liberators*, and rescue it from its protectors, will be applied to the regeneration of Portugal and the restoration of her rightful King.

In these contingencies the shortest-sighted politician even in Downing-street must see the germs of a general Continental war, in which, thanks to Lord HOLLAND and his man PALMERSTON, England and France—natural enemies—will be found linked to each other, with all the powers of the Continent united against them.

The game of the Royalists in Portugal will soon be made evident, and General BOURMONT will, do doubt, turn up in a place where he and those in his confidence think it best for him to be; in the mean time every hour confirms us in the justness of our views and the excellence of our information with respect to the state of SPAIN, and the cause of her legitimate Sovereign.

THAT extremely wise and liberal Prince, LEOPOLD the first and last, of Belgium, has been setting all Paris in an uproar, by appearing in public wearing the insignia of an order expressly established by the Emperor of RUSSIA to celebrate the occupation of Paris by the allied troops. It was erroneously supposed by the French, at first, to have been a Waterloo medal, and, in spite of the opinion which some of the *Branes* have so freely expressed, that the French gained that battle, and that the English lost it, the pang that the sight of this supposed memorial of the greatest triumph of the British arms caused, was such, that the National Guards would neither parade before King LEOPOLD in the morning, nor dance before him in the evening.

King LEOPOLD had not the honour of being at Waterloo, but that he wore the medal commemorative of the occupation of Paris by the Allies, is most true—commemorative of the epoch when the Cossacks were encamped in the *Champs Elysees*, and the English guards did duty at the Tuileries—but, according to public notice, he did not wear it at the review.

The popularity of Citizen LOUIS PHILIPPE, which is at present extremely equivocal, is not likely to be strengthened by this visit of his son-in-law, the motives for whose elevation to the rickety throne of Belgium, on the part of our wise Ministry, seem to be duly appreciated by the people of Paris. The reception of the two Monarchs on the day of the review, was of the negative order; but the sullen silence of the people upon the occasion has been very cleverly construed, by the French writers, into a noble contrast to the subservient loyalty of nations governed by absolute Monarchs, which shows itself in loud and animating cheers.

We can imagine no person to be placed in a more awkward position than the Belgian Monarch. His weak acceptance of an unstable Monarchy—his worse than weak perversion to Popery; his professed liberality of opinions, and admiration of the existing order of things in his father-in-law's usurped kingdom, coupled with his display of a memorial of the triumphs of the Allied Sovereigns in the cause of legitimate monarchy, the critical state of his public finances, and his careful appropriation of the 50,000*l.* a-year from the English Exchequer to the purposes expressed in his act of relinquishment of it, must occupy and worry his small mind in a very great degree; while, to sum up all, the present state of the Conferences, and the dignified firmness of the patriotic King of HOLLAND, must occasionally cause him some little uneasiness as to his probable position in Europe ten years hence. The sooner he gets away from Paris, the better for himself—the longer he stays away from England, the more agreeable to us.

The extraordinary conduct of Lord MELBOURNE is exciting a considerable degree not only of surprise but indignation, amongst those who have always hitherto been induced to believe it the duty of Ministers to uphold the dignity and character of the KING, whose servants they are.

What Sir WILLIAM DOBSON, as King's Attorney-General, may think of the legality of the combinations formed to resist the payment of the KING's taxes, we do not venture to surmise, nor has the opinion of the Honourable and Learned Member for the free and independent Borough of Marybone been yet called for; but we can tell Lord MELBOURNE what the popular opinion is of a Minister of the Crown—a Secretary too, for the Home Department, who not only recoires, with "his usual urbanity," a petition to be presented to the KING, from a Society established with its Chairman, its Committee, its Secretaries, and all the subordinate officers usually appointed, for the avowed purpose of withstanding the demands of the Government upon the people.

We can tell his Lordship more—we can tell him that, however great a dereliction of duty they suppose his Lordship to have committed in receiving and communicating with the functionaries of this combination, they think that his permitting such a petition to the KING to be read in his presence—a mark of such entire indifference to the dignity

of the Crown and the feelings of the illustrious Personage who wears it—is a much more alarming sign of the times. Ignorance, idleness, inattention, or thoughtlessness might have betrayed him into receiving the deputation—but what prevented his stopping the perusal of so shameless and insolent an Address to the Sovereign?—what could have induced him to have twice repeated the assurance that it should be laid before the KING? We do not venture to answer the questions which many of our correspondents ask upon this subject. Lord MELBOURNE has, we perceive, a second time admitted a deputation for a similar purpose, and in giving the following report of the proceedings upon that occasion, we beg to call particular attention to the opinions of the Ministry which the Address contains. It is all fair for Ministers to hear what the country thinks of them; but when the MONARCH is attacked for their misdeeds it is their bounden duty to protect His MAJESTY from unmerited insult and undeserved reproach—

"A deputation from the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, waited upon Lord MELBOURNE on Monday, with a memorial to the KING, praying His MAJESTY to convene the Parliament forthwith, and recommend the abolition of the house and window taxes. His Lordship received the deputation with his accustomed urbanity, and promised to lay the memorial before the KING. The deputation could elicit nothing as to the intentions of Ministers relative to the obnoxious impost."

The following is a copy of the Address:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Sire—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitant householders of St. Andrew, Holborn-above Bars, and St. George the Martyr, in the county of MIDDLESEX, assembled at a general meeting at the workhouse, on Monday, the 21st of October, 1833, beg to approach your Majesty's throne to implore your Majesty to exercise your Royal prerogative by assembling together your Parliament to take into their consideration the present serious aspect of affairs."

"Sire—On the introduction of the Bill of Reform before the Legislature we set no bounds to our gratitude. We fondly flattered ourselves that, at length, we were blessed with a Government which was sensible of our multiplied wrongs and oppressions; we flattered ourselves that your Majesty's Ministers had undertaken the great work of Parliamentary Reform in order to obtain the power and the means of doing justice to the industrious classes, and of restoring to your country its long lost property."

"Sire—We are at a loss for words to express the deep and bitter disappointment with which we have since discovered that all the confidence which we have heretofore placed in your Majesty's Ministers has been betrayed, and our hopes destroyed. Your Majesty's Ministers have denied the existence of distress—they have refused all inquiry into the means of relief—they have refused to release us from the insupportable burden of the house and window taxes; and, although the gross inequality with which they are assessed is acknowledged, they still persist in retaining them, without listening to the prayers and remonstrances of that part of your Majesty's suffering people on whom they so unequally press (namely, the middle classes), and, notwithstanding the votes and professions of your Majesty's present Ministers, who are out of office, to repeal these taxes, they have rendered them more onerous and oppressive by causing the elective franchise to depend upon their payment within a limited period, and thus marking and degrading an industrious portion of the community, and punishing their poverty as a crime by depriving them of their political rights."

"Such conduct, Sire, is but too well calculated to break up the bonds by which society is held together, to extinguish the last ray of hope in the breasts of despairing millions, and to render your Majesty's dominions a melancholy scene of lawless violence and irredeemable confusion."

"We therefore humbly, respectfully, and earnestly implore your Majesty to convene the Parliament forthwith, in order that it may take into its most serious consideration the best means of averting the evils which we resort to as a last resource to us likely to endanger the existing institutions of our country, the peace of the empire, and the security of the throne."

"We pray God, Sire, long to preserve your Majesty's life, and to enable your Majesty to accomplish the great work of securing the liberty and of restoring the prosperity of your Majesty's faithful and loyal people."

(Signed on behalf of the meeting by twenty signatures.)

WE recollect to have read a short time since an account of some barbarous experiments of a Monsieur Somebody, a surgeon, who had discovered a peculiar quality in an animal, which, astonishing as it may seem, had the effect of re-producing its head—that is to say, when the Chevalier cut one of them into two pieces, each piece, after the lapse of about a fortnight or three weeks, was furnished with its capital. The only other animal which possesses this quality is a GREY; it matters not how much you cut them up—chop them into bits ever so fine and minute, out they sprout, and flourish in a most extraordinary and surprising manner.

When Lord WELLESLEY was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, because Mr. LITTLETON would not accept of the office-rejected Secretaryship unless he was; one of Lord GREY's sons was appointed *Aide-de-Camp*, and Major-General ELLICE, brother of the Right Honourable E. E., and more nearly connected with the Noble Premier through another channel, was named Comptroller of the Household in Dublin.

We ventured to assert this, and make some remarks upon the family job, and after an attempt to get General Sir HENRY GREY, G.C.B. and G.C.H., into the situation, it all went by the board; and although we know that General ELLICE had prepared himself for the assumption of the duties, the affair ended.

We flattered ourselves that we had killed one good fat job—baggied it—but no: having chopped off General ELLICE's head as Comptroller of the Irish Household, out he sprouts as fresh as a rose, in three weeks after, as the successor of the gallant Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, as General commanding at Portsmouth—a situation of great value and importance, with an excellent house and allowances, and not removable with a Ministry, or dependent, like the Irish Comptroller-ship, upon the contingency of there being no Lord Lieutenant at all.

What makes this appointment particularly striking—more especially just at the moment when the Committee of the House of Commons upon military appointments has concluded its sittings—is, the fact that Major-General ELLICE is one of the youngest Major-Generals in the service; and, as we are credibly informed—not through his fault, but his misfortune—has seen no more service than his gallant and highly-distinguished connexion, the doubly-decorated Sir HENRY GREY.

KILMAINHAM is abolished: the Irish military school is closed; the War Office has reduced hundreds of old soldiers to beggary, by buying up their pensions at sums considerably below their value; Government has issued—but negatively rescinded—an order for lengthening the services and diminishing the pensions of the men; they have threatened the security of the half-pay; they have denounced all military appointments, except as rewards for long services; they have cut down the salaries of the wounded veterans; they have bestowed two Grand Crosses upon Sir HENRY GREY; and they have bestowed a valuable government and command (for such in fact it is) upon Major-General ELLICE.

and they have bestowed a valuable government and command (for such in fact it is) upon Major-General ELLICE.

WE last week mentioned the negotiations which have been for some time in progress between the Irish Government and Mr. O'CONNELL—it seemed so preposterous an affair that many people were induced to disbelieve the possibility of so disgraceful an haggling; we only anticipated the development of the scheme—it is now notorious that the Master-ship of the Rolls was, as we said, tendered him; but not like his great exemplar, Lord BROUGHAM, he spit upon an offer not commensurate, in his opinion, either to his merits or his powers.

The Seals he could not hold without following the example of King LEOPOLD, and changing his religion; but he stood out, as he declares—at least by implication, in the following letter—because he could not procure the impeachment of Lord ANGLESEY and the dismissal of Mr. STANLEY; which condition we read rather differently from some of our contemporaries—the impeachment of Lord ANGLESEY he may have insisted upon, but we believe the removal of Mr. STANLEY not to have been a condition of his taking office, but the certain consequence of it; and that, in fact, it is because the tottering Cabinet cannot spare Mr. STANLEY that Mr. O'CONNELL is still out of office.

Upon this, then, or some other equally trifling point, Mr. O'CONNELL kicks up his heels in Lord WELLESLEY's face, and writes his manifesto to Mr. FAGAN. But look at the game he played before he terminated the negotiation: he obtained the dismissal of Colonel VERNER, the removal of Colonel BLACKER, and the pardon of a tithe-lieller, and of eight or ten tithe-rioters; and after having carried these points, and a few others which will shortly be made manifest, he cuts all communication with his dupes at the Castle, and writes thus:—

"Darrymore Abbey, 26th October, 1833."

"MY DEAR SIR—I should have replied to your letter but that I had answered it by anticipation. I beg leave now to inform you that it is not my intention to be in Cork before Monday, the 4th; but I will take care to be in town a couple of hours before dinner-time—say about 12 o'clock. I have had my three months' play-time, and I am ready and as willing as ever to agitate for Old Ireland. We must get every parish to petition for abolition of tithes, total and unequivocal; and, above all, and before all, for repeal. The experience of the last Session proves to me two things—First, that Irishmen lose much of their value when transported out of their own country; and, secondly, that there is an anti Irish feeling so predominant amongst the English Members as to render them totally unfit to legislate for Ireland. I cannot describe the insolence of this anti-Irish sentiment. They would treat us, truly, with kindness and compassion, if we would only consent to be mere slaves; but if we attempt to dispute their right to be our masters, why then coercion, courts martial, and gawking are to be resorted to. I never was a Repealer until I was made so by the conduct of the Reformed Ministry and Reformed Parliament. Before the Coercion Bill I looked upon the Repeal as the means and not as the end to be sought. I now know that there are no means of serving Ireland, or of giving Irishmen the security of self-protection, save a domestic Legislature. Before the Coercion Bill I did believe a compromise possible. To be sure I thought it, although possibly, yet so highly improbable, that I possibly, even principally in metaphysical contemplation. But the Coercion Bill convinced me that nothing solid, substantial, or permanent could, in the nature of things, be done for Ireland without an Irish Parliament. Indeed I take the Coercion Bill to be the test to try men's souls. He who forgets or forgives the Coercion Bill is, in my mind, a miscreant Irishman, upon whom harsh words are thrown away. He should never be trusted, that Bill was the grossest insult ever offered by proud domination to a powerless, because unorganised, divided, and unprotected people. I know nothing more daring in principle, as a violation of national rights, perpetrated upon Poland by Russia, than the perpetration of the coercive law by the British Ministry and their minions in Ireland."

"Yet how comparatively harmless is the Act, as passed, compared with the Bill as brought into the House of Lords, by that noble patron of his family, Lord Grey, and by his equally consistent compeer, Lord Brougham; and yet the Newspapers in both countries amused their readers by gravely stating that I was about to take office under these men. Give me an administration that will impeach Stanley and Lord Anglesey, and then, indeed, I may possibly think of accepting office, if I see that by so doing I can serve Ireland more than by standing out to watch the proceedings even of that Administration."

"This is my first act of renewed agitation—I raise the peaceful, the constitutional, the ever unassisted and bloodless standard of Repeal; I nail the colours to the mast. Repeal; nothing but repeal; repeal, undiluted and undisguised by any one party or sectarian feeling. Repeal, not for sectarian or party ascendancy, but for the people, of every class, grade, sect, or persuasion. Repeal, to secure the possessions of the rich, and to reward the industry of the poor. Repeal, to establish the equality of the civil rights of all Christians, and to promote the genuine spirit of Christian charity amongst them—a spirit which cannot exist in genuine purity whenever any one sect is placed in superiority over another."

"Repeal, I enable us, as a nation, to express our scorn and detestation of the Coercion Bill, and to render it impossible again to deprive us by Act of Parliament of the protection of a civil Constitution."

"Our means to procure 'the Repeal' daily accumulate: the Protestants are joining the Catholics; the Dissenters are combining with the rest of the Irish nation. Sharman Crawford gives us strength in the North, where we were weak."

"Yet we will repeal the Union. Yes, we will establish the Irish Parliament by the peaceable, legal, and constitutional combination of Irishmen, to which Legislators yield, in order to obey a sentiment not to be resisted, because universal Ireland will set another example to the nations of the world of the mode in which great political changes ought to be brought about; that is, without a crime or an offence, without sacrifice of property, and, above all, without a drop of blood."

"I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your faithful and obliged servant."

"William Fagan, Esq."

This is a pretty finish to the negotiation, and reflects the most splendid honour upon the Irish Government. Mr. STANLEY burnt his fingers in Ireland, and Mr. LITTLETON has very minutely followed his example. How long he will remain Secretary, we do not pretend to guess—his *coup d'essai*, it must be owned, is unfortunate.

THE March of Intellect, failing, as yet, to set the Thames on fire, has reformed it with a vengeance—as all the amphibious portion of the Metropolitan population, above-bridge, discovered to their cost on Saturday morning. Let loose from his bounds and barriers, like the living torrent on shore, Father Thames then thought proper to commence his inroads on privacy and property, injecting himself and ejecting all other tenants, not excepting the sacred and severely-virtuous Ten-pounders, from their troglodytic tenements on his "banks and braes." While, below, the new Burrows of Mr. BRUNEL excavated as rotten as Lord GREY's, and like the political excavations of the noble Bore, let in the waters, London Bridge, overhead, like the old Constitution, served, by its appropriate construction, to stem the tide and flure the mud of Old Thames. It was therefore decreed to revolutionize that superannuated Bulwark by swamping the Piers.

A SYSTEM has obtained lately in writing theatrical criticisms which certainly appears to us to be in the highest

deprive unjust, and from which no good can possibly be derived—we mean that of satirizing and abusing in the most unmeasured terms and the coarsest language, Plays which have for half a century been popular stock pieces, and which have received the indelible stamp of popular approbation.

The object of severe criticism, when it is purely conscientious and independent, is the eventual improvement of the author, whose faults, for his own sake and that of the public, the critic points out; but it is really a most gratuitous and wanton exercise of critical prerogative to try back upon established and successful works of living authors, in order to snarl and snap, for no purpose but to exhibit either ill-humour or ill-feeling towards the individual.

Some time since, in a criticism upon a new performer, the Opera of *Inkle and Yarico* was subjected to one of those violent—we might almost say inhuman—attacks. We are not going to vindicate the talents of its author, Mr. COLMAN, because we might just as well set about writing an essay to prove that the sun is bright, or that snow is not sugar, nor sugar salt: we believe, however, we may safely claim for him the highest place amongst our living dramatists; but, even if he were the worst dramatist now existing, the attack upon a piece, so unquestionably successful as *Inkle and Yarico* was at the time of its first appearance, and has been ever since, would be as unjust as it is absurd. Why did it succeed?—why has it kept possession of the stage for half a century? But, without stopping to answer these questions, we satisfy ourselves with the fact—it is so. Then, upon what principle of fairness or justice are the feelings of a man like COLMAN to be assailed by a criticism "fifty years after date," or his reputation attacked upon the score of having written an Opera as a young man, which has been universally successful all over the empire till the day when, though still young in mind, he has become old in years?

This week the same system has been resorted to in the case of Mr. REYNOLDS: the critical remarks upon the performance of his play *The Exile*, one night last week, are ushered in by calling the drama in question "a mass of aggravated trash." Now why? Let it be trash—it was trash that was aggravated by the public; for, if we remember aright, it had a run of fifty nights, and was one of the most successful pieces ever produced. Whether *The Exile* is so very much inferior to the numerous Operas which, since our intercourse with the Continent, have been manufactured for public amusement, we are not going to ask, because we should, upon our own principle, consider it extremely harsh and unfair now to criticise those melo-dramatic Operas and operatic Melo-dramas which have appeared since the period at which *The Exile* was produced. What we contend is, that Mr. REYNOLDS, in the year 1808, wrote and produced a drama, with which the public were not only satisfied but delighted, which drama established itself in popular estimation, and has been, like *Inkle and Yarico*, acted in every theatre in the empire with unqualified approbation.

This fact is sufficient to still the cry of critics scarcely born when these dramas—the worst scene of which, the chances are, those critics could not write—made their appearance. REYNOLDS, like COLMAN, was one of our most popular dramatists: year after year his plays appeared, and succeeded unequivocally; and, we again say, that it does seem to us the hardest possible case, that the theatrical laurels which these and other men earned in other days, should be splashed and spattered by hypercritics, who, not only cannot write better themselves, but who cannot, with all their malice, show us anybody of their own time who can write as well.

TO JOHN BULL.

Woodbridge, Nov. 5, 1833.

Sir,—It is of course impossible that you should know all the particulars of anything so extensive in its ramifications as the "GREY LIST," or that your vigilance, to which the country is so much indebted, should enable you to pick out the "minor beauties" of that grim and grinning galaxy.

—I have got a charming addition for you. The united valuable livings of Sudbourn and Orford, distant from this about twelve miles, have been conferred by Lord GREY upon a gentleman of the name of JENKINSON. The name struck me, and I concluded that, at least for once, merit had overcome the rapacity of family connexions, and that Mr. JENKINSON had received this valuable preferment in spite of his Tory relationship to the late lamented Earl of LIVERPOOL, in consequence of his superior attainments and eminent qualifications.

A very brief enquiry settled that question—I found out that he was a man of no particular talent, a bad reader, and a miserable extempore preacher—so miserable, as to render ridiculous that, which ought to be serious and advantageous to his hearers. I was then very much puzzled to account for his advancement; I was, however, soon enlightened by one of the supporters of the present Ministry in this refractory little town, who told me that the Reverend Gentleman owed his fine livings neither to his personal merit, nor to his distant relationship to Lord LIVERPOOL. "How then did he get them?" said I. "Why, Sir," said my informant, "Mrs. JENKINSON, his lady, is a daughter of the late Sir GEORGE GREY, the Portsmouth Commissioner, and—NICE TO OUR NOBLE PREMIER." I said nothing—but having bagged a Greyling, I have the pleasure to forward my bird for your acceptance. I am, Sir, your friend and admirer,

JOHN COCKSHOT, JUNR.

WE to-day redeem our pledge, given in our last number but one, of returning to the admirable answer to the Ministerial puff pamphlet in the last *Quarterly*. The point to which we now beg attention is the "review" of the legal puffery contained in the brochure:—

"LAW REFORM."—We now approach the longest, and certainly, in the *Editor's* view, the most important chapter of this miscellany. Somehow the Law Reforms have attracted little notice, and less applause. The newspapers snubbed the Speaker for being so deficient in courtesy to the great man, as not to have culled the Law Reforms in his summary of the sessional proceedings delivered at the bar of the Lords. It is the main object of the pamphlet to supply that omission, and to exalt Lord BROUGHAM at the expense of his predecessors; to place him before the world as a law reformer daily ascending to the public good his own profit and patronage. We are thus compelled to inquire into Lord BROUGHAM's claims to the praise bestowed upon him—and we may add by him; for, like old SARAN of Marlborough, he appears to think that the person whose merits are extolled should himself direct the pen. "He best can paint them, who shall feel them most."

The noble writer, or his amanuensis, takes credit for the many abuses removed by an Act for the amendment of the law; but he forgets to state that this is merely a supplement to the great Act for that purpose, passed by the Duke of WELLINGTON's Government. By that measure the Court of Exchequer was for the first time

thrown open, and rendered generally useful; and by it the late Government gave up without ostentation the eight Welch judgements, which were a source of real patronage, and were always so considered by the press, and the Chancellor, when he was in office, as one of the Commissions. The subsequent Act carries into effect some recommendations of the Law Commissioners, which would have been enacted let who would have been Minister. They are, we hope, as good as they are costly, for each Act prepared by the Common Law and Real Property Commissioners, (including those which Sir JOHN CAMPBELL introduced, if they had been prepared by himself,) has cost the country in salaries from £100 to £15,000.

In speaking of Scotland, the pamphlet states that, in the last Session, an Act passed by which the judicial duties of the Court of Exchequer was so regulated, as eventually to be executed at a charge of only 6000, instead of 80000. per annum, "which latter sum, he observed, was a reduction from 70,0000, the original cost." But he forgot to state the great reduction of 62,000 a year was made by the Duke of WELLINGTON's Government, and that in the last reduction the present Government have secured to their friend Mr. ABERCROMBIE, in consideration of his having filled a sinecure office (as they call it) for two or three years, a retiring allowance of 20000 a year.

The Duke of WELLINGTON's Government deserves praise for preparing the way for improvements in the superior Courts of Common Law, by guarding the public against any extravagant demand for compensation from present holders of office, and by providing that no person appointed to any office under the Act after the 24th May, 1830, or who accepted office upon condition of relinquishing any claim to compensation in case of its abolition, should be entitled to any compensation. (Wm. IV. c. 68.) This straight forward provision may be compared with the provision in the Chancery Act of the present Government, under which the Masters—of whom Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM is one—will be entitled to compensation. By that Act the Lords of the Treasury are authorised to grant compensation, "having regard to the conditions on which the appointment of any officer was made, and to any special circumstances which may have been given to such officer, that such officer was to be held subject to any provision by Parliament for the abolition or regulation thereof; but with full power for the Treasury to investigate and determine whether, from the nature of the office, or the mode of succession thereto, any such condition or notice could have been properly made or given." This is what Lord BROUGHAM, as a lawyer, would call a saving clause—but it is saving for the people.

The pamphlet proceeds to the reforms in the Court of Chancery.

"The Bill brought in by the LORD CHANCELLOR could not fail to call forth the opposition of former Chancellors, who, having themselves suffered the existence of the evils without an attempt to correct them, could not look without jealousy on a proceeding of their successors, calculated to afford to the suitors the benefit of their own wisdom, and withheld from the suitors the benefit of their own wisdom."—were wrenched from the LORD CHANCELLOR's grasp by their friends in the House of Lords.—pp. 58, 59.

"This last statement is far from being true;—and, as we happen to observe, it is tardily corrected in the (nominally) Sixth Edition of the pamphlet! As to the rest of the matter—the Government knew that the attack which Lord BROUGHAM made upon his predecessors was unjust. Lord LYNCHBURNE, when Chancellor, carried through the House of Lords a well-weighted measure preparatory to the general reform of the court, which was defeated in the House of Commons mainly by the Whigs, with Mr. BROUGHAM at their head. The Duke of WELLINGTON's Government had undertaken to revise the whole system. Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, the then Solicitor-General, after Easter, 1830, gave notice in the House of Commons that he should, early next Session, introduce a Bill to amend the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. When the Duke's Government ceased to exist, Sir EDWARD took an occasion to state the improvements which had been contemplated. We have a copy of his speech before us, published in January, 1831: it was delivered on the 16th December, 1830. In this speech, Lord BROUGHAM, all the alterations and improvements which had thus made upon the shortening of decrees—the placing the masters' offices on a better footing—the lowering of their salaries—the abolishing of copy-money and gratuities to the clerks—ay, and even the abolition of the sinecure or overpaid offices of the court, and regulation of the six clerks—besides many other improvements not yet adopted. This statement was made with a loud voice. BROUGHAM and Lord BROUGHAM at the head of the law had never uttered a syllable upon the subject. So far were such reforms from being originally within their contemplation, that Lord ABERCROMBIE said in the debate, that he thought the Government had enough to do without taking upon itself to reform the Court of Chancery, and offered their best assistance to Sir EDWARD SUGDEN if he would undertake it; and the Whig Attorney-General (Sir THOMAS DENHAM) said that Lord BROUGHAM was too much to cast this labour upon the Government. They were repeatedly goaded by inquiries in the House of Commons when the Court was to be reformed; and, at length—after two or three declamatory speeches by the LORD CHANCELLOR, which were printed and circulated as a penny pamphlet—and after the walls of the town had been well plumed with the words of the Duke of Devonshire, the Government brought in a measure founded upon the views of their predecessors, and now commit the injustice of attacking the men who had prepared, and were ready to execute, the very scheme which they have themselves adopted. It is to the Duke of WELLINGTON's Government we owe the improvement of the Court of Chancery. It was under his Government that several statutes were passed which are now in daily operation in that Court, and save to the public many thousands a year in preventing the unnecessary filing of bills, to obtain transfers from trustees who are abroad or lunatic, &c. 200, will now accomplish what formerly cost 2000, or 3000. And scores of suits were extinguished, and litigation prevented, by other Acts. Certainty and peace were introduced for the future, instead of uncertainty and litigation. One of the last legislative measures of the Duke's Government was an Act to relieve prisoners for contempt in Courts of Equity. No man can now be left to pine away a miserable existence in a country gaol, or to end his days in the Fleet Prison. Such a disgrace to the country has ceased to exist, but no Whig that we know of ever endeavoured to remedy the evil. The measure, we confess, was introduced by Lord BROUGHAM, and the public was not put to a penny of cost—and only knows—that the evil does not now exist.

The LORD CHANCELLOR takes credit to himself for applying a remedy to the sinecure offices, and compliments himself upon his disinterestedness in making the sacrifice. "It should be remarked, in relation to these offices, producing the net income of 2,6000, becoming vacant before the passing of the Act, it became necessary at once to appoint some person to discharge their duties, the LORD CHANCELLOR appointed his brother, but by the regulations of the Act that appointment is at once annulled, and the saving to the public accrues immediately; all the other holders of these offices insisting on the benefit of their vested rights, the public were deprived of the advantages of the arrangement as it was during their lives."—p. 62.

How noble and disinterested is such conduct in the CHANCELLOR's brother, and how powerful is the contrast between his conduct and that of the other holders of these offices! What a pity it is that the facts do not bear out this eulogium! Lord BROUGHAM had, when in the House of Commons, for years, no other office as proper as the sinecure offices, which he held, and he was examined (we shall be understood by those who were present) in the Committee on Salaries, after he had become Lord Chancellor, and the recommendation of the Committee in favour of his large salary was grounded upon the giving up of these offices; and an excellent bargain, as things stood, he made; so that, in good truth, he sold his rights to the public, and he sold them for a large sum. The CHANCELLOR contrived to escape present reduction, and to have his retiring salary increased, because he relinquished offices, which, as matters stood, neither he nor any other man could have retained. His friend, Lord PLUNKET, was cut down from 10,000, to 8,000 a year, although he cleverly managed to keep up his quartering his relation—with pardon, three quarters would have been the right expression—he secured to himself 1,500, out of 2,000 a year, on the secretary; and his other friend, Sir THOMAS DENHAM,

Sir J. CAMPBELL the other day told his constituents at Dudley that the country was indebted for the late improvement in the law to them—to the particular ten-pounders that elected him! These improvements would have been introduced had Sir J. CAMPBELL never been born; they were, indeed, consequent on the recommendation of a set of Commissioners, of whom he was one—but the Lord Chancellor's recommendations were very well paid, in pounds, shillings, and pence, for their patriotic recommendations.

was also lain to be content with 8,000, instead of his predecessor's 10,000 a year. A bill was prepared to abolish the obnoxious offices in Chancery, but giving compensation to the holders of them.

Now mark the description of the CHANCELLOR's system by the Whigs—not insisting upon his vested rights. The two officers in question, after the report of the salaries committee, unexpectedly fell vacant by death. They might have been filled by any common clerk, with an undertaking to account to the public for the profit, and not to require compensation, but Lord BROUGHAM, without saying one word upon the subject in the House of Lords or elsewhere, appoints his brother James to them—(brother WILLIAM had already become a Master in Chancery)—James was a Member of Parliament, and could not accept the office without vacating his seat, and of course could not resume his seat without a re-election. Many persons were led to suppose that a man (although representing, as Mr. JAMES BROUGHAM did, a close borough, and sure of commanding his re-election by his patron's influence) would not incur this trouble and expense without having some present profit and future compensation. The attention of the House of Commons was drawn to this appointment by Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, which elicited from the LORD CHANCELLOR that memorable attack which he has never had the manliness to explain to the satisfaction of any English gentleman, and of which the *upper Whigs* are still, we know, heartily ashamed. Well, Lord BROUGHAM was shocked that his good intentions should be doubted, and stated that his brother was to hold the offices till they were abolished—a few thousands by the way, in the family chest—and was to have no compensation. And now, this popularity-hunting pamphlet is guilty of the meanness of asserting that Mr. JAMES BROUGHAM voluntarily renounced any compensation, and did not insist on the benefit of his vested rights; and is also guilty of the injustice of contrasting the conduct of Lord BROUGHAM's brother with that of other officers who had vested rights. His brother had no vested right, and was not entitled to any compensation. The way in which the Whigs deal with the Crown's prerogative is not uninteresting. One at least—we believe both—of the places in question, had already been within the gift of the Crown; and Lord BROUGHAM, of his own authority, appointed his brother James to both, and he himself in the Lords, and Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM in the Commons, declared that they belonged as much to him (Lord BROUGHAM) as if they were his private property! Lord BROUGHAM talked over the Salaries Committee delightfully. He told them of additional household expenses—two carriages and drunken coachmen—embroidered of flint, but such small doings—and not unavailingly. The office which he longed for (that of Patente in Bankruptcy) was then full, and could not be granted in reversion; and his chance of possession, looking at the various contingencies, was worth probably five pounds, but the chance of his losing his own office was immediate, and ever before his eyes. He bargained therefore for a year clear, to be added to 4,000 a year as Speaker of the House of Lords, and to be relieved of 2500 a year, which his predecessors paid to the Vice-Chancellor, and he intended to create a new Court with four new Judges to relieve himself from the bankruptcy business.

The then Attorney-General (DENHAM)—who ought to have been, if he was not, the official organ in the debate upon the bankruptcy bill—assisted by the CHANCELLOR's brother, Mr. W. B. the option, proposed a much larger sum, and particularly suggested 6000 a year as Speaker of the Lords, to place the office on the same footing with that of Speaker of the Commons—that is, on the same footing in point of emolument, for the labour of the latter is as thirty to one compared with the former. In the result Lord BROUGHAM gets not what he bargained for, as he failed, he disowned them—asked for him, but only 14,000 a year clear, and such small doings—and not collected as heretofore in dribs and drabs—and 5,000 a year retiring pension. His predecessor, who had not a twentieth part of his patronage, got hardly, after paying the Vice-Chancellor, more salary—and his retiring pension was only 4,000. Lord BROUGHAM has besides the benefit of daily taking credit with the public for his great goodness. The Government, however, for the future, notwithstanding the revocation of their Reforming House of Commons, they could not secure this salary as was first proposed by the Bankruptcy Bill; it stood over for some time; but, of course, Lord BROUGHAM has not lost a shilling by the delay, although during the delay we were constantly told—once by Lord BROUGHAM, for example, in one of his speeches for propping up the Government—that the Lord Chancellor had sacrificed income and patronage without any remuneration whatever!!

We must here break off, but the subject is so interesting, and the exposure so complete, that we shall conclude the legal "shew up" in our next number.

THE following description of the Bishop's College at Calcutta we extract from *The East India Magazine*, an extremely useful and valuable periodical, which, by some accident, we have not seen for some months:—

"A grant of land, of about twenty acres, was made by the Government in India, for the purposes of the College, to which a farther grant has since been made. It stands about three miles below Calcutta, in a fine situation, on the opposite bank of the River Hooghly, which is there much wider than the Thames at London. The spot is peculiarly favourable for privacy and retirement; and 'the scenery is such,' Bishop Middleton observes, 'as to gratify and soothe the mind.'"

"The foundation stone of the College was laid, on the 15th of December, 1820, by Bishop Middleton.

"The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts transmitted to Dr. Middleton the sum of 5,000, to enable him to commence the work; 5,000 were contributed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; 5,000 more were voted by the Church Missionary Society; and the British and Foreign Bible Society has added 5,000. This sum of 20,000, was augmented by collections in all the churches in England and Wales, in consequence of a 'King's Letter,' which amounted to 45,000, with which the building has been completed.

"The College consists of three piles of buildings, in the plain Gothic style. These buildings form three sides of a quadrangle; the fourth, or south side, being open to the river, which in that part flows nearly from east to west. The pile which fronts the river consists of the college chapel to the east, divided by a tower from the hall and library on the west. The buildings on the east and west sides of the quadrangle contain the apartments for a principal and two professors, with lecture rooms, and rooms for the students. The whole is formed on the plan of combining comfort and convenience with an elegant simplicity.

"Bishop's College is under the immediate direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but the statutes are so framed as to afford opportunity both to the Government in India and to the religious societies connected with the Church of England, of obtaining under certain regulations, the benefits of the college for such students as they may place there.

"For the regular supply of students, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has adopted the measure stated in the following extract from a late Report:—'Ten theological scholarships and ten lay scholarships have been formed by the Society for native or European youths educated in the principles of Christianity; and the sum of 1,000, per annum has been appropriated to this special purpose. The ordinary age of admission is fourteen.'

"The Christian Knowledge Society assists in this plan of scholarship; having placed the sum of 6,000, at the disposal of the Gospel Propagation Society, for the purpose of endowing five scholarships, to be called, in memory of the founder of the College, 'Bishop Middleton's Scholarships.' This grant is also intended to provide a salary for a Tamil teacher in the College, that being the language chiefly used in the Society's missions.

"The Church Missionary Society voted a grant of 1,000, per annum for several years, on account of the importance of the institution, and of the co-operation it afforded in their department of labour in India.

"From the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of 1830, it appears that the Directors of Bishop's College have upwards of 30,000, in the 34 per cent., as a fund to

were the support of that Institution. From the same Report we learn, that there are upon that foundation, a principal, two professors, eight missionaries, two catechists, and a printer. And that the progressive improvement of Bishop's College, both in the enlargement of the buildings and in the accession of a numerous body of students, as well as the location of the three senior students, GOSWART, BOWEN, and SIMPSON, in the character of catechists, with the several missionaries, ROTTLE, TAYLOR, MONROE, and TWEDDLE, the former being within the Archdeaconry of Madras, and the latter at no great distance from Calcutta.

"The College Council consists of three professors—the Rev. W. H. MILL—Rev. F. HOLMES and the Rev. G. U. WITNESS—and attached to the College are four European Missionaries—the Rev. W. MORTON—Rev. W. TWEDDLE—Rev. M. R. De MELO and Rev. T. D. PETTINGER."

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I think the remarks and calculations contained in the subjoined epistle, which come from the pen of an old experienced planter, carry with them so much truth and conviction, as to be well deserving the attention of those who have so strenuously, but I fear very indiscreetly, advocated the measure of emancipating the slaves in the colonies; and therefore you will oblige me by giving it insertion in your valuable paper.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

4th Nov. 1833. A WEST INDIA PROPRIETOR.

Jamaica, 25th August, 1833.

DEAR SIR.—Emancipation and compensation is the engrossing theme amongst us here; and I assure you my head is so confused with unceasing reflection, trying to analyze the subtle sophisticated scheme for colonial destruction, that at times I feel as absent as if I had no head at all.

One point, however, I have pursued, until I think I have demonstrated, beyond refutation, that to take from the proprietor and give to the negro one-fourth of his time or labour, beggars the former. I take my stand first upon the fact that one-fourth of the gross proceeds of the planter's estate is, *as the times now are*, as much as comes to his share; and this fact I deduce from an account of sales of 20 hds. of sugar:—

Oct. 1833.—To wit:

20 hds. of sugar, weighing nett 317 cwt. 3 gr. 9 lb., at 50s.	£794 11 6
Insurance, duty, and commission	£27 11 3
Duty on 317 cwt. 3 gr. 9 lb., at 2s.	390 18 0
Freight at 6s.	78 7 0
Primage, entry, dock-dues, brokerage, and commission	45 15 10—533 12 1

The planter's share, as things now are £260 19 5
But as things are proposed to be, deduct, in addition to the customary mercantile charges, 4 of £794 11s. 6d. gross proceeds for 1 of the negro's time or labour 198 12 10

And the planter's share will be for 20 hds. of sugar £402 6 7—which is little more than the cost of the staves, hoops, nails, and heading required to make up the casks, and for which he does not receive one farthing. Under this view of the plan which Government professed should be equitable and satisfactory to all parties, what planter will consent to become party to the proposed articles of apprenticeship? whence is he to derive the means to clothe, feed, and medicines and medical care, and every other comfort which negroes have hitherto enjoyed, for his apprentices during twelve years, for nine years' service, the three-fourths of twelve? And more than that, whence is he to derive the means of providing for the other contingencies requisite to carry on the cultivation and manufacture of his estate, pay public and parish taxes, &c. &c.? You would probably ask me, in what spirit would the negroes take the propositions of Government?

As the first step, according to Mr. STANLEY, would be to proclaim their freedom, in order to release them from their owners' authority, and place them above the jurisdiction of the laws enacted for their government as slaves, I think it is conferring too much liberty at once, ever to expect that they would consent to become apprenticed slaves: no—they would say, once free, we will keep free. Aware from experience of the effects of novelty upon the negro mind, I am pretty confident they would not resume their bill and hoe, as long as they could find means to support themselves in idleness; and from the generally cultivated state of the Island in provisions, they could easily help themselves, for who would there be to prevent them? Talk of stipendiary magistrates and a military constabulary, &c., it is all absurdity! They would turn Arabs, and probably keep up a constant guerilla warfare. There are, I believe, many persons who differ from me in opinion, but I don't think they can have studied the negro character dispassionately. For my part I resignedly look forward to an approaching dissolution of the Colonies, unless by supernatural interposition they escape the snares with which they are now beset.

It is a gloomy prospect; to beg I should be ashamed, and in the autumn of three-score-and-ten I could not dig much, and I am not a little pleased with my philosophical efforts to contract my wants and desires into the narrowest scale, so that the common necessities of life will suffice. I can assert, that the opposition of the colonists to emancipation was founded in an odious attachment to the system of slavery, to be as cursed a libel as was ever uttered; for I can positively declare, that the planters of Jamaica for years past have been desirous, ready, and willing to resign their estates for an equitable equivalent to enable them to raise a dependence in some other corner of the world, and that their attachment is only what is common among men in every country—an attachment to property, the source whence they derive the means of livelihood; and whether those means arose out of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c., or out of wheat, barley, oats, turnips, potatoes, or cabbages, I am sure never weighed a straw in their consideration.—I am, dear Sir, &c. &c.

A WEST INDIA PLANTER.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—Mr. MURPHY having endeavoured, in the public vestry-room of St. Pancras, to cast an approbrium on the parochial Clergy for having left the cholera patients to the care of a Catholic Priest, I am anxious, through the medium of your paper, to vindicate them from this aspersion. The cases in the cholera hospital were not numerous, compared with those in other places; and as they were chiefly composed of Irishmen and Catholics, this may account for the attendance of the Priest; but it is altogether incorrect to insinuate that the Clergy either declined to attend cholera patients, or were remiss in actual attendance. I know not that if such of them, at least as had families depending on them—(for celibacy is no part of the vows of a Protestant Clergyman)—had been prudently reluctant to thrust themselves into unnecessary danger, they would have been greatly to blame; but even among those there was no instance of refusal. Mr. HANNAM, who yields to no saint in the Catholic Calendar with respect to the unwearied zeal and assiduity with which he discharges his arduous duties, visited the cholera patients in the south division of the parish; and I myself, on the breaking out of the disease, expressed, in the vestry, at the Cholera Board and to the public authorities, my readiness to attend the patients whenever and wherever I should be sent for. In the north division of the parish the cases were not numerous. In my district, the first year, there were only one

death from cholera; it was that of a boy about seven years of age, who had never been baptized; I was not at home when sent for to perform that ceremony, and the messenger was directed from my house to that of Dr. HOLLOWAY, who even took up the boy, then in the last stage of cholera, in his arms; but I am sure, that in the whole course of my ministry, though having a large family, I have never, in a single instance, been sent for to visit a sick person, even in the most dangerous and contagious disease, without promptly obeying the summons.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHNSON GRANT.

Vicarage House, Kentish Town, Nov. 6. 1833.

PEMICAN.

Their MAJESTIES, accompanied by Lord and Lady HOWE, visited the Sussex County Hospital on Monday morning, and remained there a considerable time, going through all the wards, and minutely examining everything above and below stairs. Their MAJESTIES expressed themselves very much pleased with all the arrangements of this excellent institution.

The Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA, with their suite, returned to Kensington Palace on Thursday from the Isle of Wight.

CHARLES X. it is supposed, will shortly leave Prague to occupy the estate he is said to have purchased at Steiermark. The Duchess de BERRI will retire to one of the Italian States.

The Marquess of WATERFORD, accompanied by his friend Sir WM. POULTER GEARY, in the *Gem*, is still visiting the Mediterranean islands, but he is very shortly expected home to lay up the yacht for the winter. Curraghmore, the magnificent family domain, in the county of Waterford, is not at present tenanted by any of his Lordship's relations.

The Spanish Minister, the Chevalier VIAL, is understood to be in hourly expectation of the arrival of despatches from the Government of the QUEEN REGENT at Madrid. The whole of his Excellency's establishment in Wimpole-street are in deep mourning for King FERDINAND VII.

Major-General Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN and suite have taken their passage for the Cape of Good Hope in the *Mount Stuart* Elliphstone Indianan, which is expected to sail from Portsmouth on Monday next. Five years is about the average period for a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to remain in the colony. The gallant General has appointed Lieut. BERRSFORD, of the 7th Fusiliers, to be his Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. SPURRIER has been appointed Law Professor at King's College. The following gentlemen have been appointed Lecturers at the Law Institution:—Mr. WILDE, for Conveyancing; Mr. DODD, for Common Law; and Mr. H. N. COLERIDGE, for Equity. Mr. THEOBALD will take the Common Law department during the temporary illness of Mr. DODD. Mr. AMOS will be as usual at the London University, but no course by Mr. AUSTEN is announced.

We understand that His MAJESTY has appointed DANIEL WHITTELY HARVEY, Esq., M.P. for Colchester, one of the solicitors for the distribution of the twenty millions granted as compensation to the slaveholders in the West Indies.

It appears from the evidence of Lord FITZROY SOMERSET before the Committee of the House of Commons that during the six years his Lordship has discharged the duties of Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief, namely, since 1827, he has not been absent from the Horse Guards more than a fortnight at a time. Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, it seems, found the duties of the appointment so onerous that he resigned it. The salary is now 2,000l. per annum; it was formerly 2,500l.

It is reported in the City that one of the arrangements the Vice-President of the Board of Trade has entered into with the French Government is to reduce the duty on brandy to ten shillings per gallon. If this be the case we shall hope to hear of ruin being admitted into France upon proportionably advantageous terms.

A Special General Meeting of the Medical Society was held on Monday night at the Society's house, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the late medical officers of the General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street. The Meeting was numerously attended, and Resolutions were passed conferring the thanks of the Society on the physicians and surgeons who resigned their offices, "when they could no longer hold them without compromising their professional honour and independence," and expressing "regret that any of their medical brethren should have so far forgotten the dignity of the profession as to allow themselves to be appointed to the vacant offices."

The pilgrimage of the young French Royalists to Prague has not been without its rewards. They have seen their idol—they have offered their homage—it has been graciously received, and a promise is held out that their loyalty and devotion will some day meet its reward from the future Sovereign of France and re-establisher of the throne of the BOURBONS. The following is the speech addressed in the name of the young French Royalists to the Duke of BORDEAUX on his attaining his majority:—"Sire—French Legitimists, your young countrymen, your faithful subjects, we come, on the day of your attaining your majority, to assure you of our devotedness, and to offer you our homage. Be pleased to accept our wishes, which are the same as those which we cherish for France with respect to its deliverance and its happiness. Born to consolidate its destinies anew, it will owe to you all that it owed to some of your glorious ancestors; and you will become, Sire, as you yourself have promised, the second HENRY IV. of France." The Duke of BORDEAUX answered as follows:—"Gentlemen, I endeavour to the utmost of my power to make myself worthy of the important duties which my birth imposes on me, and of which you have now reminded me; I believe that I have thus found the surest means to shew my gratitude for the sentiments which you express to me in the name of my young countrymen. I shall not be happy till I shall be allowed to unite my efforts with yours for the deliverance of our common country. Be convinced, Gentlemen, that I appreciate the motives of your journey. I shall be happy to retain your names in my memory, and still more to prove to you one day that I have not lost the recollection of them."

We understand that the damage done to the Brighton Pier has been greatly exaggerated. The outer pier head, which forms the main support of the works, and the counter abutments under the Marine Parade, which constitute the support of the inner extremity, are not in the smallest degree affected, and as the injury is confined to bridges, which Captain BROWN considers he will find no difficulty in repairing, we may soon expect to see this beautiful structure restored. The bridges are so far restored as to enable the steam packets to land their passengers; and on Wednesday the *QUEEN*, accompanied by Lady HOWE, Lady Emma, and Miss Mordaunt, was enabled by Captain BROWN to enter the pier. The *QUEEN* has been enabled in one of the largest packets to enter the pier.

was rowed to the eastward, as far as Kemptown, by Lord HOWE, Capt. SIMON, and Capt. BROWN; and on the following day her MAJESTY and the same party from the Pavilion, embarked in a larger boat, steered by Captain BROWN, and, after passing about two hours at sea, returned to the pier at four o'clock. It was her MAJESTY's intention to have taken another excursion on Friday, and the party at the outer head at twelve o'clock by Captain BROWN, but the weather was too boisterous to attempt it. Her MAJESTY and the party remained at the pier-head, and saw the steam-packet come alongside from Shoreham, and after seeing the passengers embark for Dieppe, her MAJESTY returned to the carriages, which were waiting on the Esplanade.

The *Post* says:—"We have for some time past been attracted by an advertisement in all the papers, and by a placard on most of the walls of the metropolis and elsewhere, commencing 'Official,' and 'By the Authority of Parliament,' relating to the Glasgow Lottery. We have been labouring under an erroneous impression, we conclude, that such speculations had ceased to exist 'by authority of Parliament,' for we can scarcely imagine that it would be attempted to advance any private speculation by this announcement. The vigilance of the Government would surely have discovered such an attempt to impose on the public, and the Law Officers of the Crown would at once have proceeded against the offending parties. We have, nevertheless, the impression strongly on our mind, that no later than the last Session of Parliament, Lord ALTHAM, in reply to some observation on the subject, declared that, though there might possibly be a flaw in the Act which for the present might seem to tolerate this particular case, nevertheless, even should this be so, it should be his care to prevent the possibility of any second attempt to renew those nuisances, and that his immediate attention should be given to the subject for this purpose. Our present observations have been called forth by seeing the second drawing of this same lottery, headed by the words which we have quoted above. The disgraceful negligence, however, which such an oversight on the part of the Government would evince, leads us to pause, and to seek from our Ministerial contemporaries some information on the subject before we lay so heavy an accusation to the charge of the Government."

One of the most remarkable signs of times is the attempt which is making to propagate the St. Simonian doctrines in this country. In France they have followed upon the heels of the liberal and democratic principle at the present day with the same natural affinity as on the occasion of the former Revolution. It is not, therefore, very unreasonable in the apostles of St. Simonianism to hope that, as the liberal and democratic principle has also been acknowledged as the rule of government in England, a similar progression may be calculated upon among us. The English people are, however, not yet ripe for the inculcation of these doctrines, whatever they may become hereafter, should the cant of liberality, freedom, and equality continue to influence our Councils. For the present St. Simon is received with jeers and ridicule; and the odious and profligate character of the system bearing his name is justly considered to be equalled only by its wretched absurdity.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. JOHN WORTNER, the Governor of Newgate, which took place on Wednesday night at his residence in the Old Bailey, occasioned by a brain fever. Mr. WORTNER had been for some years past in the service of the Corporation; first as one of the City Marshals, and while filling that office he was thrown from his horse and fractured his leg, which was afterwards amputated. The situation of Governor of Newgate soon after falling vacant Mr. WORTNER was elected; and during the long period which he held this important office, his conduct has been such as not only to call forth the approbation of the Mayor and Sheriffs, but repeatedly of the Judges. The deceased had only been indisposed two days; he has left behind him a numerous family.

The Etonians had a "turn-out" on Friday last, possibly in imitation of the "Gentleman Cadets." They sallied forth in a body of between 300 and 400, armed with bludgeons, hammers, and stakes, determined on mischief. Entering the town they assailed all persons they met with a volley of crackers. On reaching Thames-street an attack was made on the house of Mr. Fox, to whom they owed a "grudge" for a twelvemonth, and the work of demolition commenced. Every pane of glass was broken, the goods in the window destroyed, the apprentice compelled to seek safety in another house, and several persons who attempted to interfere were ill-treated. Another movement on Saturday evening was contemplated, to give Mr. Fox a "finisher," but the masters, having intimation of it, frustrated their designs by meeting them on the bridge and taking down the names of the ringleaders, in consequence of which eighty of these "young heroes" have been ignominiously flogged! Mr. Fox's damage is estimated at nearly 300.—*Reading Mercury.*

The excavations preparatory to laying the foundation of the New National Gallery and Royal Academy, are now in a state of considerable forwardness through the whole of the east wing. The old mews still remains untouched. It will be difficult to establish a good basis at this point, a great portion, to a depth of nearly 20 feet, being a soft mud soil, which must be cleared away before there can be any safety in commencing the work; indeed we think it not unlikely that the greater part of the sum voted for the whole building will be sunk in the foundation by the time it is carried up to a level with the street. The line of direction taken by the front of the foundation is decidedly an encroachment upon the porch of St. Martin's Church. That line bears directly against the south side of the third column, from the north angle of the building; consequently nearly one-half of that beautiful specimen of Roman architecture would be excluded if the new edifices were carried on by this line; indeed, of two serious evils, the smaller would be to shut out the porch altogether, rather than leave it mutilated, and its just claims to admiration rendered doubtful. Several letters have been sent to us on the subject, roundly clapping the architect with a design to encroach far beyond the limits laid down at the conference, and which Mr. WILKINS had given his solemn promise should on no account be infringed upon.—The workmen have, very unexpectedly, arrived at an ancient rivulet, the stagnant mud of which is 8 and 10 feet deep. The bones of several animals have also been found at a considerable depth near the same spot.

The orders for the 231 depot to proceed from Plymouth to this garrison have been countermanded, and the 87th have been ordered here instead of the former. The 63th, 77th, and 97th depots arrived here yesterday in the *Romney* troop ship to relieve the 7th Royal Fusiliers, 51st, and 94th depots, which will proceed to Cork in the *Romney*. This ship will then bring back from Cork the 29th depot to this garrison. Plymouth will now be garrisoned by the following troops:—The 10th, 22d, 58th, 66th, and 75th depots; and Portsmouth by the 12th, 63th, 77th, 84th, 86th, 87th, 97th, and 99th depots.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

The Council of the Birmingham Political Union held a Meeting on Thursday, which was presided over by the mechanics of Bir-

irmingham were collecting funds to give effect to their endeavours to procure a repeal of the assessed taxes. The masons and carpenters had collected 1,100l. in one week. Mr. BOUTHER said, in reference to a proposed union with the association in London, that the Council could not legally do more than approve of the conduct of the inhabitants of London on the subject of the assessed taxes; and Mr. T. ARWOOD was certain that the people of Birmingham would assist them by "every legal means in their power."

The friends of Parliamentary Reform dined together on Tuesday evening, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the acquittal of THOMAS HARDY, JOHN HONNE TOOK, and JOHN THRELWALL from a charge of high treason. About 100 of the Radical school sat down to dinner. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. THRELWALL, Mr. NICHOLSON, Major RUSSELL, Mr. MURPHY, &c. Mr. GALLOWAY was voted into the chair. Among the toasts proposed, and drunk with great enthusiasm, were—"The purity of trial by jury;" "The three Juries who, in 1794, acquitted of a charge of high treason Hardy, Took, and Threlwall;" "The memory of the London corresponding Society;" Mr. THRELWALL returned thanks on his health being proposed; and Mr. MURPHY, the late candidate for Marylebone, entertained the company with a song.

A very melancholy occurrence happened yesterday morning. A lady, understood to be one of the hearers of Mr. TAIT, threw herself over a window in her house in Gardener's-crescent, and was killed on the spot. We are not versed in all the strange workings of the human mind as to trace this catastrophe directly to the influence of those wild doctrines of that sect of which she was a member; but considering that lamentable delusion, the miserable consequences which it has produced—consequences which our delicacy really forbids us to mention—we hope we do not go too far when we say that they have been one of the leading causes of her untimely fate.—*Edinburgh Observer.* The *Caledonian Mercury* says:—"It is a melancholy fact that one of the chief promulgators of these doctrines, the so-called prophet ANDERSON, is now confined in a madhouse."

On Tuesday evening a very numerous meeting of the Chelsea Association for the Repeal of the House and Window Duties took place at the White Hart in the King's-road, Chelsea. Mr. G. L. BARNES was called to the chair, and congratulated the meeting on the accession of several influential and respectable parishioners who had enrolled themselves members, and said that he was happy to find that there was a general feeling throughout Chelsea for the abolition of those obnoxious taxes.—Disputations from several Associations were here announced by the Chairman, and received with loud cheers.—Mr. COATES moved the following Resolution, which was seconded, and carried unanimously:—"That the meeting feels proud of the recognition of the rights of an Englishman to appear in person in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer on a writ when served by the chief Crown Law Officer at the instigation of the Government; and, when such an admission is made by a Judge of that Court, this meeting cannot but reverence the purity of that justice which such a Judge is especially provided by the law to administer alike and impartially to the poor as to the rich; and, consistently with these feelings, it cannot but consider Baron BAYLEY highly deserving the respect of every honest man, so long as integrity, uprightness, and the protection of the rights of the subject characterise his conduct as a Judge."—Several other Resolutions were passed, and a number of fresh members enrolled themselves. After a number of speeches, in which the conduct of Baron BAYLEY was warmly eulogised, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

Many of our Naval readers will learn with feelings of deep regret, of the death of ROBERT RAYMOND STEWART, Esq. which took place on the 19th ult., at his residence in Sloane-street, Chelsea, from an attack of apoplexy, in his 47th year. For 27 years his valuable abilities were devoted to the public service in the Navy office, where, by his indefatigable zeal during this long period, he conciliated, not only the good opinion, but private friendship of that valuable public servant, the late GEORGE DAVEN, Esq. in whose department he served, and received the highest testimonials from the Board upon his retirement from office a few years since, and voluntary relinquishment of his pension. He succeeded his friend Mr. DAYSH, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Old Naval Club, which situation he filled for many years; and with the same generous and independent spirit, refusing any emolument for his services, which, as every Member of that Club can testify, were most zealous and valuable to its interests. His generous and liberal acts would occupy a volume; suffice it to say, no one ever applied to him for assistance in vain; and though too often repaid by acts of the grossest dishonour and ingratitude, his heart remained sensitive to the wants of others to the last. In all his pursuits he was governed by the strictest sense of honour, and his gentlemanly deportment and urbanity of manner, secured to him in all societies from the peer to the peasant, a reception, which at once proved how universally he was esteemed and beloved.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The produce of the vineyards, both in France and Portugal, has been very abundant this season. The quality of the French vintage is not so fine as last year. The Portuguese vintage is of remarkably fine quality; but it has been wasted in gathering in some instances by reason of the disturbed state of the country. At Regoa, the chief town in the Upper Douro, wine is selling at 21. 10s. to 10l. per pipe; but in consequence of the difficulty of transit, occasioned by the internal war, it is as high as 30l. to 50l. per pipe at Oporto.

The last arrival at Liverpool from New York has brought letters from Mexico dated the 24th of August. At that date the cholera had made great ravages in the Mexican capital. The deaths, which, up to the 24th of August, were computed at 10,000, had chiefly occurred among the very lowest classes whose habits and mode of living greatly increased the fatal effects of the disease. It was, however, happily on the decline. The Government troops had likewise suffered severely from the prevailing malady, and their operations against the insurgents were temporarily suspended, nor was it expected they could make much head against them until reinforced. This state of things tended to paralyze trade. Exchange on London, 40s to 41 per dollar; quicksilver, 80 dollars per quintal.

The *Asio de la Mediterranée* of Toulon states that colonists are flocking to Algiers, and purchasing lands in the plains—that building is much encouraged, but there is a want of capital—consequently those who have sufficient means make immense profits, many obtaining 50 per cent.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.—Sir, As a manufacturer I naturally feel anxious to know something about the sort of men under whose absolute authority myself and the other proprietors of factories are hereafter to be placed. With this view I have made every inquiry of friends in the law district, but cannot, for the life of me, find out who what the law inspectors are whose appointment was lately gazetted. Perhaps, living in London, as you do, you know something about them; if so, pray inform me.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
Blackburn, November 2.
T. W.

Of the four Gentlemen alluded to by our correspondent, the first

named in the *Gazette* is Mr. JONES HOWELL. He is a Barrister, and for some years held the appointments of Judge-Advocate and Judge of the Admiralty Court at Gibraltar, to which he was named by Lord LIVERPOOL's Administration. He was always considered a very efficient public officer.—The second is Mr. RICKARDS, lately head of the East India agency-house of RICKARDS, MACKINTOSH and Co., who have recently stopped payment for so large an amount. Mr. RICKARDS is of the Doctrinaire school.—Mr. SAUNDERS is next on the list; and of this Gentleman we know nothing—but that he is said to be the intimate friend of Lieutenant DAUMON, who so ingeniously fixed the number of voters under the Reform Bill, by multiplying that of the inhabitants of a borough by the amount of assessed taxes, and dividing by the quantity of houses.—Mr. MUSGRAVE, the fourth, is, we believe, the son of an Irish Baronet of the name, and the author of several publications advocating the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland.—We hope this sketch will serve to direct our correspondent to quarters in which his inquiries for more detailed information may be successful.—*Albion.*

INCENDIARISM.—We lament to state that the devastating hand of the midnight incendiary has been employed in the county of Sussex to a frightful extent. A fire occurred on Saturday night (which has been partially noticed in the Papers) on the farm of Mr. DAWES, near Battle. It broke out about eleven o'clock in a stable, and the flames spread so rapidly that, before any effective assistance could be rendered, the flames communicated to a barn adjoining. An engine from Battle arrived, but the fire spread with such fearful rapidity, that the entire building was speedily consumed. Four fat oxen were destroyed by the conflagration.—On the following night another fire was lighted on the farm of Mr. PRICKARD, about two miles from Battle, and shortly after it broke out the inhabitants of Battle rushed simultaneously to the spot, and by their exertions much property was saved. One whole wheat-rick, however, was consumed; and the incendiary had selected the centre rick of nine, with the intention, no doubt, of destroying the whole of the produce, but fortunately his diabolical designs were frustrated by the timely exertions of the Battle people. We look forward with fearful apprehensions to the coming winter.—A most flagrant instance of willful fire-raising was committed on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday last. The barnyard belonging to Mr. FRANCIS DEAS, farmer, at Culterchar, on the lands of Mr. OLIPHANT, of Condie, was completely burnt up. The crop was all in the yard, and consisted of thirty large stacks of different sorts of grain. We understand it is but partially insured. The conflagration was not discovered till past two o'clock in the morning, when the whole was almost totally consumed. Mr. DEAS received an anonymous threatening letter about a fortnight ago; and his suspicions attach to an individual unknown, to whom he had twice refused employment on account of suspicious appearances.—Another destructive fire occurred on Monday night a short distance from Uxbridge, on the London road. Three stacks of wheat, and a sled which contained several agricultural implements, were burned to the ground. The latter was insured, but the stacks will be a total loss. The property belongs to Mr. NICHOLSON, of Uxbridge, who was a sufferer last winter by a similar circumstance.

PRISON RETURNS.—The greatest number of prisoners confined at one time during the last year in the prisons of the metropolis is as follows:—Newgate, 610; Middlesex House of Correction, 1340; Giltspur-street Compter, 160; Bridewell, 108; Tothill-fields, 191; Horsemerger-lane (Surrey) gaol, 210; Penitentiary, 587; Brixton House of Correction, 285—Confined at one time in the several prisons, 3,404.

PROJECTED WHIG DINNER AT LEEDS.—We know that there will be men present, and join in the cheering too, and appear very zealous, who privately hold Lord MORPETH to be a young Whig Lord of excellent character, yet bent upon supporting his party in whatever that party may stake its official credit or existence upon; who hold Mr. MACAULAY to be the mere political creature of those who have purchased the aid of his talents by paying for them with the public money; who believe Mr. JOHN MARSHALL to be an honest, good-sort of a gentleman in private, but utterly unfit for the high duties of senatorial discussion and national legislation; who consider Mr. STRICKLAND as blunt in speech but wily of purpose; who give him credit for a theoretic independence of political action, but who see, beneath his outward garb of candour and apparent singleness of purpose, the slyness of the eel, though not the wisdom of the serpent. Tell us not then of the unanimity, or even genuine cordiality, of the dinner-eaters. Many will go there with a desire to question, to lecture, and to oppose in their hearts, but will be restrained by prudential considerations, or because they have given a pledge (we shall be understood) that they will remain silent for the sake of "the party." As *Othello* exclaimed when about to murder—"It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul!" so they exclaim, when compromising their feelings and giving a covenantal sanction to that which they most heartily disapprove—it is the cause!—*Leeds Intel.*

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERENCES.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford has appointed the Rev. JOHN PEAKINS, M.A., of Christ Church, to the office of Proctor in the University Court, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Dymham, of Magdalen Hall, elected Master of the Grammar School of Hitchin, Hert.

The Rev. T. W. MARTYN JUN., B.A., of Exeter college, Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Rectory of Linton, in the county of Devon, on the presentation of his father, void by the death of the Rev. D. Sanders. Patron, W. A. Harris Arundell Esq.

The Rev. E. DIX, Curate of Townstal, Dartmouth, is appointed to the perpetual Curacy of Truro, Cornwall.

The Rev. F. EKINS, Rector of Morpeth, as commissary of the Bishop of Durham, has been appointed to the Vicarage of Hadfield, in the county of York, of which Mr. Hodgson has resigned his previous preferment of the Vicarage of Whelplington, and the perpetual Curacy of Jarrold with Heworth.

The Rev. H. JENKINS, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has been appointed Greek Professor in the University of Durham.

JAMES HOOVER, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Rectory of King's-ton, Somerset, vacant by the death of Edward Harbin, clerk, the last incumbent, on the presentation of W. Dickinson, Esq.

The Rev. J. WILLIAMS, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, has been collated to the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, and the Prebend of Llanidlo, St. David's; also to the Prebend of Lanarney, Brecon.

OBITUARY.

At Clapham, the Rev. CHARLES BIRCH WOOLLEY, late Rector of Thrusington, Leicestershire.

At Clarendon, Warwickshire, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. ROBERT WYLD, A.M. Vicar of that place.

In the 64th year of his age, the Rev. JOHN WOLLASTON, A.M. Rector of Scotter, in Lincolnshire, where he had constantly resided during a long incumbency.

At Tottington, near Bury, Lancashire, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. THOMAS WARD.

At Isle of Wight, the Rev. COURTNEY SIMS, M.D. aged 38.

At Melton, near Woodbridge, aged 73, the Rev. WILLIAM BRADLEY, Vicar of Aldborough, and of Friston cum Snape, in Suffolk.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Nov. 7.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Civil Law: Rev. F. Orton, St. Mary Hall.—*Masters of Arts:* Rev. W. Williams, Worcester; Rev. F. H. Hall, St. Edmund; Rev. T. Lowndes, Jesus; E. Kennington, Balliol; T. Lawrence, Exeter.—*Bachelors of Arts:* F. R. P. C. Blunt, Magdalen Hall; A. P. Macaulay, Wadham.—In a Convocation holden the same day, the Rev. C. Herbert, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, was admitted ad eundem.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 8.—On Monday last JOSEPH KING, M.A., President of Queen's college, was elected Vice-Chancellor for the year ending 1850.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the ensuing year is—"The Divine Origin of Christianity proved by the accomplishment of the Prophecies delivered by Christ himself."

On Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, a sermon was preached at Great St. Mary's by the Master of Corpus, from Proverbs xli. 30 v. "There is no wisdom nor understanding nor counsel against the Lord." And the Latin speech in the senate-house was delivered by the Rev. J. F. Isaacson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's college.

On Monday last the following gentlemen were elected Scholars of St. John's college:—Rolle, Smothery, Low, Nevill, Richards, Jenner, Coates, Weldon, J. Wood, Barnes, White, R. Barber, C. Fellowes, Dodge, Uwins, Everard, Bird, C. R. Hoare, W. H. Roberts, Harper, H. V. Corterill, C. Brabner, &c.

DURHAM.—The University of Durham was opened on Monday the 28th ult., agreeably to the notice previously given. The following young gentlemen were admitted students on the foundation, viz.:—John Cundill, John Tracy, Robert Forster Pratt, Henry Stoker, Saint Clare Raymond, James Watson Hick, Morton Eden Wilson, John Francis Erskine, Henry Press Wright, George Marshall, Frederick B. Thompson, Henry Thompson, Henry Hamble, Ralph Brington, James Skinner, George Hills, Thomas Maddison, Wm. Bramwell Ferguson, William Thomas Watson, and John Yarker.—Several divinity and ordinary students were also admitted, and most of the professors, readers, and other officers of the University were present on the interesting occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—The congregation of St. James's Church were surprised last Sunday to find one of the members of the church officiating in the clerk's desk, and reading the responses. It seems that the office of "Clerk in Orders" was bestowed by the late Dean ANDREWS, rector of St. James's, upon his son; the salary, by an Act of James II. was fixed at 30l. a year, but the Vestry, when 30l. a year became manifestly inadequate, increased it to 100l., out of which a deputy has hitherto been paid by the nominal clerk in orders during the duty. The new Vestry, relying upon the Radical principle of disallowing everything that they can disallow to the Church and clergy, have struck off all the addition beyond what the Act of James II. renders compulsory, and the Rev. G. ANDREWS, being left without the means of remunerating a deputy, has undertaken the duty himself. Last Sunday, as soon as his duty in the clerk's desk was over, he was called upon, as one of the clergymen of the church, to take a part in the Altar Service at the administration of the Sacrament.

The Rev. T. WILLIAMS, late Independent Minister at Pembroke Dock, has left the dissenting interest and entered himself at St. David's College, under the auspices of the Bishop of St. David's.

The Senatus Academicus of Glasgow have conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. Wm. A. THOMSON, one of the Ministers of Perth, and of the University of Edinburgh, Vice-Chancellor and Moderator of the next General Assembly.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

The Churchwardens of St. John's Church, Gateshead Fell, have had the gratification of receiving a large fine toned bell of some antiquity, from Sir ROBERT SHAFTO HAWES, who has most liberally placed it in its situation in the steeple, at his own expense.

We understand that the whole inhabitants of Hurst applied to the Dean of Salisbury for the Christ Church, Salter's, Vice-Chancellor of that parish, vacant by the decease of Dr. Wise. The Rev. A. CAMERON, son of our respected townsman Major CAMERON, and Curate of St. Giles's, has, we hear, been appointed perpetual Curate of Hurst.—*Berke Chronicle.*

On Sunday last, three sermons were preached in the parish church, Bradford, in the morning and evening by the Rev. H. SROWELL, A.M., Vicar of Christ Church, Salter's, Vice-Chancellor of that parish, vacant by the decease of Dr. Wise. The Rev. A. CAMERON, son of our respected townsman Major CAMERON, and Curate of St. Giles's, has, we hear, been appointed perpetual Curate of Hurst.—*Berke Chronicle.*

BRANLEY CHURCH.—On Sunday last this Church was re-opened for divine service. The weather was highly favourable, and the Church crowded to excess. The Rev. R. BLOWMAN, M.A. Vicar of West Derby and Incumbent of St. Mark's, Liverpool, preached in the morning, and the Rev. H. ROMNEY, M.A. Vice-Chancellor of that parish, in the afternoon, and the Rev. G. S. BULL, M.A. Incumbent of Bierley, in the evening. The sum collected towards paying off the debt incurred by the improvements in the church was 51l. It is but just to the committee of management to state that the alterations in the church have given general satisfaction to the inhabitants; not only churchmen but most of the principal dissenters have contributed towards them. The subscriptions amount to upwards of 300l. In addition the Incorporated Society for enlarging and rebuilding Churches and Chapels have given 100l. Among the improvements effected, the church has been enlarged by adding to it on the south side, whereby 150 sittings have been obtained, 80 of which are free.—*Leeds Intelligence.*

The Rev. JOHN SANBORN has resigned the living of Chillingham into the hands of the Bishop of Durham.

A most disgraceful scene happened last Sunday morning, when the congregation was assembled at the Minister, between two of the churchwardens of St. Martin and three of the parish of St. John, arising from the following circumstances:—The churchwardens of St. John took their seats in the pew in which the St. Martin's churchwardens had been seated during the earlier part of the service, who erroneously supposed that they were not entitled to sit in their pew. The consequence was, the attention of the congregation for some time was directed to the scene of disgust and disorder. One of them, not content with menaces and abusive and obscene language to the others, violently struck at the elder churchwarden for St. John's; another took the second by the collar, and pulled him out of his seat. The parties appeared at the Guildhall on Monday, and were bound over to keep the peace until the sessions. Ecclesiastical proceedings are forthwith to be commenced against the churchwardens of St. Martin's.—*York Herald.*

The parish church of Biggleswade, which for some time past has been undergoing considerable repairs, was re-opened for divine service on Sunday morning last, the 31st inst., when a very excellent and appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of LINCOLN.

On Friday, about one o'clock, during a violent gale of wind, part of the pinnacle of the north-east corner of the Trinity Church, was blown down and fell upon the roof of the choir. The violence of the shock was such as to send part of the lead and the roof into the choir, but the part of the pinnacle did not fall. There was fortunately no person in the choir at the time, and the damage done was confined to the fracture of the roof and loss of the pinnacle.—*Hull Advertiser.*

A paragraph professing to give a comparative view of the religious exertions of the Church of England and those of dissenters, for the year 1828, was inserted in the radical papers, in which the total incomes of the London Missionary and the Wesleyan Missionary, the Particular Baptist, and the General Baptist Societies for that year, are set down at 90,010l.; and the incomes of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society, at 67,524l. A correspondent of the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* thus exposes the falsehood of this statement:—

"CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
The real annual income (extracted from the printed reports) of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1829, was .. 473,201 11 7
"Ditto of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, in 1829 .. 27,237 4 10
"Church Missionary Society, as admitted in the Radical paragraph alluded to 52,990 19 1
415,619 15 6

"PROTESTANT DISSENTERS.
Wesleyan Missionary Society 41,846 19 10
London Missionary Society 37,207 0 6
Particular Baptist Society 9,305 10 4
General Baptist Society 1,651 1 6
£90,010 5 0

—Giving a total for three societies belonging to the Church of England two-thirds larger than that for four societies supported by dissenters. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has usually a parliamentary grant of 15,000l.; but the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is entirely supported by subscriptions, benefactions, and bequests."

EAST INDIES. By the last arrival from Calcutta the enterprising traveller, Lieut. Burnes, has reached this country. As the proctor of this officer and his companion, Dr. Gerard, through Central and Western India has been observed with some anxiety, the following brief outline of his route during 27 months' absence from Bombay will be interesting:—On his first journey he ascended the Indus and Punjab rivers to Lahore. His second journey he commenced at that spot where the expedition of the Macedonians terminated, on the banks of the Hyphasis, from thence crossing the Punjab and the Indus, and in Bactria finding the Alexandria Paropamisus. Surmounting the Indian Caucasus, Lieut. Burnes had a view of Bactriana, and traversed Transoxiana, the garden of the East, the country of the far Roxana. Pursuing his route to the Caspian, he ascended into modern Persia by the route of the Caspian, which conducted Alexander and his army. Farther in the pursuit of Darius, he set out from the ancient Rhages or Rei, near Modern Tebran, he reached the state of Persia, and to Persepolis, and on his way saw the tomb of Cyrus, and the famed remnants of Persepolis. At Bushire Lieut. Burnes embarked and followed the coast of Mekran nearly to the Indus, which is the line of the navigation of Nearchus. On his route he saw Kishan and the far-famed Ormuz.

Whilst Ministers are about to pay £100,000 for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies they are encouraging the negro population in the Brazils. The cruelties practised towards the negroes in that country are appalling, and yet the *philanthropic* Government of England encourage the growth and manufacture of Brazil goods by the use of the navy in preference to British plantation produce. This is in strict keeping with the conduct of Ministers respecting Mr. Sadler's Bill for the regulation of slavery in the manufacturing districts.

DISTRICTS.

4s. 6d., and 24s., at 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; and in most country towns.—The name, "F. NEWBURY," is e

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to apologise to Mrs. S.—her MS. shall be returned in a day or two.

ISAAC WALTON is a bad hand at a rod—who ever said a Grayling was a bird? If ISAAC was a "little cunning," and could spell, he would know that a Grayling is not a fish.

The letter about the Rear Admiral would be premature.

A correspondent enquires whether the report is true, that Government are about the sale of a large Gunpowder Mill in Ireland to a private company?—It sounds so very absurd, that we dare say it is—we do not, however, know.

M.M.'s letter shall be attended to.

We have received, and thank Mr. M. for the pamphlet—it will be extremely useful in putting down the brazen braver, if he should persist in disturbing the metropolis.

The song entitled "Eucification," is inadmissible for one obvious reason. The abbreviated mode of spelling "P.T. is a kin to Love," we admire—but there an end.

The letter signed "Knowli me tangere," relative to Mr. LOUGHAN, the owner of the Amphitrite convict ship, recently lost at Boulogne, is not fit for a newspaper—it should be made an official communication to the proper Office.

The second paper on the Russian Church next week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

THE Court continues at Brighton, where their MAJESTIES enjoy perfect health.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess AUGUSTA and the Duke of GLOUCESTER are also there.

The King of PRUSSIA has appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND a General of Cavalry in the Prussian service.

THE Ministers are arrived in town—so is Lord DURHAM. It is not because his Lordship is in himself a person of much consideration that we mention this circumstance, but because his coming to town, when no actual business calls him hither, so soon after the elaborated explanation of his political views and feelings at two public dinners in the north, gives an air of probability to a rumour, the realization of which would be the signal for general confusion in the country.

No man, who has his eyes open, can doubt that we are in rapid progress towards the most extensive changes in all our institutions. Ministers are of the same opinion—nay, they go farther—they believe that those changes are inevitable; and this belief is strengthened, because they are conscious that they possess no power, no means to resist or check them.

We have no hesitation in adopting the declarations and opinions made and expressed by Lord DURHAM on the two recent occasions to which we allude, as those of the Cabinet, of which, we are seriously threatened he is soon to become a member. This change will confirm our present views, and satisfy the nation, as we are already satisfied, that the intention of the Government is to advance with the movement—Unable, and perhaps unwilling to arrest it, rather than throw up the power which they are unable to exert, they will quietly submit to the demands of the Unionists and the dictation of the Ten-pounders.

One of their favourite projects of popular ingratitude is said to be the reduction of the privileges of the Peerage; in the first instance, that of voting by proxy is likely to be annulled;—what will follow when once the inroad is made, it is not difficult to guess.

That the Political Unions are to rule the nation, nobody who has watched the course of events within the last few months can doubt; the vacillating, temporising, equivocating measures of the Ministry—the awe of the press in which they stand—prove that they are ready to obey the commands of the "Sovereign People" according to Lord DURHAM's axioms. And do anything its Majesty may command, except resign their places.

In order to make way for the new-comers, Lord GREY, it is said, will resign—so will Lord ALTHORP: this, it may be remembered, we some weeks since foretold. That Lord DURHAM would like to be Premier, nobody doubts; but everybody doubts whether anybody would hold office under him: besides, what would become of CUPID—as my Lady calls Lord PALMERSTON?

We have but one view, if a break-up takes place—Lord BROUGHAM will be Premier, and the Seal will be put in Commission. In this arrangement or any other, which delivers us over, bound hand and foot, to the mob, we still believe Mr. STANLEY will not coincide:—there is still a hope.

THE news from Portugal completely confirms all the earlier authentic reports upon which we so firmly relied. The KING has possessed himself of one of the strongest and most important positions in the country, where he has concentrated his forces, and is in possession of all the advantages derivable from the command of the fertile provinces in his rear, the whole of which are devoted to his interests.

The position which his MAJESTY occupies is of tenfold importance, now that the affairs of Spain have assumed the aspect which we were the earliest to foretell, and the most anxious to behold. A junction, if necessary, might be formed in a very short space of time with the army of the lawful KING of SPAIN, and by mutual assistance these outraged Monarchs might assert their rights in the face of the leagued hirelings who have been forced into the Peninsula.

Intelligence, impartially given, has been received, which may be relied upon, that the army of Don MIGUEL remains in health and spirits, undiminished by the desertion of one single soldier from its ranks since the hour it quitted Lisbon—and here we may be permitted to observe that General MACDONALD vouches for this fact—while the troops of Don PEDRO are half-starved, not half-paid, and in a state very nearly bordering upon mutiny.

The recruiting in this country for the Pretender, the *Globe* says, is stopped; but too late to save from misery, and ruin hundreds of deluded men, who, in the hopes of pay, which common sense ought to have told them they never could receive, and of promotion which never could be of use to them if they had gotten it, have abandoned their country and families only to return degraded and disgraced—hirelings without reward, rebels without motive, and victims without honour. We have, throughout the whole course of the Portuguese contest, placed our reliance upon the popularity of Don MIGUEL and his Government as opposed to that of Donna MARIA, as the test by which the national feeling should be tried. It has been tried—tried in the extremest possible cases—for not only has the rightful KING maintained the affections of the great mass of the people, but the sole chance which Don PEDRO ever had for shaking his Throne or disturbing his country was obtained by the aid of foreign troops and foreign money. The foreign money is now all spent—the foreign troops, all heartily disgusted, and we have no doubt, when the eyes of the spendthrifts and speculators, who have

been forced by poverty in the one case and rapacity in the other to aid in the cause of injustice, are opened, that the bubble will burst, and Don PEDRO will either try to regain his Caciquiship in Mexico, or hide himself on the Continent, while Donna MARIA will become again an inmate of Grillon's Hotel, or perhaps rather of her favourite villa at Laleham.

In Spain the Carlist party—if that may be called party which embraces the great majority of the people—is fast increasing, and the position of that fine and noble country is most awful and perilous.

THE QUEEN REGENT is as averse from revolutionary principles as Don CARLOS—her struggle is to maintain the Crown for her child; and if she continue to oppose herself to the general wish of the people—not for a revolution, recollect, but for the accession of Don CARLOS—she will open a stage for the enactment of a bloody tragedy by foreigners, which we have seen acted in Portugal under the auspices of France and England—even if France should not march an army into Spain.

As far as the adoption of liberal principles (as they are called) and the introduction of liberal institutions in Spain goes, the bait will not take—the delusion will not succeed. Spain neither desires, nor is ready for any such changes. The Spanish people are everywhere opposed to innovation, and the alteration of the succession, at the moment at which it was made, just in the present state of Europe, appears to us unaccountable; more especially as the precarious state of the KING's health necessarily rendered the agitation of the question an event so shortly to be expected. And this too, setting aside the injustice of the KING's abrogating the law of succession in favour of his own child, to the prejudice of his brother, that law being coeval with the establishment of the family upon the throne.

That M. ZEA DE BERNUDEZ, of whose abilities we have always entertained the highest opinion, should have carried this measure—one so closely resembling that, which has caused the present conflict in Portugal, and which, it is clear, he so unequivocally deprecated—is to us unaccountable. As far as King FERDINAND is concerned, a thousand motives may be attributed to him; but we cannot yet understand how such a Minister as we have always considered M. ZEA BERNUDEZ to be, could have consented—with such an example before him—to a measure which has fastened upon him an imputation of impolicy and want of foresight unequalled in modern times, excepting always in the measures and movements of our own Reform Cabinet.

As far as the measures to be taken by France in case of need, we hear that both SOULT and SEBASTIANI are for proceeding at once to hostilities. Against any movement of French troops our Ministers have, what they call, protested. What means England has to hinder France from doing exactly what she pleases, we do not exactly see—War Taxes would not sound well in the popular ear just at this crisis; and if France make any movement, war is inevitable. Austria, Russia, and Prussia will instantly interfere, and the only difference, as far as we are concerned, will arise upon the point whom we are to fight with, and whom against. If we oppose France, she, of course, becomes our enemy—if we support her, the rest of the Continental Powers will be on us.—HAPPY ENGLAND!

LORD DURHAM is going to persecute—we beg pardon—prosecute us, for having, in the innocence of our hearts, and ignorance of his Lordship's character, copied, without a remark of our own, a piece of intelligence from a provincial paper. What adds to the singularity of his Lordship's condescension in our favour, is the fact, that as an act of justice, we took the trouble to insert the retraction of the history, which subsequently appeared in the journal whence we first copied it, and with which, it originated.

We admit having first mentioned the circumstance of hoisting the Royal Standard at Cherbourg, under the Lambton arms: that was declared to have occurred by accident. We copied the account from a country paper of the tri-coloured flag having been hoisted at the mast-head of his Lordship's yacht in the Tyne: that tri-coloured flag was shewn to be No. 3, in the elaborated and very comical code of signals belonging to the Whig Yacht Club. We copied, in like manner, the account of his Lordship's alleged dictum as to the razing of Philadelphia, and, as we have just said, we did more, we contradicted it the moment it was contradicted by the original narrator. Philadelphia remains, but we are attacked.

Well!—be it so. It seems hard that one of the most satirical writers of the day should be so extremely thin-skinned himself; but, perhaps we do his Lordship an injustice—the prosecution against us may not have its origin in any private feelings of our aspirant Premier, but may spring from the noble ambition of practically vindicating the freedom of the press, which his Lordship and his friends have, during their political lives, so nobly supported theoretically.

The following appears in the *Times* of Friday:—

"Yesterday the 2d battalion of the 1st regt. of Grenadier Guards, commanded by his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, at present stationed at the New Barracks in the Bird-cage-walk, mustered in the usual place of parade, and marched to the King's-mews-barracks, Charing-cross. Private OROON, belonging to the battalion, who had been about six weeks in confinement, was also brought out, and marched a prisoner with them, to hear the minutes of a Court-Martial read over which had been held upon him. This proceeding was considered rather extraordinary, but was done to avoid publicity, as no punishment could well be inflicted at the barracks in the Bird-cage-walk without the whole neighbourhood hearing of it, particularly as the cries of the wretched individuals had often offended the ears of the inhabitants of James-street. The battalion having arrived at the barracks, they were mustered in a stable in the Mews, where his Majesty's cream-coloured horses used to stand. Colonel DOYLE, the Commander of the battalion was in attendance, and Private OROON was brought out. Captain TORRES, the Adjutant, then read over the minutes of the Court-martial which had been held upon OROON, when it appeared that he was charged with insubordinate conduct, that he had come in a state of intoxication on duty, and when desired to give up his arms, he had threatened to run the first person through who dared to take them from him. On the above charge he was found guilty by the General Court-martial, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes. He was immediately tied up, and the drummers commenced their flagellation on his bare back. A fresh hand was procured at every 20 lashes, but not a sigh or groan escaped the unhappy officer. After he had received 200 lashes without a murmur, Mr. HARRISON, the surgeon of the regiment, went up to the man, and from what he observed, gave orders to stop the punishment. Hackney-coach was then procured, which was brought into the Mews, and OROON having been taken down, he was put into the coach with a guard, and removed to the Military Hospital, in Rochester-row, Tothill-fields, Westminster, when the proper applications were made to his back, which was most dreadfully lacerated."

A meaner, or intentionally a more mischievous paragraph, never was penned than this.

We have not space here to enter into a discussion upon the question of the absolute necessity of corporal punish-

ments in our army and navy—it is one which has often been treated, and never perhaps with greater ability than in the *United Service Journal* of the present month. All we shall do at the moment is briefly to examine the points of the individual "article of intelligence" (for such only it assumes to be) now before us.

Our first observation is upon the distinct mention of the Duke of WELLINGTON's name as Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment to which the soldier punished, belongs. Of course upon all occasions (more especially since the burst of popular feeling on Lord Mayor's-day) the Duke is to be attacked and vilified by the Whigs, and whether in his own person as Colonel of the Guards flogging a soldier, or in the person of his imaginary groom riding over a non-existent old lady in Hyde-park, it makes no difference to the partisans of those who hate, because they at once envy and fear him; but the fact is, that the Duke of WELLINGTON, as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, knows no more of, and has no more to do with, the details of its regimental duty, than the Honourable General, Sir HENRY GREY, G.C.B. and G.C.H., has, with those of His MAJESTY's 13th Light Dragoons, which gallant Regiment, now serving in India, that distinguished officer has never, since he commanded it, had the satisfaction of seeing. So much for the paltry introduction of the name of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

We must next remark upon the extraordinary proceeding of removing the man, for punishment, from the Bird-cage-walk, because the people living in James-street had often been annoyed by the cries of the "wretched individuals" punished. Supposing this to have been the case, there would be nothing extraordinary in preventing so disagreeable an occurrence; but the truth is, that the yard of the new barracks now occupied by the Guards in Bird-cage-walk, is open to the public eye, being separated from the Park by an iron railing only; and certainly the spectacle of military punishment is not one which would be agreeable to the passengers through, or the promenaders in, that place of general resort.

Then, let us look at the crime of which the man had been convicted—"Insubordinate conduct, coming on duty in a state of intoxication, and when desired to give up his arms, threatening to run any person through who dared to take them from him."

In very high society, "insubordinate conduct, and coming on duty in a state of intoxication," may in these days be thought little of—we rather think it is—but in the army, superadded to the threat of murder, it is a crime which, in any other country than this, would have been punished with death.

And now for the punishment awarded this man:—He was, sentenced to receive five hundred lashes; he received two hundred without a murmur—not a sigh or a groan escaped him!—so that he might, as it turns out, have been punished under the windows of the sensitive inhabitants of James-street and Petty France, without exciting either their horror or compassion; but, having received these two hundred lashes, not one half of the sentence ordered, he was taken down, and carried to the Military Hospital in a coach, "his back being dreadfully lacerated."

As the flogging, mitigated as it was, and reduced to less than half its quantum, was never intended for amusement or child's-play, but as the atonement for a crime wholly subversive of military discipline, punishable by the common law of the land to a much more serious extent, and in any other army than ours, by death, the result does not seem surprising.

It is curious to see the partisans of a Ministry which has during its short career done more to injure the interests, comforts, and character of the army than any men ever effected in a similar period of time, endeavouring to create a sympathy for the mutinous and disreputable portion of its subordinate members. Prolonged services, decreased retirements, inequitable commutations of pensions, Jewish purchases of half-pay, reductions of rewards, destructions of military hospitals and asylums, compulsory ejections of worn-out veterans—these are the measures by which the Government have endeared themselves to our soldiers; and, as a set-off to these injuries and indignities, their journals, with a sneer at the illustrious Hero to whom the army, with the rest of England, looks with veneration and confidence, give us, as a horrible incident, an account of the punishment of a drunkard, a mutineer, and an intended murderer, which punishment was not inflicted to one-half of its nominal extent, and which, during its limited progress, excited neither groan nor murmur from the culprit who received it.

MAJOR-GENERAL ELLICE—whom we confess we think an extremely ill-used man—is not to be Governor of Portsmouth and Commandant of the district.

We just subjoin the following paragraph from the *Globe*, with an appended note of the *Times*:—

"We have reason to believe that all the fine writing about General ELLICE becoming Governor of Portsmouth is utterly gratuitous, as no such appointment has ever been in contemplation."—*Globe*. "This is just what we expected."—*Times*.

This, the *Times* (which knows of course as well as we do that the appointment of General ELLICE to Portsmouth was actually settled), thought would be sufficient to get rid of the affair; the appointment was abandoned, and that was enough; but no—there was another person to be satisfied as well as Lord GREY, and a more elaborate explanation became necessary.

Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, to whose influence over the Premier the appointment of Major-General ELLICE had been generally attributed, became anxious to vindicate himself from the charge of having exerted his interest in behalf of his brother for such a purpose, and, accordingly, finding that an ironical article (written by whom, who can say?) which appeared in the *Times* some days since, had not the effect of shaking the determination of Lord GREY to fix that Gallant Officer in that particular government, himself set off for London to put a stop to it—as far as he was personally concerned—or, at all events, to prove that the appointment, if really conferred upon his brother, was procured through a much nearer and dearer connexion of Lord GREY's, than himself or any of his family.

In furtherance of this plan, the *Times* of Friday (abandoning the subterfuge adopted by the *Globe* and other Ministerial papers, of declaring that no such appointment was ever intended), puts forth an article—by the same hand, as the ineffectual ironical one, already mentioned—in which, at least by implication, it admits all that has been stated with regard to the appointment, but vindicates Mr. EDWARD ELLICE from any share in the proposed arrangement.

As we have already said, we have reason to believe that

MR. ELLICE was not the person who suggested the appointment to Lord GREY, and therefore do we abstain from extracting from the *Post* of yesterday some admirable lines, written under the supposition that he was; but we cannot resist the opportunity of exhibiting the extraordinary veracity and accuracy of the Whig-Ministerial papers throughout the whole period during which Major-General ELLICE's name has been kept before the public, by calling attention to a statement, first made by ourselves respecting that gentleman, and which was, at the time, unequivocally contradicted by the whole legion of Whig and Radical writers.

When Lord WELLESLEY was made Lord-Lieutenant by Mr. LITTLETON, it was a condition stipulated for by Lord GREY that one of his younger sons should be put upon his Excellency's staff, and that Major-Gen. ELLICE should be appointed Comptroller of the Household. These appointments were both made, and one, that of Captain GREY, was officially announced; the other was delayed, and, as we have said, positively denied by the Ministerial papers, who even went the length of praising Lord WELLESLEY's excessive liberality in retaining so many of the members of his noble predecessor's establishment.

We knew the truth of the fact we stated: still General ELLICE did not take possession of the appointment—which, by the way, is worth just one quarter of what the newspapers have valued it at)—and we could not well account for the delay. Now, the secret is out—Portsmouth was to be vacant; and, to a family, an independent command in England, and a house and other advantages, were preferable to rooms in Dublin Castle and a civil office contingent upon the stay of the Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland; and so, until it was decided what was to be done with Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's government, General ELLICE took no notice of the Irish Comptrollership.

Now, what will the Whig papers say? Will they tell us that we are wrong, or misinformed, or that we maliciously invent and circulate calumnies and falsehoods? Major-General ELLICE, defeated in the attempt made—not exactly by himself—upon the Hampshire district, to which they declare his nomination was never contemplated, is on the eve of starting for Ireland, to fall back upon the Comptrollership, to which they, five weeks since, asserted he never was appointed.

THE effect produced by the Emancipation Act upon the Whites in the West Indies is somewhat equivocal—they accept the compensation under protest—but they accept it, glad to get any thing; they will be no doubt much happier when they do get it—but when that will happen, Lord ALTHORP knows much better than we.

Upon the Blacks, however, the scheme seems to have acted somewhat differently—they are convinced that they are free, because Mr. STANLEY has decreed and declared that slavery has ceased to exist. But what, say they—as, he recollected, we always foretold they would say, and as Lord BROUGHAM, in his book on Colonial Policy, said, thirty years ago—what is freedom without idleness—we want our masters to feed us and clothe us as usual—else "what for good friddom?"

Accordingly—as one sees in these days the strangest people in the world presuming to write their names down at the Pavilion at Brighton—two hundred of these niggers, no longer slaves, have called upon Lord MULGRAVE, just to pay their respects and state their wishes. This may be thought rather "free and easy," but the truth is, the "niggers" in Jamaica, although they are free, are by no means easy—and the results of this long anticipated uneasiness will ere long exhibit themselves in the least satisfactory manner possible.

When Lord MULGRAVE accepted the Government, many of his friends thought that a colonial life would give him the "blue devil"—the colour has changed, if the complaint has not, and we hear that his Lordship wishes to return to England, on the ground that the climate does not agree with the Countess. If he should come home, it would not be at all a bad Government for Sir HENRY GREY, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

THE proceedings at Guildhall, on Lord Mayor's day, appear to have been anything but palatable to the Ministers. By the way, we heard a Lady, upon that great occasion, make use of an abbreviation for the term "Cabinet Ministers," which struck us to be rather ingenious—her Ladyship (and she was of that civic degree) pointed them out to a young friend, whom she was chaperoning, as the "CAR-MEN."—To the Cab-men then, we say, the shouts of applause which rent the Hall when the Duke of WELLINGTON's health was proposed, and after it was drunk, rang in their ears so discordantly, and dwelt there so long, that they had the effect not only of driving out the sweet yet fainter sounds which their own "healths and speeches" had excited, but of opening their eyes to the place which they really hold in public estimation.

It is true, that when "Lord BROUGHAM" was drunk, the cheering was very considerable, and the LORD MAYOR gave the tone to this, by singling out his Lordship, and drinking his health separately, instead of including it amongst those of the Ministers generally: but faint as whispers were those cheers, compared—and whence do we form opinions but from comparisons?—with the burst of applause which followed the announcement of the health of the Duke.

It seems that several of the Cab-men affected to join in these manifestations of admiration and respect, but their own journalists betray the weakness which themselves so sedulously tried to conceal. The LORD MAYOR is charged with the high crime of Toryism in proposing such a toast as almost amounting to an affront upon the present Ministers.

We believe the LORD MAYOR to be a Tory—we trust he is. But does giving a toast, necessarily ensure the reception that particular toast met with? We could cite half a hundred instances where the health of the present Ministers has been proposed and refused. The LORD MAYOR may be blamed by the Whigs for having afforded the opportunity for such a display of public sentiment, and libelled and lampooned for having given expression to the feelings of his heart; but the LORD MAYOR—no more than Lord GREY—can command the voices of the PEOPLE, which were loudly and unanimously exerted to do honour to the greatest man of our age and country.

REFORM.

We recollect when Lord JOHN RUSSELL, a year or two since, declared in the House of Commons that Ministers had entirely tranquillized Ireland—since that period they have passed their Coercion Bill; we recollect also the time when the same eminent authority foretold that when the Reform

Bill had been passed, incendiarianism, the dread and ruin of farmers, would "cease and determine."

How far the pacific appearance of Ireland may justify the announcements of the Noble Lord, or the quenched flames in England fulfil his predictions, we take not upon ourselves to say; but we beg to call his Lordship's attention to the following extracts from the provincial papers, in order that he may form his own opinion of the value and merits of both predictions and announcements:—

FIRE IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—On Monday evening two wheat ricks, a bean rick, a hay rick, and a stable, the property of Mr. SAMUEL PICKETT, of Wroughton, near Swindon, were consumed by fire—the work of an incendiary. The wretch took care to kindle the fire in the part of the farmyard where the wind (blowing hard at the time) was likely to have greatest effect; and if his object was merely the destruction of property, it has been fully accomplished.—On the same evening a rick of hay, valued at nearly 150*l.*, the property of Mr. WILLIAM DOWLING, of South Tidworth, was set on fire and wholly consumed. Strong suspicion is attached to some of the labourers in the parish out of employ. The property was insured.—Also, on some night, at some distance from the premises of the late Mr. HEAD were consumed by fire; together with a large quantity of corn and wood, and several pockets of hops. This fire was also the act of an incendiary.

In Norfolk the same game has been playing:—

On the night of Monday, the 4th inst. another incendiary fire broke out in a straw stack adjoining a barn, in the occupation of Mr. T. HASE, of Corputick. By great exertions and a plentiful supply of water, the destruction of the barn was prevented; the straw stack was consumed, but no farther injury was done. This is the third time Mr. HASE's premises have been set on fire. Some clue has been obtained, by which it is hoped the offender will be discovered and brought to justice. A man, named GILPIN REYNOLDS, a labourer in the village, has been apprehended on suspicion, and committed to Norwich Castle for further examination.

About three o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, a barn, the property of Thomas KEMP, Esq. of Swaffield, was discovered to be on fire. The North Walsham firemen, with the engine, were promptly upon the spot, who prevented the fire extending beyond the barn and stable, which, with a quantity of oats, were totally destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.

On the evening of the 7th inst. about six o'clock, a fire broke out in a straw stack on the premises of Mr. JOHN CURTIS, of Earlsdon, but which, we are happy to say, was got under before any very serious injury was sustained. The straw stood quite in the midst of the other stacks. Happily the wind was not high, so that, by great exertions, and the speedy arrival of the corporation engine, the rest of the property was preserved, although most miraculously.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night last, a stack, containing five or six loads of very fine wheat, the property of Mr. THOMAS GOSMAN of Hillington, was discovered to be on fire, and the wind being very high, not a vestige of it could be saved.

On Sunday morning last the large barn attached to Mr. AARSTRONG's farm, at Wootton, was discovered to be in flames, but the fire was got under. The incendiary is in custody.

On Saturday evening last, as ROBERT LINDSELL, Esq. of Biggleswade (whose house was burnt on the previous Sunday afternoon), was returning from Pottam market, he was waylaid by some ruffians, pulled off his horse, and so maltreated, that he is in a dangerous way from the wounds they inflicted.—*Stamford Mercury.*

ISLE OF ELY.—CHATTERIS, Nov. 14.—Thursday night, the 7th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out in a straw stack, on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS, of Earlsdon. The end, next to the road leading to Somerton, was first on fire, and the engines were soon on the spot, and every effort used to stop its progress. The wind being high, the flames soon caught the barn, which contained deals, wheat, &c., and in a few minutes reached some hovels and stacks of corn, and a stack of hay, which were completely consumed. The buildings near the premises were by good management saved. Much praise is due to the working class, whose exertions in checking the fire reflect great credit, and they were assisted by the gentry and tradesmen of every denomination. It is strongly suspected to be the act of an incendiary.

Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered on the side of the road leading from Chatteris to Horse Way and Manca, in a small wheat cob, belonging to Mr. H. WAGNER, surgeon, Chatteris, which was named; fortunately, the wind was not high, and there were no other stacks very near the spot. This is also suspected to be the act of an incendiary.

A large barley-rick, the property of Mr. BUTLER, standing on a hill a short distance from the village of Urchfont, was set on fire about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening last, and before assistance could be procured the whole was consumed.

About half past one o'clock on Wednesday morning another fire broke out on the premises of Mr. JOHN SEWARD, of Chatteris, in the Whom Farm, in a row of corn stacks, comprising three wheat, six barley, and two oats, which were all consumed except a load of wheat. The engines arrived with all possible speed, and succeeded in preserving the barn, two stacks of oats, and an oat cob. This is the third fire in Chatteris within a week.

Sunday evening a fire was discovered on a farm near Battle, in the occupation of Mr. PICKARD, when a wheat rick was consumed. The rick was the centre one of nine, and had not timely assistance arrived the whole would in all probability have been destroyed; but the exertions of the inhabitants of Battle were successfully directed, and frustrated in some degree the diabolical purpose of the incendiary.

Here we have a list of atrocities, confined, in their appalling effects, to no particular district, no single county, but ravaging the unfortunate people in all parts of the kingdom; and yet this unresisted, unpunished war against property, is to be taken as evidence of the happiness and tranquillity produced by the triumph of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Reform Bill.

Every well regulated mind must turn with peculiar complacency from the cheerless aspect of public affairs to the contemplation of the munificence of the Clergy, in the support of the Societies and Institutions connected with the Established Church—foundations, which shed a lustre around the name of Englishmen, by mainly contributing to the high tone of the national character, in a religious and moral point of view, and which principally owe their existence and maintenance to the exertions and bounty of the whole body of the Clergy, and its more opulent members in particular. We feel great pleasure in adverting to a late distinguished Dignitary of the Establishment in illustration of the preceding remarks—we mean the Rev. Dr. HUON, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, who died in January last. Not contented with a large expenditure in the support of public institutions, and the relief of individual distress, in his life-time, he gave by his will very considerable legacies to a few institutions which he selected as most needing or most deserving of his assistance, namely, to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, a legacy of 1,000*l.*; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts of 1,000*l.*, and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge of 1,000*l.*, and to the London Ophthalmic Infirmary in Moor-fields of 300*l.*; and these legacies, agreeably to his direction, have all been paid free of legacy duty, which adds 350*l.* to their amount.

Thus it is, that though calumny is ever at work to asperse the characters of the Clergy, to exaggerate their failings, and to ruin them, if possible, in public estimation, by the quiet and unostentatious discharge of their high functions, their steady devotion through evil report and good report to the spiritual improvement of the community, and the silent flow of their beneficence to the poor and ignorant, the Clergy of the Establishment are enabled to lay up for themselves imperishable treasures, and overcome the malice of their inveterate foes, at this period more than ever active to accomplish their destruction. We are persuaded that an illustrious Duke, who always entertained a most sincere and affectionate regard to his tutor, even to the latest moment of his life, will cordially unite in

this tribute of respect to the virtues of that body of which Dr. HUON formed so distinguished an ornament. In the perilous times, which seem fast approaching, we shall want all their powers to check the flood of impiety, superstition and fanaticism, whose combined forces threaten the ruin of fair England. Would that his Royal Highness felt as we do on this subject, now, ere it be too late, and that he would act accordingly.

THE Haymarket, closed its season on Friday, with a common-place farewell address. We hope the efforts of the management which have been so successful during the last few months, will meet with equal good fortune next year.

The Winter Theatres, we apprehend, are not fully answering the expectations of the Lessee; there are great complaints of unavoidable delays arising from the employment of the same actors at both houses. As far, however, as indefatigable industry on the part of the management in the production of novelties, the public have no right to complain. Less puffing, we think, would be wiser; GARRICKS and SIDONSES are not every-day productions, and Managers may rely upon the truth of these axioms:—No unsuccessful piece can be bolstered into popularity by the applause which free admissions can purchase; and no actor or actress suffers so much, eventually, as he or she, whom, under favour of the press, is extravagantly praised.

During the season, we propose giving some account of the proceedings at both houses; at present, we can only say, that having last week witnessed, with great satisfaction, what was called in the bills, SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy of *Jane Shore*, at Drury Lane, we concluded the evening with a hearty laugh at BEN JOHNSON'S excellent Farce of *My Neighbour's Wife*, at Covent Garden.

IN the *Morning Post* of Monday week, copied from the *Law Magazine*, there is the following just tribute to the merits of the head of a very noble and popular family, just now—a younger brother of the same illustrious house having had the honour of "three groans being most vehemently given for him" (W. BROUGHAM, Esq.) at a recent anti-tax meeting of (St. George's) Southwark, when "the other Representative," Mr. HUMPHREY—a smaller personage though, than "the lesser AJAX" (Mr. W. B.)—"was most warmly greeted:—"

"LORD BROUGHAM'S COMMISSIONS.—The present Government have been called a Government by Commission, and Lord BROUGHAM seems resolved to do what in him lies to justify the appellation. His last exploit in this department, according to the newspapers, is the appointment of a Commission to revise and assimilate the Law of Debtor and Creditor. This (if true) is a PALPABLE JOB. The Common Law Commissioners have given this branch of Law their fullest consideration, have written an elaborate Report upon it, and, in the Appendix to that Report, have brought together every species of information, both foreign and domestic, to which it can be necessary to refer. To them, therefore, men of acknowledged learning and experience, the task would be a comparatively easy one; and it is to be hoped that the Lord Chancellor will be called upon to explain why he prefers commissioning, and making the country pay a fresh set of Gentlemen to go through the same course of enquiry again."

Regarding this new, and supererogatory, and unnecessary Commission of Lord BROUGHAM's, we do not think there is much more to be said, at present, beyond what the *Law Magazine* has expressed, and we have re-quoted from the *Morning Post*. But upon the outrageous and boundless extent to which Ministers are pushing the system of Commissions in general, more may well be said than we have room to say; and more of the attention of the House of Commons—the fine Reformed "Cheapening" House of Commons—is due to the subject, than we think the present Parliament will have time—not inclination neither, from its peculiar unpleasantness to the "Reformed" Members—to appertain to the matter.

The Factory Commissioners—those travelling manufacturers of a Report, as huge as the Colossus of Rhodes, and which, like it, no two men can fathom, as mortals now are—produced—the most perfect and matchless specimen of the *parum in multo*, the art of expanding little into much, that official writers, or any writers, have achieved. We have heard something of the selection of the members of this Commission: that one was the *élite* of this influential vigorous Young Whig; that another was the *protégé* of that weather-beaten, worn out Old Whig; and so on. Be all these things as they may, this is certain—that the Factory Commission has been of no kind nor degree of advantage to the factory children, for whose amelioration it was professed to have been formed; and that, with the exception of these journeying and salaried "friends of humanity," the Commissioners themselves, no human being has obtained one farthing of increased income, nor one moment of additional happiness, comfort, or ease, in consequence of the labours of these Gentlemen, whatever they may have been—and great they seem, if we may judge from the onerous and overwhelming appearance of their Report—Zounds! what a pyramid of paper! what an Atlantic of ink!—and the country has had a considerable sum to pay for this Commission, from which no one, we repeat, but these Commissioners (and, perhaps, their exhausted compositors) have reaped, or ever will reap, any benefit whatever.

By way of parenthesis we may observe that there is something of "melancholy merriment" here. With a view to the relief of the children, from their asserted over-exertion and oppression, a rather small company of gentlemen take a tour through the manufacturing districts to enquire into the supposed abuses of the factory system, and pending these very humane enquiries a Report is concocted of such enormous bulk that the wretched printers of it have to endure ten times as much of the horrors of "white slavery" as the factory children, whose partial "emancipation" this gigantic Report has, or had, for its ostensible object. This is a strange kind of philanthropy, and, particularly, it is a curious way of proving and displaying the uncommon regard, and affection, and predilection for the press, for which the present Ministry are so celebrated.

Then, again, the Poor Laws Commission, or Commissions—for there appear to be one (at least) a-piece for England, Ireland, and Scotland; and the Law of Debtor and Creditor Commission; and all the other Law and other Commissions—the number of which are nearly incalculable—they seem to be somewhere about nine hundred and ninety-nine, the exact amount of Lord GREY's "kith and kin" living on the public purse; and we think, without being justly obnoxious to a charge of party prejudice, we may say that Commissions, which the Whigs, in opposition, declared were always jobs—an opinion which they appear determined to support by their conduct in office—are, in number and con-

nexion, unlike "angels' visits," and are many and near together.

They are pleasant, however, to "the parties most interested." Posting paid, on the scale of about 2s. a mile; fifteen shillings or a guinea *per diem* for "board and lodging;" and 200l. or 300l. for the *job*—perhaps not of more than two or three months—form a very pretty and agreeable *honorarium* for young gentlemen, or middle-aged, or elderly, or old gentlemen, having any inclination for a "trip," or being ambitious of a little importance or consequence, *sine pulvere*—but, if "travellers," not without a little dust.

We repeat, this "Commissioning" by the present Government is immense in magnitude and frequency. If Ministerial retrenchment be beneficial to an increased and increasing population, which we do not think, seeing that such retrenchment must throw out of employment, and consequently more or less out of pay, additional numbers of some class or other, and whatever class it may directly affect, it ultimately falls upon the lower ranks of the population;—but if retrenchment be a good, the all-wise and all excellent "MIDDLE CLASSES," who constitute the *Anti-tax Associations*, would much better and more reasonably employ their leisure hours in busying themselves in petitioning for the diminution of these too-often worse than useless Commissions, than in combining and conspiring to resist the taxes—than which there cannot be a more effective example for an inroad and an attack upon the sanctity and security of all property of every kind.

It cannot be out of place to subjoin here the following evidence of the excellence of that masterly piece of legislation, "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," which was suitably carried by clamour, intimidation, and incipient revolt; and upon the subject of which Act, it is now very generally admitted, that the "great wisdom" of the *many* was very "nearly allied to madness":—

"REVISING BARRISTERS.—It is understood that before the next registration, a general meeting of all the *Barristers* employed will be held, for the purpose of comparing their notes of disputed cases, discussing their various decisions, and deciding upon the correct interpretation of the *REFORM ACT*. The result to be ultimately submitted to the consideration of a certain number of the Judges, whose decision is to be held as binding on the whole body of revising Barristers."—*Lincoln Paper*.

A conclave of "Judges," to divine and expound the meaning of a whole new Act of Parliament! What a beautifully clear and clever Act it must be! We never heard of another that was so extremely plain from beginning to end. This is, truly, an "enlightened generation!"—particularly of late, and at present.

THE Postmaster-General (as we last week stated) has taken measures for extending the threepenny post to a circle of twelve miles from the General Post Office, including the following towns:—Stamford, Edgeware, Barnet, Hounslow, Southall, Walthamcross, Romford, Bromley, Footscray, Croydon and Kingston, at which places there will be a 3d. post delivery twice a day (except at Footscray and Walthamcross, which will have only one delivery), in addition to the general post delivery. Letters will be allowed, in addition, to be forwarded by the General Post as heretofore, with the advantage of a reduced charge; but it will be necessary to observe, that letters put into the General Post receiving-houses will be forwarded by the General Post exclusively, and that letters put into the Twopenny-post houses will be forwarded by the Twopenny-post only. The plan was partially brought into operation on Saturday, in the district of Kent, embracing the following places:—Bromley, Bexley, Brendon, Chislehurst, Crayford, Erith, Footscray, Hayes, Hayway-street, Lock's Bottom, Northcray, Plaistow, St. Paul's cray, St. Mary's cray, Sidecup, Southborough, Welling, East Wickham, West Wickham, and Widmore. It is to extend to the other districts as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. By this convenient alteration the privilege of franking within the extended circle is abolished altogether, and frank arriving from general post distances to any of the hitherto general post towns, will be chargeable with twopenny postage.

PEMICAN.

On Wednesday week the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA, on their return from the Isle of Wight, changed horses at the George Inn, Winchester, during which operation the Mayor and Corporation, and then the Dean and Chapter, appeared, and read addresses to their Royal Highnesses at the window of their carriage.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, it is said, has twice tendered his resignation of his wand of office as Lord Chamberlain, which the KING has declined, and therefore, during his Grace's absence on the Continent for the improvement of his health, his official duties will necessarily devolve on Lord BELFAST, the Vice-Chamberlain, who is now staying with his family at Brighton.—The fact is, that no Chamberlain is better than a disagreeable one, and therefore, although the KING loses the services of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, his MAJESTY, during his Grace's absence, is secured from the infliction of a disagreeable successor.

His MAJESTY has assigned the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH apartments in the Palace at Hampton Court, and her Grace, accompanied by her nieces, the Misses SPENCER, have arrived there from their residence at Grosvenor gate, Park-lane.

Mr. STANLEY gave the first Cabinet dinner on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present, with the exception of Lord CARLISLE. Whether it were wine or wisdom that kept them together so long, it is not for us to guess—they did not separate till half-past one. "When they do agree," as SMERIDAN says in the *Critic*, "their unanimity is wonderful."

The *Brighton Gazette* says:—"The Lord CHANCELLOR is noted for the celerity of his movements. We find him last Saturday evening at the Civic banquet at seven o'clock, and afterwards, on his health being drunk, returning thanks. By our Palace report it appears that his Lordship arrived in Brighton the same evening, and the next morning he had an audience of the KING. On Monday his Lordship attended a Privy Council in London."—It seems by this account that the BROUGHAMS are, like the GREYS, famous for being in a great many different places at the same time.

The Earl and Countess of JESSAY have for the present abandoned their intended foreign excursion—we are glad to hear this.

It was this morning understood in Court (Vice-Chancellor's) that Sir E. SUGDEN had announced his intention of discontinuing to practice before the Lord CHANCELLOR after the end of the present week, excepting briefs already delivered.—*Times*.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT has in the most gracious manner signified her pleasure to be Patroness of the "Distressed

Sailors' Asylum, Cannon-street-road, St. George's, East," and has ordered a subscription of 10l. in aid of the funds. His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER has likewise been graciously pleased to subscribe 10l. The institution in question, patronized by the Bishops of London and Llandaff, and having for its President Vice Admiral Sir EDWARD CORBIN, M.P., and under the guidance of an intelligent committee, has been pursuing an unostentatious but steady course of usefulness (14,000 meals having been given away to wretched and destitute sailors, since the 1st January last to the present time). The objects of the Institution's bounty were at the same time lodged, some clothed, and most of them enabled to obtain ships; while their moral and religious discipline was anxiously watched by a zealous and enlightened clergyman of the church.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—For the purpose of establishing a day school on an extended and comprehensive plan, in connexion with the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution, Messrs. MULLENZAUX and YATES have offered a donation of one thousand pounds, provided the public will subscribe within twelve months to the amount of 5000l. more.

The proprietors of the Chain Pier, Brighton, held a meeting at the Pier office on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving a report from Captain BROWN, R.N., as to the nature and extent of the injuries sustained by the Pier, when the Captain reported that 22000l. would be required to effectually repair the Pier. The repairs are to be forthwith commenced, and the scientific constructor has offered his services gratuitously to superintend the repairs.

The comedians of Moscow have offered up solemn thanksgivings in the church for a new Imperial grant, ensuring them pensions for life when no longer able to perform, and have decided upon erecting the statue of St. NICHOLAS in their Theatre!—*Paris Paper*.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.—The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council assembled on Tuesday (being the morrow of St. Martin) in the Court of Exchequer, for the purpose of nominating the list of gentlemen to serve the office of Sheriff in the English counties during the ensuing year; Viscount ALTHORP presiding, in his robes of office, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Lords present were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Justice in the Bankruptcy Court, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice PARKER, and Mr. Justice BOSWORTH. The Putney Judges in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Exchequer, were in attendance, to submit to their Lordships the names of gentlemen qualified to serve as Sheriffs. The customary oath having been administered to the Privy Counsellors, the counties were called over in alphabetical order, together with the names of the three gentlemen nominated last year for each county to serve the office of Sheriff. The Judges who had been in the counties, in their respective circuits, then proposed the names of gentlemen instead of the present Sheriffs, and also stated to their Lordships, the result of their inquiries relative to the objections made by many gentlemen nominated. Some of the pleas were allowed—such as advanced age (70)—in Parliament—in the militia—having served the office in 1816—being in straitened circumstances, and not having a house in the county; and the names were in consequence omitted, the Judges supplying the vacancies by naming other gentlemen. Other pleas were disallowed, and the names were ordered to be continued on the list.

The Marquess of SALISBURY was in due form installed as Provincial Grand Master of Masons, at the Shire Hall, Hertford, on Thursday last; upon which occasion several officers of the Grand Lodge of England were present. After having been inducted into the Chair his Lordship was pleased to nominate and appoint his Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year. The ceremony being concluded, the brethren assembled partook of an elegant banquet; the Marquess of SALISBURY presided, and the evening was passed with that true feeling of Masonic conviviality which always characterises this ancient fraternity.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT met with an accident some days ago, by falling from his horse in Park-lane, near Tyburn-gate. The Hon. Baronet was confined to his residence in St. James's-place from the effects of the somewhat serious bruises he received, but he has now shaken off the effects of his accident, and gone to join his lady and family at West Cliff House, Brighton.

A Meeting of Magistrates for the county of Middlesex was held on Thursday at the Session-house, on Clerkenwell-green, pursuant to adjournment, to investigate the allegations contained in the Memorial presented to the Court by Mr. UFFORD, one of the overseers of St. Mary's, Islington, complaining of the conduct of Dr. ELLIS, the medical officer of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, in disobeying the order of Messrs. LALING and ROBERTS, the Hatton-garden Magistrates, to admit a lunatic pauper belonging to Islington into the Asylum, and in using violent, improper, and provoking language to the parish officers of Islington. Among the Justices present we observed Colonel CUTLER, Captain ACKLON, the Rev. Mr. THURBY, Mr. HALSEWELL, Mr. FLOWER, and Mr. WILSON. Captain ACKLON presided. Mr. UFFORD and Mr. ASKLEY, overseers of Islington, and known, the beadle, severally underwent a long examination in support of the Memorial, and they substantiated their complaints. Dr. ELLIS was present to hear and answer the charges, and he alleged, in answer to the principal complaint, that the pauper was not brought to the Asylum until after the hours prescribed for admission. The Magistrates resolved to draw up a Report upon the subject, and present it on the next county-day for the consideration of the Court.

A paragraph has appeared in the newspapers stating that D. W. HARVEY, Esq., is appointed one of the Solicitors to the Commissioners for the Distribution of the West India Grant. We can state, from authority, that no such appointment has been either made or contemplated. Mr. VIZARD has, we believe, been selected by the Commissioners.—*Times*.

LIVERPOOL AS IT WAS AND IS.—The Town-clerk made the following statement in reference to the state and prospects of the town to the Commissioners:—In 1773, the receipt of customs was 92,468l. in 1832 it was 3,935,021l. In 1820, the number of parish assessments was 21,033; in 1832, 33,031. In 1813, the parish assessments amounted to 557,971l.; and in 1833 to 790,081l. In 1700, the population was 5,714; in 1801 it was 77,000; in 1831 the census gave 165,221. In 1811 there were 16,112 houses; in 1831 there were 27,466. In 1732 the dock rates amounted to 1,776l. and in 1833 to 182,980l. There were 1,169 public houses and 477 beer shops in 1832.

MEZLON.—Hunting has commenced in earnest, notwithstanding the loss occasioned by the deaths of Lord PLYMOUTH and Sir H. GOODRICK. Last year there were 480 horses at the different stables; the number is smaller this season, but it is still very large; Mr. FENNIXTON has 20, and his brother, Mr. MASSEY STANLEY, 18. A

new club of five members has been formed, consisting of Lord GARDNER and ROCKLEY, Sir F. JOHNSTONE, Mr. GILLMORE, and Count MAXIMOWSKI; they have taken the house opposite the George (formerly occupied by Lord ALBANY) for seven years, and made extensive alterations and improvements. Lord MACDONALD and Mr. MAXWELL have taken Lord KINNARD's old house.

On Friday, the 1st inst., as RICHARD CHAS. HAMMOND, Esq., Commander of Merton College, Oxford, was hunting with Lord RICHMOND's hounds, in the neighbourhood of Faringdon, he was unfortunately thrown from his horse, and was so much injured as to occasion his death shortly afterwards. Mr. HAMMOND was of a highly respectable family in the county of Norfolk.

A coach is about to start between London and Manchester to accomplish the distance in one day; that is, from morning to night. It is intended to leave London at a quarter before five, and reach Manchester (182 miles) at eleven at night of the same day. It is intended to breakfast at Northampton, be in Leicester about half-past two, Derby about a quarter-past five, and Macclesfield about four hours later. This is "going it," without steam or railway, to some tune.

A most melancholy accident occurred at Lasborough Park, Gloucestershire, on Wednesday se'nlight, to Mrs. WALDRON, widow of JOSEPH LYONS WALDRON, Esq., who was sitting by herself in the library after dinner and dining, when her cap caught fire at the candle, and in attempting to extinguish it, her sleeves, and ultimately her whole dress, were in a blaze, and before it could be extinguished she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death on the following afternoon. Mrs. WALDRON was sister of Sir C. BETHEL CORNWALL, Baronet, and mother of Mr. BETHEL WALDRON, who is married to the only daughter of the Earl of ROSSELYN.

DEATH OF MR. TUFFELL.—On Tuesday night this unfortunate gentleman expired at his residence. It will be recollected that he was the principal witness against ANN VICKERS, at the Old Bailey sessions. The *expose* which took place then preyed so heavily on the mind of the deceased as to induce him to attempt self destruction, which he did at the house adjoining that of Mr. BARNES. The wound was, however, healed, but the anxiety of mind produced a fit of illness, which he at length sunk under. Deceased some years held a situation in the Audit Office, and was son to the banker of the same name at Bath.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Wednesday, when, from the attenuated appearance which the body presented, it was evident that suffering of an acute description must have preceded death. The surgeon who attended Mr. TUFFELL, stated in evidence, that on examination of the skull after death, an extensive abscess had formed there, with an effusion of water on the brain. In his opinion it did not proceed from any injury that the deceased had inflicted on himself, but from great previous irritation.—The Jury returned a verdict of *died a natural death, from abscess on the brain*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—By a recent regulation of the General Post-office, letters for the Continent in future will be sent to Dover, instead of being forwarded to London. Newspapers cannot be sent or received but at the following full rate of postage:—France, 1s 2d; Holland, 1s 4d; Germany, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, 1s 8d; Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands, 1s 11d; Spain, through France, 2s 2d.—The peculiar attention of the Government to the interests of the Press merits the admiration and gratitude of the country.

On Tuesday it was stated at Marlborough-street Office that a lady, from curiosity, or from some other less pardonable motive, having a strong desire to see the interior of a gambling-house, had the folly as well as indelicacy to disguise herself in male attire, and to obtain the entrée into an establishment in St. James's. She was soon marked out by the confederates, who, however, had not any suspicion of her sex; and having been prevailed upon to sit down to table, she in a very short time was stripped of upwards of 1500l.—We should be rather puzzled to decide upon the relative respectability of the parties in this affair. As to the crime of which the "confederates" are alleged to be guilty, we must say that the winning 1500l. from a lady, who, for the sake of gratifying her curiosity was content to lose so large a sum, we hold it to be very small indeed.

On Wednesday night, Captain ROSS, accompanied by some friends, visited the Royal Pavilion Theatre, in the Whitechapel-road, to witness a melo-dramatic piece, entitled *Captain Ross, or the King of the Arctic Regions*. The Gallant Captain came innocently, but his presence became known, in consequence of a gentleman who had in the course of the day engaged a private box for him, and who had arrived rather late, asking the door-keeper if Captain ROSS had arrived. The report of his being in the theatre soon got circulated throughout the neighbourhood, and in a short time the theatre became crowded to excess, by persons anxious to have a sight of the intrepid voyager. During the performance of the piece, which is a dramatic representation of the scenes and privations which Captain ROSS and his gallant companions had undergone, Captain R. paid the most marked attention to it, and was frequently seen to laugh heartily at the performance, particularly that of HESLOP, as the representative of himself. At its conclusion Captain ROSS left the theatre, and drove off in his carriage, amidst the cheers of an immense crowd, which had assembled in the street in front.

Tuesday se'nlight being the Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, orders were received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the artificers in His MAJESTY'S Dock-yard at Sheerness were not to be allowed any holiday on that day, nor at any future Anniversary as heretofore. In lieu thereof they are to be paid for the holidays given on Christmas-day and Good Friday.

"The National Debt," as Mr. O'CONNELL's tribute is now styled, has concentrated all the energies of his admirers during the last week. "From everything that can be collected," says the *Cork Southern Reporter*, "there is a certainty that the national annuity to Mr. O'CONNELL will exceed on the present occasion the amount of any former year." The last collection was 12,833l. The first tribute in 1830, when people never dreamt that they were to be called upon again, amounted to 28,000l. On Wednesday of last week, 200l. was subscribed in a few minutes, by some Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Cork.

The *Evening Mail* says—Yesterday was a busy day at all the *naas* houses in and about the metropolis, indeed throughout the kingdom; and anything save religion was "the order of the day." In Dublin alone the collection, as we are informed by the *Register*, exceeded 1,400l.; and it is said that nothing will satisfy the Big Beggarman short of a sum double that receivable by the paltry salary of 10,000l. of Ireland. This of course applies to the custody of the Great Seal, being (quarry 8,000l.) a year attached to the custody of Lord WEAVER's the direct income payable as the keeper of a poor item in the conscience—a pretty easy sinecure, forming but a poor item in the aggregate of pounds, shillings, and pence raised by *POWERS* and Co. off the country. The general impression is that the tribute this

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. D. is requested to send a *historical* information he can. Justice ought to be done; and no injustice is so flagrant in these days of combined profligacy and cant, as that which indiscriminately condemns a whole class of persons upon such testimony.

The writer of the letter "hoping that we called the French the natural enemies of England only in the heat of argument," is assured that we consider them so in the coolest moments of sober sobriety—they have always shown themselves so; and as their present friendship is a completely artificial, we see no reason for changing our opinions or principles.

If ZETA paid his money for betting upon our authority that Mr. LAMINGTON was created Lord DURHAM by the Duke of WELLINGTON, we would advise him to get back—for the Duke made Mr. LAMINGTON a Peer is most true; his father-in-law made him an Earl, but the Premier has not given him by the Duke.

The anecdote of Castle versus Castle Inn, in re BROUGHAM, must be authenticated.

L. will perceive that his letter was needless—we did last week what he wished, and repeat it again to-day.

Numerous favours are delayed till next week.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

THE Court continues at Brighton.

It appears that Lord GREY's anxiety to be relieved from the cares and responsibility of office is not likely to be gratified by a removal from the scene of action—his colleagues, independent as they are of each other, think that if he goes, the fabric will fall.

People, however, go the length of saying that Lord DURHAM is to be his noble father-in-law's successor, and some people go the still further length of saying that such a project has been talked over after dinner by the sea side. Of course we dare not express any opinion of Lord DURHAM's fitness or unfitness for such a station, nor presume to pronounce whether he is, as we hear some people say, "the fittest man to lead a Ministry, from his perfect knowledge of the popular feeling;" but this we certainly believe, that if such an expedient were hit upon, his Lordship would have the gratification of forming a new Cabinet.

Every day's experience serves to confirm us in the opinion which we have before expressed—that Ministers will advance with the movement. They argue that it is the duty of a Government to keep pace with the people, in order to direct the popular tide—by doing which they fancy they may keep it within some limits, and prevent it from sweeping away everything by violence; but their own misgivings shew that they merely repeat the hackneyed doctrine of the "Sansculotte" school to excuse, to themselves and to others, the present revolutionary position of affairs. In this they will never succeed, for not only are all thinking men opposed to them, but their own consciences are against them.

It seems to us, that, without a complete change of Government, nothing can arrest the progress of revolution—not even the barrier of property. But general suffering, of the most frightful character, will fall upon that present sleek, comfortable class in middling circumstances—so many of whom have in mere wantonness joined in the work of demolition, by assisting a faction which has arrayed the demoralized masses of workmen throughout the kingdom against property (for this, we have said over and over again, is the real point and object of the movement), and against all Government not suitable to the views of the hungry demagogues and their fellow-labourers, the revolutionary writers, who deceive the country by falsehoods, a hundred times repeated, and a hundred times disproved.

These innocent, fat, foolish, and comfortable gulls, will hereafter expiate their error in years of suffering and poverty. They do not see their danger, because either they have not read, or will not profit by the experience which the history of their own country affords them, or by the examples, which in their own times, other countries have presented to their observation.

The false, selfish, jobbing, grinding Whigs, tell them that they are advancing a laudable scheme for renovating a worn-out Constitution; and they will tell them any thing, so that they themselves may keep their places, and the pelf which swarms of their hungry relations have got from the pockets of the people. But, let them reflect that the present nominal KING's Government holds its authority only on the frail tenure of doing the work (up to a certain point) of the demagogues and revolutionists, many of whom are now half frantic with joy at the almost certain prospect of enjoying that wealth and comfort of which, they speedily hope to deprive the middling and upper classes of society; but, when the moment arrives—and rely upon it we are fast approaching it—then will these Whigs be kicked aside, and property and station, and institutions, having none of those barriers to protect them which are essential in all settled countries, will be, in a moment of phrenzy, overwhelmed by the rush of the revolutionary tide—and thus, at a blow, the long career of glory, of renown, of increasing civilization, and of property, such as never was known in any age or country, will be closed, and succeeded by a dark period of democratic crime and confusion, attended with more general misery than has heretofore been experienced by the people of any nation.

By a letter from Brussels, and from a correspondent upon whom we can implicitly rely, we hear that the King of the BELGIANS is in a most desponding state. He feels that he has made no progress towards a settlement on his throne, and that, after all the farce of negotiations and conferences, the King of HOLLAND has maintained the principle upon which he started, and that, in fact, the dispute is just where it was two years ago, and the struggle only now beginning.

The KING admits to those in his confidence that he is unhappy, and that, although he is of course dare not openly confess it, he looks with regret and anxiety to Claremont. Some of the newspapers have said His MAJESTY has grown heavy—heavy in heart he may have grown, but he is wasting away in body, and looks at least ten years older than he did when he left this country.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us—that we can hardly believe, although he refers us to the head of the Department for authentication:—

He says that our Government are selling back to the French Government, at the prime cost of the metal, all the cannon taken by the English army during the late war—thus at once arming a probable enemy at the most moderate rate, and removing from the country evidences of her victories which might excite illiberal feelings of triumph, and opening

a source of revenue which has, in the most unaccountable way, hitherto escaped the notice of all preceding statesmen. We will not—we CANNOT believe this.

MR. O'CONNELL has pocketed his rent, *Hibernically* drawn from the empty pockets of a starving nation, whose revenue is derived from the exportation of provisions—and has re-commenced his attacks upon the King's Government and popular tranquillity, like "a giant refreshed." This proves that the "Sop" has been rejected, and that the humiliating offers of his Majesty's Ministers to the great Agitator have been rejected.

No doubt can exist that the breach is now wider than ever. The *Times*—blest advocate of liberty—talks of chains and strait-waistcoats, and recommends for the immediate pacification of Ireland the instruction of its population in reading and writing; it advises the Government, moreover, to head the confederation against the tythe system, of which it says, precisely as it did five years ago of Popish emancipation, "it is the one great evil which comprehends so many others,—an instrument in the hands of unprincipled men, whereby they may inflame at pleasure the feelings of a vehement people, and enlist, not merely the impatience of suffering, but in some measure the sense of justice and the suggestions of foresight in a league against British connexions."

To conciliate the Irish people—that is to say, to truckle to Mr. O'CONNELL, whom the Government is now pleased to abuse because they cannot bribe him—another principle of the Constitution is to be overthrown. The concession of the Popish claims was to tranquillize all Ireland—but that failed, and then the Reform Bill was to do it; indeed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated in Parliament that it had done it: and now the Government papers attempt to persuade the people that, if tithes are abolished, peace will be established; and that they moreover ought to be abolished, because the abatement of that grievance would rob Mr. O'CONNELL of his principal chance of enforcing the repeal of the Union.

This is the first development of the principle of Government to which we have elsewhere alluded. "Unable as we are," say the Ministers, "in the present state of our popularity to withstand any encroachments, we must run before the cry, and head the mob in the work of destruction, in the hope of conducting it in an orderly manner." The *Times* concludes its article with the following paragraph;—after having pointed out the course to be pursued with regard to the abolition of tithes, and what it calls "dealing vigorously with the frightful abuses of the landlord powers," which we presume to mean the *exact exaction of rent*, it says:—

"Then indeed will the 'matter of addition' be exhausted, and the dynasty of demagogues be overturned; then will the platform drop from under O'Connell's feet—the shouts which now deafen us for 'repeal of the Union' will sink into some partial and feeble murmurs, and law and constitutional authority will assume in Ireland the exercise of those rights from which entire centuries of oppression and faction have ousted them."

That is exactly the thing—give up tithes and rent, and teach the Irish people to govern themselves, and then it is probable they may be satisfied. The concluding passage about the "dropping of the platform" is one which, although no doubt purely figurative, must sound very unpleasant to Mr. O'CONNELL's ears. Some people are unlucky in their jokes—this bit of metaphor seems to us to be no joke at all.

But now, for one moment, let us glance from Mr. O'CONNELL to the Marquess WELLESLEY, and his Secretary and son-in-law. What a position they are placed in! While they are pledged to maintain the Union, and uphold the KING's authority in Ireland, they dare not declare open war against the Agitator, who is working against everything they are bound to support. They are at this moment playing a second part to Mr. O'CONNELL—nay, they are his most useful allies in the great cause of repeal and confusion, for at the very moment when the Ministerial papers here are talking of strait-waistcoats, and chains, and platforms, they in Dublin are bowing, and soothing, and hoping, while he is organising all his measures for the subversion of the existing order of things.

The policy which they are instructed to adopt is, to do anything but their duty; because, although the *Times* of yesterday breaks out violently, the greatest dread the Ministers experience, is the loss of O'CONNELL's support, and that of his Tail, in the House of Commons: they care nothing for alienating from England the loyal and respectable portion of the people, or about paving the way for the greatest calamity that could fall upon the country. This is not lost upon their driver—he knows their fears and keeps them well up to the collar. If they kick or wince, or shew any disposition to pull unsteady, crack goes his whip, and on they go again.

We must say His Excellency and his son-in-law are in a woful plight; until Parliament meets they will have no rest, and then not much, as the Lord-Lieutenant will be left "alone in his glory" in Dublin, and we shall receive back the poor, jaded, and nearly fundered Secretary, in a very bad condition indeed.

WE are obliged, in justice to an extremely ill-used man, to recur for one moment to the conduct of Lord GREY's Government to Major-General ELLICE. Major-General ELLICE, nearly connected as he is with the Premier—a Premier, whose liberality to his relations is proverbial—had a right to expect some attention to his claims, founded as they were upon several grounds, and a share of family patronage suitable to his rank in the army, and agreeable in a professional point of view.

This point was conceded, and he was promised the first military appointment which should meet his wishes. In the meantime, but certainly, as we shall presently shew, not in lieu of any such appointment, Major-General ELLICE was nominated Comptroller of Lord WELLESLEY's Household.

Shortly after this, the Government of Nova Scotia having been given to Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the Government of Portsmouth was vacated; and General ELLICE, having the promise of the first suitable military post, claimed that promise, and it was granted—when all at once the *Times* and *Globe* fell foul of the appointment, and having violently stigmatized the Government for thinking of such a thing, got out of the scrape into which they had brought their friends, first, by forcing them to abandon the appointment; and, secondly, by declaring, with an air of the most perfect confidence, that no such appointment had been in contemplation.

The best answer to this statement is the fact, that Major-General ELLICE himself—as we can prove, if necessary—most harmlessly and naturally, openly talked of being appointed to Portsmouth, and saw no wrong in making public

that, which, according to promise, would be gazetted in a few days after.

But now comes the best of this history. The Ministerial papers, as we said last week, denied the previous appointment of General ELLICE to the Comptrollership of the Irish Household. We, to-day, found our conviction of General ELLICE's confidence in his Noble relative's promise of Portsmouth upon this fact—that when General ELLICE went over to Ireland to assume the functions of the Comptrollership, and perhaps receive a quarter's salary; instead of taking a house and establishing himself in Dublin, he borrowed the residence of Colonel SHAWE (Lord WELLESLEY's private Secretary), in the Phoenix Park, because, as his occupancy of the Comptrollership would only be temporary, it was not worth while to make any permanent arrangement for his stay there.

We say that General ELLICE has a right, upon every principle of honourable feeling, to the Government of Portsmouth. We shall not be surprised if he yet receives it. It is true that General ELLICE has not seen much service; that is no fault of his—he had seen just as much service when Lord GREY promised him the first military command that fell vacant, as he had on the day when he was told that he could not have it. If General ELLICE is not appointed Governor of Portsmouth, the *Times* and *Globe* govern the country instead of his Majesty's Ministers.

In the *Morning Post* of Wednesday we find the following comparison between the services of Major-General ELLICE and of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL:—

MAJOR-GENERAL ELLICE.	MAJOR GEN. SIR C. CAMPBELL.
9th Dragoons at home.....1808	Battles of Roleia and Vimiera
Half pay 24th Dragoons.....1809	Battle of Talavera
.....1810	Battle of Busaco, and in the Lines
.....1811	of Torres Vedras
Major 6th Dragoons, home.....1812	Fuertes d'Onor, &c.
.....1813	Badajoz and Salamanca
.....1814	Vitoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and
.....1815	Toulouse
.....1815	Quatre Bras and Waterloo
.....1816	Army in France
.....1817	.....1817
.....1818	.....1818

In 1820 Major-General ELLICE (then Major of the 6th Dragoons) exchanged to half pay 101st Foot, receiving a difference, and remained on the half pay of that Regiment till he was made a Major-General in 1830.

We insert this, because it is upon this comparative statement the opponents of General ELLICE ground their hostility to his appointment to Portsmouth. Why select the services of one of the most distinguished officers in the British army, to contrast them with those of a Major-General, who has never been on the Continent? Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was Governor of Portsmouth, but he has vacated it, and, of course, since General ELLICE has seen no service at all, any other very distinguished officer, in a similar manner, would have the advantage of him.

What we mean to say is, that this want of service, as a plea for breaking a promise, is futile and idle. What service has General the Hon. Sir HENRY GREY (the Premier's brother) ever seen? Yet he has a Regiment, a Grand Cross of the Bath, and a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order—nay, putting aside the family feeling—or failing—let us look at Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, an officer who, while his brother officers were campaigning abroad, remained invariably at home, electioneering in Scotland, and whose last political effort was made in the shape of a never-to-be-forgotten speech on the Reform Bill. To Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE the present Ministers gave a Regiment—and yet now, because the *Times* and *Globe* affect to be shocked at the favouritism and patronage which attach to the Portsmouth affair, Lord GREY is forced to break his promise to General ELLICE, and disappoint the expectations of one to whom he is most justly and affectionately attached.—Poor Lord GREY!

We had written thus much when we received some information which makes us believe that Lord GREY will not tamely give way to the dictation of the newspapers.

We understand that Lord GREY cannot, and will not endure the idea of losing this appointment for his son-in-law, particularly, stimulated as his inordinate propensity for monopolizing places for his family is, by solicitations which few men can resist, when urged by a person of the most amiable character and captivating manners.

His Lordship's infirmity of temper is also excited by what he feels and calls the degradation of submitting to the dictation of the *Times*, which ironically sneers at him for "honour and gentlemanly feeling" in family transactions, merely for the purpose of drawing public attention to Lord GREY's personal connexion with General ELLICE; his spirit as a gentleman, and his discipline as a Premier, are further provoked to resist the malicious member of his Government who, unauthorised by his Lordship, has dared to deny by authority, in the *Globe*, that there was any truth in the contemplated appointment of General ELLICE at Portsmouth, when, as we have said already, Lord GREY himself made a point that he should have the government, and Major-General ELLICE himself naturally told his friends that his Lordship had done so.

Thus, natural affection—temper, pride, and the haughty recollection of what his character once was, will, we repeat it, induce Lord GREY to carry this job at all hazards. He has had the abuse of the Whigs already, why not have the profit—why not make the Commander-in-Chief the scapegoat—why not make Lord HILL sanction the appointment of his military character and responsibility?

For ourselves, we think Lord GREY ought to succeed; but, we will tell his Lordship frankly, why we think he will not. Since Lord GREY first urged Lord HILL to make this appointment, a Military Committee has sat in the House of Commons, and at page 133 (we thank our correspondent for the reference), we find the following evidence proceeding from the Military Secretary:—

Q. Do you not consider it essential to the good of the service, that the Commander-in-Chief should have the power to select the most meritorious officers for appointments of reward, &c. &c.?

A. Yes. I consider that the just reward of individuals in all ranks, but particularly in the higher ranks, is a very important duty for the Commander-in-Chief to discharge, not only as it affects the officers of the King's service, but the credit of the country, and the honour of His Majesty himself.

Q. Supposing that there was a general officer who had short service, but who had had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field, and that there was another officer of a longer service, but who had performed that service in the colonies, and had not had the good fortune in dis-

qualifying himself; which of these two classes of officers would, on the general principle, the Commander-in-Chief prefer in recommending for governments?

A. I should say that the general officer whose service had been shorter, but who had had the greater opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field—has been repeatedly exposed to danger, and has been wounded—one, in fact, who has been in a situation of higher responsibility, would be the first class of officers to be considered.

At the next page, we find there are upwards of 400 General Officers, and by the Army List we find that Major-General ELLICE was made a Major-General in the year 1830,—but of this number, the greater part are veterans, who have nobly upheld the honour of their country in the field. If Gen. ELLICE and the ladies of the family had held their tongues, the appointment might have gone on; but the General talked of it as a thing that was to be, both in London and in Dublin; and now the whole profession is on the tip-toe of expectation to watch the denouement—to ascertain whether the honours, the rewards, and the employment of officers, is to be a matter of family favour and political job—the officer's chance being good or bad in proportion to his marriage connection with the GREY family—or whether a returning sense of public duty—or rather a gorged sensation of over-feeding—will induce Lord GREY to spare the Commander-in-Chief the degradation of dirtying his fingers with this GREY job.

Lord HILL must know that 12 or 14,000 gentlemen, who are commanding officers, with their numerous connections, are spectators of this farce—that the "credit of the country, and the honour of his Majesty himself are to be affected" by his resisting or sanctioning this most improper appointment—for mark, the Secretary at War, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE himself, admits, in his authorized disclaimer in the *Times* and *Globe* papers, that his brother, the General, ought not to have this appointment on account of his unfitness.

As regards Lord HILL, therefore, we are confident the King, the Country, and the Army, may rely on his doing his duty—unless Lord GREY conveys the King's order for the appointment to take effect; and if so, then we shall know whose job it is.

We find either that we did the Postmaster-General an injustice last Sunday, or that the Postmaster-General has since that time altered his plan of extending the limits of the Threepenny Post round London. The Post towns included within the circle are to be considered as "general posts" for all the purposes of franking as at present—and the option is given to the person despatching a letter to such places to send it by either the General or Threepenny Post, which he may do, by putting it into the box of a receiving-house of either department, at his pleasure.

DON MIGUEL, who, about three weeks or a month ago, was killed by all the revolutionary and Ministerial newspapers, and whose downfall was croaked all over London by that frog of diplomacy the Brummagem TALLEYRAND, appears to be proceeding not only scientifically and systematically in his campaign, but successfully: the last accounts describe the defeat and flight of the Pedroite insurgents in the most agreeable colours—agreeable to us, because they display the hopelessness of the rebel cause upon the only ground upon which we ever sought to oppose it—we mean the devotion of the people of Portugal to their lawful MONARCH, and their determination to have no participation in the unnatural war which is carrying on by mercenaries of all nations.

An officer signing himself BIRT—whether that be his name or not it is impossible to guess, in an army which fights in masquerade, and coupled as it is with Captain NAPIER's letter, signed "CAPE ST. VINCENT," (to which, if he had any right, he has certainly no right to sign himself as an English nobleman does; the custom with foreign letters being always to prefer the rank of the person signing to the signature)—gives the following account of the action at Alcazar do Sal, which account the Gallant CAPE ST. VINCENT, in a letter not worth inserting, bitterly laments and verifies:—

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN BIRT TO ADMIRAL NAPIER.

"St. Ubes, Nov. 3.

"MY LORD—I beg to inform you that the enemy attacked our position at Alcazar on the morning of the 2d inst. in three columns, consisting of infantry and cavalry to the number of 1,500, under the command of General LEMOS. The English and Portuguese marines under my command were stationed in front of the Constitutional troops as skirmishers, and kept the enemy at bay till the cavalry charged them in three squadrons, when we immediately formed into square, and twice repulsed them with great loss. We then prepared to charge a column of infantry, who were advancing, but the Portuguese Volunteers and 9th Infantry, who were stationed in our rear, seeing the determined manner in which we were attacked, betook themselves to rapid flight without firing a shot, leaving my men with some of the Portuguese marines to do the best we could, when, finding ourselves overpowered by numbers, we commenced our retreat, keeping the enemy at bay, and covering the flight of the Portuguese. I tried to persuade the Colonel commanding our troops (who asked my opinion) to retire to a convent, a strong position on our right, at which place we might have made a good stand. Instead of doing this, he led to the marches beside the river, and here the action was beyond description; the whole country was strewn with arms and accoutrements, which the Volunteers threw away in their flight, and the enemy's cavalry closing on them hewed them down in all directions. I kept my men together, and made good my retreat to the side of the river, with the loss of only three men; but on coming to the river, for want of boats (the Portuguese troops having taken all) the men were obliged to throw away their arms and accoutrements, and swim across under a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, who lined the north bank at this place. I am sorry to say my loss was great, in consequence, I fear, of some of the officers and men breaking off to the right, and attempting to pass the river lower down. They were all cut off. My loss consists of Mr. Edworthy, taken prisoner; Mr. Fitzpatrick, drowned in crossing the river; four non-commissioned officers and thirty men killed and taken prisoner. I assure your Excellency I cannot speak too highly of the gallant conduct of my officers and men. The Colonel commanding lost all self command, and gave himself up to the enemy, and a great number of the volunteers, when they found themselves surrounded, passed over to the enemy, crying 'Viva Don Miguel!' The loss of the Portuguese killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, could not be less than 800. The remainder of my men and officers are now on board the *Dona Maria*, where I await your Excellency's orders. I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient humble servant."

"BIRT, Captain of Marines."

This defeat is of much greater importance than people may attribute to the repulse of so small a force; the details are in the highest degree interesting; the men who fled, fled not from cowardice but from principle—they had been dragged out to fight against the King of their choice—forced volunteers, they could not choose but go; but the moment it became necessary for them to fire against the soldiers of their Monarch, they fired in the air, and retired, shouting "Long live Don MIGUEL!" Cowardice might have induced them to

run—that is granted, but it surely is more like bravery than cowardice to, cry out, "Long live Don MIGUEL!" while in the ranks and uniform of Don PEDRO. The incident is a striking one, and much greater benefits will be derived from the result than the mere triumph of the day.

By a Police Report in another part of our Paper it will be seen that a few gentlemen and others, connected with Lord DURHAM, made a party one day last week to vindicate the liberty of the press in their own persons, by most unmercifully beating the proprietor of the newspaper against whom Lord DURHAM had previously moved for a criminal information.

The feeling excited by this ambidextrous support of freedom, and that which, like the air, we die if we have not, is universal—with, indeed, one exception—the *Times* justifying the assault of eight or ten men on one, upon the ground that there are offences which, being expiated in good society by an appeal to the sword, must in the case of newspaper editors be punished by the bludgeon.

The editor of the *Times* does not place the editorial office extremely high in the scale of society, it must be confessed. As far as an appeal to the sword goes—metaphorically sword—in fact—Pistol, everybody knows that Lord DURHAM would gladly put his fame and fate upon that issue rather than upon a dry law proceeding at any time; but surely it is not because his Lordship, like Lord Grizzle (who, in *Tom Thumb*, declines fighting *Glumdalca*—not because she is a giantess, but because she is so big), subdues his pugacious propensities, that the Press and its vaunted freedom should be assailed in the person of an individual by eight or ten persons, thus taking the law into their hands, while the law is itself in progress at the suit of the same individual.

It is amusing, to be sure, to hear the *Times* expressing its horror at personalities and libels—a paper in which more bitterly vindictive personalities have appeared than perhaps in any other; and still more amusing to see it vindicating a breach of the law as the means of upholding the character of those libels. We recollect when Mr. WALTER was horse-whipped by mistake, it did not appear to the *Times* a matter either so jocose or so justifiable.

THE Corporation Commissioners, or, as the lawyers call them, the "Un-read Rovers," have been carrying all before them—examining, overhauling, prying, spying, and demanding information upon all the minutest points connected with the corporate bodies, with whose interests and affairs they have been directed to meddle, and have met with nothing but passive obedience, and a sullen but implicit compliance with their dictatorial demands.

This sort of thing could not go on for ever—much mischief has already been done—and those writers who are favourable to the Star-Chamber proceedings of the Rovers chuckle at the fact, that the flaw has not been found, nor the blot hit, till irrevocable damage has been done to ancient institutions, hateful to them only from their legality and antiquity.

The Merchant Tailors' Company have manfully resisted being pulled to pieces by any such process; they have taken no less, we believe, than fifteen opinions—all the lawyers consulted are unanimous, Mr. PEPPYS, the embryo Solicitor-General, excepted, and he does not differ in opinion, but cleverly contrives, in his answer to the *querre* propounded, to give no opinion at all—his observation being, that "he considers it an impossible case that any Corporation should refuse to afford every information voluntarily which may be required from it."

We regret that we have not space for the whole of Sir JAMES SCARLETT's opinion. Mr. FOLLETT's, as being the most concise, and yet embodying the whole point of the case, we give, reserving to ourselves the pleasure of selecting small portions from that of Sir JAMES, who has gone more elaborately into the discussion of the subject:—

"MR. FOLLETT'S ANSWER.

"I am of opinion that Municipal Corporations are not compellable by legal process to furnish the information required by the Commissioners. I am not aware of any legal or constitutional power vested in the King which can enable him to compel obedience on the part of any corporate body or its officers to Commissioners appointed under such a Commission as this. Whatever information on the subject of their inquiries is furnished to them will be voluntary on the part of the persons giving it."

Sir JAMES SCARLETT, perfectly coinciding in this view of the case, says—

"The Crown may issue a Commission to hear and determine offences against the law; and in cases where the Crown is Visitor of Ecclesiastical Corporations or Hospitals it may visit by Special Commissioners, as well as by the Chancellor; but even then the visitatorial power must be called into action, like any other judicial power, by the complaint of some party grieved to whom the ordinary means of redress have been refused, or by way of appeal from some domestic forum which has exercised its judgment upon a specific complaint. But I apprehend that a roving Commission to inquire for grievances, and to compel answers, even in cases where the Crown can visit by Commissioners, much more in cases where it cannot, is CLEARLY CONTRARY TO LAW."

"There can be no civil liberty where the law that protects the rights and enjoyment of property, and of privileges or franchises, is not administered in a certain known course. It is a principle of the common law, which is ever favourable to liberty, that the King cannot administer justice except by his Courts, and by his Judges duly established. It is said by Lord Coke that Courts of Equity exist only by prescription or by statute; that the common law is the inheritance of the subject, and therefore that though the King may by virtue of his prerogative constitute a new Court and Judges to administer justice according to the common law, yet he cannot without the authority of Parliament constitute a new Court of Equity, or a Court Ecclesiastical. It follows that he cannot compel any person to make disclosures, even for the avowed purposes of justice, or the redress of grievances, except in the established Courts of Equity, or by Courts administering justice according to the common law."

"The known and lawful manner of inquiry into the misconduct of a Corporation, or into the improper exercise of its franchises, is by information in the Court of King's Bench, which can only be granted upon some specific charge or to redress some specific grievance. But a Commission from the Crown (and the same may be said of a Committee of either House of Parliament) for the avowed purpose of finding out matters of complaint against every Corporation in the kingdom, if it were armed with compulsory powers, would appear to me liable to all the objections which were justly urged against the *quo servantes* of Charles II., WITHOUT EVEN REGARDING, AS THEY DID, THE FORM OF JUSTICE."

We beg to observe, that we only copy Sir JAMES SCARLETT's opinion—we know, in the present reign of freedom, we must not venture to express any opinion of our own—all we think we may say, because it is only a quotation from a Parliamentary Report—we beg, after reading Sir J. SCARLETT's answer, to say to Lord BROUGHAM, in the words of Mr. JOSEPH HUME—"Take your change out of that." *Vide Parliamentary Debates*, 1830

NEW SONG.

Tune—"The Old Maid."

"When I was a girl of eighteen years old."

Miss ELIZABETH BULL of good sense was as full
As any young lady need be;
I'll tell you a tale of her uncle, Old BULL,
And of her; as she told it to me.

I'm heiress, she said, to a wildish estate,
Which very productive might be;
But 'twas going to rack at a terrible rate,
And I thought there'd be nothing for me.

I just dropp'd a hint of impeachment for waste,
Unless uncle BULL would agree
To get better Stewards; when, lo! in great haste,
The old ones came courting to me.

With one tooth in his head, and ten jobs in his eye,
And "his garter below his knee;"
The first thought my passions and feelings to try
By a pledge that he'd stand by me.

'Twas he who once said "by his Order he'd stand,"
Yet for dinners with Alderman KEV,
And a small penny cup from a sad dirty hand,
Broke that pledge, as he'd break one to me.

Go! I cried, and if ever you speak to a Peer,
Let your key be a minor KEY;
The man who his Order gave up for a cheer,
Is no man for a lady like me.

The next who appeared was "a candid man,"
Who admitted he did not see
That two five-pound notes would make sovereigns ten,
If one, would give five pounds to me.

He stammer'd much stuff about stock and the stocks,
Tithes, factories, and niggers, and tea;
But I found he was only a judge of an ox,
So I told him he should never lead me.

With his hand to his head, and a tear in his eye,
Came the niggers' late Massa Grandee,
With razors and shoes, and with millinery,
He had flich'd from those niggers, for me.

Oh, how from a man by such presents endear'd,
In my heart could I find it to flee?
He who tried to shave niggers who have n't a beard,
Might next, perhaps, try to shave me.

The next one who came, owed nature a spite,
For a poor younger son was he;
His body was parch'd by a withering blight,
But his mind seem'd more blighted to me:

That body, thus parch'd, was all one little sting,
He'd have made a most capital flea;
It seem'd a disgrace that so puny a thing
Should have spoil'd the estate for me.

But next a great lawyer was minded to woo;
Peradventure his bended knee
Though it moved not the Lords, would without much ado,
Gain the vote of a lady like me.

He tucked up his gown, and he perked up his wig,
But his nose I most marvel'd to see
It twitched, for it knew it deserved a good twig;
So he failed in his love-suit to me.

The next, the Whig ladies all deemed a great prize—
I was blind if I did not soon see,
That of Whigs he had much the most beautiful eyes,
Which he lovingly fixed upon me.

With a "what does it signify" sort of a look,
And an air of so witching a glee,
He skipped like a lamb, and invited my crook,
But no crook was held out by me.

Then a gouty old Lord was wheeled in, in a chair,
And right merry he seemed to be,
Till they told him "my Lady" was waiting there,
When he turned off, away from me.

I saw one in sanctity's odour recline,
Strange guest!—or that lady's settee!
But the odour I smelt, was the odour of wine,
It seemed to be Port wine to me.

I looked on the next, less in anger than ruth,
For once of high promise was he;
But they lured him away from the friends of his youth,
And so—he was lost to me.

Then swaggering came, with his hat on one side,
A Jardsman, who talked of the sea,
A sharpish young lad, I perhaps might have tried,
But his friends were all too bad for me.

I had nearly forgotten to mention the while,
One, who proved very worthy to be,
Who spouted a question as long as a mile,
Which was all without point to me.

Then a middle-aged beau with a titupping walk,
And the best cut of coats you could see,
With the largest of whiskers, the smallest of talk,
Came phalandering up to me.

Old TALLY was jealously limping behind
With tittering ladies three;
Over-reach'd, over-woman'd, it wouldn't be kind
Or pleasant to take him to me.

What a set! but I told them I found them all out;
I saw how it was, and would be;
That they were the cause of the general rout,
And had wrong'd my poor Uncle and me.

My Uncle I told of a straight-forward man,
From hunbun and treachery free;
Who would save the Estate—if any one can—
And improve it for him and for me.

"I'll take," then he said, "this old friend of the Bulls,
An honest good Steward he will be;
The Tenants no more shall be treated like Gulls,
As they have been—between you and me."

We must look out for squalls—M. de TALLEYRAND is coming back. What we are to do next, of course depends upon his Highness's will and pleasure. It is said he is opposed to the intervention of France in the affairs of Spain, and our Government are said to be equally firm in their opposition to the march of a French army into that kingdom. Under these circumstances, the following extract from the City article of yesterday's *Times* may not be unamusing to those who know how strictly we have maintained our neu-

The *James Watt* steamer has arrived at Blackwall wards of seventy men, who went out as recruits in the service of Donna Maria about two months since. They state that they left London under the promise of 21 s. per month, but on their arrival

GREAT SURREY HOUSE, 16, Blackfriars Road, corner of
Stamford-street.—The Proprietor (WILLIAM COLSTON) begs most

"These volumes are intensely interesting."—*Monthly Review*.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. The KING, we are glad to say, is in good bodily health, but Her MAJESTY is, and has been for the last few days, indisposed. We believe a cold is the extent of Her MAJESTY'S complaint, but confinement to the Palace is considered prudent in this uncertain season of the year.

SEVERAL years have now elapsed since, with a full conviction of the justice of his claim to the Throne of Portugal, we became the advocates and supporters of the cause of Don MIGUEL—that ours was the first, and for a considerable time the only English journal, that stood forward to vindicate the rights of the libelled and persecuted MONARCH, is, to us, a matter of considerable satisfaction, now that the great trial has been made; and that after a conflict most iniquitously and unfairly carried on by his enemies, the truth for which we have always contended is pretty well established—the People of Portugal are with him: besides being KING *de jure*, he is the chosen MONARCH of the nation—in the teeth of a mercenary army and a hireling navy, he has maintained his ground until the period has arrived at which the Government of the Pretender to the Crown has, by its rash and premature display of tyranny and absolutism, in its constitutional proceedings, disgusted the few partisans whom the love of money, or the fear of punishment, had attached to it—and at which, while dissensions and disorders agitate their councils, their ill-paid auxiliaries, are scattered, defeated, and dispersed, by the legitimate army of Portugal, firm to the KING, and zealous in his cause.

We give the following extract from a letter of a correspondent of the *Times*, dated Lisbon, November 20, which appears in that paper of yesterday:—

"Lisbon, Nov. 20.—Little of moment has taken place this week, excepting a strong letter written by the Conde da Tapas to the Duke of Bragança, contesting that the law of the liberty of the press should be put in force, and that a change of the Ministry should take place, as those in office had lost the confidence of the nation, with several other strong animadversions on their proceedings, which have been the means of the letter being suppressed, and the printer lodged in prison. The present Ministers have become, and are daily getting more obnoxious, owing to their arbitrary proceedings."

"Respecting the Miguelite army, a gentleman who has come down from Thomar, Extremoz, &c., says that they appear in good spirits. It is said that the Miguelites entered Leyria, and sacked it for about two hours, after which the Camara paid 800 milreis, for these cruel barbarians to desist from further damage. The business at Alcazar de Sal was more disastrous than at first reported: out of 1,400 men, not more than 400, many of the Portuguese soldiers, actually sticking in the mud up to their throats, were drowned by the tide making over their heads. Some 500 or more were taken prisoners, and on arrival at Abrantes not more than 400 reached that citadel, the *vassals* having actually butchered on the road more than 100, among which, it is said, were two British officers, Lieutenants Barber and Fitzgerald, and some twenty marines!! It is the current report that Pedro does not intend to attack Santarem; it appears the taking of that place would cost some 4,000 men, which he cannot afford to lose. He has issued a strong decree, calling all to arms; but the aspect of things affords little hope of its terminating for many months, unless the foreign Powers take it in hand, particularly as Portugal is now the focus for all of the Carlist party, of which it is said there are not less than 3,000 Spaniards already over the frontiers in different directions."

"We have had arrivals of Irish recruits, but they have been allowed to ramble the streets, getting drunk and causing great disturbances, owing to the inefficiency of the War Minister, who actually left them one night in the streets."

We have ventured to underscore one or two lines of this very satisfactory communication. The fact that the Liberafing Ministers, who came with the Mexican Cacique to relieve the Portuguese nation from tyranny and oppression, have become hateful on account of their arbitrary proceedings, is good; nor is it much less amusing to hear a pursuing army, triumphantly driving a flying foe before them, called "*vassals*," for having gallantly performed the duty of cutting off a hundred of the enemy, including two officers.

But the great secret comes out at last, as we have always said it would, and proves to demonstration the accuracy of our views of the Portuguese conflict from the beginning. If we had adhered to strict neutrality, and permitted the Portuguese people to settle their own affairs, according to the solemn pledge of non-intervention given to the English nation by the present Ministers upon their taking office, the result would have been, as we always foretold, the peaceable settlement of Don MIGUEL upon his throne, and, as far as England was concerned, a restoration and revival of the important commercial relations existing between her and her ancient ally. We said this, because we knew the national feeling of Portugal—it is now made evident; and those who have for years been denouncing the King of PORTUGAL as a monster hateful to the people—(after he has in the first instance quietly occupied the throne for three or four years, and now, after he has withstood the combined attacks of French, English, Irish, Scotch, and Belgic soldiers and sailors, paid, supported, and protected by foreign governments)—are, after proclaiming his victorious army, barbarians and rascals, obliged to admit that nothing can shake his popularity or overthrow his claims, unless "*the foreign powers take the case in hand*."

This avowal of a correspondent of the *Times*, added to a statement in a letter which appeared in Friday's *Courier*, that "the lower classes are as firm as ever to Don MIGUEL," is sufficient for us. We cannot, however, quote this last line without remarking upon the fact it establishes, that the PEOPLE—the lower classes, as they are called in the letter—have ALWAYS BEEN FIRM to Don MIGUEL—which fact, we believe, has never till now been so distinctly acknowledged by his enemies.

THERE is no news from Spain of a decisive character, but the *Sun*, a few evenings since, stated that our Government had detained a vessel bound from the River Thames to some Spanish port with warlike stores for the service of Don CARLOS. This looks as if an intention existed of playing a prominent part in the approaching conflict.

Don PEDRO'S navy have made a prize of an English merchantman; but in these days such an affair, perhaps, is not worth noticing.

It is generally reported that his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY has stated to Lord GREY his intention to oppose several of the clauses and conditions of the Ministerial Church Reform Bill.

It is with infinite satisfaction we perceive that Addresses from every diocese in his GRACE'S province are in course of signature, expressive of a confidence in his GRACE, which is

uniformly orthodox and consistent conduct has excited in the hearts and minds of those who are, by conscience and duty, both religiously and politically attached to the Establishment of the Church of England.

We have received a copy of the Address prepared in the diocese of Bristol, which we subjoin:—

"To the Most Rev. Father in God WILLIAM, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.

"We, the undersigned Clergy of England and Wales, are desirous of approaching your Grace with the expression of our veneration for the wisdom to which, by Divine Providence, you have been called, of our respect and affection for your personal character and virtues, and of our gratitude for the firmness and discretion which you have evinced in a season of peculiar difficulty and danger.

"At a time when events are daily passing before us which mark the growth of latitudinarian sentiments, and the ignorance which prevails concerning the spiritual claims of the Church, we are especially anxious to lay before your Grace the assurance of our devoted adherence to the apostolical doctrine and polity of the Church over which you preside, and of which we are ministers; and our deep-rooted attachment to that venerable Liturgy, in which she has embodied, in the language of ancient piety, the orthodox and primitive faith."

"And while we most earnestly deprecate that restless desire of change which would rashly innovate in spiritual matters, we are no less solicitous to declare our firm conviction that should anything from the lapse of years or altered circumstances require renewal or correction, your Grace may rely upon the cheerful co-operation and dutiful support of the Clergy in carrying into effect any measures that may tend to revive the discipline of ancient times, to strengthen the connection between the Bishops, Clergy, and people, and to promote the purity, the efficiency, and the unity of the Church."

The Address of the diocese of London will, we understand, be signed not only by the Clergy but all those of influence and weight amongst the laity, who, admiring and venerating the public and private character of the ARCHBISHOP, are anxious, by putting themselves under the immediate spiritual protection of his GRACE, to evince in the most striking manner their feelings towards a Prelate, whose mild and dignified bearing and orthodox principles so eminently deserve, and so entirely command, their respect and confidence.

In the character of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY there is none of that restless littleness, that fidgety desire for spurious popularity, which, unaccompanied by moral courage or manly firmness, are the indications of smaller minds and meaner dispositions. Upon his GRACE, the people feel that they may rely for an earnest support of the Church of England, and it is in this faith and in this confidence that they are desirous of drawing closer the connexion which exists between them. Nothing can be more flattering to the ARCHBISHOP, nor anything more gratifying to those who wish well to the Established Religion of the country.

EXAMPLE is better than precept—NORWICH, LEICESTER, and MAIDSTONE have already followed the example of the Merchant Tailors' Company, and have refused to attend to the demands of Lord BROUGHAM'S Municipal Commissioners—the Un-read Rovers may speedily return, for all the information they are likely to extort by their illegal and unconstitutional enquiries. Good GOD!—what a position for our good KING, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, to be placed in—one of the kindest-hearted men living, without a feeling that could be perverted into oppression—without a desire, except to do good—as he is taught to believe it—to find himself forced into the situation of a MONARCH exerting an unconstitutional power to enforce an inquisitorial and illegal scrutiny into the private concerns of corporate bodies and chartered companies.

Of course, the country knows how such Commissions—and look at the infamy of Commissions, and paid Commissioners too, now afloat—are prepared, and with whom they originate; but it really is painful to see the MONARCH'S popularity trifled with—his good name sullied—his generous character first betrayed, and then injured by such proceedings. If His MAJESTY felt half the indignation which has been excited in the hearts of his loyal subjects, by this affair, we think the delicacies and difficulties of Lord GREY'S retirement would be very soon obviated, by a summary notice to go—and take the hopeful CHANCELLOR with him. But no; the KING forgives—That he can forget, we doubt.

When the Rovers got to Norwich, the usual form was gone through: out with your muniments—open your charters—lug out your documents—show us your claims—and, above all, criminate yourselves—according to the new law. To their mandate touching these matters, the "Un-read" received the following answer from the Sheriffs:—

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1833.
"Gentlemen,—As Sheriffs of Norwich we address you in your capacity of Municipal Commissioners."

"To you personally we would willingly pay every courteous attention, provided that in paying it we might not incur the just imputation of a dereliction of principle; but remembering that a Commission issued by virtue of the Royal prerogative is a process unknown to the law of England, and an arrogantly hostile to public liberty, we feel ourselves compelled to avoid the slightest act of recognition of your authority even by implication."

"We decline, therefore, to attend at the proposed enquiry; nor shall we permit our officers to furnish information relative to the constitution of the Sheriffs' Court, the fees therein received, or any other matter within their province."

"It may be said of us that our determination is the result of mere party feeling; we trust, however, that the responsible and thinking portion of our fellow-citizens will give us credit for higher and better motives, firm and loyal attachment to the political institutions of the country as settled at the Revolution of 1688, and a persuasion that in times like the present it is a paramount obligation on the subjects of these realms, especially when charged with official responsibility, to maintain the integrity of the ancient laws, and to protect from invasion the inalienable rights and privileges which those laws confer, and which are the best security of the Crown, and the most valuable inheritance of the people.—We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,"

"W. I. UTEN BROWN, J. Sheriffs of Norwich."
"EDWARD STEDMAN, J. Norwich."

"To the Municipal Commissioners, Norwich."

In that well-conducted constitutional paper, the *Kentish Observer*, we find the following account of the proceedings at Maidstone:—

"The Municipal Corporation Commissioners have made their appearance in this county; and we trust, for the honour of Englishmen, they will have to walk out of it again, with just as much information as they brought in. They arrived at Maidstone, we understand, yesterday week, having sent a communication (from Chichester, we believe) announcing their intended visit. This communication reached Maidstone on Tuesday, and was immediately forwarded to Mr. MARES, the Mayor of Maidstone, who happened to be at Tunbridge Wells. Mr. MARES lost no time in returning—not, we are happy to say, to violate his oath, and betray the rights and privileges of the Corporation, but if (we are not misinformed) he sent a firm determination to resist, as far as his individual authority and opinion may prevail, every sort of these roving prerogative commissioners the muniments and other records of which he and his brother corporators are the lawful guardians. An intimation to this effect was, we learn, unhesitatingly given; and we trust it will be as unhesitatingly acted upon."

From the *Kentish Observer* we also borrow the following observations upon the Leicester Corporation dinner, and an

extract from the speech of Mr. BURBIDGE, their patriotic

Town Clerk:—

"We have mentioned the Leicester Corporation as an example worthy to be followed, and we perceive, in the account of the Anniversary Dinner of that Corporation, which took place last Thursday, that the spirited conduct of Mr. BURBIDGE, the Town Clerk of Leicester, received, as it deserved, the unanimous approbation of the meeting, among whom were many distinguished public characters. Mr. BOURNE, LEIGH, in proposing the health of Mr. BURBIDGE, observed that: he, as well as others, were deeply impressed with the obligations which they owed to him—that his name was recollected from John o'Groats to the Land's End, and that there was not a town or village of the United Kingdom which was not acquainted with his name, and loud in the praises of Mr. BURBIDGE."

"Let us hope that similar peneigracies will be earned by other Town Clerks, and similar honour achieved by other Corporations. With the view of promoting so desirable an object, we will extract a few passages from the speech of Mr. BURBIDGE in returning thanks:—

"In alluding, as they had done, to the position in which he was placed before the gentlemen who called themselves Corporation Commissioners, he must say, that if he had acted in the first instance upon his own individual impressions, he should have wholly refused to act as a Commissioner, and he should have been, in his private judgment, as he had declared to others, that the Commissioners possessed no legitimate power whatever to call him before them. At the same time, he was free to confess, that if in that early stage of the proceedings, and in his then comparatively immature judgment on the subject, he had ventured to offer an absolute resistance to the Commissioners' assumed authority, he should have thought himself chargeable with overbearing conceit and an unwarrantable confidence in his own opinion, and that he should not have acted discreetly in refusing to enter upon that examination which the Commissioners demanded—(Hear, hear,)—and that he therefore consented to enter upon his examination, being fully convinced that nothing which he could disclose, and nothing which he could demand with legitimate copies of their Commission, could at all tend to detract from the honour, the integrity, or the purity of the conduct of the Corporation, (Loud cheering.) That, under that impression he did submit to an examination of about three days' continuance, and that he did not refuse to answer their questions, until after their three days of examination and cross-examination, he had left them to three days of intimate and personal conversation with his opponents of the Corporation, and that when he found from their further inquiries, resulting from that intimate and illegitimate acquaintance, that their object was not to acquire information in connection with the purposes and objects of the Commission, but to elicit points, such as the names of tradesmen who had been employed by the Corporation (hear, hear)—the amount and particulars of their bills, and such other matters as could be used to light up the flame of civil discord between man and man in the town—(Cries of "Shame, shame!")—then, and not till then, did he feel himself bound to decline answering such questions, and claimed to fall back upon the body whose officer and servant he was, for further directions as to the course he should pursue. (Cries of "Bravo, right, right.") The town clerk further observed, that it was from this combined cause, namely, his perfect conviction of the legality of the Commission, and his feeling that the inquiries that the Commissioners latterly pursued were of a tendency not warranted by the professed object of the Commission, and inconsistent with the peace and welfare of the town—this induced him (the town clerk) to refuse any further attendance upon them, and not from any notion whatever that any act by which he could not incur reproach, and that he would maintain the honour or integrity, or respect the discretion of the Corporation.—(Loud cheers, which continued for several minutes.)—He (the town clerk) was gratified to find that the opinions which he entertained and had avowed on this subject were now openly stated by the most eminent men at the Bar, and he believed there was but one opinion upon the subject amongst lawyers, and that was, that it was contrary to the legality of this Commission."

"The spirit is roused, and the occasion is one which very fairly and constitutionally calls for its manifestation; but, to be sure, it is the most extraordinary circumstance that one of the first acts of a liberal Government, supported as it was last session by a Reformed Parliament, should be the issuing an avowedly illegal and unconstitutional Commission, more arbitrary and more tyrannical in its nature and effects than any measure ever undertaken since the Revolution."

We last week gave a few details respecting the Portsmouth Government job; and expressed our conviction that, if it were eventually carried into effect, we should know whose job it was, whatever might be the pains taken, or the indicatives committed, to throw the responsibility upon the wrong shoulders.

Our brief observations upon the systematic attempts which have been making, during the last two years, by the Ministry to deprive the Commander-in-Chief of his right of patronage, have produced a communication from a military correspondent, who completely corroborates our statements, and gives us several very striking instances in which the plot has succeeded, and several others—equally shameful—in which it has failed.

One, which appears to excite his indignation in a very particular degree, is that, to which we last week referred, of the bestowal of a regiment upon Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, who, during the entire Peninsular war, was employed on the Staff in Scotland, and never saw a shot fired—except at a grouse—during the whole of that eventful and glorious period.

Our correspondent tells us, that the mode by which the Ministers proposed to interfere with the proper patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, was by picking quarrels with the Horse Guards, by complaining of the undue interference of that department with the functions and attributes of the Secretary at War, who, as the Comptroller of military expenditure, is, under the present system, unable entirely to re-carve and revolutionize the army according to his own fancy or the principles of Whig Government.

While upon this subject, we cannot avoid making one observation made by the *Times* upon the present Secretary at War, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE. The *Times* newspaper has denounced him as unfit for any public office, and, most of all, unfit for any office connected with Finance. Now, certain it is, that no Tory papers, which the *Times* so flippantly accuses of dealing in calumnies and libels when they opposed the ELLICE job, ever calumniated or libelled Mr. ELLICE so coarsely or so vindictively as the "*retired private gentleman*" has done—no Tory paper, even in the heat of political animosity against one of the most mischievous enemies of the Constitution (which we consider Mr. ELLICE to be) ever assailed him in terms so coarse, so vindictive, or so ungenerous as those adopted by the *Times*. If Mr. ELLICE is, in the opinion of the *Times*, so unfit for any office, what will it say when it finds that Right Honourable Gentleman in the Cabinet—where, if Lord DURHAM become Prime Minister, he will unquestionably be?

For this digression we beg pardon—*Revenons à nos moutons*. The Military Committee in their Report have, in unambiguous terms, admitted, that "*they have derived a favourable impression from the evidence as to the general economy and management of the army, their emoluments being the same as they were a century ago*;" but the attempt was, nevertheless, made to arraign the conduct of the Horse Guards.

Our correspondent, seeing that we last week announced our intention of reviewing Sir HENRY PARNELL'S evidence before this Committee, has particularly called our

attention to those of his answers which evince the existence of the desire and disposition to blame the Commander-in-Chief; but so clumsily and awkwardly was the design executed, that the allusion would for ever remain a record of the total ignorance of that portly individual, who, in military affairs, appears to have been incapable of embracing any other consideration than that of penuriously oppressing the military service by decisions which no officer or clerk in his department could understand.

We here beg to say to MILES (our correspondent), that we admit our ignorance in not exactly comprehending the Minute in Council signed by Lord LIVERPOOL, laying down the line of demarcation between the duties of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary at War, which, he says, Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE had proposed to alter, for the purpose of acquiring additional power. We request further information upon this subject; and for the present content ourselves by giving a few specimens of Sir HENRY PARNELL's evidence, as we had previously proposed to do, leaving the army and the public to appreciate as they may the blessing of having Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, in spite of the job and the *Times* newspaper, to superintend the finance of the army.

At page 233 of the Report, Sir HENRY PARNELL informs the Committee that he was *ten months Secretary at War*; that he could not, consistently with his duty to the public, propose in the Army Estimates for 1832 a charge for those establishments anything like the amount which had heretofore been voted, and his opinion was so fully made up on this point, that it was his determination to resign his office if it were not acted upon by Government. The alteration in the Estimates proposed by Sir HENRY PARNELL would have effected a saving of £8,887.

Now, we certainly always understood that Sir HENRY PARNELL was dismissed for not voting on the Russian-Dutch Loan job; however that may be, he at once attacks the Commander-in-Chief by stating (at page 242), that if the duties of the Commander-in-Chief were confined to what they ought to be, some part of the establishment might be reduced.

Sir HENRY then goes on to say—

Q. Will you state the particular points of finance to which you allude?

A. Sir H. PARNELL—"I shall state them, but very shortly, under general heads; because, in consequence of the time that has elapsed since I left the War Office, I cannot undertake to enter into all the details that may be necessary to establish the opinion I have given on this matter. As far as I could collect while in the office, it appeared to me that the Commander-in-Chief entertains applications touching the interpretation of warrants, under which pecuniary allowances are made, which he ought not to entertain, but which ought to be referred to the Secretary at War; that the Commander-in-Chief, according to the practice established, takes a part in regard to claims of passage-money which ought altogether to be left with the Secretary at War; that with regard to the discharge and enlistment of soldiers, it would appear that the Commander-in-Chief carries his interference further than is necessary or consistent with his particular duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Army—that is, into matters purely financial; and that, in regard to the non-effective service, in various ways, there is an interference on the part of the Commander-in-Chief which ought not to take place. These are the general heads of interference!!!

Q. What instance took place of the interference of the Commander-in-Chief upon these points during the time you were in office?

A. I DO NOT JUST NOW REMEMBER ANY PARTICULAR CASE THAT CAME BEFORE ME—but there was a case that came before Mr. WYNN, which seemed to me to shew that all I have stated is quite correct!

Q. But if no particular instance came before you when in the War Office, what great saving could occur in labour to the Commander-in-Chief's Office, or an expense of clerks, by transferring the duties you have described to the Secretary at War?

A. I do not doubt but that the interference was going on, but I say I do not now remember any particular instance that came before me requiring my decision on it.

Q. You have stated that the Commander-in-Chief improperly interferes with the non-effective branches of the service. In what way does he interfere with the non-effectives?

A. I will not undertake to go into particulars. I have stated that the opinions I formed from enquiries made at the War-office induced me to come to the conclusion that he does so—that is my opinion—but I certainly do not recollect at this moment the names of individuals or of cases to be able in that way to support my opinion.

Upon this clear, accurate, and comprehensive evidence of the "stout gentleman" who was Secretary at War for ten months, a word would be superfluous. In conclusion, we cannot, however, avoid remarking, that no successor to the gallant Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has been yet gazetted for the Portsmouth district.

In the midst of the gloom by which we are surrounded, with the prospect of fresh innovations, and new attacks upon the ancient institutions of our country, it is gratifying to find, from unequivocal sources, that there is a good spirit existing, and which only wants to be aroused, to make itself generally manifest.

We now allude more particularly to Ecclesiastical affairs. We have elsewhere, to-day, noticed the addresses to the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, which are in preparation, as evidence of the right feeling, which, thank GOD, still powerfully survives the attacks which have been made from every quarter on the Church.

A corroboration of our hopes upon this vital question, is to be found in a note, appended to the admirable charge of the Bishop of EXETER to the Clergy of his diocese, on his primary visitation (to which we shall next week more particularly allude), and which we subjoin:—

"With humble thankfulness to God," says the eminent Prelate, "and with cordial acknowledgments to man, I am bound to state that, so far as the feeling of the People can be collected, from its manifestations in these two great counties, the Church has nothing to fear, and everything to hope, from the influence of that feeling, if fairly represented in Parliament. In saying this, I am far from meaning to imply, that in the latter among us there is—what there ought not to be, and I trust never will be—blindness or indifference to any anomalies or imperfections in our existing institutions. All that I affirm is, that there is a strong and increasing attachment to the institutions themselves. Let those imperfections be remedied—let the anomalies be removed, or modified, or proved to be productive, on the whole, of good—and we need not apprehend, in the main body

of the people of England, any wish for undue or extravagant innovation."

This, we say, founded upon practical knowledge, is most cheering and consolatory. It is with pleasure we add to this unquestionable testimony the report of a proceeding in one of our Courts of Justice on Thursday, which is gratifying, not only as it proclaims the public disgrace of two heartless and senseless blasphemers, but as it exhibits the fact, that the execration of their infamous conduct was confined neither to the high nor to the low, nor to the rich nor the poor, but was unanimous and universal.

The scene occurred at the Old Bailey, on the trial of a man named BERTHOLD, for robbery.

The first witness who presented himself for the prisoner gave his name Julian Hibbert, but on being tendered the book to be sworn, he said he had no belief in its contents.

The Recorder—Is it the Old or New Testament?

Witness—It does not matter; I have no belief in either. I made the same objection here two years ago, and was rejected.

Mr. Phillips—Then, Sir, why do you come here now?

Witness—Because I was subpoenaed.

Mr. Phillips: What creed are you?—Hibbert: None at all.

Mr. Phillips: Are you a Deist?—Hibbert: No.

Mr. Phillips: Not an Atheist?—Hibbert: I am.

He then walked down, when Mr. Phillips called him back, and observed, "We may have mistaken you; I hope we have. Did you say you were an Atheist?"—Hibbert: I did.

Mr. Phillips: Do you understand what is meant by the term?—Hibbert: Yes.

Mr. Phillips: Do you not believe in the Supreme Being?—Hibbert: No.

Mr. Phillips: Are you so destitute of feeling as to declare so?—Hibbert nodded assent.

To describe the feeling that ran through the Court would be impossible. It broke forth in one simultaneous burst of disapprobation, and amidst the hissing, the cry of "Turn him out" was frequent.

The next witness called was a man named M'Pherson, who made some comment at the instant he was sworn.

Mr. Phillips immediately exclaimed, "Stand down. Sir."—M'Pherson: Why?

Mr. Phillips: Stand down, Sir. I say. I am engaged for the prisoner, and I would ask you whether conduct like yours is calculated to benefit the poor man?—M'Pherson: I have been sworn.

Mr. Phillips: I will not disguise from the Court the observation I heard you make as you came up after being sworn. Now you have gone through the ceremony, stand down, Sir. I shan't examine you at all, Sir.

Recorder: Do not examine him, Mr. Phillips, unless you like. You are at liberty to decline.

Mr. Phillips: Are you too, like the last witness, an Atheist?—M'Pherson: I am.

Mr. Phillips: Pause ere you answer. Do you not believe there is a Supreme Being?—M'Pherson: No.

Mr. Phillips: Then begone, Sir; quit this place immediately. After so disgusting an exhibition as this—after the revolting observations that have fallen from these witnesses—I will not disgrace myself, nor insult an English Jury, by examining such persons.

A burst of applause followed this manly observation of Mr. Phillips, mingled with groans, yells, hisses, and exclamations of "Turn him out!" and the man immediately retired.

The Recorder summed up, and commented upon the disgusting exhibition which they had had the misfortune of witnessing. His wish was at all times that a Court of Justice should be governed by the most complete decorum. It was true that the Court had not this night manifested that decorum, yet he could make every allowance for their deviation when he considered the gross outrage that had been done their feelings; and if ever he did feel proud of a dereliction from decorum it was in the manly and simultaneous burst of English feeling and of religious propriety which they had just witnessed.

After observing that their sense of rectitude had done honour to their feelings he proceeded to sum up the case.

It may not be uninteresting to observe that this Mr. BERTHOLD, the convicted felon, is the editor and concocter of that most nefarious compound of falsehood and scurrility, the "*Black Book*;" of which, no doubt, his most respectable witnesses are most ardent admirers.

MR. HOOD, whose fund of humour will, we think, never be fanned out, has hit upon a subject for his talent, of which he has taken wonderful advantage. He argues that the total alteration produced in maritime proceedings by the general adoption of steam and machinery, has rendered it necessary to alter all the established nautical songs (grown classical in our language) so as to meet the change of tactics. We have not yet seen his *Comic Annual*, but we find the following new version of SKEEVEN'S "Storm," upon the improved principle, in yesterday's *Times*, whence we borrow four verses. The idea is admirable.

"I," says Mr. Hood, "have cooked SKEEVEN'S, or rather ICEBERG'S 'Storm' in the same way; but the pathos does not seem any the tenderer for stewing:—

"Hark, the boatswain hoarsely bawling,
"By shovel, tongs, and poker, stand;
"Down the scuttle quick be hauling,
"Down your heads, boys, but heave hand.
"Now it freshens—blow like blazes;
"Now unto the coal-hole go;
"Stir, boys, stir, don't mind black faces,
"Up your ashes nimbly throw.
"Ply your bellows, raise the wind, boys;
"See the valve is clear, of course;
"Let the paddles spin, don't mind, boys,
"Though the weather should be worse.
"Pore and aft a prodigious draught clear;
"Oil the engines, see all clear!
"Hands up, each a sack of coal get,
"Man the boiler, cheer, lads, cheer.
"Now the dreadful thunder's roaring,
"Peal on peal contending clash;
"On our heads fierce rain falls pouring,
"In our eyes the paddles splash.
"One wide water all around us,
"All above one smoke-black sky;
"Different deaths at once surround us!
"Hark! what means that dreadful cry?
"The funnel's gone; cries ery'er tongue out;
"The engineer's washed off the deck;
"A leak beneath the coal-hole's sprung out,
"Call all hands to clear the wreck.
"Quick, some coal, some tubs, some kegs;
"Come, my hearts, be stout and bold;
"Plumb the boiler, speed decreases,
"Four feet water getting cold."

THE War Office having of late so busied itself in cutting down the pay and emoluments of the Military and of old soldiers, and also in buying up half-pay like "marine stores," it may perhaps afford some amusement to our military readers, to lay before them a comparative statement, shewing how the War Office stands with respect to its own emoluments, as compared with those of the military—and let the War Office remember, it is they who have thrown down the gauntlet, in which they are daily absorbed, and which they are about to introduce into every department where their power extends, think to keep off Mr. HUME, whom, like the Israelites, they consider as the destroying or economical angel.

The Secretary at War has 2400*l.* a-year—not overpaid, all must allow—no comment necessary.

A deputy with 2000*l.* a-year, being nearly equal to the

Colonelcies of three regiments, and more than the pay of three general officers.

A first clerk with 1400*l.* a-year, being equal to the Colonelcies of two regiments, and more than the pay of two general officers.

A chief examiner with 1200*l.* a-year, being nearly equal to the Colonelcies of two regiments, or pay of two general officers.

Six clerks of first class, running from 500*l.* to 800*l.* a-year, being in all nearly equal to the Colonelcies of six regiments, or more than the pay of six general officers.

Eighteen clerks of second class, running from 300*l.* to 500*l.* a-year, being equal to the Colonelcies of nine regiments, or the pay of twelve general officers.

So that the War Office, without the Secretary at War, and without the third and fourth classes, who may be considered as the working part of the machine, equals in emolument those of twenty-two Colonelcies of regiments, or those of twenty-five general officers.

We now come to the veterans, who in the army have not been spared. Mr. MOORE, as retired Deputy Secretary at War, with one thousand pounds a-year, being equal to the half-pay of three Colonels.

Mr. MERRY, as Deputy Secretary at War, has retired with 2,500*l.* a-year, a sum equal to the half-pay of nine Colonels.

Mr. BROWN, a clerk, has retired with eleven hundred pounds a-year, being equal to the half-pay of four Colonels, besides enjoying two hundred and seventy pounds a-year half-pay as a Commissary (for services performed while a Clerk in the War Office), one hundred and fifty pounds as a half-pay retired Private Secretary, and three hundred pounds full pay as Agent to about seventy retired Chaplains, being in all equal to the half-pay of six Colonels.

No comment being necessary, we conclude with the earnest hope, that should any military eye run over this statement, it will view the emoluments enjoyed by the CIVIL Department (the War Office) with the same charitable feelings that the War Office has at all times viewed those of the military.

It appears by the accounts from Leghorn that the Ex-Dey of Algiers has contrived by a ruse to escape from his thralldom, in which, though nominally free, he was actually held by the French Government. It is already known, that the Ex-Dey had given out that he intended leaving Leghorn for the purpose of taking up his residence at Alexandria, and visiting Mecca. The French Government, however, had some misgivings upon the subject, and despatched a vessel of war to watch that Hussein proceeded really to the destination he had fixed upon. This vessel, however, met the *Carlo Alberto* during the last mysterious voyage of that mysterious vessel, and, instead of proceeding to watch the Ex-Dey, she commenced a voyage of bo-peep with the steamer. The dethroned Dey availed himself of this to quit Leghorn, and, instead of proceeding to Alexandria, sailed for Malta, where, throwing off the mask, he placed himself under the protection of the English Government.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE FRENCH COURT.—Intervention has ceased for a while to be the favourite Ministerial topic, and occupation is talked of in its place. The projected Italian Confederation has frightened the Juste-Milieu and their friends the Whigs, and as the latter can do nothing but advise, the former have, it is said, on the suggestion of their British friends, resolved to increase their forces at Ancona and to take possession of Civita Vecchia. Thus in case of the general rupture, which sooner or later must occur, the Citizen King will be secure of certain favourable points in his enemies' quarters. With St. Sebastian, Barcelona, and one or two more strongholds in Spain, Civita Vecchia and Ancona, in Italy—controlling Belgium on the one hand and England on the other—Louis Philippe aspires without departing from his usual pacific intentions, to that universal dominion which Napoleon by the slaughter of millions could not ensure. The consummation of the Royal Citizen's ambition remains to be seen. It would be gratifying to him, no doubt, were he as sure of ultimate success in his enterprising career, as he is of the servile aid and warm friendship of his Whig allies.

The meetings of the Conference on the affairs of the Netherlands, which took place on Saturday and Sunday, referred, we understand, to the document which had been drawn up by one of its members relating to the proceedings of that body during the last summer and autumn. We believe that some objections have been raised to it on the part of the Representatives of one or two of the Powers composing the Congress, and on that account a revision of the document in question is considered necessary.

The following is a return of the quantity of various articles consumed in Great Britain during the last year, and the duty paid on them:—

Tobacco	4,342,676 lbs.	.....	2652,066
Tea	31,548,381 lbs.	.....	3,509,839
Coffee	22,050,326 lbs.	.....	575,265
Sugar	3,315,836 cwt.	.....	3,986,519
Foreign Wines	766,322 galls.	.....	189,728
Spirits	5,680,757 galls.	.....	3,508,558
Irish Spirits	8,637,736 galls.	.....	1,442,845
Scotch	4,861,515 galls.	.....	813,196

It appears, from the above return, that last year the people of the United Kingdom paid in duty only, nearly six millions sterling for wine and spirits!

His Majesty's ship *Belvidera*, 42, Capt. Hon. G. DUNDAS, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from Madeira, which place she left on the 15th October, St. Michael's 21st, and Lisbon 6th November.—At Madeira, a strong party feeling existed in favour of Don MOUTON; the town was well fortified, there being upwards of 2,000 Miguelite troops garrisoned in it, the whole of them being in excellent order and discipline; the batteries were well-mounted, and the Governor of Madeira was prepared for an attack from the forces of Don PENNO, and was determined to resist to the last. There was only one brig of war with Miguelite colours at Madeira when the *Belvidera* left.

A most serious mistake occurred last Monday at the Royal Observatory. The ball, at the top of that building, as our readers already know, has been set up for the purpose of giving mean time at one o'clock every day. This instrument is chiefly intended for the use of persons on ship-board, in the River Thames, and the adjacent docks; who ascertain by it the rate of chronometers. It is of the utmost importance that the ball should act at an invariable point of time. An error of a second, taken on the day a ship leaves the Thames (and many ships leave every day), would, in all probability, be productive of the most calamitous results. This error would produce a corresponding error each day of a quarter of a mile in longitude; and the accumulation of such errors would, during a long voyage, amount to a quantity that would altogether mislead the mariner and endanger the loss of the vessel. We

do not know the cause of the misfortune; but on Monday last the ball was set in motion one minute after the true time. Being an instrument but lately constructed, we may presume it was caused by some unavoidable accident. At any rate, so serious an accident must not recur, or the Board of Admiralty will find the ball of no further use than as an object of amusement to holiday people. Those who use it for scientific purposes will lose all confidence in its operations. —*Greenwich Gazette*.—We presume the people at the Observatory were, like the Ministers, unable to keep up the ball any longer.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COUNT FUNCHAL, THE PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR.—Brighton Nov. 29.—The Count arrived at Brighton on Wednesday se'nnight, and took apartments at the Marine Hotel. On Monday he called and left his name at the Palace. He retired to rest yesterday evening at his usual hour, without any symptoms of illness. He had been in bed a few hours when he called his servant, and complained to him of a pain in his chest. A surgeon was called in, who administered an emetic, which did not operate very powerfully. The Count fell asleep between twelve and one o'clock, and slept till four o'clock. He then awoke, and complained of a violent pain in his chest; about half an hour afterwards he heaved a deep sigh, fell back, and expired. A Coroner's Inquest will be held on the body. The deceased was 75 years of age.

Captain FENTON, the member for Huddersfield, died on Wednesday morning, at his house near that town. The circumstances attending this melancholy event (says the *Huddersfield Express*) may, perhaps, be cleared up on an investigation before the Coroner for the district, but at present they are involved in considerable mystery. As far as we have been able to gather them they are as follow:—About half-past eight in the morning Captain F. quitted his chamber, and went into his usual dressing-room on the higher story. Nothing unusual was observed in his manner. In about five minutes after he had gone up stairs a female servant, who had just crossed the area into the kitchen, heard something fall heavily behind her, and turning round, beheld the almost lifeless body of her master, who had fallen from the window of his dressing-room. Every possible assistance was immediately rendered, but as the unfortunate gentleman had fallen on his head, every symptom of consciousness was gone. Life, however, continued to linger till about eleven o'clock, when it fled for ever. Capt. FENTON has left a widow and two daughters in a state of suffering better imagined than expressed. Nor are these the only persons who will acutely feel his premature decease. Ten orphan children, five belonging to a deceased brother, and five left by a brother of Mrs. F., looked up to him as their protector. Capt. F. was of a most amiable disposition, and greatly beloved by his tenants and neighbours. His melancholy decease has cast a deep gloom over the town which he represented. A vacancy in the representation of Huddersfield arising out of this melancholy event, some of the electors are already on the alert.

PHILIP REINAGLE, Esq., Royal Academician, and one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy, died on Wednesday night at his residence in Chelsea. Mr. REINAGLE was in his 85th year.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated Nov. 28:—"The *African* steamer arrived here last night; left Lisbon on the 21st, and Oporto the 22d inst. The officers on board say that MIGUEL's cause was now the most popular in Portugal, on account of Pedro's tyrannical deportment, not only to his countrymen but to the English and French officers in his service. They confirm the intelligence of one of his Generals having shot himself. My informant states that MIGUEL has troops within six or seven miles of Lisbon, but that he is still at Santarem."

TITHES MEETING IN SUSSEX.—A large and respectable meeting of landed proprietors and yeomanry residing in the eastern part of Sussex took place at Battle on Monday last, to take into consideration the propriety of expressing their continued anxiety to have the tithe question settled, and the opinion of that part of the country as to the principle upon which it should be effected, when several resolutions were carried, declaring tithes to be injurious to agriculture, to religion, and the best interests of the country; that they ought to be totally abolished, upon a fair commutation; that such commutation should be grounded upon the rental and real value of the land; and that the landowner should in all cases have it in his power to redeem his property for ever from the burden. That resolution which declared that tithes should be abolished by a fair commutation was opposed by a few persons, one of whom proposed an amendment omitting the words "by a fair commutation," which was, on being seconded and put, lost by a very large majority, and the original resolution was carried almost unanimously.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

[After the host of commissions, and other proceedings, which have lately been inflicted on the nation, it is gratifying at length to witness the approach of a measure more likely to produce solid advantage to the country than any yet accomplished, or attempted, by the Government. The following draft of "a new commission" has reached us, but we are not at liberty to disclose the source from whence it was derived]:—

NEW COMMISSION.

To our trusty and well-beloved A. B., &c.,
Whereas, it is the duty of every Government to promote the exercise of honest and useful industry among the people; yet, nevertheless, it appeareth to us desirable, that labour should be tempered and rewarded by relaxation; and no means seem better calculated to effect such object, than the regulation and encouragement of proper and reasonable diversions or pastimes: And whereas, notwithstanding there be various diversions, sports, and pastimes established or accustomed within these dominions, they be, for the most part, so exclusive and expensive in their quality, as to be attainable only by the rich, and operate practically as a denial of relaxation to the poor: And whereas, it is expedient that means should be afforded to the people of this realm of having diversions or pastimes procured as speedily and as near to their own homes as may be, whereby expense, vexation, and delay may be avoided: And whereas, one of the most ancient and moral pastimes established in this kingdom, and one that ought peculiarly to be the poor man's pastime, is that commonly known by the name of "*Punch and Judy*," and as an exhibition of the domestic differences existing between the said parties, may operate not only as a diversion, but also as a warning against imprudent marriages; such representations ought to be encouraged, as favourable to the soundest principles of political economy; but inasmuch as various innovations and irregularities have been introduced, or have, in different parts of this realm, from time to time prevailed, in the action of the said pastime, it is expedient that the same should be carefully revised, regulated, and consolidated, regard being had to the necessity of expung-

ing certain parts having any pernicious influence, more especially such portion as represents the killing of the wife by the husband, the same tending to familiarize the people with capital punishments; and likewise the exhibition of the baker's resistance to the *Devil*, which might be construed as encouraging opposition on the part of political unions against the persons composing the Government of this country, all which results ought to be strictly prevented or restrained: And whereas, we have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a commission should forthwith issue for enquiring into and effecting the matters aforesaid: Now know ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability, and discretion, do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you, the said A. B., &c., to digest into one statute or protocol, all the statutes, protocols, enactments, customs, and traditions, whether written or unwritten, touching the said ancient pastime of "*Punch and Judy*," and to enquire and report, how far it may be expedient to reform and amend the same as aforesaid, and how far it may be practicable to effect and secure the regular performance of the said pastime near to the poor man's home, at a cheap and easy rate, and freed from the oppressive and excluding monopoly of the rich: And for the better effecting the purposes of this commission, we grant to you full power and authority to call before you all mountebanks, showmen, quacks, booth-keepers, vagrants, trampers, and other discreet persons, by whom you may be better informed on the subject of this our commission, and every other matter connected therewith: And in case of any differences or disputes arising between any two or more owners or exhibitors of the "*Punch and Judy*" pastime, then and in such case we give you full power to form yourselves into a Court of Reconciliation, wherein all such differences shall be heard and advised upon by you, which hearing and advice shall be called "*Proceeding for Reconciliation*." And it is our further will and pleasure, that you do, within the space of one year, certify to our Lord Chancellor (if then in office), under your hands and seals, the result of all such matters as you shall do, perform, and recommend under or by virtue of this commission.

In witness whereof, &c.

PEMICAN.

We have much pleasure in announcing the birth of a son and heir to the Right Honourable the Earl of WILTON. This joyful event took place at Heaton Park about three o'clock on Monday morning, and we are happy to add that the Noble Countess and the young stranger are both doing well.

COUNT JOHN CHARLES BENTINCK died yesterday se'nnight, at his residence in Wilton-crescent, in his 71st year. He was an officer of some distinction, and since July, 1820, he had borne the rank of Major-General on the continent of Europe. He was collaterally related to the Duke of Portland, and married Lady JENIMA DE REDE GINKELL, eldest daughter of FREDERICK sixth Earl of ARTHUR, by whom he was the father of Count WILLIAM BENTINCK, Chamberlain to the King of HOLLAND, and of Col. CHARLES and HENRY BENTINCK.

A PROVIDENT DUTCHMAN.—"What is the matter with you?" said a gentleman to an old Dutchman, as he was crossing Johnson's square a short time since. "I got de rheumatism." The gentleman advised him to rub himself with brandy until it penetrated well.—"Oh man, I dosh better as dat," replied Myneher; "I drinks de brandy, and den I rubs my leg wit de pottle."—*Liverpool Mercury*.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE is going on very favourably. The accident happened on Thursday last, when his Lordship was riding a pony in the neighbourhood of the Stud House. The animal stumbled, by which the Earl was thrown to the ground.

ANCTIC EXPEDITION.—Together with other curious circumstances connected with this expedition, there is one which deserves particular notice. Among several articles insured at Lloyd's there were two valuable chronometers, which Capt. Ross, at the request of the maker, took with him on his voyage to try what effect the cold climate in the northern regions would have upon them, in keeping time, which, it appears, had none whatever, for when brought back they were correct as to time. Three years having elapsed without any tidings of Captain Ross, and such being the period, under such circumstances specified in the policy when persons who insure can legally claim the amount for which they insured, certain claims were accordingly made, and the demands discharged by the Company at Lloyd's. The articles thus insured in the present case became the property of the Company, to whom Captain Ross delivered the chronometers, which, from their correctness, are considered of great value.—This sounds like a time bargain.

Capt. HOWARD, who was accidentally killed last week in Ireland, was in his 28th year; he was promoted to a company in March, 1827, and it was expected he would have shortly attained his majority by purchase. He was elected for Morpeth at the last election, and the vacancy will probably be filled by the return of one of his brothers, or his uncle, the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD, who has already represented the borough. In consequence of the melancholy event Lord and Lady CALISLE and family will stay at Castle Howard until after Christmas.

The principal topic of conversation in Dublin is the flight of JOHN SCOTT VANDELUR, Esq., charged with having committed forgeries to a large amount. It is said that the Bank of England is the principal sufferer, owing to forged powers of attorney. The branch banks at Limerick have been losers to the amount of 9,000*l.*, and some bankers in Dublin have sustained considerable loss. Mr. VANDELUR is son to the late Colonel VANDELUR, and a near relative of the venerable Judge. He was High Sheriff of Clare two years ago. About seven or eight years since he married Miss MALOY, of that county, with whom he received a fortune of 20,000*l.* By this lady he has five children, and it is said she received a letter from him last Monday, stating that neither she nor his children would ever see him again. He was a member of the Kildare-street and other Clubs, and played high. Mr. VANDELUR's age does not exceed 35. Peace officers have been despatched after him to England.

THE HON. MR. AND MRS. LONG WELLESLEY.—(From a Correspondent.)—We understand, upon authority, that a separation has taken place between these parties, upon terms mutually satisfactory, and the lady with her son, a very interesting child, purposes immediately quitting Calais, to be to remain for some time on the Continent.

We regret to announce the demise of the Right Hon. Lady M. L. CRAWFORD, of Crawford and Kilbirnie. Her Ladyship died at the Priory, near Cupar, on Thursday the 21st. Lady MAY was the last direct representative of one of the most ancient noble families of Scotland.

His MAJESTY has appointed Major-General Sir AMOS NORCOTT to serve upon the Staff of the army at Jamaica. The General is about

to take his departure to assume the command of the troops in that island and its dependencies, and will be accompanied by his son, Lieutenant NORCOTT, of the Rifle Brigade, as his Aid-de-Camp.

A new Company is forming at Amsterdam for establishing a cotton-spinning manufactory by machinery. This enterprise has met with the patronage of the King of the Netherlands, who takes some shares. The undertaking requires a capital of 150,000 florins, to be raised in shares of 3,000 florins each.

His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, accompanied by his family, on arriving at Welch Pool, from Haydon, on his way to Clumber, was met by a deputation of Gentlemen residing in that neighbourhood, headed by Capt. GILDY, who delivered a congratulatory address on his Grace's visit to his new estate. He expressed the pleasure which the Conservatives of Montgomeryshire felt in having so distinguished and amiable a Nobleman among the landed proprietors of their county. This unexpected compliment was acknowledged by the Duke of NEWCASTLE in an appropriate and feeling address, and the carriage moved on amidst the joyous acclamations of the people assembled.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Bart., to be Governor of the new Presidency of Agra.

It is estimated that the recent exportations of silver have withdrawn full two-thirds of the stock previously in the Bank, though it is understood that the stock of gold has not been diminished in any thing like the same proportion.

On Tuesday a strong sensation was created in the Royal Exchange in consequence of Mr. N. M. ROTHSCHILD, the eminent capitalist, being prevented from taking up his usual station, with his back leaning against one of the pillars of the building, at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange. A person named ROSE, who had no business to transact, placed himself in this particular spot just as Mr. ROTHSCHILD entered the Exchange to conduct his extensive transactions in the foreign exchanges. In vain did Mr. ROTHSCHILD courteously remonstrate with the intruder; in vain did the Exchange porters exert themselves; Mr. ROSE would not stir from the pillar, and Mr. ROTHSCHILD was ultimately compelled to retreat to the benches in the rear. Mr. HUME is not more attached to his place by a certain pillar in the House of Commons than Mr. ROTHSCHILD is to his accustomed station in the Exchange; and he was so excited by being displaced that he was some time before he could compose himself and commence business. We believe that some time ago a similar attempt was made to oust Mr. ROTHSCHILD from his pillar, but without effect. Mr. ROTHSCHILD has been of late subjected to various petty annoyances of a similar kind.

M. ROTHSCHILD having learned that the Rector of Boulogne, near Paris, had been robbed of all his plate, which he was unable to replace, sent him a chest fully making up the loss.—*French Paper*.

A YANKEE CRITICISM.—*Francis the First* was brought out on Thursday at the Tremont—performance pretty good—play heavy—audience thin—applause meagre. No go.—*Boston Paper*.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SCIENCE IN LONDON.—A book was published last year, called *Science without a Head*. If Science have no head, the following memorandum will show that it hath many members:—

The Royal Society numbers	..	750	Fellows.
The Antiquarian ..	..	800	
The Royal Institution ..	..	758	
The Royal Geographical ..	..	520	
The Geological ..	..	700	
The Linnean ..	..	600	
The Horticultural ..	..	1875	
The Zoological ..	..	2440	
The Astronomical ..	..	320	
The Society of Arts ..	..	1000	
The Royal Society of Literature ..	..	271	
The Royal Asiatic Society ..	..	580	

—10,600

Independently of these, there are the College of Physicians; ditto of Surgeons; the London Medical Society; the Westminster ditto; the Medico-Chirurgical and Medico-Botanical Societies; the Pharmaceutical Society; the Entomological Society, instituted last month; and the Institution of Civil Engineers, mustering about 1,700 members more. There must also be taken into the account the Russell Institution; the Western Literary and Scientific ditto; the St. Mary-lebone ditto; the City of London ditto; and, we believe, the South-west ditto, mustering about 1,500; and though last not least in our estimation, that praiseworthy and well-doing establishment, the Mechanics' Institute, which numbers 1,000; making a grand total of 14,800 members.—*Lit. Gaz.*

On Monday the officer of the Sheriffs of Middlesex and his men put into force the remaining three writs which were issued some time since against certain inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, for non-payment of their assessed taxes. The three individuals were Dr. POLLOCK, of Gray's Inn-lane; Mr. PENNY, baker, at the corner of Bell-court, Gray's Inn-lane; and Mr. BERKELEY, undertaker. Dr. POLLOCK was heard to say, "Well, they may take all my goods, and they shall out on my vitals before I pay the obnoxious imposts." The goods were removed without any opposition, and the Sheriffs, Messrs. WILSON and HARRISON, were not in attendance as on Friday. There was much excitement in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn-lane, and, as the seizures had been anticipated, bills announcing a meeting of the parishioners were placarded about the parish.

EMIGRATION TO ENGLAND.—The arrival of the ship *Carroll*, of Carrollton, Captain BIRD, from New York, within the last eleven days, with 171 steerage passengers, would seem to indicate that the tide of emigration is flowing from America to, instead of from, England; at any rate, so great a number of steerage passengers in one vessel is an unusual circumstance.—*Liverpool Standard*.

A trial has recently taken place at Sydney, at which the late-appointed Judge BURTON presided, regarding the legal right that settlers have to their land before their grants are issued. The Judge, it appears, decided that the Government possessed full power to resume all lands under such circumstances, though, he added, he did not think that any Government would do so.

The *Glasgow Chronicle* says:—We have been desired to state, in reference to the double return of Mr. COCKBURN and Sir DANIEL K. SAKNDROY to the honourable office of Lord Rector, that it would be contrary to the statutes of the University to invest the latter of these gentlemen, the Professor of Greek, with the Rectorial dignities and powers; the University visitation of 1717, expressly excluded from this office all clergymen or other persons holding any other office in the University. The visitation of 1727, while it transferred the right of voting from the professors to the students, and laid down the forms at present observed in conducting the elections, expressly ordained "that all other rules concerning the election of the Rector conform to the ancient statutes be observed." In conformity with these regulations, the Royal Commissioners of 1826 submit the following among their suggestions, to the crown, "That neither A

Last week the Earl of Rothes sent 45l. to the congregation lately formed at Ballynamagna, near Rathfriland, in connection with the Scottish Seceders, to aid them in building the Meeting House now erecting at that place.

(post paid), are received.

the Court of Chancery, he believed he had exercised, while sitting in bankruptcy, the power of committing persons for disobeying orders of the Court. He believed he had been in the habit of making orders to solicitors to pay money to persons to whom they were assigned when they had in their hands. While he was Chancellor the assignees were chosen by the creditors, and he never felt any difficulty in directing assignees to pay money into Court, or in directing solicitors to pay, if he had the proper papers before him. He exercised this jurisdiction both before the 6th Geo. IV. and afterwards. Could not say whether he considered a second demand necessary after an order had been made, and a fourth order for contempt for refusing to obey an order. He inspected the affidavits before he made an order or commitment. (While the venerable Earl was being sworn, and when leaving the Court, the gentlemen at the Bar stood up.)

The Solicitor-General submitted that the plaintiff should be non-suited. No action would lie against the highest Judge in the land for acts done in his judicial capacity. The Lord Chancellor had a right to commit Mr. Deane for contempt for refusing to obey an order. The complaint was that the plaintiff had been committed as a result of two orders made by the Lord Chancellor. But they were both made by him, as Lord Chancellor, in a matter in which he had jurisdiction under the Great Seal.

After much legal argument, Lord Lyndhurst had no doubt from the commencement that this action would not lie. The Lord Chancellor was sitting in the Court of Chancery, exercising his jurisdiction as Lord Chancellor. The order of commitment was made by him in that capacity; even for an erroneous judgment an action could not lie. He was of opinion that the action could not be sustained, and that the plaintiff should be non-suited. The plaintiff would have an opportunity of applying to the Court above.

Mr. Platt would rather have the matter on record, and declined to be non-suited; whereupon Lord Lyndhurst directed the Judge to find a verdict for the defendant, which they did accordingly; and Mr. Platt tendered a bill of exceptions to his Lordship's directions to the Jury.

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The individual upon whose authority we state these *incredibilities*, tells us, by way of accounting for them, that both these gentlemen have the good fortune to be related to the Lady of Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, the Under-

Secretary to the Irish Government. Lord ANGLESEY, some years ago, told us that such a man did not exist—however, here he is.
We beg to repeat our utter disbelief in the whole story.

SONG AND CHORUS,

SONG BY EARL GREY AND THE TRIBE OF FORTUNE.

Tune—"I've been roaming."

EARL GREY.

I've been starving, cutting, carving
In a thousand dirty ways;
I've been teasing, I've been squeezing,
To provide for all the GREYS.

CHORUS OF 38 GREYS, 5 ELLICES, 18 PONSONBYS, 3 LAMBS, &c. &c. &c.

We are winning, we are winning,
Out of GAFFER's honest gains:
We're beginning, we're beginning
To get something for our pains.

1st PONSONBY.—I'm in Turkey very merry;
2d GREY.—I've a Regiment, BATH, and GUELPH;
3d PONSONBY.—I am settled snug at DENRY;
4th PONSONBY.—I at MALTA touch the pelf.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

4th PONSONBY.—I with pleasure, watch the treasure,
As the most efficient Lord;

1st WOOD.—I your nephew, honour give you,
And write minutes for your Board.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

3d GREY.—I, as Bishop, sermons dish up,
And have a prebendal Stall;

1st PONSONBY.—I the land revenue fish up,
In my office at Whitehall.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

5th GREY.—I'm an Aid-du-Camp in Dublin;

4th GREY.—I'm a Captain on the sea;

5th GREY.—I am not—but I've been troubling

GRAHAM to make one of me.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

2d GREY.—I'm M.P., command a regiment.

This itself is not so bad;

Then, besides, I've an engagement
To write letters for my dad.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

DUET BY TWO LAMBS.

We, your cousins (two of dozens),
Work like horses in our turn,
Then refresh ourselves with dozing,
While unquench'd the wheat-ricks burn.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

1st ELLICE.—I am cropping, paring, stopping,

Cutting down the soldier's pay—

2d ELLICE.—In your ardent zeal for lopping

Spare me Portsmouth, brother, pray.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

3d LAMB.—My intention is a pension;

2d LAMBTON.—I have got a snugish place;

2d BULTEZ.—I'm a biter for a mitre;

3d GREY.—I'm for India, GAFFER says.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

2d GREY.—I at present ('tis not pleasant)

Am not holding any place;

My bad temper—*idem semper*—

Has incur'd this and disgrace.

CHORUS.—We've been winning, &c.

1st LAMBTON.—I've been scowling, bragging, howling,

I've been sailing on the main;

But I'm coming, but I'm coming

Back to Downing-street again.

CHORUS.

We've been winning, we've been winning,

Out of GAFFER's honest gains:

We're beginning, we're beginning

To get something for our pains.

WE with great pleasure publish the following Resolution of the House of Assembly at Jamaica—we do so, confident that every man connected with that Island, or indeed with the West Indian Colonies generally, will rejoice to find that the zeal and ability of Mr. BUNGE have secured the unqualified approbation of his constituents. The glorious minority of one is not to be noticed, except for its singularity. We anticipate a yet more substantial proof of the satisfaction of the House:—

House of Assembly, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1833.

A motion being made that the House do come to the following Resolution:—

Resolved:—That the confidence placed by this House in WILLIAM BUNGE, Esq., by appointing him Agent of this Island in Great Britain has been fully justified; and that Mr. Bunge is well entitled to the thanks of this House for his indefatigable and zealous endeavours upon all occasions to protect and preserve the rights and interests of the inhabitants of this country, and more particularly for his unremitting exertions and abilities in pointing out to Ministers the dangerous tendency of their proceedings with regard to the West India Colonies:—

A debate thereon arising, and the question being put,

The House divided. The yeas went forth.

Ayes 35.—Mr. Hilton, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Brown, Mr. Shenton, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Brydson, Mr. Turner, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Frater, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Collman, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Cox, Mr. Hynlop, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Berry, Mr. William Williams, Mr. Watt, Mr. King, Mr. Maia, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Guy, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Samuels, Mr. Panton, Mr. Joseph Williams, Mr. Campbell (Hanover), Mr. Barclay, Mr. Lunan, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Crawford. No.—Mr. Campbell (Kingston). It was resolved in the affirmative.

By the House,
JOHN G. VIDAL, Clerk to the Assembly.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

Nothing is better than the *authentic* information which sometimes goes the round of the press. In Thursday's newspapers we find the following:—

"THE NEW STREET TO BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
After years spent in negotiation for an opening to Hyde-park, Knightsbridge, between Lord WESTMINSTER and Mr. GODING the brewer, the idea has been abandoned; the difference between the parties being only a paltry sum, but each were equally obstinate.
The intended new street will commence near St. George's

Hospital, and the north side of the street will be the wall and premises of Mr. TATTERSALL; the south side will be bounded by Belgrave Chapel and Milton House, the residence of Earl FITZWILLIAM.

"To effect all these changes the Earl of EGREMONT's house, the Lady EMILY MANSHAM's, and Mr. LANE's (the surgeon) are to be removed."

By way of commentary upon this statement, we subjoin two explanations—the first from Mr. GODING, as relates to the first paragraph, the second from Mr. TATTERSALL, as regards the second; those two explanations supersede the necessity of a third, fourth, and fifth, from the different individuals whose houses are threatened in the third paragraph:

No. I.

"SIR—Seeing in your Paper of this day a statement that 'after years had been spent in a negotiation for an opening to Hyde-park, Knightsbridge, from Belgrave-square, between the Marquis of WESTMINSTER and Mr. GODING, the idea has been abandoned, the difference between the parties, being on a paltry sum, that each were equally obstinate,' I shall be much obliged to you to contradict that statement, as a negotiation can hardly be said to have been carried on, no communication having taken place since the first application (about five years since), which was merely an inquiry by a builder whether I would sell my property, and at what price?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS GODING.
13, St. George's-place, Hyde-park Corner, Dec. 5, 1833."

No. II.

"We are requested to contradict the paragraph in yesterday's Morning Post respecting the new street from Belgrave-square to Grosvenor-place, as no such alteration can take place at present, Mr. TATTERSALL having a lease of near thirty years, and not having entered into any arrangement with the Marquis of WESTMINSTER to pass through his premises."

The different newspapers, in copying from the Gazette, state that the Reverend PHILIP HUNT, LL.D., is appointed by the King to be a Minor Canon or Prebend of the METROPOLITAN Church of Canterbury. We presume this is quite in accordance with the view taken of it by Lord GREY. The Premier, having served all his cousins-german, is about to give a turn to Lord JOHNNY's father, the Duke of BEDFORD. The Rev. Dr. HUNT was the Duke's Chaplain, and is his "man" at Bedford.

BEDFORD CORPORATION.—The Corporation have just received intelligence of the resignation of WM. RUSSELL, Esq. (nephew of the Duke of BEDFORD, the Recorder), Barrister-at-Law, as Deputy-Recorder. Surely a copy of the Town Clerk's evidence must have been forwarded to him. The Town Clerk stated before the Municipal Commissioners—"There are several Courts connected with 'the Corporation; the Court of Quarter Sessions tries all offences 'but capital offences. The Recorder never comes—the Deputy-Recorder about once in two years. There is the oath the Recorder 'takes (form of oath produced). The Commissioner—I see it is to do 'all for the benefit and credit of the town!! The Town Clerk, in 'continuation, in answer to a question from the Commissioners, 'said, 'It is for the benefit and credit of the town that the Recorder 'or his Deputy should attend; certainly when persons are trans- 'ported for life (as was the case at the last Quarter Sessions) I 'think it would be highly desirable. None of the borough Magis- 'trates are lawyers; all the resident Magistrates are in the Corpora- 'tion.' The fact is, the RUSSELLS, ever since the defeat of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, have been very shy of the Whig Corporation, who, through their unpopularity, occasioned his losing the election in 1830. We should not be at all surprised at the resignation of the Recorder, the Duke of BEDFORD, who is never known to favour the Aldermen with his company; and the venison is not so plentiful as heretofore. The last act of his Grace the Duke of BEDFORD as Recorder, was to put his name at the flag-end of a requisition, signed by some eight or ten Aldermen and Common Councilmen, to convene a Council to put the corporate seal to a petition in favour of Lord JOHNNY's Reform Bill; when a somewhat awkward circumstance occurred:—the requisition was signed without his Grace's signature; and a second handbill was subsequently printed, with the Duke's name as the last signature. This petition was got up at a time when the Corporation were so unpopular, that they dare not ask their fellow-townsmen to join in the cry for Reform. An attempt was made before the Municipal Commissioners to prove that this Whig Corporation had no eye to politics in the choice of the Members; but the Town Clerk's evidence excited great mirth when he announced that, 'with respect to the political state of the Corporation, nine of the Common Councilmen were WHIGS; and FOUR Tories. The two Chamberlains are—one a Tory, who votes with the WHIGS! and the other does not vote at all, being a Government officer.' In a subsequent part of the proceedings it was stated that in 1802 the Duke of BEDFORD, finding the Corporation unpopular, requested twelve respectable persons to join the body corporate, and, vociferated the Aldermen, they were half Whigs and half Tories; but the Town Clerk, to their dismay, said that eight were Whigs, and four Tories. The Town Clerk also said, 'One particular political party has kept the majority in the Corporation for a long time; that party is of the politics of the Recorder!' Two former Deputy-Recorders were the Solicitors of the Duke of BEDFORD. Query, are the inhabitants to have a third Solicitor of his Grace's to fill up the chasm occasioned by the Duke's nephew's resignation. An attempt was made to prove that the old Duke of BEDFORD was not the Recorder in 1769, when 500 honorary freemen were made, which, however failed; and the 200 made in 1790 and 1791 were proved to be all the tenantry and tradesmen of the Duke of BEDFORD, from Woburn and its vicinity, with the addition of the tenantry of Lord FITZWILLIAM from Higham Ferrers. The borough was supposed to be regularly sold in 1790 to 1791, as the Commissioners remarked, upon a sum of money being paid about that time that the Corporation wanted the money and Colhoun a seat in Parliament.

Monday the East India Company's quarterly sale of teas commenced, and excited a more than ordinary degree of attention, as this is the last sale but one which will take place by the Company under the old Charter. As soon as the presiding Director, JOHN MASTERMAN, Esq., had taken his seat, Mr. WILLIAMS said he had one or two questions to put to the Chairman. He wished to know if it was intended by the Court of Directors to forward any of the cargoes of tea now on their way to this country from China to the outposts?—Mr. MASTERMAN replied that he was not aware that any such decision had been come to by the Court of Directors. Mr. WILLIAMS said the Company's last sale of teas would take place in March next, and he wished to know, on behalf of the trade, whether any determination had yet been come to by the Court of Directors as to the quantity of tea that would be declared for the March sale, and whether the different qualities would be put up at the present taxed prices?—The Director stated that he certainly did not understand that any determination had as yet been come to as to the quantity of teas to be put up at the next sale. With respect to the taxed prices, they (as the Hon. Gentleman was understood to say) would remain as at present. The sale then proceeded. The present declaration amounted to 8,500,000 lbs., of which 1,500,000 lbs. were bolson; 5,500,000 lbs. of congou, campoi, pekoe, and sonchong; 1,200,000 lbs. of twankay and

hyson skin; and 300,000 lbs. of hyson. As compared with the last sale which took place in September, there is an increase in the present declaration of 100,000 lbs. The Company's bolsons were in the course of sale the whole of Monday and up to the close of that day rather above 8,000 chests, were disposed of at prices rather lower than those obtained at the last sale. The sale will last about ten or twelve days.

The United Service Journal says—"We regret to find that the breach in the 15th Hussars, which we thought had been healed by the judicious and equitable interference of the General Commanding-in-Chief, has been re-opened. On the merits of the present case, though accurately informed, we refrain, of course, from pronouncing an opinion *pendente lite*; but we do not hesitate to observe, generally, that a system of government has been lately developed in the distinguished corps alluded to which is obviously at variance with the temperate and rational spirit inculcated at Head Quarters, and which, for the interests of the 15th Hussars and of the Army, must be checked."

The following anecdote of a private of the 4th Regiment of Horse, is from the same excellent periodical:—

"Quarter-master JACKSON was the son of a Quarter-master in the regiment. His father not having the means of providing for him, the young fellow went on board a man-of-war in a fleet going to the Mediterranean. A party of the crew made a descent on the coast of Spain—this was in 1734; the party was surprised, and JACKSON made prisoner by the Spaniards. In order to obtain his liberty from a gaol, after twelve months' captivity, he enlisted in the Spanish army; and the year following, being on command on the coast of Spain, his party was surprised by the Moors, he was made prisoner, carried to Oran in Barbary, and exhibited as a slave for sale. The English Consul, seeing something in his appearance that made him suspect that he was his countryman, spoke to him, and finding him a British subject, purchased him, brought him home to his house, and made him superintendant of his family. After some years, he obtained his discharge, returned to Ireland, and found his old father living. Lord LIONEL permitted him to resign his warrant to his son. Some time after, the regiment being upon Dublin duty, JACKSON, passing through the Castle yard, observed a soldier standing sentinel at the gate, and perceived, as he passed him by, the soldier turned his face from him. JACKSON, returning to the barracks, found himself unusually distressed; he could not banish the idea of this same sentinel out of his mind; he had an anxiety (that he could not suppress) to know who he was; and going next morning to the Castle, he waited the relief of the guard, he found the man that he wanted. JACKSON addressed him, told him that his face was familiar to him, and begged to be informed where he had seen him; in short, in this soldier he found his protector, the Consul of Oran, who had redeemed him from slavery. The account that he gave of this extraordinary reverse of fortune was, that 'shortly after they had parted, his affairs run into confusion,—he had outrun his allowance, had overdrawn, was recalled, and was obliged to return to England; where, upon his arrival, he enlisted with the first recruiting party that he met, and now was a soldier with his fortune in his knapsack.' JACKSON made every return in his power to his benefactor; obtained his discharge, and had him taken in a troop in the Blacks, where JACKSON shared his pay with him. In the course of six months, the unfortunate Consul died of brandy and a broken heart."

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday last, Captain ROSS was voted the freedom of the City. Mr. CORE, the City Marshal, was appointed Keeper of Newgate.

MR. D. W. HARVEY and THE BAR.—The proceedings before Sir C. WETTERELL and other Benchers, in the case of Mr. HARVEY, were resumed on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, and continued until ten, three hours being the time agreed upon for the discussion to last each evening. There were no witnesses called, the time being consumed in arguments, interruptions, and in referring to matters arising out of the inquiry; after which there was a further adjournment to Friday, when a few witnesses were called in favour of Mr. HARVEY; and Mr. SEDGWICK, one of his counsel, commented on the evidence produced, and a further adjournment of this very tedious business took place till Tuesday next, when the inquiry is expected to close. Should the Benchers decide against Mr. HARVEY's claims, they must state their reasons at length to the Judges, before whom the business will be heard, and on these the counsel of Mr. HARVEY will argue, before the matter can be brought to a final conclusion. These proceedings have all been conducted with closed doors.

THE Jamaica and Leward Island Mails have arrived, announcing the receipt of the Slavery Abolition Act. The only Colony that has yet acted upon the law by any legislative proceedings is Antigua, where a Committee of the two Houses has reported in favour of the abolition of slavery, compared with the apprenticeship plan. This feeling pervades the legislative colonies, but only applies to the dry weather islands, where the negroes are hand-fed, and there are no surplus lands.

The Anti-slavery party in May, 1831, defined abolition to mean the transfer of the power of punishment from the master to the Magistrate. The West Indians were satisfied with this as their ultimatum. No sooner had the Abolitionists gained this outpost than they called for unqualified freedom, and induced Lords GORDON and HOWICK to assent to this desperate experiment. The Cabinet saw the danger, and Mr. STANLEY and Mr. LEFFEVRE succeeded them: No one who has had intercourse with these Gentlemen can fail to bear testimony to their desire to do justice to the Colonists as far as they had the power to do so, and to the talents, judgment, and unwearied labour they bestow on their official duties; but their minds were not permitted to have fair play. We have reason to know that their original scheme of apprenticeship was unshaken by those limitations as to labour, restrictions as to authority, and regulations as to food, clothing, &c. which were afterwards introduced. These regulations, restrictions, and limitations, so onerous to the planter, and so full-fraught with suspicion and implied reproach, made the apprenticeship, with all the advantages of a short *adscriptus glebae*, utterly intolerable. The Saints having thus rendered the apprenticeship, as required by the Act impracticable, the colonists were driven into immediate emancipation as the least of two evils,—entrapped, as it were, in a snare. No wonder, then, that they should feel indignant.

As to the compensation of twenty millions sterling, it is somewhat more than one-tenth of their property. If the measure succeed it is not a gift; if it fail the planters are ruined. No wonder they desired not to be disturbed; for, under the most favourable circumstances, it will be absorbed in the increased expenses.

The report from Antigua should be read by every person who pretends to talk on the subject; it complains loudly and justly of the obnoxious impost, the four-and-a-half per cent duty, a tax which has taken more than six millions sterling out of the pockets of the Planters, and put three millions only into the Exchequer—a tax against which Lord ALTHORP and his colleagues have voted as often as Mr. CREEVEY pressed it to a division—"a tax described by Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM as beyond comparison the most injurious to

the subject in proportion to the benefit it produces to the Government of any recorded in the history of taxation?—a tax abandoned by the King in his Accession Speech, and undenied by every Minister, except by a majority. The people of Antigua say to the Government, and fairly, relieve us from this burthen, put us on a footing as to the cost of cultivation in the British or other markets with the newly-acquired colonies, and then we shall believe you sympathize with our sufferings. The produce of the tax is a mere trifle in the revenues of the country—too insignificant to waste a thought upon as a sacrifice in taxation out of a revenue of five-and-forty millions sterling, namely, one eighteen-hundredth part of the whole revenue, and out one two-hundred-and-sixtieth part the six millions and a half revenue derived from the sugar colonies.

It is shown by the Parliamentary Papers, 1832 (381) that the four and a half per cent duty on many estates comes out of the capital, for in unfavourable years the Planter has sometimes no income; but still the repeal of this tithe in kind tax, collected under interference, partaking more of the vexatious character of Excise than of Customs, would form an immense relief to the revenues of the distressed islands paying it. These islands are taunted with being a burthen to the Mother Country, and how justly, when they have paid three and the price of their cultivable land, namely, upwards of six millions sterling since 1663, when this ruinous annuity was first granted. The average revenues of the four and a half per cent, net proceeds for eight years, from 1821 to 1828 inclusive, is as follows:—

Barbados	..	..	£10,136	19	0
Antigua	..	..	7,845	19	0
Montserrat	..	..	1,771	2	3
Nevis	..	..	1,432	13	6
St. Kitt's	..	..	3,554	0	0
Tortola	..	..	576	16	9
			£24,926	10	6

We have no doubt the Government will abandon this tax.

One word more at parting to our friends the Saints, who are so fond of quoting scriptural authority—they resisted compensation to the planters, even a tithe of the value of their property. Let them look into *Whiston's Josephus*, book 12, chap. 2—"When PROTEUS set the Jewish captives free he paid the full value for every slave." We do not quarrel with Mr. STANLEY for giving as much as he could get—he stood between the Colonies and the saintly rabble and radical republican mob, who "damn the people's cause by their support"—whose councils and overt acts will undermine all that is good and worth preserving in this country—substitute vice for virtue, and anarchy for public security—in a word, they will bring about a *Revolution* at home, no less ruinous than that which, through their perverse and unremitting exertions now threatens our colonies and dependencies in both hemispheres.

It appears that Alderman THOMPSON has resigned the Honourable and important office of Chairman of the Committee at LLOYD'S, in consequence of some imputations having been cast upon him by some members of that establishment, because he had secretly connected himself with a society formed at Sunderland for effecting marine insurances, and having furthered its objects by conduct likely to be injurious to the interests of that establishment of which he was already the head.

Mr. THOMPSON most distinctly repels the allegation that he had secretly allied himself to the society at Sunderland—with which town he is intimately connected—because the prospectus of the Sunderland Insurance Society, containing his name as one of the Presidents, has been long published, and repeatedly advertised in the newspapers, so that it neither could have been a secret at LLOYD'S, nor could he have wished or intended that it should be. Mr. THOMPSON positively denies that the proceedings of the Sunderland Company could in any degree or by any possibility interfere with LLOYD'S; but at the same time he could not avoid feeling that the only course left for him to pursue was to retire from that establishment the moment such a feeling had been excited. On Tuesday, therefore, he resigned the chair—the Committee accepted the resignation, but much regret it, and the cause of it. His letter, and the answer of the Committee, will be laid before a general meeting of the subscribers, which is to be held on Wednesday next.

PEMICAN.

The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE was safely delivered of a daughter on the 27th ult. at Hanover.

A Proclamation for the further prorogation of Parliament will appear in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, and on the following Thursday it will be prorogued with the usual ceremony in the House of Lords, and a day appointed for its meeting for the dispatch of business.

The bronze statue of the Duke of YORK in the course of a few weeks will be placed on the pillar lately erected to receive it on Carlton-terrace.

We regret to state that Lord Viscount EXMOUTH expired on Tuesday night, at eight o'clock, from the effects of the scarlet fever, with which his Lordship had been attacked about eight days. His Lordship, who was in his 47th year, was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Viscount EXMOUTH, who died in January last. His Lordship was a Captain in the Royal Navy and one of his Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp, and had much distinguished himself in several actions during the late war. His post commission bears date January, 1806. His Lordship was an active member of the Yacht Squadron, and in the summer of the present year he made an unusually rapid voyage to the Baltic in his yacht, the *Ganymede*; and a schooner is now building at Cowes in which he intended to make a voyage to the Mediterranean next year. His Lordship was twice married, first in 1808, to ELIZA HARRIST, eldest daughter of Sir GEORGE HILARY BARLOW, Bart., G.C.B., from whom he was divorced by Act of Parliament in 1820; secondly, in 1822, to GEORGINA JANET, eldest daughter of MUNGO DICK, Esq., of Richmond. The Hon. PERCY TAYLOR FLEW, his eldest son by his first marriage, now in his nineteenth year, succeeds to the family honours. The Viscountess is in town, staying at the residence of the Hon. Captain F. FLEW in Grafton-street. His Lordship's remains will be removed from the Colonnade Hotel for interment in the family vault at Cannontown, Devon.

The marriage announced between the Hon. G. A. CRAVEN, brother to Earl CRAVEN, and Miss SMYTH, sister to Lady FREDERICK HERBERT BATHURST, is understood to have been deferred until the consent of the Court of Chancery can be obtained, the young lady being a ward of the Court, and under age. However, the proposal and settlements are now before one of the Masters of the Court, and it is expected that the ceremony will very shortly take place.

We understand that the exaggerated and very incorrect reports respecting JOHN SCOTT VANDELEUR, Esq., son of the late Colonel VANDELEUR, collector for the county of Clare, appear to have arisen merely from the embarrassed state of his affairs, which his relatives and friends are taking steps to arrange amicably. It is, however, to be regretted that the representative of the eldest branch of the

very highly respectable house of VANDELEUR, should, by his impudence, have given rise to injurious suspicions.—*Galignani*.

The anniversary of the natal day of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM was celebrated by the customary rejoicings on the 25th ult. at Dalkeith Palace. The Noble Duke completed his twenty-seventh year. Lord J. SCOTT has left town to join the Duke at Dalkeith.

A mercantile letter from Alexandria, dated the 1st of November, states that the Pacha of EGYPT had remitted 100,000 piastres to the SULTAN as an instalment towards the first payment of a million of piastres, to be given as a tributary sum to the Sublime Porte.

Sir KENNETH DOUGLAS, Bart., one of the Jurats of the town and port of Hythe, departed this life, in London, on the 22d ult. The worthy Baronet was a Lieutenant-General and Colonel of the 58th, or Rutlandshire Regiment of Foot. He was better known as Brigadier-General MACKENZIE, who, under the direction of the late General MOORE, so effectually trained, at Hythe and Shorncliffe, the celebrated light Brigade of the 85th British army, composed of the 43d and 52d Regiments, and the then 95th, now Rifle Brigade. Sir KENNETH became a Baronet about two years ago; when on the death of a Scotch relative the name was changed, and an ancient Baronetcy, some time dormant, was revived. The remains were interred in the family vault on Friday. Sir KENNETH is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Captain ROBERT ANDREWS DOUGLAS, of the 12th Regiment of Foot.

Some of the Officers of the Bankrupt Court lately waited upon Lord BROUGHAM, to represent that the amount of business there was so small as not to furnish sufficient to defray the expenses of the establishment. The Noble Lord's remark in reply to this statement was laconic and gentlemanly—"It is owing to all those damned attorneys!" "No, my Lord," observed the deputation, "it is not owing to the attorneys, but to the merchants, who are so indignant at the plan of paying five per cent. to an individual, for doing what they themselves would willingly do for nothing, that they rather prefer a deed of composition, however unsatisfactory or defective, to making the debtor a bankrupt; and the consequence is that the Judges are not supplied with business enough to occupy their time." "Then," quoth the CHANCELLOR, they shall go Circuit, and assist the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court in their vocation." The new Court seems to work well!—*Albion*.

The new Chancery Orders, which had been announced with so much note of preparation, though few in number, and introducing no very material or important alterations in the practice of the Court, are said to abound with many regulations which are anomalous, and one or two which are impossible. To make the following facetious *morceau* intelligible it may be necessary to inform the uninitiated that, although there are many processes by which a defendant may be punished if he refuses to appear, upon being served with a subpoena in Chancery, yet his appearance is the first proceeding by which his existence can be known to the Court for the purposes of litigation. "By the new orders," exclaimed an eminent Chancery barrister the other day, "a defendant is compelled to demur as soon as he appears: can anything be more absurd?" "Yes," said Sir C. W. in his quiet way, "something can be more absurd; and I think defendants have reason to be grateful that the new orders do not compel them to demur before they appear."

A warm contest is likely to arise between the barristers and attorneys as to the propriety of attorneys being allowed to plead as advocates in the Sheriffs' New Courts, and it is announced that the Bar have signified their intention to attend those Courts if the exclusive right of audience be given to them; but that, if, on the contrary, attorneys are allowed to plead, the barristers will absent themselves entirely from the Courts.

The following is from the *New York Journal of Commerce*:—"Frauds on the revenue have increased to an alarming extent on the northern frontier; there is an immense smuggling business done on the Canada frontier; and done in such a manner as to set the Custom House and all its train at defiance, and public sentiment will not stop it while our duties are 55 per cent. payable in cash."

The Bank of Ireland is to advance the million required by Government to make up the deficiency of Irish tithes, and is to receive Exchequer bills bearing interest at three per cent., which are not to be put in circulation for three years.—*Irish Paper*.

GENERAL ELECTION.—The following historical fact, being peculiarly applicable to the present period and recent events, is particularly deserving of notice. Its application cannot be mistaken even by the dullest capacity, and appears to have been a prophetic allusion uttered by an English Sovereign upwards of two centuries ago. The subsequent questions were submitted to the nation as points of advice in the reign of JAMES I., and applied to the then existing Parliament:—

"Have we cast our eyes upon the *worthiest men of all sorts*, knights and gentlemen that are lights and guides in their counties, experienced Parliament men, wise and discreet statesmen, that have been practised in public affairs, whether at home or abroad; grave and eminent lawyers, *substantial citizens* and burgesses, and generally such as are interested and have a portion in the State?"

"Have we made choice of such as are well affected in religion, without declining either on the one hand to blindness and superstition, or on the other hand to schism or turbulent disposition?"

At Aix, on the 25th, says a French paper, the police and military were attacked and pelted by the Republicans, whilst conducting to goal an amateur of 1793, who had sported a red cap at the Theatre. The troops having been made to charge a few patriots were bayoneted. The son of the Duke of FRYJAMES is to take his trial at the Calvario Assizes, in a few days, for having ventured to dispute Louis PHILIPPE's sacred right to the throne, by inscribing "*Vive Henri V.*" on the walls of a tavern.

We have had occasion on more than one instance to notice the ambitious strides towards dominion made by the French in Africa, and the passive indolence with which our Ministers have seen them extend themselves along that important coast. We see in the French Papers that very important preparations are making at Toulon to equip an expedition of scarcely less importance than the original one against Algiers. It seems that the Bey of CONSTANTINE has been found by the French Government guilty of the dreadful crime of hating the invaders of his country instead of receiving them with open arms, and has dared to refuse that his dominions shall become the scene of pillage, disorder, and violence. In consequence of this, in the approaching spring a force of 20,000 men, viz. 18,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, is to be despatched against this Chriftain, under the command of Marshal CLAUDEL, who is to be accompanied by the Duke of ORLÉANS as a pupil in the art of extirpating the inoffensive Arab. This army is to proceed in two divisions, the one to disembark at Bona, and the other at Bugia, the two corps will form a junction a few miles from the devoted city of Constantine, preparatory to the commencement of the work of blood. But it would seem that the designs of the Citizen-King extend somewhat beyond the possession of the territory of the Bey of Constantine, for a naval

force consisting of six sail of the line, six frigates, eighteen smaller vessels of war, and numerous transports, is to form a portion of the expedition, the magnitude of which leads to the inference that some ulterior design is in contemplation. At Toulon already had much preparation been made for the equipment of this force, which certainly deserves the watchful eye of our Government, as the aggrandizement of France, although in perfect keeping with the system of the Whig Ministry, may cause their successors no little trouble.

COLONEL EVANS AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—Last week a deputation of the working classes waited upon the gallant member for Westminster, at the Royal Hotel, Manchester, for the purpose of "making known to him their real condition." A variety of statements were made by the men, to show that the wages they received were scarcely sufficient to provide their families with food. A person named CLARKE introduced himself as the representative of 800 tailors, not one in twenty of whom, he said, could earn more than 10s. or 11s. per week! Col. EVANS, after listening to all that could be urged upon him, said that with regard to Trade Unions, he approved of them to a great extent, but he condemned the system of intimidation and picketing, to raise wages, as such means would always prove abortive, and they were quite as despotic as the combination laws. What he would recommend was, that the operatives should unite, and communicate with their fellow-operatives in other towns, and also with the independent portion of the press; that they should call on the Government to effect measures of amelioration, and endeavour to send men to Parliament who would cause their representations to be listened to.

The Select vestry of Marylebone have caused the requisite notices to be affixed to the doors of the Middlesex Sessions House of their intention to apply, during the ensuing sitting of Parliament, for an Act empowering them to raise the requisite funds for erecting buildings, engines, and laying pipes, for supplying the streets, squares, shops, and private houses with gas throughout that extensive parish.

The usual quarterly notice was issued on Thursday, by the Bank of England, that it was ready to advance loans in sums of not less than 2,000l. upon the deposit of bills of exchange, Exchequer bills, East India bonds, or other approved securities, such loans to be repaid on or before the 14th January next, with interest, at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

Saturday the Masonic Grand Lodge of Scotland elected as its officers, the KING, Patron; the MARQUESS OF DOUGLAS and CRYSTADALE, Grand Master Mason; Earl of BUCHAN, Sir JOHN HAY, Sir DAVID BAIRD, RONALD MACDONALD of STAFFA, &c., the other grand officers. The dinner at the Waterloo Hotel in the evening was of the most sumptuous description; the Marquess of DOUGLAS presiding over about 200 of his brethren. The spectacle of a masonic dinner has not occurred in Edinburgh for some years.

A scene of true old English hospitality took place at Witham on Tuesday se'night, being the title audit of the Rev. SACKVILLE BARR, on which occasion the venerable and truly liberal Rector entertained his parishioners with an excellent substantial dinner, after which several loyal and appropriate toasts were drank—but none with more hearty plaudits than that of the Rev. Gentleman himself, who, in returning thanks, stated that it was the fifty-sixth time he had done himself the pleasure of meeting his parishioners. Then followed the healths of the different branches of the family; also that of Earl de la WARR, whose tenantry form the principal body of the parishioners, and all of them expressed themselves highly thankful that they lived under such a landlord and pastor, whose motto ever had been "Live and let live." It is gratifying to add that the tithe was collected without one complaint.—*Brighton Gazette*.

At a meeting of the Gresham Committee, held on Tuesday last, JOSEPH PULLEN Esq., M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was unanimously elected to the Professorship of Astronomy, vacant by the resignation of Dr. SANDFORD.

A meeting of the Clergy of this town and neighbourhood was held on Tuesday last in the Chapter House of the Collegiate Church. The immediate object of the meeting was to convey to his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY an expression of the high sense entertained by the Clergy of his past services to the Church; of their devoted adherence to its apostolic doctrines and polity; and an assurance of their co-operation in carrying into effect "any measures that may tend to revive the discipline of ancient times; to strengthen the connection between Bishops, Clergy, and the people; and to promote the purity, the efficiency, and the unity of the Church."—*Manchester Courier*.

The *Brighton Gazette* says—"At an Anti-Tithe Meeting which was held last week at Battle, Mr. CURTIS made another attack on the tithes and the Clergy, but expressed his determination to support the Corn Laws. At the dinner which followed, Mr. ELLIOTT-STONE (who officiated as Chairman upon each occasion) observed that if wheat fell in price in consequence of an alteration of the corn laws, "*rents would fall also*;" and this was received with "*loud cheers*." Now Mr. CURTIS may rest assured that the same movement which he is aiding to pull down the Church, will next direct force against the landowners;—*their turn will come next*. The farmers at the dinner seemed to understand this better than Mr. CURTIS. He wants to get rid of tithes, that he may get his rents; the farmers see that if the Corn Laws are abolished, and wheat falls, which it would do,—new arrangements must then be made with the landlords, as landlords now want new arrangements made with the church. If wheat falls, rents fall; and it will be the landlord in the end that must suffer. The mortgagers are looking hard at these things; and they who assist the movement, must take the consequence."

—These observations of the *Brighton Gazette*, are well worthy the attention of the restless and dissatisfied, who, while they are knaves enough to desire the extinction of tithes, are fools enough to believe that the difference will come into the pocket of the landlord.

LORD W. BRISFORD AND THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—On Sunday last it so happened that Lord WILLIAM, who is a subaltern in the 43d Regiment, now stationed in this city, had to march the Catholic soldiers to Mass at the Great Chapel. The collectors were standing at the door discharging their patriotic duties; Mr. ROBINSON, a patriotic Protestant gentleman, as one of the collectors, having no idea who the officer was, and supposing him of course a Catholic, acquainted him that they were collecting the national tribute to O'CONNELL. His Lordship hesitated a moment, advanced a few steps into the chapel, and emphatically vociferated—"I'd see him damned first." He then went up to the gallery and remained there till Mass was over to march back the soldiers.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

Mr. BRIDGESTOCK, printer and part proprietor of the *Evening* newspaper, published at Carmarthen, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment, and to enter into sureties for good behaviour for three years, himself in 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each, for having published a libel upon the Mayor and Aldermen of Car

ment, with a view to bring them, as magistrates, into public contempt.

Mr. HERNAMAN, the proprietor of the *Newcastle Journal*, who lately called an agent of Lord DURHAM, and other parties, with assaulting him in his own office, for having printed a handbill, the author of which he refused to name, was again assaulted on Wednesday the 27th ult. in Sunderland, by Mr. J. KIDSON, jun., and two other persons. Mr. KIDSON, who conceived himself aggrieved by the publication of the handbill, threatened to knock his eyes out, and manifested unequivocal symptoms of carrying his threat into execution, when Mr. HERNAMAN sought refuge in a shop. The defendant was bound over to keep the peace, and to answer the complaint at the assizes.

CONVICTION OF THE HON. FREDERICK CAVENDISH.—On Tuesday and Wednesday week the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, was occupied with the trial of the Hon. FREDERICK CAVENDISH, proprietor of the *Castellar Telegraph*, or *Connaught Ranger*, at the suit of the Marquess of SLIGO, for the publication of three libels (in the *Castellar Telegraph*) on the 23d and 30th of January, 1833, on the subject of the Marquess's proceedings in reference to the election which took place in the preceding month, to the introduction of the extra police in the barony of Gallin, county of Mayo, and other local topics. The defendant spoke as leading counsel in his own defence for three hours on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay 250*l.* damages and 6*l.* costs, which is equivalent to 160*l.* more. He has been now only three or four months out of gaol for a previous libel on the Marquess of SLIGO, and then paid a fine of 200*l.* on the same head.

A Radical Yorkshire paper, which is generally well informed as to the opinions and wishes of the Dissenters in the North of England, states that memorialists from the Dissenters of the Independent and Baptist congregations are likely to be forwarded to the Ministers for "an abolition of all exactions from Dissenters for the support of the Church; an admission to all the national seminaries of education; the right of marriage without the Church service or the payment of fees to a Clergyman; the right of burial in parochial burying grounds, their own ministers officiating; a general registration of births."

HIS MAJESTY'S Government have directed the weekly penny allotted to the most deserving boys in the Duke of York's school at Chelsea, to be stopped, as even a penny a week as a reward for good conduct is a waste of the public money.—It is not economy which has prompted this magnificent reduction, it is only another symptom of the hatred which the Ministers bear the army—a hatred which they seize every available opportunity of exhibiting in the most glowing colours.

Capt. HARRIS, of the Navy, foreseeing the possible delatation of the sugar culture in the West Indies, has at once struck out a plan whereby these valuable islands may be made the means of furnishing this country with a vegetable fibre which will entirely supersede the hemp and flax of Russia and Holland.—*Hants Telegraph.*

INCENDIARISM.—In the course of the night of Saturday, Nov. 30, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. WILSON HOLBEN, farmer, of Barton, in Cambridgeshire. The flames were first seen by a labourer living next to Mr. HOLBEN, who was sitting up with his wife, she being very ill. There can be no doubt that it was the act of an incendiary, as the fire commenced at the further end of the stack-yard, which is next to the open fields. Mr. HOLBEN's premises forming the extent of the village. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in consequence of the lateness of the hour it was a considerable time before the engines could be got to the spot from this town, besides which there was a very scanty supply of water. Immediately contiguous to the stack-yard was a haulm inclosure for a portion of the live stock, and three valuable horses and some pigs were destroyed, the heat from the burning stacks being so great that no one could venture near to release them. A considerable number of persons from Cambridge, principally Under-graduates of the University, hastened to the spot and rendered great assistance, but we regret that they were unable to prevent the destruction of much property. The following is the account of property destroyed:—a barley barn and its contents, being entirely full of corn, four wheat stacks, two beam stacks, to haulm-stacks, horse, cow, and cart lodges, a pig-stye and hen-house, three horses, pigs, poultry, two rolls, five carts and waggons, and a billet-stack; besides which a large granary and wood-house were damaged; the value of the whole is estimated at about two thousand pounds. Mr. HOLBEN was insured to the full extent in the Sun fire-office. The farm is the property of the University.

A person of the name of PINEAT attempted *Shylock* at one of the playhouses on Thursday, and exhibited the most unequivocal proofs of inability, ignorance, and vanity—notwithstanding which, some of the gods persisted in applauding him. Some one expressed his surprise to Mr. BUXTON at such consummate folly. "Ah!" said the wag, "it all comes from the vanity of the establishment—they had all taken PRIEST'S ORDERS."—"We ought perhaps to add, that paper admissions to the playhouses are called "orders."

We have seen with very great pleasure a beautiful illustrated edition of Mr. NEELE'S *Romance of History* (an extremely clever and interesting work, published by Mr. BULL, of Holles-street), which in its present shape exhibits a very gratifying proof of the taste and skill of our English printers and "getters-up" of books. We have by some accident missed seeing the first volume, and were most agreeably surprised by the appearance of the second. Mr. BULL is rapidly rising into popularity as a publisher; the manner in which the *Court Magazine* is sent forth into the world is strong evidence to his merits, and, patronized as he is by the talent and beauty of the literary world, he cannot fail to make his way to the place in popular estimation which he seems so worthy to fill.

ON THE ABUSE OF NAVAL PATRONAGE.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR.—Previous to the Whigs coming into office, a great deal was said by them respecting the abuse of patronage existing in the different official departments under the Government; and if my memory serves me correctly, no one made himself more conspicuous in crying down those abuses than the present First Lord of the Admiralty. Since, however, his accession to office, he appears to be totally unmindful of the sentiments he formerly entertained, and in several instances this abuse of patronage he has exercised with a manifest injustice to other persons, as may be seen in the appointment of Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM to three successive commands—the two last for no other reason than his being a personal friend; for it is absurd to suppose that out of our long list of Admirals no one could be found fit for the Mediterranean command but the present Commander-in-Chief.

Amongst the list of Commanders of this year are the names of the

Hon. HENRY KEPPEL, and the Hon. E. HOWARD; neither of these Gentlemen having been Lieutenants more than four years, and having barely served the necessary time to qualify them for the rank they now hold. Perhaps Sir JAMES GRAHAM could inform us what particular claim or merit (independent of his relationship) the Hon. KEITH STUART had to his promotion the day after he passed his examination, whilst so many active and deserving young men are serving, who have been for years eligible for that rank, and are now as far removed from it for ever?

But a more glaring case of injustice remains to be told, which I shall relate in as few words as possible:—A few years ago a sloop of war was sent to the West Indies, in which vessel were two Lieutenants,—the first a man of very great professional abilities, so much so, as to be greatly sought after by the different Captains on the station; the other (though a very good person) remarkable for nothing but his extreme ignorance of the most ordinary duties of his situation, and after being moved from ship to ship, it was found his services could be dispensed with, and he was accordingly invalidated and sent home. In the mean time the first Lieutenant was promoted by the Admiral on the station to the rank of Commander of a sloop of war, which rank he held for upwards of a year, when the present Admiralty turned him back to a Lieutenant again, in which capacity he has been actively serving ever since. Shortly after the arrival of the second Lieutenant in England, he married a daughter of a Northern Earl (who is a warm supporter of the Government), and forthwith he was promoted to the same rank the other was so cruelly deprived of. This story needs no comment.

I am, Mr. Editor, your humble servant, NAUTICUS.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERENCE.

The Rev. Mr. HEARN, of Seines, Middlesex, has been nominated to the Incumbency of St. Paul's Chapel, Stonehouse, vacated by the Rev. S. Rowe, who is appointed to the Stonehouse Chapel.

The Rev. C. H. Cox, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of that Society, to the Perpetual Curacies of North and South Littleton, Worcestershire, void by the resignation of the Rev. R. Biscoe.

The Rev. W. P. HUTTON, has been instituted to the living of Little Birch, in the county and Diocese of Hereford, on the presentation of the Corporation of Guy's Hospital.

The Rev. R. B. BARNES, M.A. has been collated to the Rectory of Felthorpe, Norfolk, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and instituted to the Vicarage of Ringland, in the said county, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. G. T. SMITH has been instituted by the Very Reverend the Dean of Salisbury, to the Vicarage of Uffculm, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Windsor.

The Rev. J. C. CLARK has been presented to the Rectory of East Farndon, Northampton.

The Rev. A. ATHERLEY has been inducted to the Prebendal Staff of Middleton, in Chichester Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Hugh Rose.

OBITUARY.

At Thornborough, Bucks, aged 55, the Rev. J. BRIGGS, B.C.L. Vicar of Thornborough, and Rector of Bradwell, Bucks.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 6.—At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—*Doctor in Divinity*: Rev. J. Greenwood, St. Peter's college, Head Master of Christ's Hospital, and Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex; *Bachelor in Divinity*: Rev. M. Seaman, Queen's college; *Honorary Master of Arts*: the Earl of Kerry, Trinity coll.; *Masters of Arts*: Rev. W. Cook, A. Boyd, and D. H. Leighton, Trin. coll.; J. Simpson, Corpus Christi coll.; Rev. T. Phillips, Jesus coll. (comp.); *Bachelors in Physic*: C. J. Johnstone, Caius coll.; W. W. Fisher, Downing coll.; *Bachelors of Arts*: R. W. Dibdin, St. John's coll.; T. Pugh, Magd. coll. At the same congregation, the following grace passed the Senate:—To appoint Mr. STEEL, of Trinity college, an examiner of the Classical Tripos for 1834.

OXFORD, Dec. 5.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. A. R. Mangan, St. Alban hall; Rev. T. G. Penn, Christ Church; Rev. R. Rawlins, Magdalen hall; *Bachelors of Arts*: C. P. Newmarsh, St. Alban hall; W. H. Twynning, Jesus coll.; Hon. R. E. Howard, R. Penn, Christ Church; A. C. Crofts, Scholar of Lincoln; A. C. Tait, Scholar of Balliol; G. K. Rickards, W. Sheppard, Scholars of Trinity; H. Blane, Brasenose.

In a Convocation holden this day the Rev. F. A. Faber, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, was nominated one of the Masters of the Schools, in the room of the Rev. P. Hansell, M.A., of University, resigned.

By a statute which received the assent of the House of Convocation on Monday last, and which comes into operation in Act Term 1834, all candidates for a degree in medicine are (besides producing certificates from some hospital of eminence of a diligent attendance upon lectures and hospital practice) to undergo an examination before the Regius Professor of Medicine, and in like manner with all those who are to be doctors in that faculty, and appointed by the Vice Chancellor. For the superior degree, a dissertation written by the candidate upon some subject to be approved by the Regius Professor, is to be publicly delivered, and a copy given into the hands of the Professor, before admission to the doctor's degree.—*Bachelors in Medicine* are also no longer to be compelled, as heretofore, to proceed through Arts; but they are to be examined in like manner with all those intended to proceed to their Bachelor's degree in that faculty, before, academically speaking, they can become Students in Medicine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LECTURESHIP OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BERNONDEY.—A very active canvass of the electors of the above parish is being prosecuted by the friends of the several candidates for the vacant afternoon lectureship, in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. WILLIAM CURLING, M.A., upon his election to the chaplaincy of St. Saviour, Southwark, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. HARRISON. The following Clergymen have publicly announced themselves as candidates, viz. the Rev. J. A. STEWART, B.A.; the Rev. MARK COOPER, M.A.; the Rev. C. GRIFFITH; the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, B.A.; the Rev. C. DAVIES, B.D.; the Rev. WILLIAM DAY, B.A.; and the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, B.A. The respective candidates are and have been preaching probationary sermons at the parish church to crowded congregations. The only monuments are, we are informed, the free-will offerings of the parishioners. The election is appointed to take place on Tuesday the 10th inst., and a very severe contest is expected, as the approaching election excites the most intense interest.

Application is about to be made by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin in consequence of the vast increase of students, for permission to admit new Fellows to their establishment.

CHURCH RATES.—All the church rates levied in England in one year for the repair of the old parochial churches, do not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand pounds; and for this free seats in the newly-built churches have been allotted to more than a million of people; and, as respects the old parochial churches, the sum of whose repairs does not exceed the sum above-mentioned, accommodation is afforded, in almost all instances, to the whole Protestant episcopal community of England.

Landenham Church has been repaired and beautified, at the expense of the Rector, the Rev. T. BROWN, and without charge to the parish. A large window of great beauty, with mullions and light and elegant tracery, has been put up at the east end of the church, and the painted glass of Norman device and great antiquity gives it a magnificent veil. All the mutilated sculpture has been likewise restored with great care and judgment.

We have this week the pleasure of inserting a long list of subscriptions and donations to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. An impetus has recently been given to the proceedings of this Society, which we trust will derive increased and increasing strength, rather than that it will derive increased and increasing strength from the concurrent aid and support of the members of the established church of all classes. We willingly "bid God speed" to the efforts of every denomination of Christians, to spread the knowledge of the Redeemer over the earth—but it is not inconsistent with this feeling to desire that the Church of England—the bulwark of the Protestant faith—may take the lead in the van of this march of mercy.—A most respectable meeting was held at the

Town-hall, Tewkesbury, on Tuesday last, in aid of the above Society. In the absence of Archbishop TRENKLELL, the Rev. W. S. PHILLIPS, Chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese, was called to the chair, and the day's proceedings, which were highly interesting, resulted in the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with the Parent Society, and a collection at the close of the meeting, amounting to upwards of 34*l.*—*Worcester Journal.*

NORTLEACH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We feel great pleasure in stating the issue of a negotiation which has recently taken place between the inhabitants of Northleach and the leading members of Queen's College, Oxford, by which the latter have agreed to cause an English education to be taught in the school, in addition to the classics, and likewise to extend the benefits of the school to all settled inhabitants, whereas, previously, natives of the town only were eligible.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Thursday week was the tithe receipt of the Rev. A. B. EVANS, Rector of Coln Rogers, Gloucestershire; upon which occasion he liberally returned 10 per cent. to his tenants.

A sermon was preached on Sunday last, at Great St. Andrew's Church, Cambridge, by the Rev. TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, and a collection made in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, amounting to above 15*l.*

On Sunday last an excellent Sermon was preached in the parish Church of Andover, by the Rev. Mr. BARTER, one of the Wardens of the High School, in aid of the National Schools; when 35*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* were collected at the door.

On Sunday morning last, the Lord Bishop of Winchester preached at Millbrook Church, on behalf of the National Schools established in that parish.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT TOCKHOLM.—On Tuesday last the New Church at Tockholm was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on which occasion an excellent sermon was delivered by his Lordship. The congregation was numerous—indeed the church was crowded to excess—and most of the Clergy of the parish and neighbourhood were present. The church contains about 900 sittings, one-half of which are free. The total cost of the erection was about 2,300*l.*—*Blackburn Advertiser.*

The Secretary for the relief of poor Clergymen's Widows and Orphans within the Archdiocese of Exeter has received a benefaction of 100*l.* from the Executrix under the will of the late Rev. J. WINDSOR, Vicar of Uffculm, deceased, and a benefaction of 20*gns.* from the E. D. ROBES, of Teignmouth.

The Rev. H. TAYLOR, Rector of South Pool, at his tithe audit last Monday, in consideration of the low price of corn, abated his tithes 10 per cent.

The following important resolution of the Clergy of Lismore Diocese conveys a strong protest against the late act for the extinction of nearly one-half of the protestant bishoprics of Ireland: it most probably will be followed up by similar declarations from the Clergy of the other Dioceses which have been victims of innovation, and the periodical hostility of the British legislature. Thirty-four of the Lismore Clergy have been parties to the subjoined resolution:—

"At a meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Lismore, held at Lismore, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1833; the Archbishop in the Chair:—

"Resolved—We the undersigned Clergy of the Diocese of Lismore, whilst submitting to the provisions of an act which has lately passed the legislature for the regulation of the Church of Ireland, leave our silence might be construed into approval of that measure, take this first opportunity of our assembling together to express our strong disapprobation, particularly of that part which unites this Diocese with the archdiocese of Cashel."

A vestry meeting was held at Cheltenham on Thursday, when Mr. HARRIS, the incumbent, proposed a church-rate for the repair of the church. Mr. HARRIS proposed an amendment that the rate be three-pence; he considered that it would be sufficient to defray the cost of keeping the Church in repair, and to that, though a Dissenter, he had no objection; but he did object to paying the salary of the organist and a variety of other incidental expenses connected with the Church-worship. This amendment was carried by a considerable majority. In consequence of this decision, the Churchwardens have apprised the parishioners that the salary of the organist and other expenses will no longer be defrayed by the parish.

On Friday evening 205 tenants of the allotments let out by the Bishop of BATH and WELLS were regaled at the Palace with their annual substantial entertainment of solid English fare—roast beef, mutton, and plum pudding. His Lordship attended for a short time, the convivial party proposed a toast, "Success to the Allotment Society," which was drunk with nine times nine; after which, "Good Landlords and good Tenants," drunk with three times three. Mr. ENERY, the steward, then handed to his Lordship the whole of the rents, and proposed his good health, which was drunk with acclamation; after which his Lordship retired.

The true old English hospitality.—*Bath Journal.*

WHIG CONSISTENCY.—CHURCH REFORM.—A paragraph has been going the round of the Whig papers respecting the gift of the vacant Prebendal Staff at Canterbury to Dr. HUNT by Lord Grey; and the *Times* newspaper says that the Reverend Divine was offered the Deanery of Peterborough during the WELLINGTON Administration unconditionally. This is not the case; the Deanery was offered to Administration that he had the Deanery offered him, and he refused it. The Reverend PHILIP HUNT is a Whig to the back-bone, and has a powerful patron in the Duke of BEDFORD, and the Noble Paymaster of the Forces, Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Moreover, the Reverend Doctor is a pluralist in the largest sense of the word, in the quiet enjoyment of more than three hundred acres of land, and Rector of St. Peter's, Bedford, a living in the gift of the Crown (to which he was presented on his accompanying the Duke of BEDFORD to Ireland, when his Grace was Lord Lieutenant); the Rev. Dr. HUNT is also Rector and Master of St. John's Hospital, Bedford, a valuable living in the gift of the Whig Corporation of Bedford, the Duke of BEDFORD being the Recorder, and through whose interest it is generally understood he acquired it, and to hold the latter living, he resigned the living of Goldington, in the gift of the Duke of BEDFORD. Add to the above, the Doctor is Rector of Willington, a living also in the gift of the Duke of BEDFORD. We can give a shrewd guess as to the difference in value between the Deanery of Peterborough and the golden Prebendal Staff at Canterbury. The Reverend Doctor is a singular man, and we may admit that he is not for ought we know, and we concede cheerfully that he is a good parish priest. We may add that the Rev. Dr. HUNT has been for some years a member of the Whig Corporation of Bedford, and zealously watches over the interest of his noble patron, the Recorder, and his friend Mr. WHITBREAD. The paragraph, which was in the nature of "puff extraordinary," that first appeared, was volunteered by the Doctor's tith collector and agent.

The exportations of silver to the Continent go on very extensively. It appears by authentic returns, that during the week between the 21st and 28th ult. 911,444 ounces of silver were exported to Calcutta and to Lisbon. A quantity of gold exported within the same period was only 700 ounces.

ACCIDENT TO THE HOLYHEAD MAIL.—On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, on the other side of Daventry, as the Holyhead and Birmingham mail was proceeding to London, it was completely blown over by a sudden and violent gust of wind. We are happy to add that the passengers, as well as the coachman and guard, escaped without any serious injury. The bags were brought to London by postchaise conveyance.

Another Corporation, that of Shrewsbury, has protested against the right of the Commissioners to enforce obedience to their authority in the investigation which they were appointed to conduct.

John Minter Hart was acquitted on Tuesday at the Old Bailey, on a charge of having stolen bills from the office of the noble Astle, on Wednesday he was again tried on a charge of stealing a bill of exchange for 30*l.* the property of James Stanner; but Mr. Alley took a technical objection to the indictment, which proved fatal, and the prisoner was acquitted. Upon Hart being discharged, he was again taken into custody and conveyed before the Lord Mayor, who was applied to by Mr. Clarkson, the solicitor, to go into evidence respecting the above bill, with a view to the recovery of the same. The case had not been gone into. The City solicitor advised his Lordship not to interfere, and to this the Lord Mayor assented. But subsequently Hart was taken into custody on a Middlesex warrant, on another charge.

Loss at SEA.—A bottle was picked up off Plymouth a few days since, containing the following memorandum, dated at Sen, April 28, 1833:—"I am a young man, 22 years of age, from New York, destroyed by fire at midnight, through the Captain's cruel and drunken conduct, who was killed in the fire, 50 or 60 leagues from St. Jago. Some burnt, with the last officer, Mr. Wilson, who got us clear of the ship before she blew up. Our boats are so full we never can reach St. Jago. Pray let it be known, and mercy upon us in this boat—Miss Andrews, two children, Miss Manson, Miss Peck, Miss Adams, and Miss Wagon, of the U.S.; nine seamen, and Mr. Wilson, late first officer, 800 tons."

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market during the week has not exhibited any material movement; the general price for the Account has been 84, and the closing price this afternoon was 84, Bonds, India Stock, Three per Cent. Consols, and New Three and a Half per Cent. are now closed for the division. Bank Stock is rather better, being 210 3/4; and Exchequer Bills have risen to 44 1/2. India Bonds are firm at 21 23, and Long Annuities are 16 13-16.

In the Foreign Market the Northern Bonds have been very slightly affected. Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. closed firm at 49 5/8; Danish at 72 3/4; Russian at 102 1/2; and Belgian at 85 1/2.

The speculation in the Portuguese Securities has not been extensive; the old Bonds are 71, and the Regency, 56 1/2. Brazilian Bonds are 64 7/8, and Spanish at 53 1/2.

3 per Cent. Consols.....	shut	Bank Stock.....	210 3/4
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	87 1/2	India Stock.....	shut
3 per Cent. New.....	86 1/2	Ditto for Account.....	shut
New 3 1/2 per Cent.....	shut	India Bonds.....	21s 2 3/4 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826.....	103 1/2	Exchequer Bills.....	44s 4 1/2 pm.
Bank Long Ann.....	shut	Consols for Account 84 buyers.	

Letters from Lisbon of the 27th ult. were received yesterday morning, being brought by a steam vessel, arrived at Liverpool. Colonel Hare had left Lisbon to proceed to the head quarters of Don Miguel's army. The object of his mission is not positively known, but it is said to have been undertaken in consequence of important despatches received from Madrid.

The *Briset*, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 20th of October, brings letters and papers from that place of the 19th, and from Buenos Ayres of the 23d of September. At Rio it appears that a party which they call the Curamara is in favour of restoring Don Miguel, but the official documents declare that nothing could be more odious to the Brazilian people generally. A report prevailed that a plot had been formed for carrying off the young Emperor—we are not told by whom, which occasioned considerable excitement at Rio. In the night of the 4th the Emperor was suddenly attacked by severe convulsions and fever. The bulletins, to the number of twenty, to the 19th of October, inclusive, state the progress of the disorder and the gradual improvement of his Majesty's health.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

We are informed that the Drapers' Company of London have initiated the patriotic conduct of the Merchant Tailors, by refusing to submit their affairs to the impertinent scrutiny of the prerogative Commission.

The Ironmongers' Company have also refused the Commissioners the examination of witnesses, or the production of any of the official records belonging to their body.

HULL.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Hull have protested against the Municipal Commission, upon the ground that it is illegal, that the jurisdiction it assumes is unconstitutional, and that it possesses no power to compel the members of the Corporation to undergo examination of the members or officers of corporations, or the production of their muniments.

EAST RETFORD.—Mr. Commissioner Rushton opened his Court in the Moot Hall, East Retford, on Tuesday last, at one o'clock. Mr. Newton, the Town Clerk, previous to the opening of the enquiry, stated, that it was the decided conviction of the Corporation that the Commission was an illegal one, and that they begged to enter their protest against it, as an unconstitutional stretch of prerogative on the part of the King; but that as the Corporation had nothing to fear from the enquiry, and nothing in their affairs that required to be hidden, they should not object to answering the questions proposed to them.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—YESTERDAY.

THE KING OF GRANT AND OTHERS.—This was a criminal information, filed at the instance of the prosecutors, against the proprietors and printer of the *True Sun*, for the publication of a series of libels affecting their character. A full appeal jury was empanelled.

Mr. Follett entered the pleadings by shortly stating the nature of the information, which was then read and found guilty.

Sir James Scarlett stated the case to the Jury, at the conclusion of which the Learned Counsel called his witnesses.

Mr. Humphrey addressed the Jury for Mr. Bell, and Mr. Kelly for Mr. Auer.

Mr. Grant spoke for himself, and inveighed in strong terms against the existing Law of Libel—against the course of proceedings adopted by the prosecutors, and prevented a proper investigation of the case—against the principle of Juries allowing themselves to be totally guided by the dictum of any Judge; and concluded by stating his confidence in receiving a verdict of acquittal.—The Jury, after consulting about three minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A Court Martial was held on Tuesday last, on board of his Majesty's ship *San Jose*, in Hamoaze, to try Lieutenant the Hon. H. Murray, of his Majesty's ship *Endymion*, on charges contained in a letter to Rear-Admiral Parker, wherein is imputed a want of seamanship on the occasion of that ship's losing her main-topmast and other spars, on the morning of the 5th of November, 1833.

The letter to the Admiralty (per *Post*) of Captain Sir Roberts, was read, detailing the nature of the accident, which the ship was under the command of Lieut. the Hon. H. Murray—he being the officer of the watch at the time.

Capt. Sir R. S. Roberts shortly addressed the Court; in which he endeavoured to rebut the charge of improperly securing the main-topmast as applied in Lieut. Murray's letter, at the request of the Captain, to explain the cause of the loss of the main-topmast.

Lieutenant Elliot, Lieutenant E. Bathurst, R.M., Lieutenant Robilliard, and several other subordinate officers of the *Endymion*, proved that Lieutenant Murray was the officer of the watch at the time of the accident, and detailed all the proceedings on board, and the state of the ship. The weather was blowing fresh, with a heavy sea up, and the vessel going at the rate of between ten and eleven knots an hour, when a sea struck her, and hurried away the mast.

Lieut. Murray was then called upon by his defence, which he read before the Court in a very impressive manner; wherein he fully discussed the evidence given by the witnesses in a style at once concise, able, and eloquent.—The Court then proceeded to pass sentence, which was—That this Court does not consider any blame is attached to the conduct of Lieut. H. Murray; and he is therefore acquitted of the charges brought against him.—The President, in a very neat and able manner, then addressed Lieut. Murray, and at the same time telling him that his character, as a seaman and a gentleman, was without a stain.

The members present were again resolved into a Court Martial, to try Mr. David Gosmon, master of the *Endymion*, for his conduct on the occasion of that ship touching the ground when piloting her into the Tagus.

Several witnesses were then examined, who stated that the prisoner had made a mistake.

The prisoner in his defence observed that he had passed through and surveyed the same channel some years since, and consequently felt confident of his ability to undertake the charge. He then called upon Captain Sir S. Roberts, who was sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Did you watch my conduct when we entered the Tagus?—I did, closely, and he appeared to enjoy full confidence in his knowledge, and exerted himself actively on that occasion.

Lieutenants Robilliard and Murray spoke to the same effect.

Captain Elliot sworn—How long have you known me?—About 12 years. I always found him a very attentive officer at all times, no much so, that in the event of my having the command of a ship, I should be glad to have him with me.—I frequently employed him in surveying both the North and South channels.

The Court was then closed for about half an hour; after that it was re-opened and the sentence pronounced—That in consequence of a strong set of the tide on one bow, and the wind on the opposite quarter, it is possible the ship had got into a position of which the Master was unaware; and taking into account his usual vigilance and good character given him by his present and past superior officers, do adjudge the said D. Gosmon to be admonished; and he is hereby admonished accordingly.

The election of a Member of Parliament for the borough of Morpeth, in the room of the late Hon. Fred. Howard, will take place in the course of a fortnight.

DEATH OF DR. RICHARD MILLAR.—Professor Millar died yesterday morning at Wellhouse, after a painful illness of more than a year's duration. He was not only one of the most able and learned, but straight-forward and public spirited men who ever shed lustre on the medical profession in *Anglo-Saxony*.

A strong rectorance has been addressed, by the parishioners of St. Nicholas, Warwick, to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, for suffering Dr. Wade to be a non-resident at his living at Warwick.

TO THE CLERGY.—Mr. BAINSWORTH respectfully informs CLERGYMEN and GENTLEMEN desirous of purchasing Church Patronage, that in addition to the numerous Listings now in his books for Exchange and Sale, he has just received pressing instructions (the reasons for which will appear obvious) to effect the Sale of, and to fill up those Vacancies rated underneath, viz.—

C. B. 155. THE RECTORY of a RECTORY, about 80 miles from London, near to a good Market Town, producing £300 per annum. The Incumbent is upwards of 80 years of age, and there is a most excellent Rectory House. The parochial care of the Rector warrants the belief of the Rectory soon becoming vacant.

C. B. 156. THE NEXT PRESENTATION to a Living situated within 56 miles of London, producing £200 per annum; there is a substantial Parsonage, with out-houses, stabling, &c., and it is close to a large Market Town. This Living is now voidable, so that almost immediate possession may be calculated on.

C. B. 157. THE ADVOWSON of a RECTORY, within 50 miles of London; there is a good Rectory House, and the whole income is derived from upwards of 400 Acres of Land. This Rectory, from peculiar circumstances, must very shortly become vacant.

A PERMANENT CURACY, 60 miles from London, where the Incumbent is unable to perform the duty; the Stipend is £80 per annum, and there is a small house which would also be given to the Curate; and if testimonials of unquestionable respectability were offered for insertion, the Incumbent would not object to grant the applicant a letter. Holy Orders, C. B. 259.

THE ADVOWSON, or the NEXT PRESENTATION to a Rectory within 20 miles of London, producing upwards of £500 per annum. There is an excellent house, gardens, &c., and the present Incumbent, who is in 70th year, is incapacitated from performing the duties of the parish. C. B. 158.

Mr. BAINSWORTH begs to state that CONFIDENTIAL particulars of the above may be obtained at his Chambers by gentlemen who have complied with, and entered into his established forms, and which, during the last ten years, he has found to be so highly advantageous to his clients and satisfactory to himself. Mr. S. also begs to add that he has (after a very considerable outlay and great exertion) succeeded in establishing regular communications with parties in all parts of the United Kingdom, relative to the Livings not in private patronage, which occasionally become vacant. All Letters must be free of postage.

London, 35, Red Lion-square, 7th Dec. 1833.

MUSICAL PRESENT.

Enriched with a Portrait and Twelve Plates, Illustrative of the Scenes of the several Romances, beautifully engraved on Steel, from the Original Designs of the Duc de Saint Leu.

ROMANCES, MISES EN MUSIQUE, Par HORTENSE, DUCHESSE DE SAINT LEU.

Ex REXINE de Hollande, Daughter of the Empress Josephine. The illustrious Duchess de St. Leu, daughter of the Duc de Angoulême, comprises a series of twelve romances, or ballads, which have been set to music by that distinguished lady herself, and have formed, it seems, a delightful and elegant scene in the retirement to which the variations of fortune have assigned her. The illustrious Duchess de St. Leu, daughter of the Duc de Angoulême, comprises a series of twelve romances, or ballads, which have been set to music by that distinguished lady herself, and have formed, it seems, a delightful and elegant scene in the retirement to which the variations of fortune have assigned her.

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FALSE REPORT.—It having been stated that W. MARSHALL would not publish his New Pocket Books for 1834, he assures his Friends, and the public, that it is quite a mistake. His splendid New Series are now ready. The best bound Pocket Books are published from No. 24, up to the best-bound Stamped Almanacks, from 2s. 6d. upwards. W. Marshall hopes his Friends will make their purchases at his old Pocket-Book Establishment, in Holborn, where they are assured of obtaining the Genuine Editions, in the best binding, and with the most expressive and elegant Engravings. The our first Engravers, from interesting subjects by distinguished Painters of the British and Foreign Schools.—The splendid New Series are—The Pocket Book, price only 1s. 6d.; The Ladies' Forget-me-not Pocket-Book, Royal Visitation, the Bibles, the Tabernacle, the British Pocket-Book (the best Genuine for useful information), The Miscellaneous Pocket-Book, peculiarly adapted for the use of the Clergy, and the Mercantile and the Household. The above may be had at Marshall's, the Housekeeper's Account-Book, the Unique Almanack (size of Goldsmith) contains a complete calendar, Stamped by the House of Government, the Imperial Parliament, Officers of State, Universities, and every article of useful information—prices, &c. &c. elegantly bound, gilt edges. London: W. Marshall, 1, Holborn-Bar, and nowhere else.

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Barley.....	31s 2d	Rye.....	35s 7d	Pean.....	40s 6d
Average of the last Six Weeks, which regulates the Duty.					
Wheat.....	31s 2d	Oats.....	19s 10d	Beans.....	35s 0d
Barley.....	30s 2d	Rye.....	35s 7d	Pean.....	40s 6d

Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week

Wheat.....	35s 8d	Oats.....	18s 3d
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 grow again, and in a short time it was as thick as ever. I have since
 given your Balm a trial, and to my great astonishment, I found its virtue of such
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letters and statements of the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of Kington, have been regularly and authoritatively answered—the case is, therefore, not one for newspaper discussion.

The communications of the writer upon Clerical Promotion will be "acceptable."

P.'s letter on Heraldry, however learned, would not interest the generality of readers. ORNO and LEOPOLD are not personages who have any great hold upon public attention.

M. D. is that Prince TALLEYRAND's letters shall appear next week.

We do not know what HONORIFICATIDIBUS, or whatever his name is, means about "the illegible place."

We really cannot undertake to answer the question about the five of clubs and the two fives of diamonds. The accident never could happen to whist-players who play for anything worth talking about, because with new cards such a confusion could never occur.

C. F.'s letter should have insertion, but it wants authentication. A mummied crocodile is a very pretty thing, we dare say, but it may convey a sort of satire upon the Reverend Gentleman whose name is mentioned.

LETA is thanked—we shall be glad of the retort next week.

We find, by letters from Scarborough, that the odious petition which we noticed in our last number has completely failed. Mr. EVANS, the Baptist minister, states that he has been referred to without his authority, and dignity, and interference with the subject.

SECVOLA's complaints shall be attended to.

We must decline inserting the letter about Mrs. GLOVER's performance of FALSTAFF—the thing has gone by; there is, we trust, no chance of her ever repeating the exhibition, and we cannot consent to do that which might wound the feelings of, perhaps, the very best living actress, without the prospect of a corresponding advantage.

Mr. WALKER's letter on the Right Honourable Mr. TOMSON is clearly a tibel—the two enclosures from Paris are left at the Office.

E. B. is right; it should have been ANADABALUTHA, a name by which BAB. MAC. BARAUDE is generally called in the City, especially near Leadenhall street.

The able letter on "Fancy Fairs" is unavoidably postponed till next Sunday.

A most able article on Agriculture is unavoidably delayed till next week.

Several other valuable communications are unavoidably delayed.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

THE Court remains at Brighton.

THE difficulties of our unhappy country seem to be rapidly increasing. That our forebodings of a WAR with RUSSIA will speedily be verified, nobody who has read the Ministerial journals for the last few days, can doubt.

The *Globe* of Wednesday speaks out, and consoles us only with the hope of not being left alone in what it is the fashion to consider, a meritorious crusade against the Emperor NICHOLAS. This is all very fine talking, but the probable results are most appalling. War cannot be carried on without money, and nothing can be more lamentably ridiculous than the Job Commission under the Post-master General formed to break up, or rather break down, the army, at the very moment when, in concert with France, we are about to commence hostilities against one of our most faithful and most important allies.

We know nothing that is going on in the Cabinet—we are not in the way of such things, and if we were, the Cabinet is so united that not one of its members would do so shameful a thing as even hint at the proceedings of the Conclave. It is therefore that we should like to know whether or not one line-of-battle ship has been ordered to be fitted for the Mediterranean, in addition to our forces already there; and whether or not, nine sail of the line and three frigates are ordered to be got in readiness for sea.

Should these preparations be really being made—and the demi-official article in the *Globe* makes us believe they are—we think Lord PALMERSTON's spirit, and that of his confederates, will be put to a more severe trial than merely bullying, and, in an underhand manner, attacking the only two Powers with whom it has been heretofore our policy to be at peace, until the unnatural alliance with France forced him to sacrifice our old friends to his new-fangled schemes for liberalizing the Continent, and advancing the interests of our natural enemies.

THE affairs of Portugal and Spain remain much as "per last." It appears that the high and mighty DON PEDRO has been trying the scheme of negotiating with the KING—and Colonel HARE has had the honour of being selected to manage this delicate fraternal appeal. The answer might, without any great skill in conjuration, have been easily anticipated. DON MIGUEL is supported and upheld by the whole Portuguese nation, while DON PEDRO is deserted even by the mercenaries whose venal assistance he purchased.

What we first said with regard to the national feeling towards DON MIGUEL is now proved to be true—the only ground upon which we afforded our humble but earnest support to his cause has been completely justified. The PEOPLE are with him—he is, as we have always said he was, KING by law—KING by right—and KING by election. DON PEDRO has himself exhibited the real state of the case, and the Brazilian Venus, under the tutelage of the Downing-street Cupid, has been shewn up to the world not only as a Pretender, but as a Pretender without any pretension even to the voices of the traitors to her uncle's Government.

We are in possession of some very curious documents connected with the underhand proceedings of our Foreign Secretary touching these matters, which nothing but the apprehension of anticipating measures of a much more serious nature, prevents our publishing. Of this fact our readers may be sure—that the reign of delusion in Portugal is over; and that nothing but an open declaration of war against that country, levelled at DON MIGUEL, will shake him from the Throne, so justly, so peculiarly, and so securely his own.

In Spain, no decisive steps have been taken—General SAARSFELD, after taking possession of Vittoria, has been superseded in his command, and has returned to Madrid. An atrocious Proclamation has been issued at TOLOSA by General CASTAGNON, in the QUEEN's service, which rivals the most despotic documents of the BUONAPARTE era. M. ZEA BERMUDEZ still retains the Ministry; but although nothing has transpired relative to the personal proceedings of DON CARLOS, where by time we might have expected to hear of him—we know that his cause is strengthening daily, and that the delays which some attribute to weakness or timidity, are, on the contrary, the results of judicious consideration and statesmanlike policy.

In whatever way the contest may terminate, every unprejudiced person must admit that the resistance which has been made to the succession of MARIA ISABEL proves how strongly the nation feels the injustice which has

been done to DON CARLOS, and how general is the desire that he should not be deprived of the throne which is his, rightfully, legally, and legitimately.

During the last ten years, the Government of the late KING has had such opportunities for consolidating a system favourable to any views which he might entertain as to the exclusion of his brother, as probably no Government ever possessed; for out of the misfortunes of the war of independence, and out of the still greater misfortunes of the anarchy of the constitutional system, society in Spain may be said to be reduced to its original elements; and as all resistance to the authority of King FERDINAND was prostrated by the presence of a French army in the country, he, and his Ministers, under the protection of that army, were at full liberty, unembarrassed by any existing establishments, to rear a system favourable to his own objects, and more especially latterly, to that most favourite object of excluding his brother from the throne.

Upon the death of the KING, the principal commands of the army, and a great many subordinate ones, were in the hands of men known to be personally hostile to DON CARLOS. The civil, legal, and administrative departments were in similar hands; Madrid, a town not so large as Edinburgh, was occupied by 14,000 troops; strong garrisons existed at Barcelona and other important points, commanded by persons who, from causes best known to themselves, were also opposed to the succession of their rightful SOVEREIGN. In the provinces every situation was filled by individuals possessing the same feelings—no precaution had been neglected to ensure the success of the usurpation: for it is well known that the late KING, and his Ministers who sanctioned it, were as much opposed to the impossible system of liberalism in Spain, as was his royal brother, whose sentiments and character have been as much belied in the journals of Europe as even were those of King FERDINAND himself.

Now, let us look at existing circumstances. Notwithstanding all these precautions, and against such fearful odds—and whoever knows Spain, well knows the power of the army and of the civil officers of the Government, which renders resistance to their will fearful odds—the PEOPLE have asserted and maintained, at the risk of their lives and properties, the right of DON CARLOS their legitimate Sovereign; and so general has their resistance been to the usurpation, that Madrid has been, and may probably still be, nearly blockaded by an insurgent population.

It has been most falsely stated that Priests and fanatics alone favour the cause of the KING, and that their influence over a bigotted peasantry has created the insurrection against the child of FERDINAND and her foreign mother. Nothing can be more false—more grossly false, than this: proprietors, farmers, merchants, traders, artisans, and the working classes of thriving towns, as well as Priests and peasants, are to be found in the ranks of those favourable to the rightful MONARCH; and there can be no doubt that the majority of the Spanish people would be rejoiced to see him securely and firmly placed upon the Throne.

It will be seen that our anticipations of last week were correct, and that the Duke of RICHMOND is at the head of a Commission—another Commission!—to examine into the state of the Army, with a view to reductions, &c. His Grace is joined in this great undertaking by the Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, Secretary at War, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir JAMES KEMPT, and Major-General Sir ROBERT DUNDAS.

The Report of the Military Parliamentary Committee having declared that the Military departments—the Commander-in-Chief's and Ordnance departments—were conducted with skill and ability, forms, of course, the groundwork of this proceeding. Both those departments, it is said, are to be abolished; the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's offices annihilated; and the command of the Army to be given to a Lieutenant-General, who is to be immediately subordinate to the Secretary at War—that is to say, the command of the Army of the empire is to be transferred from the SOVEREIGN to the Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, one of the most favoured of the *Tribe of Fortune*.

The Regiments of the Line are to be reduced in their strength, and the Militia entirely cleared off—So much for military matters.

The Board of Control and the Board of Trade are to be broken up, and their duties transferred to a new Secretary of State, to be called Secretary for India—a part in the play which, on account of the novelty of its functions and the multifarious details of its working, is to be filled by the Right Hon. CHARLES GRANT.

In addition to this, the old man who used to hoist the flag on Sundays on the Ordnance Office, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, has been removed—the flag-staff has been taken down, and, with the flag and lallyards, has been put in store, under the superintendence of the Hon. Captain DUNCAN himself.

WE find the following in Monday's *Standard*—

"The *Standard Mercury* gives the following of the 25th ult. from Berlin:—Before the arrival of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, Lord MINTO, the British Ambassador, had left this capital on family affairs. At his return he went to pay his respects to his Royal Highness, but was not received. The Duke, it is said, was offended, because the Noble Lord did not wait till he came."

We were in full possession of the fact here alluded to long before we saw this paragraph; but the lamentable insignificance of the person who fancied he was currying favour with Lord GREY by insulting the brother of his SOVEREIGN, hindered our noticing what we are quite sure was a most agreeable circumstance to the Prince himself, as justifying his Royal Highness in taking no kind of notice of an individual whose family, raised by GEORGE THE THIRD and a Tory Minister to rank, station, and the Peerage, have embraced the politics of the *Tribe of Fortune* with an earnestness which has procured as proofs of their purity and independence—an Embassy for "my Lord," and the Secretaryship of the Admiralty for Lord GREY's brother (who is also General of the Mint (*Minto*!)) in Scotland, and naval Aide-du-Camp to the KING, and the settlement of several other branches of the noble family very conveniently.

The fact is, that on the day upon which a large party of the nobility of Prussia and the Foreign Ministers at Berlin met for the purpose of doing honour to his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND upon his arrival in that capital, Lord MINTO—the English Ambassador, the representative of his Royal Highness's brother—thought proper to go to TOPLITZ.

Does Lord GREY believe that His MAJESTY does not feel such indignities—such insults as these?—or does Lord MINTO fancy that he is acting dutifully or properly in so conducting himself? Silent contempt is all the return Lord MINTO is

likely to receive from the Duke of CUMBERLAND himself, which, if his Royal Highness had the unhappiness to have been previously acquainted with my Lord, is not only the most dignified, but the most agreeable reward for his conduct, as it secures the Duke from the oppression of any personal association with as dull and tiresome a Nobleman as ever existed.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the round of the papers, enumerating the different appointments held by Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE in addition to his half-pay as a Colonel in the army.

This paragraph forms part of the systematic attack making by the Ministry and their "unwashed" friends upon the army. Political feelings even do not vary or qualify their animosity towards the military, for Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE is a Whig, and yet he is attacked, because he is also a soldier.

It is quite true that Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE is Equerry to the KING, and Gentleman of the Horse to the KING; but these are Household offices, and if Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE did not receive the salaries belonging to them, somebody else would. As to army pay, Lord FREDERICK does not receive one shilling—common sense, or, at least, a common knowledge of the rules of the service would point out that no officer can receive his half-pay without making a declaration that he receives no official emolument of equal value with it. Lord FREDERICK's Household salaries exceed his half-pay, of which of course he does not, and cannot, touch one farthing. Being an Extra Aide-du-Camp, of course he derives no emolument from that nominal quarter. The writer of the paragraph perhaps knew that, when he wrote it; but no matter, say the army-haters—he is a soldier, therefore will we cry him down.

WE last week mentioned a report which had been communicated to us respecting Captain VIGNOLES, of the 19th Foot, who was therein stated to be at this moment a Captain on the full-pay of his regiment, which is now in the West Indies, and a stipendiary Magistrate in the south of Ireland. When we inserted this statement we expressed our disbelief of it—it is nevertheless true; and as we were last week ready to denounce it, even discrediting the history, we are now ready to vindicate it, even satisfied as we are of its correctness.

It appears that Captain VIGNOLES is not only one of the most active and efficient Magistrates in Ireland, but that he has rendered the most essential practical services to his country in the character of Commandant of a portion of the PEACE-PRESERVATION Force in his own country. Such, indeed, was the activity of the body under his orders, that Lord ANGLESEY having determined to reduce it, because his EXCELLENCY was pleased to imagine that particular part of Ireland to be most "beautifully tranquil," the following Memorial was forwarded to his EXCELLENCY, signed by hundreds of the most respectable of all ranks and persuasions:—

MEMORIAL TO THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and vicinity of BAXNOX, having learned with surprise and concern that it is proposed to withdraw the Peace-preservation Force, under the direction of Captain VIGNOLES, from further duty in this Riding, hasten, in the first place, to record for your EXCELLENCY's information, our high and heartfelt estimation of the character and conduct of Captain VIGNOLES, and our adequate sense of the signal services rendered to this town and neighbourhood by that Chief Magistrate, and the exemplary force under his orders.

Arriving amongst us at a season of fearful outrage and convulsion, Captain VIGNOLES has succeeded in allaying alarm, and restoring comparative security to life and property in this Riding, by employing the means at his command with a combination of promptitude and vigour, humanity and moderation, as eminently creditable in motive, as successful in effect; and it may not be irrelevant to add, under the peculiar circumstances of this country, that a spirit of impartiality has been as conspicuous in the proceedings of Captain VIGNOLES, as the energy and judgment he has invariably displayed in the discharge of the responsible and invidious duties confided to his execution.

Entertaining, therefore, a well-founded confidence in the protection afforded by this highly-efficient Force, the contemplated removal of which occurs at the moment of its complete equipment at the expense of the Riding, and having reason to believe that the inference upon which the propriety of its withdrawal has been founded—viz., the permanent re-establishment of the peace of this district—is, at least, premature, we venture most respectfully to solicit your Excellency to suspend for the present the instructions for the removal of an establishment which we deem essential to the maintenance of tranquillity during the approaching winter.

The result of this Memorial, coupled with another from the Magistrates of the Riding who had met to consider the subject, was the retention of Captain VIGNOLES in the post which he had filled so much to his own honour and the advantage of his countrymen and neighbours.

The communication made to us came from a quarter whence, after what had previously occurred, nothing of the sort should have emanated. Once silenced, the petty animosity of ranking jealousy should not have permitted itself again to be heard. We certainly considered the case a strong one—we still consider it so; but we are perfectly satisfied that the claims of Captain VIGNOLES and the Memorials of the Magistracy, and of all the wealth and respectability of his neighbourhood, are sufficient to justify, in his case, an exception to a general rule.

THE CHURCH.

EVIDENCES and facts are now becoming so evident, that longer to doubt the real intentions of the enemies of the Church, would be worse than folly. It becomes our duty most especially, to call upon the Clergy of the Establishment to rally, and make a firm stand against those innovations, which are on every side in preparation.

Some of the newspapers say, that in the Church Reform Bill, which others allege to be the most radical measure ever yet attempted, Ministers do not mean to affect the right of existing Incumbents except in cases of gross and glaring plurality—such, perhaps, as that of the Rev. Dr. HUNT, who has just been made by Lord GREY, a Prebendary of who has just been made by Lord GREY, a Prebendary of this Canterbury—he previously holding, and holding at this moment, besides the Stall, the Rectory of St. JOHN'S, Bedford; the Rectory of St. PETER'S, Bedford; the Vicarage of WILLINGTON, in the same county; being, also, Master of St. JOHN'S Hospital, and a member of the corporation of that yet unvisited town. Or such, perhaps, as that of the Rev. Mr.

BUTTELE, one of the **TRIBE OF FORTUNE**, who is blest with as many livings, and is an eager expectant of dignified preferment. Or of **DR. GREY**, another of the **TRIBE OF FORTUNE**, who (merely to give him a house in London) has been made a Prebendary of Westminster, he having been made, a short time before, Bishop of **HEREFORD**. **DR. HUNT**'s case, however, being, as we are informed, the worst of the three, for a reason which, if what we are told is really the truth, certainly makes that particular instance both "gross and glaring" (we use the Ministerial words). We are told that the Canterbury Prebendaries are bound to a twelvemonth's residence on their first appointment; if it be so (for it is not so in any other Cathedral), it operates most strongly upon the Incumbent of three Livings and the Mastership of a Hospital, inasmuch as neither the parishioners, in three instances, nor the patients or paupers (whichever they may be), in the fourth, can have the advantage, for a year at least, of the religious or moral assistance of their Pastor and Master.

With respect to the Church Reform Bill, the country looks with confidence to the Archbishop of **CANTERBURY**—more especially do the people of the extensive, influential, and powerful Diocese of **LONDON** rely upon his Grace in the trial which is at hand. Addresses from all parts of the kingdom are flowing in upon his Grace, and to say truth, we were not a little amused at an observation of the *Times* newspaper upon that Address prepared by the Diocese of Chichester, which it prints in its columns, and praises for its moderation and dissimilitude to many others which have been prepared in other parts of the country, but more especially at Bristol.

It so happens that the Address "circulated in the Diocese of Chichester," is *verbatim* the same as that prepared at Bristol—the *Times* people not having seen the Bristol Address, concluded that the known love and affection, and moderation, and SINGLE-MINDEDNESS, with regard to religion, of **DR. MALTRIV**, would have corrected the shameful zeal of the Clergy in behalf of the sacred institutions of the country, and so bepraised that as "rational," which, without knowing any thing about it, they contrast with "another copy of itself."

To be sure, after reading the abominations of the *Edinburgh Review*, and knowing who was their author, it seems odd to find "blundering BROUGHAM" (as the immortal **BYRON** calls him) drawing a bill for the reformation of our Church—That the whole thing is understood, where it is intended it should be but comprehended, there can be no doubt; if there were any, a perusal of the following selections from different unquestionable sources, might dissipate it. As for Ireland, the affair is already done—one year more, and the Church of England follows:—

"**PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND**.—It is a fact which has attracted less notice than it merits, that a very considerable number of Protestants have emigrated from Ireland under a conviction that the progress of events in that priest-ridden and demagogue-ridden country will render their residence there unsafe. A correspondent of the *Globe* says, 'The extinction of Protestantism in Ireland has been here long since known to be the ulterior object of the O'Connell party in all their movements, but too many in England cannot believe it, because they think it never can be accomplished. The Roman Catholic repealers care less for the political than for the religious importance of the design, although both objects are equally pregnant with ruin to the empire. The allusion made in O'Connell's speech to the dismissal of the Orange magistrates, his recent comments on other occasions that the Government is unpopular in the North, and that repeal is winning its way in that district where it never formerly found entrance, are devices of Mr. O'Connell, which deceive nobody here.—The *Globe* remarks upon this, 'These opinions, although stated strongly, exhibit the sober conviction of no small part of the Protestant population of Ireland.'"

"**THE CHURCH AND THE DISSENTERS**.—If the *Christian Advocate* is to be considered as expressing the sentiments of the Dissenters, the latter appear determined to make an effort to force the Church from her present position. That paper says, 'These are not times for Dissenters to trim, and 'halt between two opinions.' The battle has begun, and neutrality and indifference must not be allowed. Hesitancy is out of the question; a judgment must be formed, and a side taken. The Dissenters are determined upon the entire and absolute separation of the Church from the State. NOTHING LESS THAN THIS WILL OR OUGHT TO SATISFY THEM; for, as it is well and correctly said in the address delivered by Mr. BIRNEY, on laying the first stone of 'the New King's Weigh House, a place of worship intended for the use of a congregational church,' of which he is the Pastor, 'THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IS A GREAT NATIONAL EVIL; IT IS AN OBSTACLE TO THE PROGRESS OF TRUTH AND GODLINESS IN THE LAND; IT DESTROYS MORE SOULS THAN IT SAVES; AND, THEREFORE, ITS END IS MOST DEVOTELY TO BE WISHED BY EVERY LOVER OF GOD AND MAN.' This is the TRUTH, whatever some half-hearted, temporising Dissenters may say; and we rejoice to know that the principles of religious liberty are beginning to be fully understood and appreciated throughout the land, in the length and breadth of it. The following aphorism is hourly acquiring vigour and ascendancy in this kingdom:—'As in civil affairs, according to the principles of the British Constitution, taxation without representation is tyranny; so, in religion, compulsory payments to a church from which we conscientiously dissent, is of the nature of persecution; and the exclusive patronage by the state of one sect, is injustice.'—The practical grievances, for the removal of which the Dissenters are preparing petitions, are:—An abolition of all exactions from Dissenters for the support of the church; an admission to all the national seminaries of education; the right of marriage without the church service or the payment of fees to the clergyman; the right of burial in parochial burying grounds, their own ministers officiating; and a general registration of births."

"**THE DISSENTERS**.—(From the *Leeds Mercury*).—The proceedings of the meeting held in this town on Tuesday last, on the subject of the claims and grievances of the Dissenters, have already excited a powerful degree of interest throughout the country. It is highly probable that meetings for the same purpose will speedily be held in every part of the kingdom. The Dissenters are strong in their numbers, wealth, and influence, but they are still stronger in the justice of their cause. We feel confident, indeed, that no administration would venture to treat with lightness their well founded demands for redress; but the Dissenters have a peculiar claim upon the favourable attention and zealous assistance of the present Ministers, as they have always been the consistent and uncompromising advocates of those liberal measures, the profession of which placed, and the support of which has maintained, Ministers on the high ground on which they stand. We fervently hope, that when the Administration shall clearly understand that the wishes expressed by the Leeds Dissenters are entertained by the whole body throughout the kingdom, they will not hesitate to introduce such provision into the English Church Reform Bill as shall satisfy their just expectations. That great body felt indeed, as was well expressed at the Meeting, that while our Constitution imperatively demanded renovation, and the injured sons of Africa sighed for liberty, it was wise and humane not to press their own particular hardships on the attention of Government and the Legislature. The time for action is, however, at length arrived, the

rotten borough system and slavery have fallen; no greater question now stands, or ought to stand, in the way of the settlement of those important ones which have been brought before the public during the last week. It would be foolish and pusillanimous in the Dissenters for a single session longer to delay their petitions. Let the members of other denominations here, and of all sects elsewhere, at once act as the Independents and Baptists of Leeds; let them now tell Government what they want, so as to afford no possible excuse for their petitions; and let them be respectful, but firm and comprehensive, in ignorance; and we cannot doubt that ultimately, nay, in a very short time, they will be perfectly successful. Strange indeed would it be for reason and justice, in these days, long to contend in vain for their right!"

This is what may be called pretty plain speaking—here is no mincing the matter—the war-whoop is raised, and in Church as well as State the REVOLUTION HAS BEGUN. Most earnestly do we call upon those to whom the guidance of our spiritual affairs is delegated, to act—firmly—steadily—and above all things—IN TIME; the axe is raised—if the arm that wields it can be stayed, the tree may yet be spared; but it requires all the zeal, and all the power, and all the intelligence, and all the truth, which abound amongst the Clergy of our Establishment, to vindicate the rights of the CHURCH, which, if separated from the STATE, not only perishes itself, but in its fall overthrows the THRONE and the CONSTITUTION, which exist with safety only in the UNION.

A CIRCULAR has been sent to all the parishes of England and Wales, by Lord ALTHORP's direction, calling upon the Churchwardens to furnish detailed information as to the amount of rent and tithe. Lord ALTHORP means, therefore, we suppose, to resume next Session his measure for commuting tithes, which could not be carried last Session of Parliament. The best part of the joke is, that in this "Circular" his Lordship informs the Churchwardens to whom it is addressed, that they need not be particular as to the correctness of the returns! !

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR SIR—The Ministers, lately, after one of their dinners, determined to try the *Sortes Horatiane* for their amusement. The following you may depend upon as the true result of most of the experiments.

Your truly, S. W. A.

SORTES HORATIANÆ.

EARL GREY.
"Neglectum genus et nepotes
Respicit auctor." Lib. I. Od. 2. Line 35.

LORD BROUGHAM.
"Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
Plenum." III. 25. 1.

LORD DURHAM.
"Vidimus flavum
Ire dejectum monumenta regis." I. 2. 13.

VISCOUNT ALTHORP.
"Paterna rura bobus exerceat ausi." V. 2. 3.

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.
"Te pauper ambit sollicita prece." I. 35. 7.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.
"Tandem nequitia fige modum tue," III. 15. 2.

VISCOUNT GORECH.
"Placens uxori." II. 14. 20.

SIR J. GRAHAM.
"Nigris oculis microque
Crine decorum." I. 33. 11.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.
"Heu! quoties fidei
Mutatosque Deos flebit." I. 5. 5.

LORD HOLLAND.
"Regit vitum
Conjux." III. 24. 19.

LORD J. RUSSELL (thinking of the Reform Bill).
"Ile et refectus et possidet
(Quicunque) primum, et sacrilegi manu
Proditur.....in nepotum
Perniciem." II. 13. 1.

HON. E. G. STANLEY.
"Ab! miser,
Quanta laboras in Charybdi
Dique puer meliore flumina." I. 27. 18.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.
"Quid teris alio calentes
Sole mutabiles." II. 16. 18.

MARQUESS OF WELLESLEY.
"Mili parva rura." II. 16. 37.

Nov. 26, 1833.

Who would have thought that the place of an Official Assignee was worth 2,000l. and upwards? Such, however, is the fact, for by a printed return made to an order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord SANDON, by the present sixteen official assignees (some three or four of them having been previously removed by death or other causes), it appears that they have in the space of little more than fourteen months received, in the whole, the sum of 20,000l. and upwards for their allowances (about 1,200l. each, on an average), and that one of them has actually been allowed for himself more than 2,000l. A pretty startling fact this for gentlemen who complained of not being paid enough for their labour, and of their expenses and outlay of money, and whom we believe to be at this moment seeking an increase in their allowance. One of them has almost as much as the Judges of the Court of Review, and much more than any Commissioner of the Court, and the average of each is 1,200l. Large as this allowance appears to be, we find no fault with it, as it is the mode of remuneration pointed out by the Act of Parliament, and by the order of the Court of Review. The official assignees are entitled to receive a per centage in proportion to their receipts and payments. They must, however, have no balances in hand; and an express order of the Court of Review directs that as soon as ever their receipts amount to 100l., it is to be paid into the Bank of England. But Lord SANDON most unkindly inquired what sums of money those gentlemen held in their hands on the 16th day of July last not paid into the Bank of England, and it appears that they had on that day about the sum of 50,000l. not paid in, the greater part of which appears to arise from balances in hand under estates which had paid no dividend. Now since, as we have before said, the mode of remuneration is expressly pointed out by the Act of Parliament for the official assignees, we know not upon what plea or under what pretext they should be suffered to retain a single penny in hand for more than one day; against their keeping more than 100l. there is the order of the Court, before referred to—how well obeyed the present return can testify. Trustees in a Court of Equity are not suffered to retain balances in hand, and why permit official assignees to have any? We do not say they use the money—God forbid—but they may use it, and it is not where it should be, making a profit for the creditors and the estate; not in the

name of the Accountant-General, the proper hand to hold all money, but somewhere else unprofitable and making no interest at all, or interest for some one else than the creditors under the fiat. If these assignees were to die, a Chancery suit must be instituted in every case to collect these balances out of the hands of their personal representatives, over whom no jurisdiction in bankruptcy has any control; if they become insolvent, a penalty would fall on their sureties, who at the time of being bound for them could never have contemplated their having permission to retain such a large sum of money. We could go on, but our space forbids us; and, in conclusion, we beg that the legal profession at large, the mercantile world, the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, the Judges of the Court of Review, and the Lord Chancellor, will give the Return we have been writing about an attentive perusal.

MR. SADLER stands for *Huddersfield*, with the full concurrence of his Leeds friends, who even ensure him a seat for that town if he fail in his present enterprise. The only opponent yet spoken of is Mr. HETHERINGTON, the celebrated publisher of unstamped publications. We confess, if Mr. SADLER is safe at Leeds, as we are sure he must be, we should very much rejoice in Mr. HETHERINGTON'S return—it would be a glorious triumph for the PEOPLE, and would lead the way for putting our HOUSE OF COMMONS upon the right Radical footing.

The return of Lord MULGRAVE from Jamaica is decided upon, and the Marquess of SLIGO is to succeed him.

The following pieces of intelligence from two of the Shrines of Freedom most frequently referred to by the admirers of Black, White, and Whitey-brown liberty, are somewhat amusing:—

WARRE.—Washington and Philadelphia Papers have been received up to the 15th ult. We find them complaining that in Georgia nullification had again shown its cloven foot, inasmuch as Mr. COOPER, of Putman, on the Clerk of the House of Representatives reading "At an Annual Session, &c., in the year of our Lord, &c., and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, &c.," moved to strike out the word "sovereignty." This word was in the usual form. "Mr. COOPER'S motion," says the Journalist, "was put down by an overwhelming majority, but had supporters enough to show that the nullifiers are determined that the United States shall not be sovereign; that each State is to stand sovereign and supreme upon her own basis. This motion, and the support that it received, show clearly the spirit that the nullifiers have brought into the Legislature, and that the utmost vigilance and the most determined patriotism are required to keep down its turbulent and disorganising efforts."

BLACK.—Port-au-Prince, HAITI, October 4th, 1833.—The sessions of the Chambre des Représentants of HAITI terminated on the 9th ult. The most remarkable feature in the session has been the expulsion of two members of the Chambre des Représentants (named HERARD DEUNELLS and DAVID ST. PREUX) for systematically opposing the measures of the executive, and more especially for persisting in demanding a statement of the public expenditure.

WHITEY-BROWN.—Captain CHRETX, of the ship *Jeune Ernest*, just arrived at Havre from Charleston, has addressed a letter to a French Paper, one paragraph in which may be of use to Captains of vessels trading to the southern ports of the Union:—"On my arrival at Charleston," says Captain CHRETX, "a free man of colour, whom I had taken on board as a seaman at Bordeaux, was arrested by the police. My applications to the authorities for his release were to no purpose. The American law forbids free people of colour from entering the southern states, and this law is as rigorously enforced with respect to foreign as to native ships; the seaman was therefore detained in prison at my expense up to the time of our departure. The motive of these severe precautions against emigrant free blacks is to be found in the fear of the planters that they may endeavour to excite dissatisfaction and disturbance amongst the slaves."

The Corporation Commissioners begin their attack upon the City of London to-morrow.

The following Resolutions have been entered into by about sixty stage-coach proprietors; if they are attended to, the abominable nuisance in Piccadilly will be considerably abated:—

"That no coach do stop longer than six minutes at the White Horse Cellar at any time of the day, from nine o'clock in the morning to nine at night; but to proceed forthwith on their journey, under the fine of 10s., to be levied on the coachman and conductor, and to be deducted from their weekly salary by their respective employers.

"That no touter, or other person, shall be employed by any stage-master, coachman, or conductor, to procure passengers in Piccadilly, except the ticket-porter and the conductor engaged for such stage, under a fine of 20s.

"That any coachman driving to the said office shall be allowed six minutes, and stopping one minute after his having been ordered off, he shall be liable to the fine of 10s., to be deducted as aforesaid."

The following is copied *literatim et verbatim* from a sign-board at Hatworth, between Bath and Melksham:—

"All rats and mice I do destroy
Except them 'ere what runs away."

The Corporation Commissioners opened their inquiry at Hull on the 4th inst., when the Town-Clerk read a protest of the Corporation against the legality of the Commission, but at the same time stating that it was not the wish of the Corporation to prevent any of their officers from giving such information as might be required.—During the investigation a curious discovery was made of the sources whence the Government derive "their intelligence and advice." The Town-Clerk, during his examination, observed that the questions were put to him from a written paper, to which the Commissioners constantly referred. He remonstrated against this course, and a discussion ensued, which ended in his eliciting the fact that the questions had been sent down to the Commissioners from London, having been prepared and arranged by Mr. AGLAND, now a prisoner in Bury or Ipswich Gaol (we forget at the moment which), for a libel.

The *Dublin Warder* of Saturday says—"We copy the following from our contemporary the *Evening Mail*:—

"**ORANGE INSTITUTION**.—With great pleasure we announce to our readers the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. The accounts of the progress and general state of the body were of the most cheering and gratifying description. An immense increase in point of numbers has taken place in the various Lodges throughout the kingdom, and several new warrants have been applied for and issued. A great proportion of the latter have been for the establishment of Lodges in the South of Ireland, where, we rejoice to say, the principles of this loyal and most valuable institution are daily gaining ground. The times are fast approaching when it is only in the existence of such Societies that means of mutual protection and co-operation, as well from open foes as covert enemies, can be found."

"It is most gratifying to learn that the spirit of ORANGISM, instead of being depressed by the unconstitutional and insane policy of His Majesty's Ministers, is rising with the times. It is quite

merism omnibuses were fined 40s., or one month's imprisonment, for obstructing the carriage-way, by stopping in the road. It appeared that by the Act of Parliament any constable or peace officer has the power to take into custody the driver of any public vehicle who refuses to remove while obstructing the high road, and without taking the trouble of summoning him. The drivers in the above mentioned cases were taken off their boxes and conveyed to the station-house, and convicted the next morning. On Saturday evening last an omnibus was obstructing the road at Knightsbridge, and the driver refused to move on when desired by the constable, who was about to take him to the station-house, when he found that the driver was chained on to the box and fastened by a huge padlock: the attempt to remove him was useless. Several other omnibuses came along at the same time, stopped as long as they pleased, and the drivers, who were all fastened on the box, shook their chains at the police, and defied them to take them into custody. A full report of the circumstances was immediately made to the Police Commissioners.

A Norman cross is said to be the form of the monument in contemplation to be erected to the memory of Sir WALTER SCOTT.

The Duke de GRAMMONT, father of the Duke de GUICHE and of the Countess of TANKERVILLE, subsequently to his return to France instituted law proceedings for the purpose of establishing his claim to the property of the citadel of Blaye and its dependencies. This cause has at length, we hear, been tried by the Cour Royale of Bordeaux, and it was decreed that, at the expiration of three years, the State shall pay to the Duke an annuity of 106,000 francs, or restate him in the possession of the citadel. The French Government has appealed against this decree in the Court of Cassation.

HERRICKER, the man by whom one of the most mischievous of the cheap Papers was established, has been strongly urged by the London Radicals to go down to Huddersfield and offer himself as a candidate for that place. He says that, if elected, he will walk into the House of Commons after he has done his work in the evening with his apron tucked under his waist. "How," he adds, "would the Lordings and Right Honourables stare at a working man among them with his apron on?" Things apparently as improbable as this have actually come to pass. There are men in Parliament of whom, four years ago, it would have seemed the height of absurdity to predict that they would ever figure there. The character of the House, it is admitted on all hands, has fallen greatly; and, in point of independence, it is not to be compared with the last corrupt unreformed House.—*Brighton Gazette.*

In the *Kelso Mail* we find an account of a Meeting of the Presbytery at Jedburgh, on the subject of the notorious Hobkirk job, which has created such a sensation in Scotland. Our readers may recollect that a petition was laid before the House of Commons last Session by Sir W. ELLIOT, complaining of the Crown presentation to the living of Hobkirk having been obtained by Captain ELLIOT, Secretary to the Admiralty, on political grounds—to reward a political supporter, a Mr. EWEN, who, for his services during the Roxburghshire election, had a promise from Captain ELLIOT of the first Crown living that should become vacant in that county. Captain ELLIOT and his friends denied the allegation, and asserted that the call in favour of Mr. EWEN would be "most harmonious"; that five of the heritors would sign it, and that the other two would also accede. But how stands the result? Sir W. ELLIOT, Mr. ELLIOT of Harwood, and Mr. SCOTT of Wauchope, the three principal heritors, and representing three-fourths of the property of the parish, together with fifty-eight heads of families, have petitioned the local Presbytery against Mr. EWEN's induction, or the taking any step towards his settlement. Surely the Government cannot trust this person into the parish after such a demonstration of feeling on the part of the parishioners.

"EVERY BULLET HAS ITS BILLET."—The family of the late Colonel VASSAL of the 8th Regiment have adopted this phrase among their mottoes. In the attack on Monte Video in 1807, where he commanded that Regiment, they missed the breach on their approach. The grape and musketry were so hot that it drove the men into confusion, and would have made numbers of them retreat, but for his exertions. When he observed any of the men stoop or flinch, he cried out as loud as possible—"Brave 38th, my brave men, don't flinch: every bullet has its billet. Push on, follow me, thirty-eight!" He rallied them repeatedly in this manner until he got them inside the breach. He was advancing to the main battery, when a grape shot broke his leg; and as soon as he fell he cried out—"Push on, somebody will take me up, my good soldiers, charge them, never mind me; it's only the loss of a leg in the service." He sat up and helped to tie on a handkerchief to stop the blood, and cried out all the time of the action, "I care not for my leg, if my Regiment do their duty, as I hope they will." As soon as the town surrendered he heard the men cheer; he joined them with as great spirits as if nothing had happened, and called out to be carried to the head of his Regiment. He died in three days after. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Church, Bristol.

JOSEPH ANV.—This worthy has turned his attention to the interests of the highest people in the community since he has been troubled with so many farthing customers. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir R. PEEL were favoured in the latter end of the week with letters from him, informing them that upon payment of a pound a-piece he should make a communication which would be advantageous to them. His Grace and Sir Robert immediately transmitted ANV's letters to the LORD MAYOR. A few days ago ANV was summoned to the Court of Requests for 11. paid to him by the plaintiff for information from which the latter received no advantage. The Court immediately ordered it to be refunded. It is believed that all who have been lately induced to give money to ANV for bamboozling them in this way will resort to the same redress.

Intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Thursday relative to the expedition of MESSRS. LANDER and LAIRD to the interior of Africa. The *Quorra*, *Alburkah*, and *Columbine* had arrived safe back at Fernando Po early in September. Mr. LANDER and Mr. LAIRD were both in good health; the *Columbine* was preparing to return with them, and she may be expected at Liverpool in a few weeks.

From the contents of the Quebec papers, last received, it may be inferred that Upper Canada is in a state of rapid improvement. They announce that application will be made to the Legislature in the ensuing Session for the establishment of a bank in London Town, of another at St. Catherine's, and another at Coburg, the capital of the last to be 200,000, in shares of 25l. each, all situated in that province. Applications are also to be made for the construction of rail-roads and Joint-stock Companies for carrying into effect various other speculations.

The Singapore Papers of 1st June state that trade was never yet known to be so dull at that season of the year. The *Zephyr* schooner had sailed to the eastern coast, to check the piratical depredations committed in that quarter.

THE *Kentish Observer* has the following, which we extract:—

We are not likely to be suspected of partiality for any thing belonging to the GRAY family. But the sermon preached by Bishop GRAY, before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is well worthy of a Bishop of our excellent Church; and we will not withhold, even from a GRAY, praise where praise is due. The following extract will require no apology. We are sure it must accord with the observations and then say, whether he ought or ought not to raise his voice against the spirit of innovation and latitudinarianism which is abroad:—

"And it is most requisite that they who would be steadfast and immovable themselves, and who would preserve the true faith, whole and undivided, in the community to which they belong; should take heed that they be not deceived by heretical opinions, by plausible but false displays of zeal and use, and by the schemes of INNOVATION, dangerous to order, and calculated to weaken more and more the foundation of ancient and approved discipline."

"Were I called on to particularise a single source of more especial danger to Christians of the present age, I should not hesitate to fix on that love of change, that spirit of innovation, which militates so powerfully against a steady continuance in the faith. It is a false and lying spirit, promising more than it can perform, seducing many who ought to have been wiser, shaking many who ought to have been firmer, seducing many who ought to have been safer. All classes are assailed by it; and there is nothing too high, nothing too holy, nothing too well sanctioned by time or by authority, for its meddling and hateful interference. Against that spirit I would lift up my voice, however feeble and unavailing, and I would entreat all, who can hear me, to take most earnest heed, that they be not seduced from the true faith by new and specious doctrines, or new and unguarded expositions of old doctrines—that they be not drawn aside from a practice suited to the true faith, by novel ideas of a fancied expediency, of a spurious liberality, or of improvement, falsely pretended, in our religious worship and moral system."

"Religious improvement may be at all times desirable, and the wise and virtuous will not fail to desire it; but when improvement is proposed let us be sure that it is improvement. Change, if it bring not improvement, is evil; and where religion is concerned, if change bring not considerable, as well as decided improvement, if the improvement be not vital and essential, tending, beyond doubt, to the glory of God and the good of mankind, let the proposed change be suspected, let it be received with caution. A desire for change in spiritual matters must be an evidence of a carnal mind, and a too ready acquiescence in propositions of change relating to our religious profession is a proof of an infirm or a careless habit, and marks indifference to that constancy of principle and practice which belongs to truth."

These are maxims which every serious churchman will acknowledge, and feel it his solemn duty to sanction, by his public testimony, in the present day. Bishop GRAY deserves the thanks of all sincere Christians for his manly avowal of them. We hope Lord GREY reads his brother's sermons.

So do we: but we hope that a very large proportion of the population of the empire will read this particular sermon, because it not only vindicates the Prelate GRAY from any suspicion of radicalism, but it proves how entirely without reference to principle his noble brother has pushed him up. Even his orthodoxy and loyalty were overlooked, in the affection of consanguinity—it is lucky that in the *TRIBE OF FORTUNE* there is now and then, by accident, one favoured member who at least in some degree deserves the favours he is sure to obtain.

ECCELESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. HENRY ALR, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, one of the Classical Masters of Christ's Hospital, was unanimously elected on Thursday last, 10th inst., to the vacant Rectory of the Vicarage of Eard (Wilts), vacant by the death of the Rev. John Prince, the late highly respected Chaplain of the Magdalen Hospital.

The Rev. THOMAS GORDEN WESTFALL FRESTON, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Daxelworth, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Chalmers.

The Rev. SOLOMON SMITH, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Ely, has been nominated to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary, in Ely, by the Dean and Chapter of the said Church.

The Rev. WILLIAM TURNER, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Fishbourne, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Chalmers.

The Rev. WALTER SCOTT, of Rowell, Northamptonshire, has been appointed Theological Tutor at Airedale College, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Mr. SWAYNE is promoted to the Church Living, near Cashel, held by the Rev. Mr. Baginall.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham has appointed the Rev. CHARLES GRANT, LL.B., of St. Paul's College, Oxford, and Curate of Bishopwearmouth, one of his Lordship's domestic Chaplains.

OBITUARY.

On the 9th inst. at East Hill, Wandsworth, in the 59th year of his age, after a long illness, the Right Rev. JOHN JENN, D.D., R.S., Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardlett, and Agladore. For nearly seven years he had suffered under the effects of a violent paralytic seizure, which compelled him to withdraw from the more active duties of his See, and to reside in this country for the benefit of medical advice. But his mind survived his body; and while an invalid scarcely able to move about his room, even with assistance, he continued to watch over his diocese, and employed the hours of languor and sickness in the preparation and publication of works original, or those of other great divines, for the benefit of the Church of Christ. In private life he was among the most amiable and beloved of men, with a singular faculty of attracting all very close to him. In literature he was among the distinguished liberal scholars of the age; and in personal humility and piety he was worthy of his office as a Christian Bishop.

At Bury, the Rev. GEORGE JOHN SKELLES, B.A., late of Christ's College, Cambridge, Rector of Kirby Underwood, and Vicar of Cranwell, in Lincolnshire.

At Shooter's Hill, the Rev. ROBERT DALLIN, in the 60th year of his age. The Rev. T. W. M'GIVIN, Rector of St. Paul's, Dorchester, in his 45th year. At the Vicarage House, the Rev. R. FAIRFAX, Vicar of Warfield, Berks, aged 39.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 11.—*Nonina Candidaturum Termino Michaelis*, A.D. 1833, qui honore digni sunt habiti, in unguine Classe secundum ordinem alphabeticum disposita:—IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS—Classis I. Makeston, Guillemus, e Coll. Reg.—Classis II. Coope, Josephus R., ex Ed. Christi; Walker, Josephus, e Coll. Wadl.—Classis III. Comyn, Henricus, e Coll. Exon.; Murray, Henricus Stormont, ex Ed. Christi; Thomas, F. R., e Coll. University.—Classis IV. R. W. NEALE, H. REYNOLDS, Examinatores in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

—Summa Quintae Classis, sive ceterorum omnium qui Examinatores satisfecerunt, 71.

—Dec. 12.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Divinity*—Rev. James Thompson, Fellow of Lincoln. *Masters of Arts*—Rev. George Edward Genn, Scholar of Wadham; John Williams, Scholar of Jesus; Henry George Pannock, Cook, Exeter; Rev. William Henry Newbold, Fellow of New College; Rev. Wm. Edward Trencard, Pembroke. *Bachelors of Arts*—Samuel Rotton Piggott, St. Edmund Hall; Henry John Wilson, Queen's. Yesterday Mr. William Fletcher, B.A., of Trinity College, was elected Fellow of Brasenose College.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 13.—*Crosse's Scholars*—On Friday last, S. E. Walker, of Trinity College, was elected a Senior, E. H. Browne, Emmanuel College, a Middle, and F. Myers, Fellow of Clare Hall, a Junior Bachelor on the foundation of Mr. Crosse.

DURHAM.—The Dean and Chapter have received, for this University, a Book of Plates from Mr. Stoker; a specimen of the Phalarope, from Mr. Woodfield; an Elephant's Head, and several valuable specimens in Natural History and a present of books from Mr. Ley-Hutclinson, (Fellow of the Clergy); and a present of books from Mr. William Fletcher, B.A., of Trinity College, was elected Fellow of Brasenose College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. W. P. HUTTON, one of the Curates of Frodsham, having been instituted, on the

presentation of the Corporation of Guy's Hospital, to the living of Little Birch, in the county of Hereford, the infant of Frodsham, and its vicinity have presented him with a gold watch, a beautiful specimen of art, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. W. P. HUTTON, by a few of his friends in the parish of Frodsham, as a token of their grateful esteem, and a testimony to his faithful discharge of ministerial duties whilst residing amongst them. Nov. 26th, 1833."

The Bishop of CALCUTTA has recently presided at a large Meeting at Calcutta, at which it was determined to introduce infant schools on an extensive scale in that Presidency.

The inhabitants of Darlington are coming forward with spirit to carry into effect the erection of an additional Church in that town.

NEW CHURCH RATE AT WAKEFIELD.—It will be recollected that at a meeting of the Churchwardens and parishioners of Wakefield, held in the vestry of the parish church on the 10th inst., for the purpose of laying a church rate, an amendment was moved and carried, that the meeting should adjourn till "that day six months." That resolution was tantamount to a refusal of the rate, and the Churchwardens, acting under the advice of the highest legal authorities of the land, assembled on Saturday last, and of their own authority, and without asking the concurrence of the parishioners, laid a rate of eighteen-pence in the pound, which rate is now in course of collection and, we understand, can be enforced in the Ecclesiastical Court as effectually as if it had been laid in the ordinary way. The example thus set by the spirited churchwardens of Wakefield is worthy of imitation by all churchwardens who may be similarly circumstanced.

In addition to the See of Limerick the See of Waterford also becomes extinct under the Act passed last Session. The Bishop of WATERFORD died previous to the passing of the Act, but the Bishopric has since lain dormant, and will not be revived.

At the Vestry Meeting of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, holden on Tuesday, the show of hands for the afternoon lectureship was declared in favour of the Rev. J. J. CHAPMAN, of the Central Floating Church. The numbers were:—Rev. JOHN DAVIS, 35; Rev. MARK COOPER, 25; Rev. T. W. DEGG, 23; Rev. A. TAYLOR, 2; Rev. A. GRIFFIN, Rev. T. S. STEWARD, and Rev. C. DAVIES, none. On which a further poll was demanded on the part of the other candidates, which will take place on Monday and Tuesday next.

A very handsome communion service of plate was last week presented to the parish of Melbury Abbas, Dorset, by the Rector, the Rev. W. F. GAVOE.

The Association recently formed at Bristol is termed "The Bristol Association of the Friends to the Church of England." It is formed of the Clergy and Laity in the Deanery and neighbourhood of Bristol, "for the purpose of co-operating with other Associations in the different parts of the kingdom, to withstand all change which involves any denial or suppression of the doctrine of the Church of England—a departure from primitive practice in religious offices, or innovation upon the Apostolical prerogatives, order, and commission of Bishops, Priests and Deacons."

At a meeting of Clergy at Manchester, on Tuesday, to agree upon an Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, some suggestions were read by the Rev. C. D. WRAY, for the formation of Associations in every congregation, "by which the Ministers and people may be more closely united, and the purity, efficiency, and unity of the church may be strengthened." In conformity with these suggestions, some congregations have already formed Associations.

BOLTON.—A vestry meeting was held at the parish church Sunday-school on Thursday last, to pass the church rate for the ensuing year, the Rev. R. SLADE, Vicar, in the Chair. Mr. Moxley, one of the churchwardens, said that they had proposed a rate with a view to the most rigid economy, and that they wanted for the ensuing year 151l. 17s. 7d., towards which they had 91l. 19s. in hand. It was moved and seconded that the rate be allowed. Some scurrilous observations were thrown out, but Mr. SLADE met them with excellent temper, and never admitted that the proposed rate amounted to only a farthing in the pound for every inhabitant in the parish, was low, but he did not conceive they were bound to pay it, until they knew the ultimate intentions of Government. Mr. N. proposed as an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned to that day twelve months, until the intentions of Government be ascertained. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and the meeting separated.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. JENN, Lord Bishop of Limerick, which took place on Monday, at his house at Wandsworth. He had long been an invalid, although his death was by no means expected. He possessed considerable literary abilities, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the last number of the *Dublin University Magazine*, to which we wish to refer as a competent tributor. The *Magazine* says:—"It is now some years since Dr. JENN was severely attacked by paralysis while engaged in the discharge of his episcopal duties. The attack was so sudden and so violent that little hopes were for some time entertained of his recovery; but by the very skillful aid which was promptly afforded, life was preserved, and his medical advisers enjoined his removal to another house, not only means not at all means not at all equal, if not to the ablest of the faculty, but also for the purpose of withdrawing him from the immediate pressure of those professional anxieties to which, no doubt, his attack was in some measure to be ascribed. He was accordingly conveyed to the neighbourhood of London, and very soon began to experience the benefit of the change. His general health gradually improved, and he again felt himself equal, if not to professional, at least to literary exertion. His *The Life and Remains of Dr. Phelan* is not the first time that his labours as an editor have been before the public; but when his edition of *Tomson's Discourses* appeared, although we were fully aware of the more than merely editorial obligations which we owed him as the collector as well as publisher of those beautiful sermons, we were not aware that his labours were so soon to be terminated. The improvement in his health, to be deprived of the use of his right side, and who was obliged therefore to write all his manuscripts with his left hand."—Dr. JENN was extremely popular in private life, and his loss will be severely lamented by a numerous circle of his friends. His Lordship was in his 59th year.

On Friday last, the seventh anniversary meeting of "the Cambridge Foreign Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" was holden at the Town Hall, the VICE-CHANCELLOR being in the Chair. The Report, which was read by the Rev. Wm. JONES, the Secretary, gave a satisfactory account of the proceedings of the past year. The meeting was attended by some of the most distinguished members of the University, Clergy, &c.

The Committee for managing the subscription on behalf of the distressed Protestant Clergy in Ireland, have closed their books, and they do not think it necessary at present to ask for any further aid. The total sum raised is about 52,000l. In the last published list we noticed the munificent donation of 200l. from a London bookselling firm, that of Messrs. SHELLEY and SOX, the spirited Conservative publishers, of Fleet-street.

A letter, from Rome, dated November 8, mentions that the Papal Court has been thrown into a state of great excitement and anger by the announcement of the Grand Duke of LUCCA's abjuration of Catholicity, and of his having entered the Protestant Church. The "Holy Father," it is said, demanded the Grand Duke to formally deny the rumour, but the Prince refused to comply. Spain, it appears, refused to pay him his pension, and refuses to indemnify him for his relinquishment of the Duchy of Parma. The lifetime of FRANCIS, the Sardinian, in connection with the other Bourbons of Spain, the Grand Duke of LUCCA protested against the introduction of the Salic Law.

A man of the name of WALSH, who was brought up a Roman Catholic, having intermarried with a Protestant, and had for 36 or 38 years professed that faith, was cast off in consequence by his friends. For some years past he had been labouring under the influence of the benevolence of lady, and was lodged with a Presbyterian minister and woman who reside near Culmore, Donegal. His friends, who reside near the Race-course, brought a priest from Derry to reclaim him, and about a fortnight since they came and carried him away, in spite of his loud entreaties not to be disturbed, but left to die in peace. Their reply was, "Will you remain here and be burnt with the devil in hell?" This case is attested by the *Derry Sentinel*.

At the Birmingham police-office, on Monday, the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL, a Catholic priest, applied to the magistrates for a summons against a turnpike-keeper for demanding toll when the Rev. Gentleman was on his way to visit a sick member of his church. Mr. SPOONER, the magistrate, said that the clause in the Act regarding the visits of the Clergy to the sick, referred only to the Clergy of the established Church, and that he exempted them from the payment of toll when on such pastoral duty within their own parishes. Mr. MACDONNELL was not a Clergyman of the Established Church, and if he were, on the occasion which gave rise to the present application he was without the limits of the parish, therefore there could be no question as to his liability.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

We have had throughout the week scarce any thing doing in Consols, and the quotation has been within a fraction of our closing price this afternoon, which was 84½. Exchequer Bills left off heavy, at 43.45; and India Bonds were 22.24. Long Annuities are 161.15, and Bank Stock closed at 210.21.

In the Foreign Market the Northern Bonds are steady. Russian Bonds are 102.103; Dutch 3½ and a Half per Centa. 49.50; Danish, 73.173; and Belgian, 554. Portuguese Old Bonds closed at 56.57, and the Regency Stock at 66.13. Brazilian Bonds, at the close of business, were 66.67; and Spanish, 23.3. The business done during the week has been upon a most limited scale.

3 per Cent. Consols. shut
5 per Cent. Reduced. 87½
34 per Cent. Red. 96½
New 3 per Cent. shut
4 per Cent. 1826. 103½
Bank Loan Ann.

Bank Stock. 210 211
Ditto do. 210
Ditto do. 210
India Bonds. 22 24s pm.
Exchequer Bills. 43s 45s pm.
Consols for Account 86½

The French papers received yesterday are usual principally occupied with Spanish news of a somewhat contradictory character. The Carlists are still numerous and powerful. It is even reported that General Castagnos has found it prudent to retreat on St. Sebastian. At all events the "brutal" proclamation which he has issued has been received throughout Biscay with horror, and will act precisely in a contrary way to what the Russian diplomatist intended.

The *Quotidien* of Thursday informs us that M. Pozzo di Borgo has demanded of the Duke de Broglie an explanation of the reasons which induce the French Government at the present moment to arm so many vessels-of-war in the different ports of France. It says that the Duke replied, that these armaments were making with reference to the coast of Algeria, and the new French possessions in Africa. This reply does not appear to have satisfied the Russian diplomatist.

The Warsaw papers of the 29th ult. contain long accounts of proceedings against some Poles who, after being banished, had returned to Poland and excited insurrections there. Four of them were found guilty—one sentenced to be hanged, the other three to be shot. Their crimes seem to have been much aggravated in the eyes of the authorities by the circumstance of their having belonged to Polish societies in France and Germany.

The *Globe* of last night says, that orders have been issued for getting ready for the month of the *Cornwall* and *Portsmouth*, both of 74 guns, and the *Portland*, 52 gun-ship; and orders for getting out to sea three ships of the line at Portsmouth, and the same number at Chatham, have also been issued.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, M.P. for Lancaster, has been invited to become a candidate for the chair at Lloyd's.

Black game, grouse, and partridge shooting ended on the 10th of this month. Any person found in the possession of any of the game in his possession, after the above-mentioned date, is liable to a penalty of 5l. for each bird.

The Charter-house anniversary dinner took place on Thursday. The dinner was in the Old Hall, Dr. Fisher, the Head Master, presiding. A universal feeling of loyalty manifested itself on the health of our beloved Sovereign being proposed by the President, Dr. Fisher proposed it, as he had often, he said, and it proposed at Oxford—"The Church and the King." The health of the Queen was the next (the name of her Majesty being by courtesy enrolled among the Governors of the Institution). This toast was received with enthusiasm. The healths of Dr. Russell, the late Master, and Dr. Saunders, the present, as well as the other Masters, both past and present, were drank with satisfaction by all present, and appropriate speeches were made.

LICHTFIELD, Dec. 13.—Lichtfield has followed the example of the Leicester Corporation. The Commissioners arrived here last night, and sent to the Town Clerk notice of their commencing their inquiry, who informed them of the refusal of the Corporation of this city. Messrs. Cockburn and Rushton this morning issued a notice that they would attend at the Town-hall at 12 o'clock, when the Town Clerk attended, and produced the resolutions of the Corporation refusing the inquiry.

TORRES.—Mr. J. Cornish, M.P. for Torres, is, we hear, likely to resign his seat—indeed we have it from authority, that there is very little doubt of it. There was a meeting of the electors held at the Vestry-room on Monday last, C. Michemore, Esq. in the chair, when Lord Seymour, eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, was proposed by C. Taylor, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent the borough; and he was seconded by Mr. Peter Nicholls. Other candidates, we understand, are likely to offer themselves.—*Exeter Post*.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 12.—A Court Martial, instituted by Mr. C. Caseley, late Second Master of His Majesty's brig *Charybdis*, against Lieutenant Crawford, Commander of that brig, on charges of wilful waste of stores, false entry in the log, and oppressive conduct, took place on Monday, and continued till Thursday. Several witnesses were called to prove the high character of Lieut. Crawford. After a deliberation of more than two hours the Court adjudged that Lieut. Crawford be dismissed the service; but, in consideration of the high testimonials of character produced, recommended him to the favourable consideration of the Admiralty.

LEAMING.—Major-General Macdonnell has obtained leave of absence from his command of the Ulster district, for the purpose of doing him his periodical duty as an Enquiry to Her Majesty. Captain Horst, 81st Regiment, is appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hussey Vivian; and Capt. Williams, recently on Lord Anlesley's staff, has been now appointed as extra Aide-de-Camp by Marquis Wellesley. An unpleasant affair in Dublin is likely to lead to the assembly of a General Court Martial, on an Infantry Officer in that Garrison.

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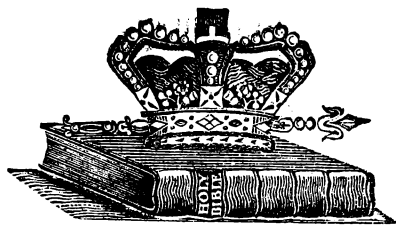
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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XIII.—No. 680.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1833.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of a press of temporary matter, we are compelled to place many of our original articles and communications in the second or third page of the paper, and shall continue to do so until the opening of Parliament.

The letter of ZETA, to which he refers in his of Wednesday, has not reached us.

An ENGLISHMAN (Hastings) shall not be neglected. Miss WILLIAMSON's (Etonian crescent) lines on the Right Hon. Mr. TOMLINSON, would not greatly hurt him, and might entail a torn cap upon her, just at the present juncture.

Cupid and the Dial next week. The Dialogue at Chichester does not seem quite apposite. N.B. to X.Y.—"naughty" and "forty" are not rhymes—at least in English. He will understand us.

The communications from Scarborough have been received, and shall be acted upon.

The letter stating, upon the best authority, that of the various offices held by Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, he receives the pay of Egery only, should have been inserted, if the writer had confined himself to the fact—the wit and humour of the latter part of the communication alone prevented its appearance.

Thanks to a Constant Reader. Our acknowledgments are due for several packets of foreign newspapers.

Our correspondent THEATRICAL is wrong—the pleasant farce of "Fighting by Proxy" is not the production of Captain B. of the Royal Navy.

A constant reader is thanked for the book, which is extremely acceptable.

Various valuable communications are unavoidably postponed until next week.

Prince TALLEYRAND has not arrived—the promised communication must remain unpublished.

The "Letter to the Peeresses" has been received, and the authoress is much thanked.

The able article on Lord BROUGHAM's good character shall appear in our next.

The letter on Official Assignees next week.

The communication on Fancy Fairs is again unavoidably deferred.

If the coward who, in referring to an article quoted from a Sunday Paper in Tuesday's Standard, on the subject of "buying over the Tory press," talks of Bull having been bribed, will give us the opportunity, by sending us his name, we will combine him of his error in a manner the least agreeable. Our obligations to the Tories are none—not to the value of a farthing, nor for a favour to a farthing's value; nay, so particularly small are our obligations to that party—except upon principle—that while they were in office we never received one single Government advertisement (except once by mistake); and when we purchased seven Radical Papers, for the purpose of annihilating six of them, and continuing one upon Tory principles, the Government advertisements, which had always before been inserted in that Journal, were withdrawn the moment it became the property of the proprietors of Bull. This looks very like bribery.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

THEIR MAJESTIES are in excellent health at Brighton, where, in spite of the boisterous weather, the Court remains.

THE truth is out—the nine sail of the line, of which we spoke last week, are fitting for service—and the English force in the Mediterranean are on rendezvous at Malta, where they are to be joined by a French fleet of equal force. What, again? more indignities? To be sure—the Army have had their turn, why should the Government not insult the Navy?—We may shortly look for some "untoward events" in the East.

It is quite clear, from what we see in the *Times*, that Government are prepared to enlist MEHMET ALI, the Pacha of Egypt, against the SULTAN; that is to say, the rebel subject against our ally the GRAND SIGNOR—merely because the latter is weak and unfortunate—the former, strong and successful. But, who weakened the SULTAN?—the Greek interference and the last "untoward event" at NAVARINO had a most decided influence in breaking down his strength. The same policy which has led Lord PALMERSTON to coalesce with France, in attacking our last ally, Holland—in carrying civil war and bloodshed into Portugal—will never induce him to aid an ally in misfortune, who appealed to England for succour—who was refused all aid—and who, in his despair at the extremity of danger in which he was left by Whig policy, had no other alternative but to throw himself upon the generosity of Russia.

Has not Russia herself cautioned the Whig Ministry upon the impolicy of their conduct towards the Porte?—Did not Russia forewarn our Government that, unless MEHMET ALI were restrained by England (that unsuccessful rebel being secretly encouraged by France), the crisis which has actually arrived would occur, and cause the most serious embarrassment to the peace of Europe?

Has not Lord PALMERSTON, by his unjustifiable conduct towards Holland and Portugal, furnished a justifiable pretext for the interference of Russia with the affairs of her neighbour in the East?—And great and manifold as are the dangers to be apprehended from the Treaty now existing between Russia and the Porte, is not this danger the work of a Minister, whose foreign policy is justly to be stigmatized and recorded as being the curse of England's friends wherever he has interfered, and the dupe of French diplomacy wherever TALLEYRAND has condescended to over-reach him?

Lord PALMERSTON's conduct, we repeat, is calculated to make every ally of Great Britain shun and avoid our friendship as the forerunner of mischief and treachery. He professes to be the champion of liberal principles, and pays six millions of the Dutch Loan to Russia whilst engaged in putting down the insurrection in Poland. He makes the King of ENGLAND publicly profess neutrality in the Portuguese struggle, and break his plighted faith by secretly aiding that party to which the Portuguese, as a nation, are opposed; and it is enough that any ally of Great Britain should be in distress and calamity to ensure her aid in completing the work of her destruction.

But, can Lord PALMERSTON induce Prince TALLEYRAND to go with him in his Eastern crusade? Is not LOUIS PHILIPPE aware that Prussia and Austria must and will make common war against Russia—and that France, to have any chance of equality in the approaching struggle, must appeal to the "discontented spirits of Europe," as Mr. CANNING called them? And what has LOUIS PHILIPPE to gain by such an appeal? His interest is to uphold the monarchical principle, and the first military successes of the French army would in all probability elevate the successful General into a FIRST CONSUL, while the new dynasty of the ORLEANS, having neither hereditary claims derived from ancient descent, nor military talent to dazzle the people, would at once be dismissed into a private station, or seek an asylum amongst the Whigs, who, according to

their established principles, would avoid misfortune as they would a pestilence.

We therefore suspect that Lord PALMERSTON will act Braggart—he will talk big, and insult Russia by insolent and intemperate notes—receive, in return, insulting replies—and having degraded the majesty of the throne, and rendered England ridiculous in the eyes of Europe, be very glad to back out of his protocols—whilst Russia will, by Whig folly, steadily accomplish her designs, by the achievement of which the balance of power in Europe will be essentially altered, to the detriment and danger of the best interests of our unhappy country.

THE news from Spain is unequivocally favourable to Don CARLOS. Two battles have been fought, in which the Carlist troops have been victorious. It is, to be sure, somewhat comical to read in the private correspondence of the *Standard* of Friday, that "a bloody battle has taken place between a detachment of three hundred infantry and fifty Lancers, and the 5th battalion of the Navarrese Volunteers." Our ideas of battles have been so vastly enlarged by the achievements of our DUKE in his glorious campaigns, that when we hear of a bloody battle fought between 350 men on one side, and about as many on the other, it is impossible not to feel disappointed, not at the brilliancy of the play, but at the paucity of pieces.

We do not alone calculate upon the two brilliant little actions in which the Carlists have triumphed as any great points in the great contest, but we do calculate upon the increasing manifestation of the universal feeling which we know to exist, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it must be by foreign aid alone that the Queen of SPAIN will be able to subdue that feeling; it is admitted on all hands, that the moment the weather softens, and the spring advances, the peasantry will rise in one body in defence of their lawful KING.

THERE are reports in town of an action having been fought near Santarem between the King of PORTUGAL's army and that of the Pretender, in which Don MIGUEL was wounded. As we have already said, the whole history of the campaign has been one series of Stock Exchange fabrications—we pay no attention to rumours of this nature.

THE Military Commission, with the Postmaster-General at its head, is proceeding with great zeal and activity. Our attention has been particularly called to a sale of Ordnance Stores, which has been going on during the last week; the extent of this sale has been great, and amongst the articles sold, we find, in company with hundreds of great coats and thousands of sacks, the following items:—1 mop-head and handle, 5 earthen dishes, 1 coal-hole plate, 3 dust pans, 1 carving knife and fork, 1 bib cock, 1 coal scuttle, and 2 tin funnels. There occurs, however, something more remarkable in the affair than these small absurdities; a vast many of the lots, particularly those of ironmongery, are composed of entirely new articles. The principle of buying with one hand and selling with another, is not so clearly comprehensible to ordinary minds as it probably is to the purchasers and vendors themselves.

It appears, however, that the Postmaster-General's Committee, for destroying the Ordnance department altogether, are "taking evidence." Can anything upon earth be more ludicrous!—Whom have they examined?—We cannot answer that question so satisfactorily as we are enabled to answer another—Whom have they not examined?

They have not examined the Duke of WELLINGTON, who presided over the department for eight years—they have not examined Sir HENRY HARDINGE, or SIR HENRY TAYLOR, both of whom have filled important offices at that Board and in other military departments;—none of these are called, because perhaps the truth would be inconvenient.

Petulant and presumptuous as the hearing of the Duke of RICHMOND has frequently been towards the illustrious friend of his father, and the patron and protector of his own youth, the public can easily imagine the awkward sense of insignificance which even an apostate may feel in the presence of a superior mind—putting ignorant questions, the answers to which, if taken down, must record the folly of the inquirer. Hardened as apostasy generally renders a man, there is yet a halting-place for shame, and the small-minded Duke will carefully avoid the rebuke which his conscience must tell him he would feel in the presence of the illustrious man, his earliest friend, his most valuable protector. The Duke of WELLINGTON will, therefore, not be examined.

But Sir HENRY TAYLOR—why should he not be examined? He is conversant with the duties of the Horse Guards and the Ordnance. He was the Duke of YORK's Military Secretary, then Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, then Adjutant-General of the Army, and now, honoured by the confidence of his SOVEREIGN.

If he is examined, he can give useful evidence—if he is not examined, he can well explain to His MAJESTY, that the Army under his late friend and master, the Duke of YORK, became efficient and respectable in proportion as it was liberated from Ministerial influence. He can recollect what the system was in 1792, and the blighting effect of giving up the patronage of the Army to be jobbed for Ministerial purposes. He can contrast the state of the Army as transferred to the Whigs, with the former period; and he can explain to the KING that the plea of economy is merely a pretext, the real object being the possession of the patronage, by transferring the greater portion of the duties of military departments into civil hands. One effect of the system will be the usurpation of the prerogative, and another, the disgust and degradation of the Army.

We shall be told, that our objection to this consolidation is our dislike, or that of the army, to the abolition of sinecure places: this line of argument has been already adopted by the *Globe*—but, we ask, is the office of Master-General of the Ordnance a sinecure? are any offices at the Board, sinecures? Most certainly not—they have their hands full of business; and the constitution of that Board by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1828, was pronounced to be a model of a Board for other departments.

But is it not a fair ground of dissatisfaction with the army, that an ancient office like that of the Master-General of the Ordnance should be abolished—an office which has not only always been filled by a military officer, but usually has given to the individual holding it, a seat in the Cabinet? The Duke of WELLINGTON sat in the Cabinet for eight years, in virtue of this office; his predecessors equally had seats in the Cabinet. Are the rewards for distinguished military services so numerous that the country desires they should be curtailed? Look at the evidence taken before the Committee last

Session, by which it clearly appears, that whilst all civil officers have been nearly doubled in the amount of their salaries, the military service has remained stationary—and is the same as it was a century ago.

The *Globe* asks, whether it is intended, by these appeals to the Army and Navy, to make those professions dissatisfied? Certainly not—if it were, God knows grounds sufficient have been given since the Whigs came into office; but whilst we deny that there are sinecures in the Army, the removal of which the country desires, we ask of our contemporary in reply, have not 3,000 old pensioners been deluded out of their pensions since the Whigs came into office, to the utter ruin of those gallant but thoughtless men, who are now rendered miserable outcasts by a Whig measure of economy? Let us also ask, whether the practice to which we allude has not been put a stop to, in consequence of the animadversions of the Press?

Is it not intended to deprive the old soldier of KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL, in Ireland, as a refuge for old age—and of the Hibernian School, for the orphan children of soldiers who have died in the service of their country?

Has not the Press—and we are proud to know that we first began the attack—by calling public attention to the fact that, by a warrant of March, 1833, the soldier's pension was to be *sinecure* a-day after twenty-one years' service, if he requested his discharge, instead of *tenpence* a-day, as it stood by the warrant of 1830, caused the War Office so far to rescind or suspend that iniquitous warrant as to make it inoperative upon all men enlisted previous to March, 1833?

As a measure of economy, let the Duke of RICHMOND consolidate his friend and colleague's office of Paymaster of the Forces, and place it under the Secretary at War—let all unnecessary offices, civil or military, be abolished—let all these *clap-nets* be carried into execution; but knowing, as we do, that the real meaning of all these innovations is to put the patronage of the Army and the Ordnance in the hands of Ministers, we call upon those who, by their past experience and present station, can arrest this mischievous plot, to do so, by explaining to our excellent MONARCH that the plea of economy is only a pretext.

THE Corporation of London have discovered that the vote by ballot is the most iniquitous system in the world, and, after having returned a Mr. GROUT, or GROTE, or some such person, as one of the Representatives of the City, merely because he pledged himself to vote through thick and thin for "election by ballot," they have abolished, almost unanimously, the horrid scheme in all the elections over which they have an immediate controul—"Really this is the perfection of absurdity."

WE are extremely happy to congratulate our readers upon the re-erection or re-establishment of the clock at St. James's Palace—it has got promotion—it is now on the garret floor: Mr. BUXTON says, of course, because it will be always "a-ticking." The real reason for its having been so exalted we take to be, because, in its former position it annoyed the ladies who have apartments in the Palace, and who did not like to have their "quarters" disturbed by the striking of the quarters on the bell; the noise too so constantly in their ears, affected them with a sort of "Tick-doloureux." The appearance of the dial where it is, is much more imposing—the effect of the clock itself will be "striking," and when any man in the neighbourhood looks out of his window to see the hour, he will be sure to find it "high time" to get up.

In the mean time—we are not now speaking chronometrically—the clock at the Horse Guards is rendered perfectly useless by the abstraction of the indexes: Ah! thought we, as we vainly sought to find out the hour, two more hands discharged—the Adjutant-General and the Quarter-Master-General of the dial-plate are gone—little did we think what the history of that was.

It seems that about six years ago, when Cupid was Secretary at War—at War indeed, with everybody in the department—he was one day too late for a division, because there was a difference between the true time and the Horse Guards' clock. The next day the man in charge of the clock was desired to wind up his accounts and retire: in vain he protested—in vain produced all sorts of testimonials—out he went, and a most ingenious and highly accomplished watch-maker (known to Cupid most particularly by that celebrated French watch, which is still looked upon by the now "lack-lustre eye of a lovely and never-to-be-mentioned individual) was sent for by the indignant Secretary to set the whole affair to rights.

Up the ladder skips the watch-maker, he examines the clock, declares for an entire Reform—for which he was quite prepared to bring in the bill. The old clock is removed, and a new one has taken its place, and MONSIEUR receives from the Board of Works—they say £600.

After a few years things change. Cupid is no longer Secretary at War—he is succeeded in that office by a mercantile gentleman from the City—they are proverbially punctual, and regularly pull out their ponderous watches to compare them with the clocks on all the public buildings which they pass. One or two of these trials convinced Mr. ELLICE that the Horse Guards' clock went wrong. Again is MONSIEUR sent for—again goes up the ladder—again pronounces the clock worn out—and again is ordered to make another clock.

Before he did so, the artist appeals to the Board which pays, from the mercantile gentleman who orders, to know whether he is to put up the clock or not?—Oh! say the Board of Works, put up the clock, if you please, but look to the Secretary for remuneration;—and so, as we are told, the affair stands—that the clock does, everybody knows.

THE satisfaction of Lord PALMERSTON—the self-satisfaction—and who ever enjoyed that feeling so much as the respectable Cupid himself?—must be unquestionable and unqualified when he finds how powerfully his policy has acted upon the free and happy kingdom of Belgium, under the dominion of the liberal LEOPOLD (the man with the "*mens conscia recti*." Lest Cupid's torch—his rushlight—should be hidden under a bushel, and so smothered, we beg to call public notice to the numerous proofs of the felicity which he has provided for his *protégés*; let them be read, and carefully considered as proofs not only of Lord PALMERSTON's wisdom, but of the advantages derivable from the advancement of the system generally; the cause of them is the separation of Belgium from Holland, and the poverty, wretchedness, and misery which have fallen upon the people are the results of that admirable speculation, in support of

which we leagued ourselves with revolutionized France, and now, by way of conclusion to the whole affair, refuse to remunerate the Dutch merchants for the losses sustained in consequence of our memorable embargo. How long are such things to last?

VERSES IN IMITATION OF COWPER, Supposed to be written by a celebrated Architect.

I am monarch of all I survey,
Though my right every one may dispute;
I am cock of the walk, d'y'e see?
Each opponent an ignorant brute:
O Modesty! where are the charms
That others have seen in thy face?
I have no self-upbraiding alarms
While building this horrible place!

I am out of censorious reach,
And shall finish my structure alone;
While supported by Government speech,
And the devil's luck joined to my own!
The Ministers all, to speak plain,
My forms with indifference see;
They are so unacquainted with man,
They are blameless for pitching on me!

On a pinnacle never to fall,
Yet I'm placed as the foremost of men,
And I crow o'er competitors all,
As the sparrow cocks over the Wren!
Vitruvius his fame must disgorge
And his praises devolve upon me,
From the front I assum'd at St. George,
To my portal at Stinkumalee!

All the National Gall'ry can boast,
E'en in spite of a nation's reproach,
With the annual show shall be lost,
Under one most incompetent roof:
Connoisseurs in the utmost dismay,
Shall fly from the banquet in tears,
Nor sigh o'er a Rembrandt's decay,
Or smile when a Titian appears!

I pretend—yes—to work for half pay,
But that's my most palpable hit;
I warrant, I'll show you the way
To double it, ere I will quit!
I have seventy thousand odd pounds,
With admonishings grave to be thrifty;
Yet still, never mind how it sounds,
I'll run to a hundred and fifty!

Ye winds that blow o'er my designs
In censure or praise without end,
Despise not these obstinate lines,
But tell me, I yet have a friend?
Yes, yes! spread your wings to impart
What cannot too widely be known,
I shall fail not to find a soft heart
With the dealers in iron and stone!

Society, friendship, and love
Shall spring from a "Union of Trades,"
And each one give the other a move,
'Till we mingle o'er bowls at the Shades!
The merchant in timber who deals
Shall not only give his good word,
But prove what he gratefully feels
By lying right through a deal board!

Thus the exquisite treasures of art
Shall meet desecration and shame;
And a mob, void of feeling or heart,
Oust the student aspiring to fame!
When I think on confusion thus hurl'd,
Things that are, for the thing that were right!
I'm the luckiest dog in the world,
That must wish I had ne'er seen its light!

X. Y.

WE think we have put up another *Greyling*. Is not Sir GEORGE GREY—nephew to the head of the *Tribe of Fortune*—going to the West Indies in some official capacity?—We only ask.

WE have always thought, and in *Bull* we have often said, that the preservation of the excellence of the English breeds of horses is of the first importance to this country. It has frequently been our misfortune to have had to notice the deterioration of almost every kind of English horse, except perhaps the racer—deterioration consequent from the exportation into foreign countries of such vast numbers of our best horses, particularly mares, and the importation into England of foreign horses, not from Arabia or Barbary, which would do good, as it has done before, but from Flanders and Normandy—"Reform" horses we shall call them, because, like that measure itself, of, at once, spoliation and imposture, they are nominally cheap and good, but really dear and "beastly." We have had so often to speak of this deterioration, that it gives us heart-felt pleasure to see, even in any glimmering signs, a better and more patriotic spirit, patronage, encouragement, and conduct, upon a subject nationally of such great consequence, whether as regards peace or war.

There was a time when the rank of an Englishman might be guessed at, at least, from his saddle-horses, or those that drew his wife's, or his own carriage, or were in his stable. For some years past the observance of this criterion would have degraded a good many great men. But we hope this ideal standard of rank—which is but a humble following of the practical election of DARIUS to the throne of Persia—is in some degree again coming into vogue. There cannot be anything more mean or shabby in appearance, than a coronetted grandee, or his groom, or carriage, mounted upon, or drawn by, "poor tips" which a "Jarvey" would be ashamed to "tool." Such, for instance, as those "wretched and over-worked slaves" (which look as pitiable as his Lordship when he had read the report of DICAS v. LORD BROUGHAM, in the *Exchequer*!) inhumanly yoked, in spite of "Emancipation!"

"The black, the white, the fair, the brown"—here, in our factories (in preparation)—everywhere, in Ireland (in operation)—and (in enactment) on the sugar estates in the West Indies—yoked to drag along the excessively heavy, ill-built, ill-hung, badly-following, fine yellow ("cowslip-coloured," the Papers called it, but it has got dingy and rusty, and tawny)—large glass-coach of that uncon-

monly ponderous "*Mountaineer*," LORD BARN BROUGHAM and VAUX, C., brother of Mr. JAMES BROUGHAM, his Lordship's ultra-montane godfather.

It gives us particular pleasure that the first evidence we shall adduce in support of our argument, that exertions are beginning to be generally made to correct the degeneration that has taken place, and to prevent its occurrence for the future, is the conduct of His MAJESTY—whose magnificent carriage horses (two or three of them, we believe, are from the late stud of Mr. LONG WELLESLEY) have attracted the attention and admiration of all who have seen them. They are *Greys*—but it is His MAJESTY's two-footed "tribe" of GREYS that are now so unpopular everywhere. The article is from the *Morning Post*, and is this:—

"THE HAMPTON COURT STUD.—Since last year there have been several additions made by the Earl of ALBEMARLE to the Royal Stud; and the young stock, eighteen in number, are of the most promising kind. It is His Majesty's intention to increase, by degrees, the number of mares considerably."

In Scotland, that munificent and exemplary young nobleman, the Duke of Buccleugh, has been liberally endeavouring to promote encouragement and improvement in the breeding of horses; and Lord ELCHO and other Noblemen have contributed their support to his Grace's efforts.

The rich pastures and parks of Ireland, long famous for race-horses, and particularly for hunters, are surpassed by few parts of the world in affording facilities to the breeder,

"In rearing and training the steed."

A similar emulation actuates that Sister Island also; and superinduced, as it there is, by an almost certainty that capital thus expended will return an increased interest, considerable sums are being so employed.

Shropshire, always remarkable for the goodness and beauty of its horses, and whence, next to Yorkshire, and perhaps Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Cumberland, the best horses come, is "well up" in this "county contest." Lord FORESTER, ever active in behalf of anything that can conduce to the advancement of equity—which is now well known to have "gone to grass," since LORD BROUGHAM "took a flying leap" into the Court of Chancery—is using all his influence and advice, and bestowing his patronage for the improvement of the breed in the neighbourhood of his hunt. The following is from the *Salopian Journal*:—

"HARAPHA was sold last week under the hammer to Mr. WHITGRAVE, of Moseley Court, at 350 guineas. This county is indebted to Lord FORESTER for bringing this horse into public notice, by confining the Plate given by him, at Wenlock, to hunters, the property of farmers, &c.; his Lordship's object, in all probability, being to induce the Shropshire farmers to attend to the breeding and rearing of first-rate hunters, for which the county has long been celebrated. The price obtained for Harapha (bred in the county) may operate as a further inducement, and particularly as there is a great demand for first-rate horses for the foreign as well as the home markets. Harapha is the third descent only from NIXIS, bred by the late Mr. PRIGOR, of Chetwynd Park, and foaled in 1752."

Whatever has in any way reference to the Duke of WELINGTON, and the more so, if to his Grace at Waterloo, must be interesting to every one whose heart is English. We make, therefore, no apology for inserting, from *The Gardener's Magazine*, the next paragraph; indeed, for its appearance here we have a second reason, which we shall subjoin:—

"The charger which the Duke rode at Waterloo is kept in a paddock at Strathfieldsaye, adjoining a small flower garden, from which the late Duchess used frequently to feed him with bread from her own hands. During the battle the Duke was on this horse fifteen hours without once dismounting, and it has never been ridden since that day. It is a small chestnut horse, slightly made, and, as it was quite a colt at the time of the battle, it is wonderful how its strength was equal to the excessive fatigue it must have undergone. There is a proverb in some parts of England that 'a chestnut horse is always a good one,' and that it will always do more work than any horse of the same size of any other colour; and this horse seems to furnish an illustration of the truth."

Part of this passage might supply a motive, or motives, for an idea entertained (we happen to know) by the late Lieutenant-Colonel GRESWOLDE, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, one of the most promising officers of his standing, and perhaps the best regimental disciplinarian of his day; and who, as Major to the gallant and distinguished corps we have named, rendered it one of the best, if not the best, horse (and appointed) of all the cavalry regiments in the service—a high merit, of which his premature and lamented death so soon after he attained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, deprived him of enjoying the credit and gratification, as commanding officer, except for a very short time. When stationed with the Enniskillens at Ipswich, he observed in that part of the county the agility and speed with which the clean-legged, hardy, and enduring cart-horses of Suffolk move, and it struck him that an admirable kind of cavalry horse might be got from these mares, by horses either of full or half-blood. The Suffolk cart-horses (their superiority we have noticed in *Bull* upon former occasions) are chestnuts; the proverbial hardness of which colour in many parts of England, the above extract mentions, and was affirmed by the indefatigableness of the small chestnut charger upon which the Duke rode for fifteen consecutive hours, on the ever-nationally-glorious, renowned, and immortal battle-field of Waterloo.

Whether Colonel GRESWOLDE had any such instigation we do not know; but, independently of the asserted proverbial hardness of the chestnut colour (in all breeds), and the acknowledged hardness of this Suffolk breed, whenever they have been used (which are chestnuts), we are sure the whole Army would consider "the Wellington or Waterloo Chestnuts" an honourable and complimentary, as well as useful regimental adornment, for which "the Queen's Bays," "the Scotch Greys," &c., form a precedent.

We throw out this hint as being, at the present time, well deserving of the consideration of those whom the economy of the Army more properly concerns—because, since the amatory old Premier, Lord GREY, has entrusted the Foreign Department to Cupid,

"Involv'd and fetter'd in the links of Love,"

and to whom the business of the interior, the duties of the Home Office, are so much more germane and congenial, we should not in the least be surprised if the Noble Viscount, with his bow, and quiver, and arrows all lying carelessly around him, should awake from his pleasures and his slumbers—

"In silent grove,—in lonely bowers,—

"On flow'ry bed were lovers wishing lie,—

In sheltering wood, where sighing maids

To their assigning shepherds lie,

And hide their blushes in the gloom of shades;"

and that when he meets the light and the rising sun, a nice little bit of war (not of Venus) should greet his Lordship some fine morning, and dull the lustre of "his laughing blue eyes," and deaden the bloom of his cheeks—

"Celestial rosy-red, Love's proper hue!"

Having said so much about men and horses, we should

spoil our climax, or corollary, were we to be silent about dogs—which animals, we find (from our brave comrade, the *Post*, the variety of whose "news" exceeds that of any of its contemporaries), are experiencing all the care and attention that they used, and all that the most skilful, ardent, and keen sportsmen can desire:—

"MR. LANE FOX's greyhounds, at Bramham-park, in Yorkshire, are said to be as valuable, and to be bred and trained with as much care and expense, as those of his uncle, the late Lord RIVERS."

So—biped or quadruped, it is just the same—all greys cost a great deal! MR. LANE FOX's dogs are, we trust, neither so numerous nor so ravenous as the grey dogs the country finds "so valuable, and trains with so much care and expense." If they are, Bramham-park and all Mr. FOX's large estates in Yorkshire will be clean gone before Christmas eve, near as it is.

Absorbed in matters of sport, we had almost forgotten a matter of seriousness, to a nation like ourselves, "exquisite in their eating." We have seen in the country papers, that that remarkably good breed of sheep, the "Ducal Norfolks," are becoming scarce. These sheep are the best in England. They are very fine in fleece; their flesh is rich, savoury, and piquant. Get a true Norfolk "saddle" from your butcher: the superiority of the mutton will surprise you, if previously unacquainted with it; if an epicure, it will put you into ecstasies. Their appearance being somewhat nearly as grand and graceful as deer, they are most ornamental to parks, and best adapted for the purposes of the painter; and the poorest "sheep-walks" are their natural food. But they are said to be "fence-breakers," on account of their length of leg. This is not so: a good shepherd and dog will "keep" them in any moderate-sized enclosure. The objection, besides being an exaggerated one, is strange for these times. When Ministers of State don't keep within bounds, how can you expect sheep? Such is our opinion; but, upon this point, we defer, and refer to Viscount MELBOURNE, whose family name, at the moment, does not occur to us.

THE MARQUESS OF SLIGO proceeds immediately to Jamaica as Governor. The Earl of MULGRAVE, on his return to England, will succeed the Duke of DEVONSHIRE as Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

WE regret to state that the number of incendiary fires is daily increasing, and that the crime is becoming of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Besides a vast number of conflagrations in different parts of the kingdom, farms at Staines, Willesden, and even Camberwell, have been, during the last week, fired, and in a great measure destroyed.

The following brief outline of Bishop WARBURTON's argument in favour of Church Establishments cannot be too widely circulated at a period when the enemies of the Church are making every exertion to effect its separation from the State.

This great writer contends that no form of Government is perfect without a religious establishment, because,

1. Civil laws can have no further efficacy than to restrain men from open transgression.

2. The influence of civil laws cannot in all cases be extended thus far. It cannot, when the severe prohibition of one irregularity threatens the bringing on a greater; and this will always be the case when the irregularity is owing to the violence of the sensual passions.

3. The very attention of civil laws to their principal object occasions a further inefficiency in their operations. To understand this, we must consider that the care of the state is for the whole under which individuals are considered but in the second place, as accessories only to the whole; the consequence of which is, that, for the sake of the body's welfare, some individuals are often left neglected. Now the care of religion is for particulars, and a whole has but a second place in its concern.

4. There was a further inefficiency in human laws. The legislator, in inquiring into the mutual duties of citizens, arising from their equality of condition found those duties to be of two kinds. The first he entitled the duties of perfect obligation, because civil laws could readily and commodiously, and were of necessity required to enforce their observance. The other he called the duties of imperfect obligation; not that morality doth not as strongly exact them, but because civil laws could not conveniently provide for the observance of them. Of this latter kind are charity, hospitality, gratitude, love of our country, &c.

5. The two great sanctions of law and civil regiment are reward and punishment. These are generally called the two hinges on which Government turns. Yet, from the original construction and nature of civil society, it neither had nor could enforce the sanction of reward. The reason is, because no society can ever find a fund sufficiently for that purpose, without raising it on the people as a tax, to pay it back to them as a reward. But as it is evident that the joint sanctions of rewards and punishment are but just sufficient to secure the tolerable observance of right, it follows that, as Belgian only can supply the sanction of rewards, which society wants, and hath not, religion is absolutely necessary to civil Government.

MORE NOVELTIES.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S Secretary has addressed a letter to the Trustees of various Public Charities, in which he states his Lordship's desire to be informed whether they will be disposed to further, so far as lies in their power, a plan for the consolidation of the funds of all Public Charities throughout the kingdom, and the appropriation of them to the purpose of "national education." We have not space to comment at present upon this extraordinary scheme; and if we had space we should scarcely venture to write upon it till we should have partly subdued the indignation which its first announcement excites. A little while ago we should at once have rejected the story as too ludicrous a hoax, or too wicked a calumny. But we have learned by lamentable experience that nothing is so prodigiously profligate, or so portentously absurd, but that it may be recommended by the Reform Ministers, and sanctioned by the Reformed Parliament.—*Morning Post*.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The draft is printed of a Bill intended to be brought under the consideration of Parliament in the forthcoming Session, and which, if passed into a law, will make it imperative that every kind of corn, grain, pulse, seed, meal, and flour, shall be sold by weight throughout the United Kingdom, and the weight so employed shall be the pound avoirdupois, or any multiple of a pound avoirdupois, ascertained and established by the Act passed in the 5th year of George IV., intitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures." The draft of the Bill also contains provisions, that corn returns are to be made of the weight or nominal bushel; a memorandum is to be given of the sale of all corn exceeding a certain weight, to be decided upon in committee, and inspectors may call for the production of such memorandum, which must be produced under a penalty;

Inquisitions may be held by Magistrates at Quarter Sessions, for ascertaining rents payable in grain or malt, &c. in England, under the oath of twelve substantial freeholders, and the sheriff-depute of each county may summon juries for the same object in Scotland.

The Worcester Paper says:—"Good wheat has not been lower for many years than it is at this moment. Last Saturday's report of the sales in our market gives the average at 48s. 9d. per quarter. That such a price as this cannot co-exist with the present rate of rents, is so obvious, that it is useless to enter into arguments to prove the fact. The interests of landlord and tenant are bound up together; if the latter is too highly rented, the former will ultimately feel the effects in the deterioration of his property. 'Live and let live' is as politic a maxim as it is an honest one. It is a little singular that at a moment when corn is at such low prices, some public writers are employing their pens to show the baneful influence of the Corn Laws. Admitting that the free admission of foreign grain would make corn cheaper, are we sure that that would be a benefit? The effect might be to increase the sale of our manufactures among foreigners considerably. But it is worth considering, whether the country would really be benefited by diminishing the income of our own landed proprietors—which of course is the inevitable consequence of any measure which lowers the price of grain. What class sustains the retail trade of the country? Chiefly the land owners and land occupiers. They are the tradesman's best customers; and we believe no one will deny that the home trade is more profitable to the manufacturer than the foreign. If, then, the means of the tradesman's and manufacturer's best customers are lessened, it follows that they cannot lay so much out with them. Will the increased foreign trade counterbalance this defalcation? Will the workmen be as well employed as before? Will the profits resulting from foreign trade be spent as beneficially to the country, as the profits obtained from land, the expenditure of which gives activity to trade in every corner of the kingdom?—Besides the consideration of profit and loss, there is another important question, is it desirable to depress the landed interest in the political scale?—for that must be another result of freely admitting foreign grain.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.—Soon after the Duke of Newcastle had completed his purchase of the Hafod Estate, he was informed the small-pox was raging amongst the poor, and that no medical gentleman resided within seven miles of his mansion. The Duke immediately requested a very respectable medical gentleman at Aberystwyth to attend the sick and suffering poor twice a week at the expense of his Grace, and directed that every poor person who wished it, should be vaccinated, and that advice should be given, and proper medicines dispensed from the same source, and that this assistance should by no means be confined to his Grace's tenants, but extended to all the indigent poor indiscriminately; and he also ordered two rooms to be fitted up contiguous to Hafod, for the convenience of the medical gentleman and his patients. The same Nobleman has also directed his Steward to employ all the poor labourers in draining, and other improvements, at from 15d. to 18d. per diem.

The Brighton Gazette says—The civil war is carried on in Spain with savage ferocity. One of the QUEEN'S Generals, CASTAGNOS, has issued a Proclamation which it is impossible to read without horror. There are some of its provisions:—Any individual who may conceal ammunition, accoutrements, money, or other effects, belonging to insurgents, shall be shot. The house of any person who may have fired upon the QUEEN'S troops shall be burnt down. If it was not the owner of the house that fired, the house and all it contains shall be confiscated, and the delinquent, if arrested shall be shot. Every peasant taken in arms, and forming one of an assemblage of less than 50 men, at a quarter of a league from the Royal road, shall be considered a brigand, and shot. . . . Every village that shall, without opposition, suffer the insurgents to make recruits from it, shall be punished with a heavy contribution. All the property of abettors shall be confiscated. . . . All women who by word or deed shall favour the rebellion shall be condemned to close confinement for from two months to two years in the hospitals or houses of correction, according to the degree of their offences.

Well may the Bourdeaux journalist call this a "brutal" proclamation. As for Portugal, we recommend the following to the attention of the admirers of Don Pedro:—"Don Pedro's Government has inspired greater alarm than that of the 'Usurper'; many of the Constitutionalist themselves have declared against it; and about 20,000 people have fled from the capital to the provinces to protect themselves from its violence. In the mean time venality and robbery are alleged to be generally practised by the agents of authority, from the highest to the lowest. The volunteers are worn out and dispirited, and the regular military force seems unable to achieve any thing."—*Times, Saturday.*

And this "graphic picture," as the *Standard* properly terms it, is to be found in a *Pedroite* journal! Had it appeared in the *Post*, or the *Albion*, or *John Bull*, or the *Standard* itself, we should have been told, of course, that it was calumny: as it is, we hope the admirers of the Liberal Government of Portugal will be satisfied of its truth.

At the dinner given to Dr. LUSHINGTON by his constituents, the electors of the Tower Hamlets, on the 11th inst., the Learned Gentleman in the course of his speech on returning thanks observed, "that he was attached to the present Ministers because he had fought side by side with them in the cause of reform, retrenchment, civil and religious liberty, and in the cause of humanity and freedom. He was attached to them because they intended to go further—because they intended to effect a reform in the legal jurisprudence—because they were determined to take measures to extinguish *Tithes*—because they were determined to effect a complete radical reform in the Church."

The Dover Corporation have resolved as follows:—"That this assembly is willing and anxious to follow up, without the least reserve, the lengthened investigation of this Corporation, which has recently taken place before a Committee of the House of Commons, by rendering any information that may be required by that Honourable House, or any legally authorised tribunal; but it appearing to this assembly that the Municipal Commission, as at present constituted, has no legal authority to require such investigation (a conviction in which this assembly is confirmed by the opinion of some of the most eminent lawyers, both of the past and present ages), this assembly considers it would be compromising its own dignity, and be guilty of a violation of its public trust, if it permitted its records to be produced, or its officers examined, before such Commission; and, therefore, feels itself bound respectfully to refuse such production or examination. That the above Resolution be transmitted by the Town Clerk to the Municipal Commission, and printed for general circulation."

LUNAR ECLIPSE.—On Thursday next the moon will be totally

eclipsed. The beginning of the eclipse will be at 7h. 42m., and the end of eclipse 11h. 20. Digits eclipsed 20 deg. 71 min. from the southern side of the earth's shadow. The commencement of the eclipse will be visible to Europe, Asia, Africa, and nearly the whole of New Holland. The end will be visible to the central and western regions of Asia, the whole of Europe and Africa, and a considerable portion of the eastern parts of North and South America. The Moon will set totally eclipsed to the Japanese Islands, and rise under the same circumstances to the West Indies. The last total eclipse of the Moon visible in this part of the world occurred on the 2d of Sept. 1830, which owing to unfavourable weather, was very partially and imperfectly observed. In some total eclipses the moon is entirely disappeared, as though it were blotted from the heavens; in general, however, it is visible, though involved in the earth's shadow, and exhibits a coppery appearance.

According to the accounts received from Malta, via France, a number of English vessels of war had arrived there. They consisted of vessels of all sizes, and it was understood would remain there until joined by a French squadron of similar strength. This is probably preparatory to our acting for the second time as instructors to the French navy, by the assault of some ancient or modern ally, and the perpetration of some "untoward" event.

The *Essex Herald* gives an abstract of the principal points of the case of Mr. D. W. HARVEY, as it has been investigated before the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn:—

"The certificate of the Benchers of their objections to Mr. HARVEY's claim to be called to the Bar goes to show that he is having, as the agent of Mr. FROST, of Kelvedon, sold an estate for his client to Mr. SKINGLEY for the sum of 1,450l., paid to Mr. FROST only the sum of 500l., putting in his own pocket the difference, 500l.; that an action was brought against him by Mr. FROST for that 500l. and other moneys, and that the plaintiff obtained a verdict, with damages, for 897l. 19s. 6d.; and that Mr. HARVEY did not defend the action.

"The other principal charge was, that Mr. THOMAS ANDREW, a solicitor of Coggeshall, having charged Mr. HARVEY with fraudulently taking from his (Mr. A.'s) office an agreement, the abstraction of which would be highly beneficial to his (Mr. H.'s) client, a Mr. SHELLEY, and Mr. ANDREW having publicly stated that he would have Mr. HARVEY struck off the roll of attorneys; for these declarations Mr. H. brought an action for defamation against Mr. ANDREW, who pleaded the defence that his declarations were true, and obtained a verdict in his favour. There were other minor points; but it appeared from the certificate of the Benchers, that the verdicts in these two cases formed the main grounds of their rejection of Mr. HARVEY.

"In the recent investigation Mr. HARVEY produced many witnesses and documents to vindicate his character.

"With respect to Mr. FROST's estate, among other evidence, it was shown that the estate was conveyed to Mr. FROST to SKINGLEY for the smaller consideration, to avoid the heavier stamp duty, which was a practice common among the most respectable part of the legal profession. With regard to his not moving for a new trial, Mr. HARVEY said that he settled with FROST subsequent to the verdict, and that FROST refused to take the 500l. for the recovery of which the said Mr. ANDREW had proceeded without his consent.

"In the case of Harvey v. Andrew, Mr. HARVEY stated that the paper which he was accused of purloining was one the execution of which would have been highly advantageous to his client, and therefore there could be no motive for purloining it; whilst on the other hand Mr. ANDREW had every motive to get rid of it, and in point of fact did so, though Mr. HARVEY moved the Court of King's Bench to enforce an order on him to produce the same. The verdict against him (Mr. HARVEY) was given entirely on the evidence of Mr. ANDREW's brother, who was in the office with Mr. HARVEY at the alleged time of the paper being taken. He proposed to offer evidence to show that JOHN ANDREW had, subsequent to the trial, made declarations tending to exculpate him (Mr. HARVEY) from the charge of purloining the papers, and also to invalidate his character and that of his brother; but the Benchers, after considerable deliberation, decided that they could not hear such testimony.

"The proceedings occupied nine evenings, and it is probable that the decision of the Benchers will not be made known until the next Term."

PEMICAN.

Lady CATHERINE GRIMSTON, second daughter of the Earl of VERulam, was married on Tuesday to the Hon. Mr. BARHAM, son of the late Lady CAROLINE BARHAM. The ceremony was performed by special licence at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, the country seat of the Noble Earl. A numerous and select party, including the Duke of Dorset, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Marquess and Marchioness of SALISBURY, Sir HENRY and Lady EMILY HARDINGE, and Colonel and Mrs. MABERLY, partook of a sumptuous entertainment, and the tenantry of the noble host were not forgotten on the occasion.

It appears from the letter of a correspondent from Dublin, says the *Albion*, that the insatiable family of the PLUNKETS are hunting after the vacant Bishopric of Limerick. Are there no bounds to Whig rapacity? Here is a man enjoying 8,000l. a year as Lord Chancellor, with six sons, all provided for by means of Government patronage, and yet he is not content to let a vacant Bishopric escape him.

It is with regret we announce the death of Captain CHARLES MCCLINTOCK, of the 74th Regiment, son of JOHN MCCLINTOCK, Esq., and Lady ELIZABETH MCCLINTOCK, which event took place on Monday morning, the 9th instant, at Drumcar, after an illness of five days, of malignant scarlatina. Capt. MCCLINTOCK only arrived at Drumcar on Wednesday, on leave of absence from his regiment, and was taken ill on the following day. He was in his 27th year.

An official notice, sent by order of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs, relative to the payment of the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Dutch vessels in consequence of the recent embargo, has just been published, from which it appears that, contrary to the expectations of the owners of the Dutch vessels detained, the English Government are determined to enforce payment of the money advanced to the owners during the embargo.

The first anniversary dinner of the Bury Constitutional Club was held at the Angel Inn, Bury, on Friday week, to celebrate the election of EARL JENNYS as one of the Representatives of the borough. About 150 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Some excellent speeches were delivered, and nothing could exceed the harmony and good feeling which prevailed throughout the evening.

The term of Mr. WOOLCOMBE's imprisonment, for a libel upon Sir E. COBURN, expired on Monday. His friends have invited him to a public dinner on the 23d instant.

It is announced, says the *Newcastle Journal*, that Mr. CUTBERT RIPPON, M.P. for the sweetest of boroughs, Gateshead, will attend a meeting in a few days of the borough and county electors, to consider the propriety of petitioning the legislature for the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords, and also to instruct their representatives to support the petition. This is Mr. CUTBERT RIPPON's Parliamentary hobby; but we predict that, in riding it in the House of Commons, he will run his head against a stone wall.

There are at present vacancies for the boroughs of Morpeth, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Tynes (Devon), in the two former by deaths, and in the two latter by resignations. The representation of Berwickshire is also at present vacant by the death of Mr. MAJORIBANKS; for which latter place, Sir HOBBS PURVES CAMPBELL, a Conservative, is in the field. These vacancies will

probably turn to the advantage of the party of the country, as Tynes are likely to supersede Whigs in the county of Berwickshire, and in the boroughs of Leeds, Huddersfield, and Tynes. Morpeth is the only one not likely to change its position; it is as close a borough as ever was Gatton or Old Sarum.

The Marquess and Marchioness of LONDONDERRY having abandoned all ideas of a visit to Paris, will not visit London this year, but they intended keeping open house at their seat, Wynyard Park, Stockton.

A joint stock banking company is about to be formed, called the Northern and Central Bank of England, with a capital of 300,000l.; the places fixed on are Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, with branches in the town adjacent, on the principles of the Scotch Banks.

Major General Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON, who went out to Jamaica as Commander of the Forces there during the Administration of the Earl of BELMONT, and who returned from the West Indies a few months ago for the improvement of his health, has declined returning, on the ground that the climate does not agree with him.

A letter of the 5th inst. from Vienna states that the Emperor FRANCIS is in a very unfavourable state of health, and suggests that if he should become worse it is very probable that the meeting of the Congress at Vienna will be deferred to a late period.

The *Gazette de France* asserts that in the Roman Almanack for 1834 the name of ISABELLA II. was put as Queen of Spain, but the Pontifical censorship caused the name of ISABELLA to be erased, and that of CHARLES V. substituted for it.

Letters of a recent date from Oran relate a horrible event that has occurred in the neighbourhood of that town. Seven or eight French officers having gone out on a shooting excursion, four of them did not return. General DESMIRBELLS having sent out, on November 14, a part of the garrison in search of them, they found, at a short distance from the town, their four bodies laid in a row, with their heads cut off, and horribly mutilated.

The *Gazette de the Two Sicilies* of the 30th ult. announces that for some days previous loud reports, accompanied by shocks, had been heard at Vesuvius. A thick smoke, some flames, and a great quantity of cinders, issuing from the crater, seemed to forebode an early eruption.

The late Sir JOHN MALCOLM was so close an observer of all that he heard and read, that he is said to have amassed not less than from sixty to seventy volumes of individual and national anecdote.

Wednesday a very numerous Meeting of the Subscribers to Lloyd's took place, for the purpose of appointing scrutineers for the ballot, on the question that the Committee should put themselves in communication with Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, with a view of inducing him to withdraw his letter of resignation as Chairman at Lloyd's.—The worthy Alderman addressed the meeting at considerable length, in explanation of his conduct and motives, and declared that unless the ballot showed a decided majority in his favour, he should not be content to continue the Chairman at Lloyd's.—The result of the ballot was—for Mr. Alderman THOMPSON's withdrawal of his resignation, 245; against it, 240; leaving a majority of only five, which being so small, the worthy Alderman persisted in vacating his seat.

The *Christian Advocate* says that the Wesleyan Missionary Committee have resolved upon sending out eighteen new missionaries to the West Indies.

It has been proposed that St. Thomas's Hospital, which is about to be rebuilt, should be removed to Lambeth; Guy's Hospital, which adjoins St. Thomas's, affording ample room for the wants of its immediate neighbourhood.

It is said that the Directors of the Imperial Gas Light Company, whose contract, for the term of ten years, with the parish of Marylebone, expires on the 31st inst., have renewed it for three years, at a reduction of 10s. each public light per year, which reduction will be the means of reducing the rates upwards of 1,200l. yearly.

Who is the Traitor?—Mr. O'CONNELL, in a letter dated the 14th inst. addressed to the *Pilot*, observes that of the Irish Members who can properly come within the scope of Mr. HILL's accusation, there are only six remaining who have not yet disclaimed; and he adds his opinion that they may "all disclaim with perfect truth." The six are:—J. M. Galwey, Waterford; James Grattan, Wicklow county; Henry Grattan, Monaghan county; W. N. Macnamara, Clare county; Fitzstephen French, Roscommon county; N. A. Vigors, Carlow borough. "Six more disclaimers," says O'CONNELL, "and Mr. HILL is overthrown."

A letter from Naples mentions a most extraordinary little poodle dog, who at the command of his mistress, perched himself on a music stool and howled the chromatic scale, and at the same time beat the keys of the pianoforte with his fore paws; he concluded his performance by a long shake, after which he made his bow and jumped down.

Mr. Solicitor-General COCKBURN has addressed a long letter to the "Four Nations" of the Glasgow University, on the subject of the late equally-balanced election for the Lord Rectorship, in which he declares his resolution to vote for himself.

By the annual accounts made up in November of several of the Savings Banks in the metropolis there appear to have been generally a large increase of deposits within the present year. In the bank in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, for example, there has been an increase in deposits and accumulations of interest uncalled for of 20,000l., while the increase of the last year over the former and in several preceding years was seldom more than 5,000l. or 6,000l. the same Institution. It is said that the plan of the late Act, enabling the Savings Banks to grant annuities, is not likely to be acted on by those in London, the allowance under the Act not being considered adequate to the additional trouble and expense incurred; but it is expected that one or two Institutions on a large scale, expressly for that purpose, will shortly be established in the metropolis.

LORD ALTHORP'S FACTORY BILL.—Mr. RICKARDS, the Factory Inspector for this district, has been staying during the week at Scarborough's Hotel, in this town. Having visited one or two of the principal mills, he invited the attendance of a great number of manufacturers for the purpose of discussing the effect and operation of the enactments of the act. Many gentlemen attended, and all concurred in thinking that the act could not be worked, and especially that it would be impossible to procure two sets of children. Mr. RICKARDS has left Leeds for London, to attend a meeting of the Factory Inspectors which is appointed to take place at the Home Secretary's Office, on Monday next, for the purpose of mutually communicating the results of their respective provincial towns.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The Siamese twins have had a battle-royal at Athens, Alabama, not with themselves, for stern necessity makes them pull well together, but with a room-full of visitors. They have been bound

over in 250 dollars. A medical gentleman wished to examine the bond of union, and being refused any greater privilege than the others in the room he called them impostors, and sundry other hard names. The pair forthwith knocked the offender down, and were instantly assailed with a kettle of hot water, chairs, dirks, &c. They narrowly escaped with their lives, but, as they gave the *primus strobilus sine jocus*, were bound over for flagellating Dr. Bolls.—*American Paper.*

The commercial letters from Buenos Ayres state that trade was still very much depressed, and there appears to be but little chance of a permanent improvement in it. One letter says, "The state of the currency and the revolutionary spirit of the people will always prevent mercantile enterprise, and check every chance of steady trade. We have a superabundance of British manufactured goods here now."

The reign of terror has commenced in Ireland and from one end of the country to the other society will soon present a picture of anarchy and disorganization. Our private letters, says the *Carlow Sentinel*, "convey intelligence of the most fearful nature. The lower classes are in a state of disaffection, and only wait a proper opportunity of assailing the farmers, and proceeding with the work of intimidation and nocturnal outrage. This is an alarming state of things. Meantime the priests are not idle; the chapels are once more to be turned into political arenas; they are visiting such of the Catholics as uphold the interests of the landlord with the most bitter persecution. Every honest man who will not succumb to sacerdotal dominion is denounced from the altar; and we find that one respectable man was on last Sunday held up to public notice in Bagenstown on pretence of his neglecting to pay the sum of two shillings' dues;" but, in reality, the object was to intimidate this respectable Catholic, because he was the friend of Colonel Bagen and Mr. Kavanagh, and evinced his attachment to those gentlemen during the late election. In the neighbourhood of Borris a meek and pious gentleman, on seeing one of our friends leaving the chapel, called out to a number of persons assembled near the gate, "Boys, I thought you could hiss." The gentleman turned round and asked who would dare do so; the call on the sympathies of the populace was not responded to, and the gentleman took his departure without further insult. On Sunday last, even in this town, a sermon was preached from the altar savouring so much of politics that the congregation were amused by a dissertation on "political Judasæes." We call upon those gentlemen who are thus attacked to stand up manfully in their own defence. The calling a man's name publicly from the altar is actionable; and if they act honestly to themselves and to their families, they will prosecute their persecutors according to certain provisions of the laws of the land."

THE POPISH CHURCH.—One of the witnesses on the trial of the recent action for libel instituted by a Roman Catholic Priest against Major Bingham and several of his tenants, in the county of Mayo, deposed that the following charges were made by the parish priest, and that most of the parishioners "were not willing to pay them, but that they were compelled to pay them:"—

Marriage money	£1 1 6
Baptisms	0 3 2
Consecrated clay at burials ..	0 2 6
Extreme unction	0 1 0
Levacies for the deceased ..	0 6 0
Annual salary from each householder ..	0 2 0
And twenty sheaves of corn, or ..	0 1 8
Yearly salary for a child of ten years of age ..	0 1 0
going to confession	0 1 0
For a whole family	0 5 0

The *Sherbourne Journal* says that Lawrence's company of comedians having, a short time since, announced their intention of opening the Devonport Theatre, their proceedings were put a stop to by legal process, the house not being licensed. Determined, however, not to be put down, they tried their hand at a stratagem, and on Monday they set forth in the bills of the day as follows:—

"Theatre, Devonport.—By permission.—Messrs. LAWRENCE beg most respectfully to acquaint their friends and the public in general that the above Theatre will be opened on Monday, Dec. 2, as a confectioner's shop, with an excellent assortment of cakes, at different prices. Those who purchase them will be admitted to witness a theatrical production, which will be performed by professional persons, for neither hire, gain, nor reward, but for amusement. The seller of the cakes assures the subscribers that they are of the finest quality, and likewise the amusement first-rate. The proprietor, this evening, will allow the purchaser of the cakes to witness his friends perform the favourite melo-drama called "Ella Rosenberg." After which an entirely new farce, called "The Barber Baron." Best cakes, 2s.; second, 1s.; inferior, 6d."

Messrs. COCKBURN and RUSHTON, the Corporation Commissioners, commenced their inquiry into the estate of the Corporation of Derby on Monday. The Mayor (Douglas Fox, Esq.) addressed the Court at considerable length, in the course of which he stated that the Corporation were prepared to give every information to the Commissioners; but lost these proceedings should be brought forward as a precedent in future, he, on the part of the Corporation, expressed his conviction that there was no legal authority to compel them to accede to the present inquiry.

A few days since a wild boar, the property of C. SHARD, Esq., of Hedgesley Park, broke from a sty built for him and his companions, and a number of persons were employed to find out his haunt. Saturday night he was found in a cover in Dromore Park, and was immediately pursued by men and dogs, but appeared to put them all at defiance, killing a bull-dog, and severely injuring another. Some of the sportsmen were obliged to climb the trees with surprising agility for safety. He was again lost in the strong covers near East Burnham.—*Bucks Herald.*

It appears that a lady in the State of Connecticut has been guilty of the atrocious crimes of teaching and boarding persons of colour from other States. For the first of these offences she was tried by a jury of her countrymen, and after an absence of twenty or thirty minutes was found guilty! The Judge's charge is not the least remarkable feature in this transaction. His Honour declares that slaves are only recognised by the State, "as the basis of representation and taxation." He further inquires, Are the free people of colour citizens? and he answers, "It is the opinion of this court that they are not."

DRITTON WIDOW.—The clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgenorth, Salop, perceiving a female crossing the church-yard in a widow's garb, with a watering can and a bundle, had the curiosity to follow her, and he discovered her to be Mrs. —, whose husband had not long been interred. The following conversation took place:—"Ah! Mrs., what are you going to do with your watering can?"—"Why, Mr. P., I have begged a few hay-seeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me, to make them spring." The clerk replied: "You have no occasion to do that, as the grass will soon grow upon it."—"Ah! Mr., that may be; but do you know, my poor husband, who now lies here, made me promise him on his death-bed I would never marry again till the grass had grown

over his grave; and having had a good offer made me, *dunna* wish to break my word or be kept as I am!"

A melancholy accident occurred a few days ago at Maseelmystin, Montgomeryshire, the sporting seat of Lord Viscount CLIVE. His Lordship and a party of friends had been out shooting, and the gamekeeper laid down his loaded gun on the table; a person touched the percussion lock, and the contents entered the groin of the gardener, Lord CLIVE, with his characteristic humanity and kindness, mounted a horse and rode off for a surgeon; but the man died before assistance could be procured.

The Corsican Committee for raising a monument to the memory of NAPOLEON in Ajaccio, his native city, have requested Marshal the Duke de TRIVISO, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, to form another Committee at Paris, and take upon himself the office of President. The Marshal immediately laid the application before the King, who not only authorised the formation of this Central Committee, but further sanctioned its object by desiring that his name might be placed at the head of the subscribers.—*French Paper.*

ORDERS IN COUNCIL FOR REGULATING THE TRADE TO CHINA.

TO JOHN BULL.

Bristol, Dec. 17th, 1833.
Sir,—We have heard much of the abhorrence of ironies entertained by the present Ministers; much of their love of liberty; of their desire to meliorate the law, so that it may more surely protect innocence and punish guilt. We have heard too of their regard for the interest of trade. The Orders in Council which were passed on the 9th of this month for the regulation of the trade to China, will only serve to form a judgment of the sincerity of all these high professions.

Will the interests of the trade to China be advanced by the imposition of a duty of 2s. on the ton upon all vessels entering the port of Canton, and of 7s. the 100l. value upon all exports and imports, a duty which will amount to more than three-quarters per cent. upon the capital of the merchant, and produce a sum of about 38,000l. a year? Is the China trade, in the present circumstances, of peculiar embarrassment in the face of a stock of over sixty to ninety millions of pounds of tea in the hands of the East India Company—which is trade capable of bearing this new charge of unexpected magnitude? It is altogether a new charge, for the commission paid by the Company to their servants at Canton covered all expenses attending the regulation of the trade and the police of the river, and we are to pay this tax *in addition* to the commission upon the sale and purchase of our goods. It is a charge of unexpected magnitude, for the President of the Board of Trade calculated the expense of the Superintendent's Establishment at from 27,000l. to 30,000l., and the tax imposed will raise 58,000l.

In what manner is this large sum to be taken from the narrow profits of merchants, to be employed? In the payment of the salaries and in maintaining the table of officers to be appointed by the Ministers. Can so large a sum be required for any legitimate purpose, when the East India Company, extravagant as they are said to have been, provided for all the objects to which this sum is said to be destined, and managed the whole of their vast trade for little more than 90,000l.

We have been told that Lord NELSON is to be the Chief Superintendent at Canton. It is very probable he was rejected by the Peers of Scotland as their representative. It is natural that he should become the object of Ministerial favour. He is a naval officer—it is very fitting that he should be sent to keep drunken sailors in order. He is a Lord of the Bedchamber—he may be presumed that he is a great master of etiquette, and that his interviews with the Mandarins will be of great utility to the country. He has been a great breeder of black-faced sheep—it may be expected that his mission will create a new era in the economy of a Chinese sheep-farm. But Lord NELSON is not a lawyer—or, if he knows anything of law, it is Scotch law; and by one of the recent Orders in Council he is to administer English law, either in his own room at the factory, or on board a ship, as he may like best. Some men, undoubtedly, are honest with the law, but no genius can give an intuitive knowledge of common law and the statute-book; yet, by the light of his genius, this naval ex-Peer—bad bow-making, black-sheep breeding, Scotch-English Judge—is to administer the English Criminal and Admiralty Law at Canton! It would seem as if the Ministers had apprehended some little difficulty in the execution of this duty, and they have therefore endeavoured by the provisions of the Order in Council, to put the judging of British subjects at sea as far as possible. Even Lord BROUGHAM might become a Judge under such provisions; for the Canton Judge is to make and vary, as he pleases, all the rules of practice and proceeding in his Court: he is to prescribe the qualification of the Jurors, and summon them as he pleases. He may make a boat's crew of Lascars a standing jury to try all prisoners. How men are to be indicted, how time is to be wasted, and how the attendance of necessary witnesses or not; all these things, and every other matter or thing connected with the administration of justice, which he may think it necessary to regulate, the Canton Judge is empowered to regulate as he pleases! Here is a Judge! but is there justice? Can there be justice in such a Court? Where are we to find the model of such a Court? It must have been translated from Turkey by Lord Grey's brother-in-law, who is Ambassador there. It may have been suggested as an improvement upon the Irish Coercion Bill, by another brother-in-law of Lord Grey, who is a Bishop there. Be its origin what it may, it is another proof of the reckless indifference of the Whigs to real liberty.

Four months have elapsed since the passing of the China Bill, and the fruit of four months' deliberation upon the best mode of carrying that measure into effect is to be seen in these Orders in Council, which give an enormous increase to the patronage of the Ministers, impose a new, heavy, and very unexpected burthen upon the China trade, deprive all British subjects at Canton of personal security, by the institution of an arbitrary Court, and yet do not give to the Superintendent the power of making in all future time such regulations for the Government of British subjects at Canton as circumstances may require. The only power which is beneficial, which it is necessary that they should possess, is practically not given to them. It is not given to them, not from any weak unwillingness to bestow discretionary authority, but because those who framed the Orders in Council, blundering BROUGHAM and the rest, are so ignorant of the real circumstances under which the supercargo has exercised their power, that they have utterly failed in effecting the object they had in view, that of giving to the Superintendents hereafter all the powers hitherto exercised by the supercargoes. So much for Whig Legislation!—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, SERICUS.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. JAMES BEDINGFIELD, B.A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Norwich to the Rectory of Bedingfield, Suffolk;—Parron, John James Bedingfield, Esq.

The Rev. EDWARD POLE has been instituted to the Rectory of Templeton, on the presentation of Sir William Temple Pole, Bart. The Chancellor of the Diocese has appointed the Rev. EDWARD DIX, M.A., Rector of St. Mary, Truro, a Surrogate for the county of Cornwall.

The Lord Bishop of Cloyne has collated the Rev. JOHN W. ENGAR, of Castle Lyons, senior Curate of the diocese, to the living of Ballyspillane, one of the parishes lately constituting part of the Union of Middleton.

The Earl of Durham has been pleased to appoint the Rev. WILLIAM HAWKES, B.C.L., Rector of Gateshead Fell, one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Rev. JOSEPH ALDRICH BERRINGHAM, A.M., of St. Bride's parish, in the city of Dublin, to be one of his Excellency's Chaplains.

The Rev. BENJAMIN HOWELL, Clerk, Rector of Hughley, near Wenlock, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Acton Round, Salop.

The valuable Vicarage of Romsey, Hants, in the gift of the Dean and Prebends of Winchester, has been presented to the Rev. E. VAUX, a member of their own body, and who lately received a stall in that Cathedral.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 17.—This being the last day of Michaelmas Term the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: P. A.

Browne, Corpus, Grand Compounder; Rev. R. R. Hughes, Jeans; Rev. R. Haynes, Pembroke; Rev. H. Hughes, Trinity; C. O. Fletcher, Exeter.—*Bachelors of Arts*: B. Paussett, Corpus; W. Thorpe, St. John's; H. M. Roberts, Magdalen; S. Howard, Balliol, &c.—There was a large congregation at the following days of the ensuing Lent Term:—Saturday Jan. 18, (A.B. Commencement) at Ten; Wednesday Feb. 5, Wednesday Feb. 12, Wednesday Feb. 19, Wednesday March 5, at Eleven; Friday March 14, (A.M. Incorpations) at Ten; Friday March 21, (End of Term) at Ten.

The Hon G. W. LYTTELTON, eldest son of Lord LYTTELTON, and Lord Henry PERRY FITZ MAURICE, second son of the Marquis of Lansdown, have been admitted of Trinity college.

DURHAM.—The Terminal Lecture of the Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE, Professor of Divinity in this University, was delivered on Thursday week, in Bishop COSIN's Library to a very numerous and highly respectable auditory, including the Bishop of DURHAM and St. David's, the Warden and other Officers of the University, the students, a number of the Clergy, members of the city and neighbourhood, but from distant parts of the country, besides several of the gentry of the town and vicinity, and a great many ladies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ordination by the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER, has been postponed from the 21st inst. to the 25th of January, in consequence of his Lordship's attendance being required at the Pavilion, Brighton, during the Christmas week.

BIRMINGHAM LECTURER.—After the severe contest of two days for Sunday Lectures for the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, which ended on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Rev. Mr. DEEY was declared duly elected. More than a thousand parishioners had polled. The gross number were as follow:—Rev. Mr. DEEY, 456; Rev. Mr. DAVIES, 420; Rev. Mr. COOPER, 126; Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, 10; Majority for Rev. Mr. DEEY, 36.

Monday last the new Prebend, the Rev. D. HUNT, read himself in at the Cathedral in this city. *Kentish Gazette.*

The Rev. F. BUTCHES, who has so long officiated at the Dock yard chapel to the high satisfaction of all who attend that elegant place of worship, is appointed to a Curacy in Cornwall.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. CREXIAN, B.D., of Cambridge, preached in Charles Chapel, Plymouth; the congregation were much pleased with his discourse, and the Rev. Mr. CREXIAN, in the incumbency of the Chapel, which is in the gift of the Rev. S. COURTESAY, Vicar of Charles.

At his audit on Thursday week, the Rev. J. W. WILLIAMS, of Farnham, made a reduction of 8 per cent. on his tithes. The payers were entertained by the Rev. Gentleman at his house, in his usual hospitable manner.

After a sermon preached on Sunday last, by the Rev. J. S. M. ANDERSON, at St. George's Chapel, Brighton, in behalf of the National Schools, a collection was made which amounted to 66l. 7s. 7d.

At the first audit of the Rev. T. D. H. WILSON, at Hinderclay, on Thursday week, the Rev. Gentleman made liberal deductions to all the occupiers of land at that place.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday last the examination of the Boys' School in the city of Worcester, took place in the presence of the Bishop of the Diocese. The knowledge of the Scriptures displayed by the boys was very satisfactory to his Lordship. There are nearly 200 in the school.

MIDDLETON CHURCH RATES.—The Churchwardens at Middleton have commenced proceedings in the Consistory Court of Chester, against Messrs. JONES and TROMA, for refusing to pay church rates, and JOHN BOOTH, shopkeeper, for refusing to pay church rates.

The parishioners at Cove have voted an address and a piece of plate to the Rev. P. W. DREW, on his removal to the Curacy of Youghal.

The inhabitants of St. Magnus, London Bridge, and St. Mary Fish-street, have presented the Rev. W. DURHAM, the second master of St. Paul's School, to a superior Master as a service as a testimony of their affection and respect for his valuable and faithful services during a period of twenty-one years that he has officiated as Curate of the parish.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS has allotted another piece of land for letting to the industrious poor, which altogether will make 40 acres that his Lordship has let in allotments in the vicinity of Wells.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The long letter in reply to the remarks of the Times upon the political article in the last Quarterly is needless—the attempt at refutation is so extremely ridiculous that it may be left to itself.

It is doubtful whether the suggestions of our Hastings friend could be made available.

A "Constant Reader" is mistaken in most of his facts.

Mr. GULLY in Parliament, and Sir HENRY PARNELL on "the road," is good—but not good enough to print.

The letter from Lord BROUGHAM's "discarded servant" is inadmissible—we cannot consent to avail ourselves of information, however interesting, from such a source.

BEFOREHAND, we are sure, think with us that such a letter has been said about Dr. HUNT.

PAUL PRY at Lichfield is excellent—but who is old JOLLY KNOBS, the descendant of Nosedall of Somebody? We cannot say who the lady is, nor why she was not of the party—the sign of the house at which she was left is ominous of domestic felicity—Let PAUL explain.

We have not yet received the letter of ZEXA to which he referred last week. As we do not know his reasons for not sending the "retort," we should be very glad to hear them.

The Chelsea Pensioner is no poet.

The communications on the subject of Official Assignees next week. Numerous communications are unavoidably postponed.

On Sunday next this paper will be printed on an entirely new type, cast expressly for the purpose.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

THEIR MAJESTIES are in good health at Brighton. The season of Christmas was not observed by any particular gaieties at the Pavilion, where the parties have been confined to the residents and the Royal suite.

THE foreign news of the week is, in fact, no news at all. Spain and Portugal remain as per last; and, until M. de TALLEYRAND gets to work with Lord PALMERSTON, the affairs of Russia and Turkey will continue in statu quo. The spirit of the KING OF THE FRENCH is incomprehensibly childish, and the heroes of the glorious three days are at so low a discount that Old LAFAYETTE got but 39 votes out of 299, for President of the Chamber. The distress in Belgium is great and grievous—the unpopularity of the Deputy KING, universal—while Holland, firm to her purpose and inflexible in her independence, has completed all her financial engagements for the year in the most satisfactory manner. Meanwhile active preparations are making for war in our dock-yards, and while everything wears a face of approaching hostility, every means are enforced to reduce the strength and efficiency of our army! So, we end the old year—what another may produce no man can guess, and God only knows.

FOR some weeks past, we have expressed our high opinion of the powerful writing of the *Morning Post*, in the discussion of legal questions, and we have availed ourselves and our readers of its ability, upon several occasions of the kind.

This talent, which we have observed with so much pleasure, it appears, as might naturally have been expected, some other persons have felt; and the able legal dissertations of the *Post* have been—not replied to (that would have been difficult)—but "blustered at," with the usual ingredients of "sweltering venom" and bamboozling, in equal quantities, by a writer in the *Times*, whose innocent and harmless, though "rough-shod" language has been advertised upon by the *Standard*. We give the BROUGHAM paragraph of the *Times* exactly as it is quoted in the *Standard*—

"It is said that the violent abuse"—[Oh! think of the *Times* talking of "violent abuse!"]—of the Lord CHANCELLOR, which appears in a morning print, proceeds from the pens of two briefless barristers, who, negro-fashion, write regularly under the influence of the scourge, administered by the practised hand of a veteran whipper-in. Instead, however, of a surgeon to watch the stripes, and see how much whip the patient scribblers can bear, an eminent law authority superintends the operation, to prescribe the precise limit between moral and legal malice. The result is what might be expected from such a quartette—impotent rage, and pointless slander, covering their wretched utterers with scorn and contempt, while he whom they assail, safe in the pre-eminent excellence of his character, and in that universal esteem which always follows genuine merit, looks down with compassion, not unmixed with derision, on their petty plots and bustling Bobadilisms."

"Hi cock-a-lorum jig! jig! jig!"—The splash we have copied is clearly intended, by the author of it, merely for the vulgar eye, and the meanest understandings. "Compassion, not unmixed with derision," does not show itself in hard words, nor the laboured plebeianisms of a coarse, artful, and violent woman, stung to the quick, and in one of her most furious *Siroccos*—like this "fine writing" of the *Times*. The conceit of the notion, and the impudence of the fiction, that "the pens of two briefless Barristers," and "the practised hand of a veteran whipper-in," and "the superintendence of an eminent law authority," are requisite to an attack upon one so weak and so vulnerable as Lord BROUGHAM, in his capacity of Chancellor, are extreme. There is not the least foundation for any of the ideal personages, who are said to comprise the "quartette"—except in Mr. MOORE's popular "History" of a very interesting "Family" of the name of "FUDGE." The most cursory reader must have seen that the articles in the *Post*—which have (tantalized the "MOUNTAINERS" head and heart, worse than the feet of that "Sleeping Beauty" (with a "roaming nose") were titillated, to arouse him from his extraordinarily protracted somnolency, on the northern road—are in the usual style of that excellent Morning Print. Having said thus much—or rather little—about the "Bobadilisms" of the *Times*, we will proceed to the *Standard*, with whose remarks our present business much more is.

The *Standard* stigmatizes this BROUGHAM paragraph in the *Times* as "revolting to a man of the CHANCELLOR's station, talents, and taste;" and adds, that it has been written "to mock his Lordship's style, and with an evident design of being passed off as his own composition;" yet the *Standard* "feels a deep interest in the good character which the CHANCELLOR really deserves;" i.e. the "good character" of the man whose "style" is such, that persons intending to imitate it, and succeeding so well that the imitation is "evident," put together three or four sentences, than which the *Standard* "can imagine nothing more revolting." There are some other compliments to Lord BROUGHAM from our excellent friend the *Standard*—if they were in irony, they would be the severest sarcasms upon the "Fell-side Mon," who has wrestled and wriggled to the Woolpack; but they are in earnest, and the *Standard* is a sincere, as well as able and zealous Paper—so we must try to prove to our powerful contemporary what is "the good character which the

CHANCELLOR really deserves,"—public character of course.

Of the conduct of the individual, now Lord BROUGHAM, during the whole of his management of "the QUEEN's case," we will not speak. Personal bias—pre-expressed opinions might be supposed to influence our judgment, of the merits of her principal adviser, general as well as legal; because, from the beginning to the end, we took so decided and so strong a part upon that question—a part which we have since had the gratification of seeing ultimately approved by all people, of all parties, whose approval is worth our consideration. But—the entire kingdom, beguiled for the moment, was unnecessarily, thrown into a primary stage of convulsion: Queen CAROLINE fell: the dregs of the conduct of that contumelious and contumacious, though weak and erring woman, were submitted to the most common gaze; and her life was the sacrifice of the utter exhibition of her character—forced upon those who otherwise would have spared her the exposure.—Mr. BROUGHAM rose; and he, her Attorney-General, is now "BROUGHAM and VAUX," and Lord High Chancellor of England!

We will pass over his repeated abuse of, we believe, all the Royal Family, from GEORGE the Third, and all the other deceased members of the Blood Royal, to the youngest male descendant, of full age, now living—one very illustrious personage, the Duke of SUSSEX, alone excepted. We will pass over that shopkeeper characteristic detraction from the merit of superiors, the sure sign of natural littleness of mind, the almost constant attendant of lowness of origin; we will pass over his interested abuse of Lord ELDON, in the House of Commons, in reviews, in pamphlets, in newspapers—his abuse of (the late) Lord GIFFORD—his abuse of Lord LYNCHURST—in short, of every one who personally, professionally, or politically, stood in the way of his ambition. We will pass over another shopkeeper attribute, equally distinctive of a mean disposition—his unbounded and unfounded praise of himself in his Parliamentary speeches, in pamphlets or upon those speeches, in reviews reviewing those pamphlets, and in papers again reviewing those reviews; we will pass over his intricate, and, as it has proved, successful system of self-puffing; we will pass over his support of the CANNING Administration, Mr. CANNING being (still) opposed to almost every measure Mr. BROUGHAM had advocated; we will pass over his extraordinary want of judgment, displayed, as counsel for the defendant, in the case of THORNDIKE v. HERVEY, in the Common Pleas, before the late Chief Justice, now Lord WYNFORD—in which trial the eloquence of Serjeant (now Baron) VAUGHAN rose as superior and triumphant to the oratory of Mr. (now Lord) BROUGHAM, as the legal skill of Serjeants VAUGHAN and WILDE surpassed and overcame the un-lawyer-like and unhandsome indiscretion of the defence adopted by Mr. BROUGHAM (now Chancellor) and Mr. ALDERSON (now Mr. Justice ALDERSON)—want of judgment that "aggravated" the damages (against their client, the defendant) which they were employed and fee'd to "mitigate!" We will pass over the famous "Seven Hours' Speech," that rival of his "Mountaineer" Lordship's monstrous sleep on the north road—one being the longest speech, the other the longest sleep, of human nature upon record. We will pass over that "Speech" (about law reform), though much tempted not to do so, by a reference to our files of the *Morning Post*, where we find its poor grammar, false logic, bad law, its spleen, contradictions, repetitions, ignorance, and tautology, cut up, root and branch, in the number of that Journal for the 21st February, 1828, [Did that "proceed from the pens of two briefless barristers," &c.?] In a word, we will pass over all, or nearly all, he said or did before that extraordinary legislative and judicial epoch when, all at once, and to the wonderment of the spectators, he was changed into Chancellor, as it were in a pantomime, and by the wand of harlequin; and even then we shall have enough to do, and more than we have room for.

His Lordship's high-born mild amenity of manner, his calm patrician polish of address on the Woolpack and in Chancery—especially one short and rather monosyllabic, but very sweet and nice, panegyric paid by him, in the *House of Lords*, to the first Counsel in his Court—are so well known that there is, fortunately, no occasion to adduce any of the numerous instances of either.

It is upon his measures, we are aware, rather than his manners, that his friends rest his character, and risk his reputation. His *Local Courts Bill* was considered so necessary and proper a measure by the House of Lords that their Lordships threw out, last Session, that admirable and favorite hobby of the Noble and Learned Lord. His *General Registration Bill*—or whatever he called it—another of his Lordship's pet embryo new laws, cunningly introduced into the Commons by Mr. W. B., his brother, was held in similar estimation by his Lordship's own fine Reformed House of Commons, who rejected it, in the same Session in which his *Local Courts Bill* was gently thrust out by the House of Lords. Great proofs these, of his good character as a lawyer.

Kindred trophies attend his Lordship's magnificent career as a judge. The case of DRAX v. GROSVENOR, upon which Lord BROUGHAM's decision was reversed before the Privy Council, but stated by the Court *Newman* to have been affirmed, which official mis-statement makes the mistaken "judgment" more worthy of attention—the case of DICAS v. Lord BROUGHAM, in the Exchequer, upon which prosecution the noble and learned Lord CHANCELLOR got off, upon a point of form, and escaped away, from the legal consequences of his judicial "blunderings;" and the still more recent, and, if possible, more staggering case—amounting to a direct "DELAY AND DENIAL OF JUSTICE"—HELY v. BLAKENEY, before his Lordship in his own Chancery Court, in which case it appeared that the Noble and Learned Lord's new-fangled, clever, and contradictory "orders" had screwed the newly-invented machinery so much in one part, and unscrewed it so much in another, that the patent, improved, safe and expeditious New Chancery Steam Coach could not be moved at all, backwards or forwards—in fact (as the vernacular of the stable-yard has it), "she was stuck'd stock still, like a chay with her wheels a-fire, and there was no such a thing as stirring she, no, not by no means whatsoever!"—All these are judicial triumphs, all these are legal laurels! well worthy of a reformed Court of Chancery.

His Lordship's hateful *Corporation Commission*, declared ILLEGAL by the professional opinions of the first authorities at the bar, and openly defied and resisted, or protested against, by most of the more important Corporations, both in London and in the country, is another feather in his cap;

or—as "cap" (even without the "bells") is an untoward word in application to "blunderings,"—we will say another jewel in his law coronet.

Then, there is that Court of all Courts, the *New Bankruptcy Court*—created by his Lordship to relieve himself from a very considerable portion of his labours;—his Lordship taking care at the same time that his salary remains *unreduced*, and that his pension is *increased*, while the duties of his office, which entitle him to this (unreduced) salary and this (increased) pension, are *diminished*. Of this Court we will quote the correct description and appropriate commendation of the *Abolition*—

"Some of the officers of the Bankrupt Court lately waited upon Lord BROUGHAM, to represent that the amount of business there was so small as not to furnish sufficient to defray the expense of the establishment. The Noble Lord's remark, in reply to this statement was laconic and gentlemanly—'It is owing to all those damned attorneys!'—No, my Lord," observed the Deputation, 'it is not owing to the attorneys, but to the merchants, who are so indignant at the plan of paying five per cent. to any individual, for doing what they themselves would willingly do for nothing, that they rather prefer a deed of composition, however unsatisfactory or defective, to making the debtor a bankrupt; and the consequence is that the Judges are not supplied with business enough to occupy their time.' 'Then,' quoth the CHANCELLOR, 'they shall go the circuit, and assist the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court in their vacation.'—The new Court seems to work well!"

One of the advantages to accrue to the country from having such a wonderful lawyer as Lord BROUGHAM, Chancellor, was said to be the admirable appointments he would make to the "Law Officers of the Crown." Contrast the selection of the Law Officers of the Crown, under the Duke of WELLINGTON's Administration, and under that of "Lord BROUGHAM"—for, as Lord BROUGHAM got possession of the Seals and Woolpack by force and violence, and in spite of Lord GREY, Lord GREY of course has been let to say little about the legal appointments under his own Ministry. Sir JAMES SCARLETT and Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, beyond all doubt the first and most successful practising Counsel of the day, one in the King's Bench, the other in Chancery, were respectively the Attorney and Solicitor General, under the Government of the Duke of WELLINGTON ("the soldier"). Sir THOMAS DENMAN, who commenced his career as Attorney-General by the failure of his prosecution of Mr. COBBETT, and who was said to be twitted in the middle of that career by so small a person as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, about the Russian-Belgian Loan job, as being "too poor a lawyer to give a good opinion, and too weak a debater to defend a bad one," and who, with eccentric regard to consistency, concluded his career as he had commenced it—with a failure—the complete destruction (oddly enough, by Sir JAMES SCARLETT), the shattering to atoms, of his, Sir THOMAS DENMAN's, the Attorney-General's prosecution of the Bristol Magistrates—he and Sir WILLIAM HORNE, who, as Law Officer of the Crown, has, certainly, never been a "busybody"—were the first chosen Law Officers of Lord BROUGHAM (*the lawyer*)!

But this is not all, upon part of this part of Lord BROUGHAM's "good character." Sir THOMAS DENMAN, who apostrophized the Royal Female Client, whose innocence, dearest innocence, whose sexual innocence he was retained and paid to assist and defend—he who addressed his own client, so accused—he who addressed her—"GO! AND SIN NO MORE!"

He is now the great Lord Chief Justice, "Who has but lately come to Court, and knows Physics, and magic, and a world of stars!"

—appointed by Lord BROUGHAM, who had again and again, previously and publicly, fervently and voluntarily declared that, in the event of the decease of the then Lord Chief Justice, the late Lord TENTERDEN, one man (Sir JAMES SCARLETT), of all the practising Barristers of the King's Bench, would, by the unanimous concurrence of the whole English Bar, be deemed the most fit person to preside over that Court. So said he, who is now Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM. It was true and just; yet having said it—having said it in the face of the public—he overlooks the man declared most fit for the office by himself, and, according to his own showing, so considered (of all the practising Barristers of the Court) by the whole profession; he overlooks Sir JAMES SCARLETT, and appoints another practising Barrister of the Court, Sir THOMAS DENMAN, whom nobody ever said was fit at all, whom nobody ever even dreamt of as the successor of Lord TENTERDEN, and whose appointment, as soon as it was rumoured possible, was greeted by the *Times* with—"what we think 'the unkindest cut of all'—dreadful forebodings of the mischiefs and miseries to ensue from having an "IGNORANT JUDGE" at the head of the law—the *Times* kept silence as to the head of equity! When we say that this appointment is held to be an injury to the profession and the country, we but express the opinion of the country and the profession; but we will not say that it was the indulgence of any bit of pique towards one acknowledged to be, incomparably and unlimitedly, Lord BROUGHAM's master in legal knowledge. Neither do we believe one single syllable of the somewhat factious story, prevalent at the time in the Courts, that—as in the Chancellor's own Court—

"Full in his eye, his better stands contest!"—he was determined that the Lord Chief Justice should have a similar daily enjoyment of Sir JAMES SCARLETT, as the Sir EDWARD SUGDEN of the King's Bench. It was wrong to expect, for an instant, consistency in Lord BROUGHAM, or regard to merit, in his appointment of the Lord Chief Justice. He, who had voted for disfranchisement in the *Reform Bill*—disfranchisement of APPLEYBY, the County Town of "his own County," as his Lordship calls Westmoreland—after having, in his sensible, able, and prudent "letter" of 1818, protested against disfranchisement as of all things to be most avoided;—he, who, after having written his *Colonial Policy*,—which first brought him into notice, and is the best thing he has ever done—supported the *Negro Emancipation Bill* of last Session, which enacts half a hundred things proclaimed in his book to be impossible of attainment, "so long as the hand of nature kept the black different and inferior to the white." From him who could so act—was consistency—was regard to merit, to be expected?—Sooner

"Seek roses in December, ice in June!" Let it not be supposed that Tories are blind to legal acquirements in Whigs, and in particular in the late Queen's Counsel. Who denies the extensive and sound legal learning of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—Sir NICHOLAS TINDAL? He was one of her Majesty's Counsel. Who

denies the legal talent (except when benighted in the entanglements of the Russian-Belgian Loan affair) of Dr. LUSHINGTON? He was another of the late Queen's lawyers. And, in this article, we have spoken in praise of the legal tact of Serjeant WILDE, another, again, of her MAJESTY'S Counsel. Who denied the legal ability of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY? The late QUEEN employed him too, we believe.

Ministerial adherents have said, that if the judicial blunders we have only glanced at, had been made by Tories (which is not likely), instead of Whigs, that the Papers which now expose these errors, would have extenuated and palliated them; and, we will add, the papers that now gloss over these "errors in judgment," would have exaggerated them. What then? This signifies nothing. Legal mistakes on the part of a Judge, are judicial blunders, whether exposed by the *Post*, the *Guardian*, the *Standard*, and the *Albion*, or sheltered by the *Times*, the *Chronicle*, the *Courier*, and the *Globe*—or vice versa.

In conclusion—we beg our able colleague, the *Standard* (in reference to a remark towards the end of its article), to look at the admirable and exemplary manner in which Lord LYNCHURST is conducting the Sittings in the Exchequer, as well as the Common Law Sittings there—being in fact, to use the odious cant of the day, emphatically a "working" Judge;—to remember, that even Lord GREY never thought Lord BROUGHAM fit to be Chancellor, but intended him only for his Attorney-General;—that Lord BROUGHAM himself, conscious, as from his innate modesty no doubt he is, of his unworthiness for the Chancellorship, is contemplating the separation of the legislative, from the judicial duties of the office, and his own relinquishment of the latter;—also, that he will observe the facts, merely narrated in this article, and we are sure, he will think as we do, that some portion of his remarks, 'proceeded from the remains of a feeling, which, upon inspection of the files of his own paper, he will see from the *City Articles* in the Nos. for 3d and 4th of Sept. 1830, were then very strong in his mind. We write, as we hope to be taken, in good part, knowing how irksome and difficult we ourselves found it, so far to forget the circumstances of the fatal measure, as to regulate our zeal, and subside into discretion, even when further opposition was unavailable.

We find, to our extreme surprise, the following paragraph in Wednesday's *Standard*:—

"At the end of the present month the Marquess CAMDEN, as Teller of the Exchequer, through his Deputy, FRANCIS GORE, Esq., pays over to the public service the emoluments of his lucrative office for the present year, after deducting the expenses of his clerks, &c. This Noble Marquess has done since the motion made by Mr. CREVEY many years ago for an inquiry into the emoluments of his Lordship's sinecure."

The Noble Marquess's noble conduct has no more to do with Mr. CREVEY and his motion than it with the Pope. On the 12th of February, 1817, Lord CASTLERAGH announced to the House of Commons that the Marquess had resigned all the emoluments and profits of his Teller'ship, retaining only the regulated salary of £2,000., and that he had only waited the meeting of Parliament to make this known, inasmuch as he felt that there were *wasted rights* in the office, and he did not know what effect his surrender of those rights might have upon other persons in similar situations.

For this noble sacrifice the thanks of Parliament were voted to the Marquess; and by the abandonment of the profits of an office bestowed upon him in consideration of the eminent services of his Lordship's father, the country has received at his Lordship's hands a sum very nearly amounting to 200,000.

THERE are a set of fat-headed fools who live upon the Aristocracy, who in their trades or professions are supported alone by the constitutional distinction of rank in the country, who go on grinning and eating their Christmas chimes and sausages, and tell you—"Oh, it is all stuff and nonsense to talk about revolution—where are the mischiefs of the Reform Bill—don't you see—here, the Bill has been in operation I don't know how long, and yet I feel no diminution of business. Here is my annual present of a collar of brawn from my friend DOBBS, of Canterbury—here, my old cock turkey as usual from GRIGGS, of Norwich—what's the harm?"—Short-sighted mole! the period is not arrived; the moral effects of the measure have not yet had time to develop themselves. The very cock turkey in which herajeros, would have run ten yards after his head was cut off, by the mere impetus which had been given to his body before decapitation. We go on all pretty well—not so well as before—but, "wait awhile," as the Irishman says, and while we are waiting let us just look—and let the landlords—the oaks who cried for Reform, having something to lose—let those look carefully to the following statement. "Oh!" say they, "that's in Ireland—never mind." It was in Ireland (titles were first resisted: it was in Ireland the Church was first reformed: innovation is tried there, as the sculptor models in clay, the statue he means to carve in marble. Just read:—

"OPPOSITION TO RENT.—CASTLETOWNROCHE, Dec. 21, 1833.—Another of those acts which have so frequently disgraced the Irish character took place yesterday, near the pound of this town, and within a few paces of the police and military stations. A brute of the name of TROY, in this parish, obtained a decree for rent due to him by a man in this town, out of a house. He seized two pigs, and was proceeding with them to pound, when, in one minute, a mob of men, women, and children, collected about him and the pigs, and threw such a volley of stones as to endanger his life and the lives of his assistants, who were for the timely interposition of the parish priest, who happened to be in the spot at the time. A shoemaker's discharge of parochial duty. One of the fellows had a shoemaker's knife in one hand and a stone in the other."

These are pleasant indications—but—oh, dear!—it all works well, like Lord BROUGHAM'S commissions. One year more will give us a very different view of things.

WE beg call the attention of our readers to a letter in another column, on the subject of what are called "FANCY FAIRS." The indelicacy of young ladies exposing themselves to the public gaze for money, paid at the doors of a public room, thus putting themselves on a level with the commonest exhibitors at a theatre, or a still less intellectual place, a "show" (the proper attribute of fairs), is of itself a glaring impropriety; but that, as it merely concerns themselves, and their fathers and mothers who permit them to be thus tricked out for the amusement of a mob, and allow them to put in practice all their little winning ways to get money for the trimmings which they exhibit, is quite a secondary consideration when compared with the serious injury which is done by the display to the honest tax-paying tradesmen in the neighbourhood of such Tom-fooleries.

If these ladies, and their papas and mammas, and husbands and brothers, feel charitably disposed, let them subscribe money to the charity which they espouse; or if they

fancy they can with decency and delicacy inveigle men into buying absurdities at a price exceeding their real value by a thousand per cent, and so encrease the funds to which they seek contributions, let them, in the first instance, purchase of those who get their bread hardly and painfully by manufacturing the objects which those well-bred, well-fed beauties make at their leisure, and for their pleasure, in the intervals between the fatigues of breakfast, the labours of luncheon, and the toil of dinner.

As the case stands, it is as much matter of oppression as of indelicacy. "Charity vaunteth not itself!"—Benevolence loves privacy—the truly pious

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame." How different from the tawdry array of dressed-up ladies, aping the shopkeeper, whose interests they are destroying, thus ruining an industrious class of persons under a morbid sort of sentimentality, which, after all, resolves itself into this:—that the younger part of the performers like the fun and excitement of the exhibition, and the older ones prefer buying their pennyworth of gauze and their shilling's-worth of spangles, and making it into something that will sell for a guinea at a bazaar, to subscribing half a sovereign in cash to the charity for which they affect to be so deeply interested.

ADMIRAL SARTORIUS and Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE have settled their dispute amicably. The Admiral having declared to Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE that he intended no personal affront to him in his arrest at Vigo, the General has, in his turn, expressed his regret at having written the letter which he sent to him in reference to that transaction.

THE Archbishop of DUBLIN has either placed himself, or has been placed by others, in a most extraordinary position. We certainly had established in our minds a pretty strong opinion of the peculiar merits and qualifications of Dr. WHATELY before the event to which it becomes our duty to call the attention of our readers, had occurred; but we had not permitted ourselves to expect anything quite so outrageous and unjustifiable as the conduct which is attributed to—Heaven save the mark—His GRACE!!!

We extract the account of the circumstances which occurred from the *Dublin Evening Mail*:—

"Doctor DOYLE, under the alphabetical disguise of J. K. L., was the first professing Christian who in our day publicly lauded, as a meritorious deed the sacrilegious destruction of the Book of God; but the peasant, who, fearful of contamination, took the sacred volume in a pair of tongs while committing the act of demolition, was worthy of praise, what shall be the meed of that zealous priest who wrested the Holy Scriptures from the very death-grasp of an expiring sinner—who deprived the departing soul of its reliance, its consolation, and its hope; and who with his own hands, and reckless of all consequences, committed with contumacy, the Revealed Word to the flames?—A virtue at the last."

"Desirous not to trust ourselves even with the narration of the facts as they have been communicated to us, and authenticated by documents, we prefer laying the following correspondence before our readers."

"The first is a letter from Mr. JAMES WALKER, a resident in the neighbourhood of Shinrone, where the circumstance stated occurred; and is addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of DUBLIN, and is as follows:—

"Bellevue, Shinrone, Dec. 4, 1833.

"MY LORD.—As a fellow member of the communion of the Church of England, though but a plain farmer, I venture to address your Grace, an Archbishop of the Irish Church—and yet (if I am not misinformed) a plain Englishman, who will require no preface of apology from one who, in the simplicity of his understanding, considers your Grace a fit person to address on a particular subject—even though, in doing so, I must run the risk of committing an intrusion upon your Grace's valuable time. Without, then, further aggravating the fault, the circumstance which induces this letter is caused by the following event, which I relate as briefly as I can:—

"Some days since, within the parish of a poor family in this parish, of the name of McGENNIS, of the Roman Catholic persuasion was thrown into deep sorrow by the painful illness of a young girl who had suffered lingeringly, and at length gave signs of approaching dissolution. I am not about to pain your Grace's ears by the recital of officious interference on the part of the Ministers of any rival Church—for the girl was attended, I suppose, duly, and by the priests of her own communion; but one of them, named McMAHON, a few days previous to her decease, had learned that the solace of her bed of languishing was derived from a forbidden source: in fact, that the Bible of God's Word was not only in her wretched hut, but had been applied to by the sufferer as a refuge in her distress. The book had been conferred upon her at a former period, after a public examination, for the winning of a free school; and with the zeal of the Church, the Priest demanded and learned the astounding fact, that a poor member of his Church dared to seek other reliance than waters, beads, and holy oil. He therefore instantly commanded the destruction of the Holy Book. The dying girl shuddered—the aged parent deprecated; but the Priest was inexorable—the book must be burned, and that in his presence. The poor father declared that he would not be so under his roof. The incensed Priest then rushed from the hut (they remaining resolutely silent) and brought forth the Bible into the open air, placed it upon a coal of turf, and deliberately consumed it in the face of God's open day, upon the high road, within the witness of numbers who attest the awful fact. The poor girl is removed from all her trouble here, but the other actors in the scene remain, some to glory in, some to deplore this new shame done upon our misnamed 'Island of Sacerdotes,' in the full belief of the tribunal where all things are known, can vouch the truth of every fact contained in the above statement."

"Now, my Lord, it is because I am led to think that you are as eminently skilled in political as in ecclesiastical law and usage, that I have taken the liberty of troubling you with the foregoing narration, in the hope that your Grace's wisdom may suggest, and your goodness inform me, whether the law of the land, which so strictly intends to guard against the profanation of the Sabbath, has provided against the desecration and destruction of the Book which cometh from the King of Kings, and which, under Him, the King of these realms has sent forward with the impress of his authority, to be the guide of his people into the way of life, and which is indispensable—to be the treasure of the above, and beyond every other, the monarch swears at his coronation to guard for them, along with the lives, liberties, and properties of his subjects."

"My Lord, I have lived under a Government which consigned to the public executioner the works of the infidel TOM PAINE, and in the time of a Bishop who did not deem it beside his office to write in the time of a Bishop who did not deem it beside his office to write his splendid apology for the infidel Bible, and I trust I may now be living under another Government which can and will vindicate the right which all moral governments ought to exercise, and in the time of another prelate who will enforce it—the right of protecting the eternal word of God's will from an impious and heathenish desecration."

"I cannot conceal from myself, nor will I from your Grace, that I think this the beginning and experimental trial, in our part of the country, of more daring (though scarcely possible more blasphemous) outrages of the same kind, in everything that is held most dear among us. It is therefore that I have brought myself to obtrude the facts upon your notice, in the hope that a prompt and decisive step on the part of our rulers may nip the enormity in the bud, and restore something like a feeling of confidence in the authority, that these doings are not to find a sympathy in the impunity with which the powers that be permit their odious display. I will abstain from any further publication of the matter until I think your Grace may deign to afford me a reply, while in the meantime, I beg to subscribe myself,

"With all respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

"To his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, &c. &c. &c."

"This, to our poor thinking, is the letter of a Christian and a gentleman, conceived in becoming spirit, and couched in language courteous and respectful. It is moreover, characterised throughout by

all the deference due to the ecclesiastical rank and station, as well as to the political position and influence of the distinguished personage, to whom it is addressed. Mr. WALKER, the writer, with a humility perhaps overstrained, but we understand from his habits and manners, by no means affected or assumed, describes himself as a 'plain farmer'; but the fact is, he is a person of considerable annual property, realized by his own industry, and with the best possible character of habitual disinterestedness to obtrusively thrusting himself beyond that grade in society in which he commenced his honest and respectable career in life."

"Such is the rank, character, and manners of the writer of the foregoing letter."

Here give me the answer of the scholar and the statesman—the dignity of the church—the head of the hierarchy—the primate of Ireland—the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin."

"Mr. WALKER, of Bellevue (if there be such a person) should have remembered that, in applying to an entire stranger, he should have given references to some one known to the person he writes to, who has otherwise no means of ascertaining whether the writer is worthy of credit."

"Dublin, Dec. 7, 1833.

"P.S.—He should not send double letters * UNNECESSARILY to one not in Parliament."

"The whole double postage was one shilling and fourpence!"

We really cannot bring ourselves to believe that this Dr. WHATELY can have made himself so pre-eminently absurd as to have written this most ungentelemanly, unpastor-like, and impertinent letter. The idea of the Archbishop of DUBLIN insultingly writing to a correspondent who has addressed him upon a most important topic connected with the religion of the country, and, without alluding to the subject matter of his communication, telling him that he should have "given a reference to some one known to the person he writes to."—What!—an honest, independent, pious, loyal country gentleman, whose indignation is roused by the blasphemous proceedings of a desperate Papist, and who reports to the highest episcopal authority in the land the infamy which he has seen committed, in a letter dated from his own house—give a reference—to whom?—for what?—to some great personage, one of Dr. WHATELY'S equals!—But to think that this exalted Prelate should, in addition to this insult, which he offers to a man who, if it were not for the power of the Protestant Church, would be Dr. WHATELY'S superior in every respect, as he is at present in all, *except one*, permit the ghost of one shilling and fourpence to rise up in judgment against his correspondent! Did his Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop expect that the letter should be post-paid? If the thing is true, it is absolutely disgusting. We cannot yet believe it, and we still hope to see a direct contradiction of the story under his Grace's hand, which, if his Grace gives a respectable reference to somebody who knows him, we shall be inclined to believe, and, believing, rejoice at.

Since writing the above, we have found the following in the *Evening Mail*, which sets the matter at rest as to the facts of the case:—

"We have received the following letter from the Domestic Chaplain of his Grace the Archbishop, without date, and dropped in our letter-box some time in the day. At great inconvenience, but in the spirit of justice and fair dealing, we make room for its insertion, and in the hurry necessarily consequent upon sending the Paper to press, are obliged to offer the few observations with which we think it right to accompany it:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

"Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. WALKER (a plain farmer by his own description but whom you describe as a respectable gentleman), upon which you have commented, I beg leave to state, that the Archbishop of Down, but no means of knowing whether the signature was not assumed, and the whole matter a fabrication, written for the purpose of eliciting some reply, which, together with the original, it was designed should be published in some Newspaper. This seemed the more probable from the consideration that, if the writer wished for episcopal advice, he would more naturally have applied to the Bishop for his instructions; if, again, he had wished to know whether there was any law applying to such a case, he would have consulted a lawyer; or, if his object was to recommend the enactment of a law, he would have applied to some Member of Parliament, suggesting the outline of the proposed Act.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant."

"CHARLES DICKINSON, Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin."

"All surmise as to the authenticity of the correspondence is now at rest; and with every respect for the motives and talents of Mr. DICKINSON, the Domestic Chaplain of his Grace the Archbishop, we must say that the explanation he gives and the defence he makes is a great aggravation, in our opinion, of the original charge put forward by us against his principal."

"If the Archbishop thought the letter a fabrication, why did he write its author by return of post, and to the precise address contained in the original, complaining of the expense to which he had been put for postage, and requesting that the offence against his purse might not be repeated?"

"Oh, but the Archbishop feared that the letter 'was written for the purpose of eliciting some reply, which, together with the original, it was designed should be published in some Newspaper.'"

"Why he has done this very thing; for the 'original' and 'reply' have been published in a newspaper."

"Was it that the Archbishop feared, and we will interpret Mr. DICKINSON'S sentence for him; was it that his Grace feared to have elicited from him an opinion expressive of disgust at the desecration of the Holy Scriptures, and of horror at the person who had committed the sacrilegious act? Or was it that the communication, coming from a 'plain farmer,' was beneath the consideration of the aristocratic, high minded, accomplished scholar and finished and courteous gentleman who fills the archiepiscopal throne?"

"His Grace could condescend to employ his august fingers in addressing this 'plain farmer' upon the violence done his property in inflicting a sixteen years' term of imprisonment upon a person so utterly beneath him in rank and station upon a subject of so trifling and frivolous a character as the mere ostentatious destruction of a Bible by the hands of a Popish Priest."

"The Archbishop either conceived the letter of Mr. WALKER to be a fabrication, or he did not. If the former, why did he answer it, and dwell as he did upon the only point that touched him—his pocket? If he thought it genuine, and that he did, his own letter and Mr. DICKINSON'S defence both prove, what language is capable of conveying the sentiments which the Protestants of Ireland must entertain for such a man and such a course of proceeding? This matter cannot rest here."

THEATRICALS.

It is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the total difference in the appearance of the present Christmas from that of any other Christmas within our memory. It is true, that in the great houses of our great men, the festivities of the season have been maintained in all their wonted splendour, and that charity and benevolence have sanctified the celebration. But in London, although Thursday exhibited to the sight, droves of drunken operatives reeling about the streets, in company with females not much more sober than themselves, the old English evidences of Christmas-time were wanting. In the Play-houses alone was the Christmas of Cockayne seasonably celebrated, by the production of those constitutional indications of hilarious absurdity, Pantomimes. In the enjoyment of those, hundreds of little children, and thousands of "children of a larger growth," rejoiced exceedingly; and we feel it our duty to take a cursory review of the various performances, collated from the notes of one of the first living critics of pantomimes.

Begin we with Drury-Lane—which, as being performed in, by His

Mr. Editor, I permit me to enquire, what is the reason of the signature of the *London Clergy* in coming forward to give confidence to the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, expressive of respect through the medium of the press, to the person who has been so long and now circulating with so much activity and good effect through the other dioceses? Is it that some of them place implicit reliance in the firm and consistent conduct of the Bishop of London? If so, "not equidem invidio, mirror magis."

I am in the habit of associating with, and hearing the sentiments of my Reverend Brethren, and can venture to say that they are stimulated by no means deficient courage; they only require to be properly informed that they remind them that the present is not the proper season for *apathy*. Some Members of the Common Council, however, on the shallow pretext of widening the streets in the City, have atrociously proposed to take down twenty valuable decorations. Will the Clergy silently submit to this shameful desecration of the City? Will they not rather find that some of those who are so ready to triumph of their enemies? I rejoice to find that the most honest and most Councillors have, to their credit and honour, boldly come forward and expressed their determination to oppose, to the utmost, this detestable and unpardonable measure. Is it possible that the Bishop of London has not given his assent to it? Be so. That the Archbishop of CANTERBURY has refused his, I am morally certain.

London, Dec. 24, 1833.

ONE OF THE CLERGY.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market this week has been in some degree agitated, and the speculation has been rather more than usual. The price for the Account to-day was at one period as high as 90½, but it subsequently fell to 89½, and at the close of business was 89½. The Long Annuities have been on the advance, and have been as high as 17 1/16, but have since gone back to 17 1/16. India Bonds are 22s. 2½s. and Exchequer Bills 45s. 46s. Bank Stock is 211½ 212½, and India Stock 245 to 246.

In our Foreign Market the Northern Securities have undergone some fluctuation. Russian Bonds are 103½; Dutch 24 per cents. 50½, and Belgian Stock 95½; Portuguese Old Bonds closed heavily at 56½; the Regency Bonds at 56½; Spanish Bonds closed at 53½, and Brazilian at 67½.

3 per Cent. Consols.. shut	Bank Stock..... 211½ 212½
3 per Cent. Reduced.. 88½ 89	India Stock..... shut
3½ per Cent. Red.... 97½	Ditto for Account..
New 3½ per Cent..... shut	India Bonds..... 22s 24s pm.
4 per Cent. 1826..... 103½	Exchequer Bills.... 45s 46s pm.
Bank Long Ann.....	Consols for Account 89½ 90

By the French papers received yesterday we learn that the state of the west of France is exciting serious apprehensions in Paris. A deputation of the members of the western districts waited on the Ministers, to call their attention to the insurrectionary spirit which was manifesting itself in every quarter, and the most prompt and energetic measures are demanded.

The *Standard* of last night says:—"We have collected from various quarters a considerable quantity of intelligence from the east of Europe; but it all resolves itself into this, that Russia has absolute possession of whatever portion of Turkey nominally remains under the government of the Sultan, and that notwithstanding all the threats of France and England, she will have it in her power to retain Constantinople. Nothing, in fact, short of a general European war, will suffice to shake that city from her hold. The combined fleets of France and England are no doubt very formidable, or may be made so in a very short time, but we doubt that any attempt to pass the Dardanelles at this time of the year would be attended with success. We agree, therefore, with a writer in one of the German papers, that the intervention of France and England has come rather late." The same writer says, that the Turkish question must be treated like the Belgian question. What an ominous threat! If it be, we must of necessity anticipate that every English interest will be ruthlessly sacrificed, either by imbecility or want of principle.

Mr. Alderman Thompson has finally declined the Chair of Lloyd's, and a notification that a Member to supply his place in the Committee would be balloted for on the 22d of January was posted in the Subscription Room on Friday. Three candidates have been put forward, viz.—G. R. Robinson, Esq., M. P., J. Watnaby, Esq., and P. M. Stewart, Esq., M. P.; but Mr. Watnaby has since declined standing.

Some excitement has prevailed at the East India House for the last two days, in consequence of a reported deficiency in the Savings' Bank Fund belonging to that Establishment, to the amount, it is said, of 3000l., 5000l., and even 7000l. It is certain that the door of the Savings' Bank Office has been padlocked.

Cobbett, in his *Register* of yesterday, asserts, that a plot has been formed for his destruction; and he states, that since the 1st of July last, almost his sole occupation has been to defeat the scheme, and to blow the conspirators to atoms. Part of the scheme, he says, is to spread a report that he is not the real author of many of the writings he has put forth under his name, and that he has been indebted to his children for a great portion of the articles which have gained him his celebrity.

On the 31st December will be published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. No. CCXVII. for JANUARY, 1834.

Contents:—I. Sotheby's Homer. The *Odyssey*. No. 1.—II. Edmund Burke. Part 7.—III. Reminiscences of Napoleon Bonaparte, at St. Helena. By a Lady.—IV. Voyage from Leghorn to Cephalonia, and Narrative of a Visit, in 1823, to the Seat of War in Greece. By J. H. Browne, Esq. Part 1.—V. Hints to the Aristocracy. A Retrospect of Forty Years, from the 1st of January, 1834.—VI. Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician. Chap. 15. The Baronet's Bride.—VII. The Hindu Drama. No. 2. The Toy-cart. Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

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