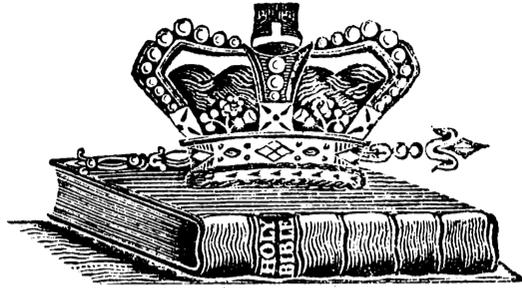


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THE LONDON JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII.—No. 577.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1832.

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A GRADUATE of the University of Oxford, who is likewise Scholar of his College, and who has had some experience in Tuition, would be glad to engage himself as TUTOR in a NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY. The most respectable references as to ability and connections will be given.—Address J. G. S., Birch-lane, City.

THE REV. BENJAMIN KALE, LL.B. F.S.S., Minister of the Chapel, Eaton-square, RECEIVES into his Family a SMALL LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS, and will have TWO VACANCIES after the Christmas recess.—Prospectuses may be obtained at his residence, 157, Grafton-street, or early in the morning.

EDUCATION.—A CLERGYMAN, who has been long accustomed to Tuition, receives into his house SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to prepare for the Public Schools, the Universities, and the East India College, Hertford. The most conscientious attention is paid to the comfort and improvement of his Pupils, who, after their meals with the family, are treated as gentlemen, and trained up for Scholars. The House is situated in a very beautiful part of the County of Hertford; and the commodiousness of the land and garden adjoining enables the Advertiser to afford his Pupils every possible accommodation. Coaches, within a short distance, to and from London daily. Terms—Under fourteen years of age, One Hundred Guinea; above that age, one single bed-room, 150 Guinea.—The Gentlemen intended for the East India College may have Lectures twice a week in the Persian and Hindustani Languages, for which there is an extra charge.—Letters addressed to the Rev. D.D., Wood's House, in Furnival's Inn, Holborn, will receive immediate attention.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married CLERGYMAN, resident in the Education of Young Gentlemen intended for the Universities, and who receives Four Pupils into his Family, has now TWO VACANCIES. The most conscientious attention is paid to the comfort and improvement of his Pupils, who, after their meals with the family, are treated as gentlemen, and trained up for Scholars. The House is situated in a very beautiful part of the County of Hertford; and the commodiousness of the land and garden adjoining enables the Advertiser to afford his Pupils every possible accommodation. Coaches, within a short distance, to and from London daily. Terms—Under fourteen years of age, One Hundred Guinea; above that age, one single bed-room, 150 Guinea.—The Gentlemen intended for the East India College may have Lectures twice a week in the Persian and Hindustani Languages, for which there is an extra charge.—Letters addressed to the Rev. D.D., Wood's House, in Furnival's Inn, Holborn, will receive immediate attention.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, on Reasonable Terms.—A Tradesman, the proprietor of a well-known Concern established nearly 40 years, in the heart of the City, having no family to succeed him, is desirous to meet with a Purchaser, who can command from £100 to £2000, and can give respectable references. The above being a general business, affords a good opening for an intelligent and active young person of talents, who, with a moderate capital, may be enabled to acquire a more desirable.—Apply by letter, post paid, with real name and address, to X. Y., at Mr. Ground's, 49, Threadneedle-street, Royal Exchange.

THE NEW YEAR.—TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known, that during the latter part of the year 1831, the distress amongst the Working-people in this country has been more severely felt than at almost any former period. In the course of better times we have, during the last few months, had the gratification of employing several hundred persons upon the different branches of our Manufactures in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Norwich, Kidderminster, Macclesfield and Spitalfields, as well as the Cabinet-makers in London and Westminster. ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED from our Premises, and we shall have the honour of submitting to inspection such specimens of BRITISH SKILL and INDUSTRY, as will convince the most sceptical how anxious we are to be enabled to supply the Continent for that which can be so much better and cheaper supplied at home. Our only Establishment for Furnishing Houses is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-street. MILNES and EDWARDS.

CEREBRAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—Sole Agents, No. 73, Great Britain-street, London, W. An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Society will be held at this Office, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of January ensuing, at Eleven or Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of declaring a BONUS, out of the profits arising from the general business of the Society, when the following resolutions have been proposed, and in the presence of a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors will proceed to the consideration of resolving and amending some of the Laws and Regulations of the Society, pursuant to the Deed of Constitution. JOSH. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

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Do. (ditto) 1s. 6d. per lb.
At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—The largest assortment of Fashionable DRESS COMBS, in Tortoise-shell, Geman and Burmese Shell, plain, carved, and pierced; also the Parisian Pressed Combs, are to be seen at ROSS and SON'S, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street. The like likewise in the greatest variety of the most beautiful HAIR and PERFUMERY extant, including an immense quantity of new Perfumes, of all shapes and colours, both in hair and silk, and which are particularly recommended at this time, as they never require either curling or dressing.—Their Grand and Novel Salon continues as attractive as ever for Cutting and Dressing the Hair.

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PIGOTT'S CONTINENTAL ANNUAL.—Just published, price 14s. handsomely bound in Morocco, THE CONTINENTAL ANNUAL for 1832. Illustrated in the first style of the art from Drawings by SAMUEL PROCT, Esq., and uniform in size with his Landscape Annual of 1830 and 1831. The Literary department, under the superintendance of Mr. W. M. KENNEDY, embraces a series of highly interesting Narratives, which, while they gratify the reader's curiosity, at the same time illustrate the Picturesque Representations of the celebrated Artist.

A few copies have been printed on large Royal 8vo. with India Proofs, price 30s., elegantly bound in Morocco. The Drawing Room Scrap Book, for 1832, containing Continental Views, and for collectors of fine Engravings, &c. Price on India bound the writing, 31s. 6d. India after the writing, 25s. Plain Proofs, 18s. in a Portfolio. Published by Smith, Elder, and Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE SPECTATOR ANNUALS FOR 1832.—W. H. SMITH, J. R. Strand, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he again offers those splendid Publications, the ANNUALS, at his usual Reduced Prices, notwithstanding the continued combination of the Publishers to force him to increase his charge; warranted perfect, and best impressions of plates.

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TWELFTH NIGHT'S PRESENT.—Just published, in demy 4to, price 2s. elegantly half-bound, and containing 36 highly-finished Engravings, &c. FISHER'S DRAWING ROOM SCRAP-BOOK, WITH PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS, By L. E. L. Gifts are the heads of memory's rosary, and hereon she reckons kind remembrances of friends and old acquaintances.

THE COURT JOURNAL of this day contains, among other original papers:—The March of Intellect—Visits and Visitation—The Old and the New Year—A Chapter on Toastmasters—Stage Tricks—Extraordinary Dances—The Court Journal—Proposed Marriage in High Court—Fashionable Gossip—Biographical Notice of Captain Murray—Mr. Bulwer's New Novel—Mr. Moore's New Poem—All the Pastimes—All the News of the Week.—With the No. for January 7 will be presented Gratis, to all purchasers, a new and beautiful edition of the **QUEEN** in her Coronation Robes, beautifully engraved on Steel, by Phillips.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Just published, price 7s. 6d. A CATALOGUE of the FRUITS cultivated in the GARDEN of the SOCIETY. Second Edition, with an Explanation of their Qualities, and a Description of the most useful and interesting Fruits. To be had at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street, and of all Booksellers.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—THE SPRING COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on Friday, January the 20th. THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, Dr. Williams. THEORY of MEDICINE and PRACTICE, Dr. Roots. ANATOMY—Mr. Poyell and Mr. John F. South. SURGERY—Mr. Tyrrell. CHEMISTRY—Dr. Barton. MIDWIFERY—Dr. Ashburner and Dr. Rigby. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Dr. Lister. BOTANY—Mr. 116.

CLINICAL LECTURES will be given. For particulars apply to Mr. Whitfield, Apothecary to St. Thomas's Hospital.

THE LONDON MARKLE and STONE-WORKING COMPANY.—The undersigned Patent Machine, acquire the Public, that they have for Sale the largest and most useful Collection of FINE MARBLES in this country, which they are enabled to supply, not only in Slab from the saw, but the component parts of Chimney-pieces, plain or moulded, for Masons, Builders, &c.; and also the sanded and cut in various patterns, for pavement, halls, &c.; polished and polished Marble, for Furniture of any thickness, from a quarter of an inch and upwards; Counters for Shops of Chemists, Confectioners, &c.; Linings for Rooms, Cases Steps, and other ornamental work. Nobleman, Gentlemen, Architects, Surveyors, and Upholsters, will find their orders executed with promptness and superiority of workmanship at any price which can be obtained elsewhere, combined with a very great reduction in price.—FINE STAIRWAY and other Marbles in blocks, if preferred. Monuments and Tablets, Baths, &c.—Bishop-street, Halfway-street, Millbank, Westminster.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that our voluminous observations upon the most important case with which perhaps a MONARCH and his family ever were connected, forces us to break the promise we last week gave to make "New Year's Day" a merry Paper. We shall next week conclude that subject.—The Court Journal of yesterday publishes, in an article on the affair, the whole of the details of the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of the Duke of Wellington—but without any acknowledgment. The Court Journal is quite welcome to them; only, as they are originally and exclusively derived from the most authentic sources by us, and by us placed in the order in which they are arranged in the Court Journal, C. J. might as well have said "thank you."—That we do not arrogate to ourselves more than is due, the copy is so literal as to contain the stupid blunder of our printer, who put 24th instead of 23rd, which blunder we have this day corrected in the continuation of this extraordinary history.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton, and the KING, accompanied by some of his family, drives about the streets and cliffs every day. The QUEEN does not appear in public.

We have reason to believe that the Ministers are again at work upon the soothing system, and that a disposition has been evinced on the part of the Cabinet to include all the brothers of the FITZCLARENCE family in any increase which the SOVEREIGN may be pleased to make to the Peerage. In this we see no harm—since the eldest son of the KING has been created an Earl, we cannot understand upon what principle the rest of them should not also be ennobled. In case this agreeable proposition should succeed, the Earl of MUNSTER will be, as he ought, elevated to the Dukedom of CLARENCE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX is at Brighton. Mrs. FITZHERBERT is also there.

We are happy to be able to announce the perfect recovery of his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON from his late harassing illness.

The affairs of BELGIUM are just what might have been expected—the puppet-KING is disregarded and disrespected. He gives dinners, and none of the people of consideration go to them; he gives money, and the poor thank him not—He feels much as one of LOUIS PHILIPPE's sons said his father felt, "all the uneasiness of an usurper." King LEOPOLD must feel that if not an usurper he is something less important—the tool of usurpers—and he has neither the gaities of a Court, nor the homage of rank, to lighten the toils which have been heaped upon him. We believe, however, he is wholly indifferent to all the political events with which he is mixed up.

M. ROTHSCHILD has contracted a loan for Belgium, and will no doubt make something snug for himself out of it—but we conclude that the Baron will not suffer the Belgians to touch a stiver of it until His MAJESTY is acknowledged by the Five Great Powers.

The Poor Ministers here fancied that the whole affair would be settled at the end of the two months prescribed for the ratification of the Treaty, which was signed on the 15th of November. Nay, so sure were they of their point, that they adjourned Parliament to the 17th, that they might have something like a flourish somewhere to begin with. What do they think of the Emperor of RUSSIA now? They may brush up, and sit till midnight, and send off despatches at three o'clock every morning in the week, and all in vain. Where will Belgium be in six months? We ask the question of the Ministers—but M. ROTHSCHILD and his believers and disciples had better ask themselves.

We are told that Lord BROUGHAM, having been refused by the MASTER of the ROLLS, whom he requested to sit for him in the Court of Chancery during his absence on a visit to eat his Christmas dinner with his venerable mother, applied to Lord LYNDBURST to do him that favour; that Lord LYNDBURST assented, and that his Lordship has, during some part of the last week, been sitting as LORD CHANCELLOR, hearing causes.

That such an arrangement would require the consent of parties concerned, we are told; but that, we should imagine, would be merely in a case where the MASTER of the ROLLS, or the VICE-CHANCELLOR, both Judges of the same Court, might be substituted for the CHANCELLOR: but we really are not prepared to understand how Lord BROUGHAM has obtained the power of delegating the Great Seal to the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

True it is that Lord LYNDBURST is a much more efficient Judge in Chancery than Lord BROUGHAM, and true it is that any parties concerned in suits would much rather have them heard before the present Chief Baron than the present Chancellor; but the question is,—is it the law of the land—is it the prerogative of the Chancellor's office, to select whom he pleases from the sixteen Judges, and constitute and appoint him LORD CHANCELLOR *pro tempore*?

It is not from the apprehension of any wrong being done to the suitors in the present instance that we ask this question; but suppose Lord BROUGHAM had chosen to delegate GASELEE, or VAUGHAN, or any other Judge,—for any Judge has as much claim to be made Chancellor *pro tempore* as the Chief Baron of the Exchequer,—who should have dared to find fault if it were his Lordship's will and pleasure—the right being once admitted?

If Lord BROUGHAM has the right—well and good—His exercise of it is only another proof that the more efficient man of the two is the Chancellor who was forced from his office to make room for his Lordship.

We see, by the Dublin newspaper, that the Marquess and Marchioness of ANGLESEA and their family are gone on a visit to Lord and Lady CLONCURRY, at Lyons—(Lyons, in Ireland.)

We are extremely glad to find, however true this may be, that the most active preparations are making for the approaching struggle. In spite of the silence of all the Ministerial Newspapers—in the teeth of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's crowing declaration, that the present Government had tranquilized Ireland—the truth is, the crisis is at hand, and they know it.

On the 24th, the 67th Regiment, which had been embarked at Kingstown, for Gibraltar, were ordered to disembark and return to Dublin. On Monday last, the 50th Regiment marched for Newbridge; and haversacks (never issued ex-

cept for field-service) were served out to the men: in addition to which, the second Battalion of the 60th has been ordered to proceed from England.

Meetings of the principal Gentry of the northern counties are succeeding each other in rapid succession. The requisitions contain the names of all ranks and sects except Roman Catholics. It is believed that these Unions will meet as soon as possible, in Dublin, to consolidate their force in the absence of any real efficient Government.

Notwithstanding the visit of Lord ANGLESEA and his family to Lord CLONCURRY (if the Newspaper account be true), this state of things must be most mortifying to a high and noble spirit like his Excellency's, which, before he deserted his party to enlist with Liberals and Whigs, was an elastic energetic spirit, prompt in design, and resolute in action. Now that spirit, we hear, has degenerated into irritation, the effects of which upon his bodily health is such, that he is compelled to renounce much of the most important part of the public business, in order to secure physical ease and tranquillity, what must he now feel when he recollects the letter he wrote, which ended with the thrice repeated advice—AGITATE—AGITATE—AGITATE.

He now feels too severely how completely the party adopted his advice—he now reaps the fruits of this blessed agitation, and he finds that neither associating with Lord CLONCURRY, nor intriguing with Bishop DOYLE, nor flattering, nor threatening the man himself, can controul or govern O'CONNELL. He must also feel bitterly the recollection of his own prediction, and the boast of his friends, that he, Lord ANGLESEA, could tranquilize Ireland. Ireland never was in so bad a state as at present.

And where is Mr. STANLEY?—at Goodwood!—enjoying the festivities of the season. His salary, 5,500*l.* a-year, is allowed him, in order that he may keep up double establishments and make frequent journeys; and there really appears no very good reason for a protracted stay in England, where no Irish business can be transacted, unless indeed Mr. STANLEY knows enough of his slippery colleagues to believe that his actual presence in the Cabinet is necessary, in order for him to support his views of Irish policy, in opposition to the triumvirate—Lord CLONCURRY, Bishop DOYLE, and Mr. BLAKE.

It will be seen by the Irish newspapers, that Mr. O'CONNELL has summoned a Parliament of Peers and Commons to meet in Ireland. We shall next week proceed to exhibit the conduct of the King's Government with regard to that gentleman, and exhibit in glowing colours the facts of a case which will leave a serious responsibility upon the moral character of either Lord GREY or Lord DUNCANNON.

SOME most ridiculous—perhaps we ought more properly to say shameful—reports have been circulated with regard to the treatment of the Bishop of EXETER, in his diocese. We thought they could not be true, and hoped that even in these days of party violence, exemplary piety and eminent talent must secure esteem and command respect—We were not wrong—so far from either insult or disrespect having been exhibited towards the Bishop of EXETER, he has been, and is everywhere, received with kindness and veneration; and as a proof that this is the truth, we need only observe, that the unprecedented compliment has been paid his Lordship of having the freedom of the City of Exeter presented him by the unanimous vote of the Corporation, in Common Council assembled, containing individuals of all shades of politics.

This handsome and well-timed compliment must, we are sure, be duly estimated by the Bishop; but it is even more valuable as a mark of public feeling, and as a proof of the respect in which the hierarchy is still held in that city—one of the most considerable in England.

WHO ARE THE GOVERNMENT?

In the *Times*, of Thursday, the 22d of December, we find the following:—

"Yesterday evening the Council of the National Political Union assembled at their rooms in Leicester-square. Mr. F. SMITH was appointed to the chair. On the motion of Mr. PERRY, it was resolved that a letter should be printed and circulated, soliciting the friends of Reform to subscribe to the funds of the Union. Mr. MURPHY then moved, that instructions should be given to the Business Council to prepare a Petition to the House of Commons, praying for the release of Mr. CARPENTER and all other persons confined for offences similar to that of which he had been convicted against the Stamp Act. Mr. GALLOWAY and others objected to the proposed Petition, on the ground that its prayer was of too limited a nature. They desired to petition against the laws which tended to impede the diffusion of knowledge, and would include in that prayer for the relief of Mr. CARPENTER. On a show of hands the motion was carried by a majority of three to one. The Council then adjourned."

The motion for a petition for the release of Mr. CARPENTER was carried by the Council of the National Political Union,—mark these words Lord GREY—recollect the KING's commands, and your Lordship's pledge.

In the *Times* newspaper of the 29th of December, we find the following letter to Mr. CARPENTER, dated December the 23rd, the day after the vote of the National Political Union.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord ALTHORP to acknowledge your letter of the 20th inst., and to inform you, in reply, that your previous application had been submitted to the Board of Stamps, for their opinion, which was unfavourable. In consequence, however, of your further importunity, Lord ALTHORP has directed that the penalties to which you are liable should be remitted, so that you will be set at liberty upon payment of the costs incurred.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant.
"H. L. WICKHAM."

Mr. CARPENTER, upon the receipt of this letter, very properly told Lord ALTHORP, that remitting the penalties would not do for him; but that his Lordship must order the costs of the prosecutions under which he had been convicted to be paid too—for that they, amounting to a sum of £115. 3*s.* would as effectually detain him as if the penalties had not been remitted. The next day Mr. CARPENTER's costs were remitted, and he was discharged.

With this, if it were a spontaneous act of kindness and consideration on the part of the Ministers, nobody would find fault; but when it is seen that the act of grace and favour followed so close upon the resolution of the POLITICAL UNION, the beneficence loses some of its lustre; and as to the infringement of the stamp duty, the Government not only give up the penalties, but pay the expenses of a convicted defendant for resisting their infliction.

We are really and truly ashamed of having so long delayed publicly offering our tribute of thanks to the author of one of the most able and eloquent—if writing be eloquent—pamphlets which has yet appeared on either side the ques-

tion which, although it has lost much of its interest, is still of the greatest importance to our country.

The pamphlet we mean, is entitled, "A Reply to a Pamphlet, entitled *Speech of the Rt. Honourable Lord Brougham, Lord High Chancellor of England*, delivered in the House of Lords on Friday October 7, 1831;" and although the press of temporary matter hinders our giving our readers the advantages of extracts from it to-day, we shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of transferring to our columns some of its brilliant language and powerful arguments. In the mean time, however, we advise our readers to turn to *Blackwood* the moment his next number is published, where they will find it reviewed in a masterly manner, and the praise of the reviewer fully justified by ample extracts from the book itself.

An Evening Paper—the *Globe*, we believe—states that the sale of BULL has decreased since we advocated conservative principles. We are not ourselves quite aware what the period was, when we did not advocate conservative principles. However, if the *GLOBE*—if it be the *GLOBE*—means to prove the unpopularity of anti-reform principles, we, for the sake of shewing cause to the contrary, beg to state that, since the agitation of the Reform question, the circulation of this paper has increased one-fifth.

BEFORE we enter upon the promised continuation of our observations upon the murder of the Duc de BOURBON, and the subsequent conduct of various persons more or less implicated in the scenes which preceded and followed that barbarous and bloody event, we must notice two typographical errors which appeared in our remarks of last week—one by which we were made to call King LEOPOLD the "brother," instead of the uncle, of our future SOVEREIGN; and the other, one, which, although perhaps less evident, was infinitely more important—by the carelessness or stupidity of the printer, the figure 8 was substituted for 6, in the date of the death of the Prince, upon which particular date, one of the strongest and most remarkable points of the case turns.

M. CHOULOT was in the confidence of the Prince, and was master of all the arrangements to be made for his flight from the odious domination of Madame de FEUCHERES; to him the Duke sends a despatch—after a quarrel with her—to desire his attendance at St. Leu the next morning. She discovers that this note is sent; and, no doubt judiciously enough, anticipates the object for which CHOULOT is sought. The message was sent, before dinner of the 26th, "to desire CHOULOT to come on the morning of the 27th"—on the night of the 26th "the Prince was murdered." The importance of this fact is evident—our printer put, "on the night of the 28th" the Prince was murdered. This slight mistake of one figure, overthrew the whole bearing of the evidence.

Having set this blunder right, we proceed to make extracts from the depositions of various persons who have been examined, respecting the murder, since it was committed.

The circumstances of the murder—the state of the body, the bed, and the apartment in general, we have already described: let us now go on to what occurred after M. BONNIE and LECOMTE had knocked at his Royal Highness's door without receiving any answer.

Of LECOMTE, the valet, we may as well observe, that he had been a hairdresser, in the Rue de la Paix; and that the Duke never had any confidence in him. Madame de la VILGONTIER states, that when the woman COLIN told her that LECOMTE was the valet in waiting on the night of the Prince's death, she could not help crying out, "Then they have assassinated him."

Madame de la VILGONTIER is asked, what induced her to entertain this opinion? and she replies, that she knows that LECOMTE was forced upon the Duke by Madame de FEUCHERES, as valet, because LECOMTE was a good hairdresser, and that she (the Baroness) wished to have him in that capacity constantly at her disposal. I know (says this witness) that the Prince was strongly averse from seeing new faces about him, and for a long time refused to have LECOMTE in waiting; but he was so strongly importuned upon the point, that in the end he consented, as he always did. Mad. de FEUCHERES also changed the established order of the Prince's household in LECOMTE's favour, and wished that he should have his meals found him in the house,—an advantage not permitted to any of the other valets. LECOMTE (continues Madame de la VILGONTIER), as I have heard, did not bear a good character in his own neighbourhood, and the Prince always considered him as a spy placed over his actions by Madame de FEUCHERES. These were the only motives which induced me to exclaim, "They have assassinated him;" but I will add, the manner in which he conducted himself towards the Prince was not only rude, but brutal.

We propose, in this delicate part of our subject, to give simply, the depositions of the different witnesses without any observations of our own. We shall, however, begin by describing the relative positions of certain apartments in the Chateau at St. Leu.

The bed-room of His Royal Highness—we have already described its interior—was at the period of his death completely isolated—his wish that MANOURY should sleep at the door, and his declining the presence of LECOMTE there, we have already recorded. On the north and east sides were the windows which opened to the garden—on the west was the great corridor—to the south was the saloon, called the "Cabinet de Toilette," and beyond that, another room. On the other side of the corridor, and at the corner of the great staircase, slept a valet de chambre, who could know nothing of what was doing in the Prince's bed-chamber, nor if the doors were shut could he even hear his voice.

Who else slept within the same building? In the entresol which opened upon the first landing-place of the back staircase, slept DUPRE and his wife—a woman of the name of LACHASSINE—and, upon the same floor, L'Abbe BRIANT—in this entresol everything that passed in the Prince's bedroom could be heard. MANOURY deposes—

"All that passes in the Prince's bed-room could be heard in the entresol—a person sneezing or blowing his nose, even to the slightest noise, even the clock striking. I occupied this apartment for upwards of a year and a half, and can swear to this fact; but Madame de FEUCHERES caused me to be removed from it to make way for her femme de chambre."

This is curious, because the situation was precisely the one suited to the valet de chambre and other servants immediately in attendance upon the Prince—and what renders it still more curious is the fact, that, upon examining the plan

of the apartments ordered to be prepared for the legal investigation, there appeared several rooms much nearer the apartments of the Baroness, which were intended for the sleeping-rooms of female servants, and which were unoccupied.

LACHASSINE, who is called *femme de chambre* to the Baroness, slept in this apartment, on the 26th of August.

On the ground-floor was a corridor which led to the great hall, and to the apartments of Madame de FEUCHERES, to which the back staircase, on which was the door of the entresol, also led.

Well—when M. BONNIE and LECOMTE had knocked at the Prince's door, and his Royal Highness did not answer, they hastened down to the apartment of Madame de FEUCHERES, who immediately proceeded to the door of the Prince's bed-room—but *how*, is made a question of doubt—whether by the back staircase, which led directly up to the anti-chamber of the room, or along the corridor to the great hall, up the great staircase, and back again along the upper corridor; which course was infinitely longer, and more inconvenient, and less likely, it might appear, to have been adopted by a lady agitated and anxious for the safety of the Prince, under whose protection she had been so long living—Hear the evidence—

M. BONNIE deposes, "Madame de FEUCHERES came up the great staircase with me and LECOMTE; she was between us; and as we went up the stairs, she said to me, 'If the Prince does not answer we must break open the door—if it is an attack of any sort, bleeding may be of service.' It was upon the great staircase she spoke of bleeding."

Again M. BONNIE says—"We all three came into the cabinet de toilette by the great staircase, and the footman, ROMANZO, and the 'frotteurs,' HIPPOLYTE and DUBOIS, saw us." I observed, continues M. BONNIE, that the bolt of the door opening from the cabinet de toilette on to the back staircase was drawn, so that anybody might have entered that room from this staircase. It was MANOURY who attracted my attention to this fact by saying to LECOMTE "Then you did not fasten THAT bolt;" to which LECOMTE replied—"I thought I had, but I did not pay much attention to it."

DUBOIS, cited by M. BONNIE as one of the persons who saw Madame de FEUCHERES come up the great staircase, denies having seen her, or even M. BONNIE, or LECOMTE; he does not know by which staircase they came up, but the other rubber (*frotteur*), HIPPOLYTE, deposes that he saw Madame de FEUCHERES, M. BONNIE, and LECOMTE in the corridor with other people, but he does not know by which staircase she came up—he is certain, however, that he saw her go down the great staircase after the Prince's door had been broken open. So that it is clear that upon this particular occasion she neither used the back staircase in going or coming, although it was the nearest and readiest way to her apartments, and was commonly used by her at other times.

LECOMTE swears that when he was in waiting he never observed whether ordinarily the bolt of the door leading to the back staircase was drawn or not—he had never been down those stairs—he had been in the Prince's service three years—he thought they led to the apartments of Madame de FEUCHERES; and more than that, he never saw the door of the back staircase open.

We here have the deposition of a servant, especially favoured too by the Baroness, who swears that he did not know that the back staircase, on to which the door of the anti-room to his master's bed-chamber opened, led to the corridor below the hall; or that it was common to five or six persons, who, as we have seen, inhabited the entresol, or that it was the nearest way from the Prince's bed-room to the court-yard and the park—and this after having been three years in the Prince's service.

LECOMTE is asked, whether he is sure that on the night of the 26th that door was bolted—his answer is "No; if I had known that the door communicated with other rooms and the hall, I should have taken care to ascertain the fact every evening—my fellow-servants, who had been longer in the house than myself, never made any remarks upon the subject."

He then proceeds—"Having gone with M. BONNIE to apprise Madame de FEUCHERES that the Prince did not answer, she said, 'Perhaps I can go up by my little staircase'—that M. BONNIE and he went up the great staircase, and having arrived in the cabinet de toilette, they heard her knock at the door of the back staircase, and that he, LECOMTE, THEN drew the bolt, and opened the door to admit her."

And this deposition he repeats, and details moreover that when he and M. BONNIE were at the door of her apartments she hastily presented herself in a night-gown at the door—that she said "My God, Madam, the Prince does not answer, I fear something has happened to him, will you come up with us?" and that she answered, "Perhaps I can get up by my little staircase," and that she then shut the door.

We next find DUPIN under examination, who deposes that LECOMTE could not be ignorant of the existence of the back staircase. "It was the duty," he says, "of the valet de chambre in waiting, to fasten the bolts of all the doors at night—it is what I have always seen done, and what I have always done myself."

LOUIS LECLERC deposes, "that it is impossible that LECOMTE should be ignorant of the existence of the back staircase."

Madame de FEUCHERES deposes, that this back staircase was commonly used—that her *femmes de chambre* and those of Madame de FLASSANS, and everybody who lived in the entresol, used the staircase, and that the Prince's valets de chambre went up and down it very often.

The observation of LECOMTE to MANOURY about the bolt must not be forgotten—it was made at the moment when everything was fresh in his mind—he said nothing to MANOURY about opening the door for Madame de FEUCHERES; but on the contrary, said, that he thought he had bolted it, the night before, but he had not paid much attention to it.

M. BONNIE is under examination again; he says, that when Madame de FEUCHERES came to the cabinet de toilette in the morning of the 27th of August, she called several times at the door of the bed-room—"Monsieur," and knocked, as well as he (BONNIE) did—that "she did not appear at all agitated, nor, when the death of the Prince was ascertained, did her countenance change in the slightest degree, nor did she drop a single tear."

MANOURY corroborates this. Madame de PREJEAN deposes—On the 27th of August, about two hours after the death of the Prince was generally known, I went down to the apartment of Madame de FEUCHERES, in spite of the dislike which I had to seeing her to

whom I attributed morally all the misfortunes of the Prince. I cannot adequately describe my feelings when I beheld Mad. de FEUCHERES and the Abbé BRIANT sitting, neither weeping, nor even speaking of sorrow, but conversing, as it seemed to me, upon ordinary business. The Abbé retired; and when I began to speak to Madame de FEUCHERES on the melancholy event, she assumed an air of sensibility, and concluded by lamenting with me. She said, "Can it be possible that the Prince has not left one word in writing for me, who loved him so much, who have shewn such attention to him, to let me know his intentions. How ungrateful it is."

Madame de PREJEAN adds, that Madame de CHOULET told her, that Madame de FEUCHERES had said to her, that it was extremely fortunate for her, that the Prince had died as he did, for she was quite sure if he had been found dead in his bed, people would have said that she had poisoned him.

With respect to the Abbé BRIANT, it is sworn that the Prince always had the strongest dislike to him; that his manners were coarse, and his conversation loud and boisterous; and that upon one occasion, when he came to pay his respects to his Royal Highness the Prince begged General LAMBOT to come into the room with him. The Abbé BRIANT slept in the entresol on the 26th of August; but he, like LECOMTE, was totally ignorant of the facilities which the back staircase afforded to the inhabitants of that apartment.

MANOURY swears, that the Abbé BRIANT, on the day of the Prince's death, spread abroad the report that he was mad—and this M. BONNIE also deposes—the following depositions are even more curious.

DAUVERT, principal butler, deposes, that, on the evening of the day of the death of the Prince, the Abbé BRIANT called him to him, and told him to take proper care of the plate, for the Prince had left, in his will, to Madame de FEUCHERES, St. Leu and its dependencies, and everything that was in it at the time of his death—the plate formed part of this legacy. He (DAUVERT) did not then, nor for some days after, know the contents of the will; but he was subsequently informed that the plate did not belong to Madame de FEUCHERES. From this evidence we ascertain, that the Abbé BRIANT considered himself authorized to interest himself in the affairs of Madame de FEUCHERES.

The next deposition is important.

ROMANZO, the footman, swears that a short time after he had obtained admission to the bed-chamber of the Prince, on the morning of his death, the Abbé BRIANT came in and said—"I think, ROMANZO, on the part of Madame de FEUCHERES, that we should look carefully about, for we ought to find some papers intended for that lady."

M. BONNIE is asked—"Did not the Abbé BRIANT, on the morning of the 27th of August, desire that search should be made, to see if there were any papers addressed to Madame de FEUCHERES?"

M. BONNIE—"Yes; the Abbé BRIANT came into the Prince's room nearly at the same time as we did—he immediately proceeded to look about, upon the table and chimney-piece for papers, and, above all, he enquired, with great earnestness, if anybody knew where a small box, hooped with gold, was, which belonged to the Prince?"

"It should be in one of the drawers," said MANOURY, "for it was there the Prince generally placed it." Upon which the Abbé BRIANT, BEFORE LECLERC HAD OPENED THE DRAWERS, replied—"NO IT IS NOT THERE."

We should add, that MANOURY does not recollect this last expression, although he remembers the importunity of the ABBE, with regard to the box and the papers.

Now, let us for one moment proceed to the inhabitants of the entresol, of whom this ABBE was one—DUPRE and his wife were two others, and the woman LACHASSINE was the fourth—aquit them all of participation in the murder, exonerate them from all connection with the assassin—what on earth were they doing during the period that the murder (or even the suicide, for argument's sake) was in progress—it is in evidence, that, in the entresol, the striking of a little clock, the noise of a person sneezing, or of blowing his nose, could be distinctly heard,—and here are four persons, who, upon the night of the 26th August, heard nothing. The very step of the Prince would, on other occasions, awaken them—admit, we say, the suicide—the Prince got up—he must have drawn a chair under the fatal curtain-rod—he could not have mounted on this chair—attached the knots to the rod, and have thrown his whole weight from the chair, in order to suspend himself, without making a noise fifty times greater than the ordinary sounds which at all other times were so perfectly audible in the rooms below, not to speak of the movement of the bedstead from the back of the alcove, which is also sworn to.

It is subsequently in evidence that the two DUPRES became shortly afterwards possessed of money. DUPRE, however, was dismissed by Madame de FEUCHERES in the January succeeding the murder, at the instance of his wife, who was offended by the violence expressed against her husband by Madame de FEUCHERES for his awkwardness in upsetting an inkstand upon a carpet. The violence of his expressions at that period, although authenticated, are we inclined to regard suspiciously, under the circumstance of his dismissal.

We have now submitted sufficient evidence, we think, upon this part of the case, and we decline any observations illustrative of that evidence; but we will add, that it is proved, that when Madame de FEUCHERES returned to the Palais Bourbon, after the event of the 27th, she caused her niece, Madame FLASSANS, to sleep in the room with her—a thing that she never had suggested before—and moreover, that she accepted the offer of the Abbé BRIANT, who proposed himself to sleep in the library which adjoined her bed-room.

The Abbé BRIANT thus accounts for these new arrangements—"I slept fifteen nights in the library at Madame de FEUCHERES, which adjoins her bed-room, and has a door opening to the hall; Madame de FLASSANS also slept on a mattress in her aunt's room. I offered to sleep there, because at that time there was no organized Police, and the people were constantly firing guns, in consequence of some thieves having stolen lead from the roof of the rooms at the end of the garden on the esplanade—and these ladies were not at all at their ease. I have to add, that at Chantilly, Madame de FEUCHERES desired that I should occupy an apartment near her's, and that she said 'The Abbé BRIANT is a man in whom I have confidence.'"

As there had been no lead stolen at Chantilly, and no guns were fired there during the night, the value of this reasoning upon the location of the Abbé in the one place, continued in the other, is left to be determined by the reader.

We now proceed to the civil part of this affair, and leaving

all the criminal portion of it to the judgment of the public, commence our summing up of that section which relates to the validity of the will, by which SOPHY DAWES and the son of the CITIZEN KING of the FRENCH are to come into possession of greatest part of the vast property of the Prince de CONDE; but although this is a distinct "point" for discussion, we suspect that our readers will see many facts produced in evidence upon it, which will in no slight degree strengthen and corroborate the opinions which, we think, they must have already formed upon the more barbarous, but not less felonious, charges connected with the end of the unhappy victim's life.

In the French law books, two principles are laid down with regard to the practice concerning disputed wills, which, however essential to the legal conduct and judicial decision of the case, it is not important or necessary here to detail, inasmuch as what we have to do with, is the evidence adduced by M. HENNEQUIN to support the points, upon the establishment or rejection of which, the ultimate decree of the Court will be founded.

These points are—1st, Whether the testator during his lifetime exhibited a disposition totally at variance with the conditions of the will—and 2ndly, What are the facts of the case likely to establish proofs, of interference, of invading, and of violence used at different times to influence, to persuade and to force the testator to make a will according to the wishes and desire of others, and in contradiction to his own.

To illustrate both these points, we call attention to the depositions which relate to the three modes of conduct adopted by certain persons towards his late Royal Highness the Duc de BOURBON.

With reference to the first point, whether the testator, during his life, exhibited a disposition at variance with the conditions of his will—we have to observe, that the Duc de BOURBON, who leaves the Duc d'AUMALE, a younger son of the Citizen King of the French, heir to all his property, with certain exceptions—which we last week detailed—was, through his life decidedly opposed to the ORLEANS branch of his family. In education, manners, opinions, politics, sentiments, they were decidedly opposed; and the Duc de BOURBON never concealed the disinclination which he felt towards that part of his family; in all the proprieties and ceremonials of society he maintained an intercourse with them, and became God-father to one of the sons of the Duc d'ORLEANS—(this very Duc d'AUMALE)—but to more than this, the connexion never went. The letters which passed between his Royal Highness and the Duke, were merely on points of etiquette; and not only, as we have already said, did his Royal Highness take no pains to conceal his indifference—his disinclination to this branch of his family, but he never allowed an opportunity to escape him of expressing his sincere and tender attachment to CHARLES X.; and when the Duc de BORDEAUX was born, the recollections which were excited in the breast of the father of the murdered Duc d'ENGIEN, raised up an ardent and sympathetic affection for the son of the assassinated Duc de BERRI—both fathers had lost their children by the hands of murderers. This similarity in their fates, added to the known agreement of their opinions and sentiments, rendered the posthumous offspring of the Duc de BERRI the object of his care and attentions—that to that child and his illustrious sister, it was the original intention of the Duc de BOURBON to bequeath his property and domains, there can be little doubt.

Let us see—in 1820, the Duc de BORDEAUX was born—some days after that event the Duc de BOURBON was walking in the *Champs Elysees*, and he met one of his officers who had attended him to the Opera the night of the murder of the Duc de BERRI—they spoke of that event, and in the course of the conversation the Duc de BOURBON said—"The Duc de BERRI was abrupt in his manners, but I loved him very much—he had been my son's companion in arms—" he paused for a moment, and then added, "Well! since his children are orphans I will be a father to them—they shall be my heirs."—This was in 1820.

In 1822, or thereabouts, Madame de FEUCHERES became intimate with the Duc de BOURBON—at his instance she had been received at Court by LOUIS XVIII. but not even then being received in society, she married the Baron de FEUCHERES, a Major in the Royal Guards—this gentleman, however, was told by his brother officers, that the mode of life of his lady as regarded him was not honourable, and he had the alternative given him of compelling the lady to leave the protection and palace of the Duc de BOURBON, or to quit the Regiment. He declined the latter alternative, and instituted a suit against his wife, which ended in their separation, from which period she was excluded from Court.

In 1825.—The Baroness received a million of francs from the Duke—and her influence increasing in 1829, her income from his Highness's treasury amounted to 120,000 francs. In 1826, she made the strongest efforts to get the order of exclusion from Court which had been pronounced by LOUIS XVIII. revoked. The Duc de BOURBON wrote to the King on the subject; but powerful female interest was required to effect the object.

In November 1828, a paragraph appeared in a paper called the "Aristarchus," which stated, that the Duc de BOURBON had made a will, nominating the Duke of NEMOURS his heir, on condition that he took the title of Prince de CONDE. The next day, M. BOONAL, Secretary to the Duc d'ORLEANS, writes a letter to M. de GUAIGNY, the Steward of the Duc de BOURBON, stating that the Duc d'ORLEANS has read the article in the *Aristarchus* with great regret, and disclaims any participation in the paragraph; and begs him to assure the Duc de BOURBON that such is the fact. "Their Royal Highnesses, however," adds M. BOONAL, "cannot disguise from themselves how highly advantageous to one of their children, and his posterity, would be the will which is supposed to have been made," &c. &c.

This is a curious letter. Now, hear what the Duc de BOURBON himself said to one of his officers, who had read to him the article in the *Aristarchus*. "I see, Sir," said the officer, "that your Royal Highness has fixed upon an heir for Chantilly." "No," replied the Prince, "the idea is suggested to me, but you are well aware of my wishes upon the subject—you know whom I intend to have that property."

After the appearance of these paragraphs, observe what period elapsed before Madame de FEUCHERES personally and openly announced to the Duc de BOURBON, in a letter, dated May 1, 1829, not only her wish that the Duc d'AUMALE—not NEMOURS, but AUMALE, because he was

the Duke's God-son—should be his heir general, but she informs him that she, *SOPHY DAWES*, has written to the Duc d'ORLEANS to tell him so—she adds that the Duke is going to England the next day, but that he will come to visit her before he goes.

This, Madame de FEUCHERES tells the Duc de BOURBON, and says, that she trembles while she announces what she has done. If she knew that the Duke voluntarily proposed making the Duc d'AUMALE his heir, why should she tremble—if she was not conscious that she had taken upon herself a tremendous responsibility, why does she beg the Duke not to abstain from breakfasting with her as usual—that his staying away would have a bad effect—and that if he meets the Duc d'ORLEANS he need say nothing definitive or decisive?

Let it be recollected, that we have in evidence letters from the Duc d'ORLEANS to the Duc de BOURBON, dated 1827, (which is about the period at which Madame de FEUCHERES first conceived the notion of dividing the property with the Duc d'AUMALE,) in which the Duke offers himself as a guest to the Duc de BOURBON, who receives his proposition with marked coldness; and that it is in evidence also that Madame de FEUCHERES herself added to the Duke's letter, the only paragraph which at all qualifies the disinclination expressed in the body of the letter. However, on the 2d of May, 1829, she announces, "with trembling," what she has done, and transmits to the Duke of BOURBON the letter from the high-minded Citizen KING, which we last week gave, but which we must again repeat:—

"NEUILLY, MAY 2, 1829.—I cannot, Sir, resist the desire of declaring to you myself, how much I am touched by the step so honourable to her which Madame de Feucheres has taken. I wish so much to see her thought proper to inform me, it would doubtless become me, in a case where it depends on your will alone, whether so great an advantage shall accrue to one of my children to presume that it will be so before you have made me acquainted with it; but I conceived that it was my duty, and that I was bound by the same blood which flows in both our veins, to express to you how happy I should be to see fresh bonds attach those who are already united in so many ways, and how proud I should be to have one of my children destined to bear a name which is so precious to all our family, and with which so many glorious recollections are connected."

Here, as M. HENNEQUIN says, we have before us the contrivance of Madame de FEUCHERES—this disapproving silence on the part of the Duc de BOURBON, and the anxious desire to get the money on the part of the Duc d'ORLEANS.

How do we know that the Duc de BOURBON did disapprove what Madame de FEUCHERES had done and tremblingly announced—we have no letter of the Duke's to shew it—no—but we have a letter of Madame de FEUCHERES herself to shew it—and here it is, of the same date as the former:—

"You have reproached me in so harsh a manner for having written to the Duke of ORLEANS, that I now feel myself bound to inform you that he will visit me this morning, in order to see you previous to his departure for England. I beseech you do not refuse to come and breakfast with me as usual. The visit will be much less embarrassing to you in this manner, and you will thereby avoid sending a written answer, or saying any thing decisive." (These words are underlined in the original,) and if you do not come, it will have a very bad effect. If you had rather that I should not be present, in that case the Duke of ORLEANS will come to you."

Can anything be more clear than this—more convincing—more conclusive? We should think not—he has harshly reproached her—his absence would have a bad effect—she beseeches him—that he need not say anything decisive—it being clear that a decision on his part would have been unfavourable to the man with whom she had been tampering.

The Duc d'ORLEANS goes to England—whether before his return or after matters little, a will is prepared for the signature of the Duc de BOURBON, according to the suggestions made by M. de FEUCHERES, without his Royal Highness's knowledge—this will is taken to the Palace Bourbon, and the Duke sees it—he forcibly objects to it—as a proof that he was no party to the making of it, and that he was vehemently opposed to the conditions of it, it is in evidence that he shewed it to M. de SURVAL, and said, "See, this is what they require of me"—THEY!!!

We are compelled, from want of space, here to break off our observations upon the case; but we shall resume and conclude them next Sunday. In order, however, to finish what we consider the first head of the civil part of the affair, we shall give a letter of the Duc de BOURBON to the Duc d'ORLEANS on the subject of the will, which is particularly striking: the first line clearly and evidently infers that his Royal Highness considers the Duc d'ORLEANS as a party to the affair; but, feeling confidence in the honour of a Frenchman, in the character of a Prince, and in the blood of his own illustrious family, he appeals to those attributes, principles, and feelings, by which the conduct of the high-minded, high-born man of honour—and especially a Frenchman—is ordinarily supposed to be governed. The Duke writes—

"The affair which occupies us, Monsieur, begins without my knowledge and somewhat lightly by Madame de FEUCHERES, and of which she has taken on herself to urge the conclusion upon me, is to me infinitely painful. You may have already remarked it; besides the lacertuous reminiscences which it recalls, and to which I cannot yet accustom my sad thoughts, there are other motives which do not permit me to engage in it at this moment. I may be charged with weakness in this respect; but it is on you I count to excuse and to get excused this weakness, very pardonable at my age and in my sad condition. My affection for you, Monsieur, and your's is sufficiently well known to you; it ought then to assure you of the disposition in which I am, and of which I here desire to give you a public and certain proof. I now appeal to your generosity and to the delicacy of your feelings, that I may not be harassed and teased as I have been for some time, to conclude an affair which is connected with other arrangements, and which I do not wish to do, to conclude except with all that nature and grave reflection which it requires. I repeat, then, on your friendship for me, I repeat, to obtain from Madame de FEUCHERES, that she may let me be quiet on this matter. It rests with you to prevent a broil betwixt her and me; or at least a coolness which would embitter the remainder of my days. Receive, Monsieur, with your accustomed kindness, the expression of the constant and sincere friendship which I have ever entertained towards you."

This letter, with the preceding evidence, will, we should think, sufficiently satisfy the reader, that the first point maintained by M. HENNEQUIN is established, and that "the testator, during his life, exhibited a disposition totally at variance with the conditions of the will." Next Sunday, we shall adduce the evidence, which we think will, with equal certainty, substantiate the proofs of INTERFERENCE—INVEIGLING—VIOLENCE AND FORCE!!!

In conclusion to-day, we may, however, be permitted to remark, that Madame de FEUCHERES, whose pride and feelings had received a severe wound by the exclusion from Court, to which we have before referred, redoubled her efforts about this period to obtain a revocation of the order. She had been made to understand that the highest female influence would be required. The influence was obtained, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ORLEANS made the effort, and ultimately prevailed upon the Duchess de

BERRI—upon some plea, we suppose, of affection for her ancient and illustrious relative—to press it upon the KING, and thus, at this juncture of affairs, SOPHY DAWES made her re-appearance at the Court of KING CHARLES THE TENTH, through the interest of the wife of the present Citizen KING—then DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 28th December, 1831.

DEAR BULL.—The "annus mirabilis" is drawing to a close, and we shall soon be "Anno Domini, 1832." The letter I have now commenced will be added published on the first day of that new year, to which I beg to wish health and happiness.

Health and happiness, in the first place, to you, my dear BULL; and may the new year witness the triumph of those principles which insured to Britain her glory, her station, and her influence. May your journal be yet more extensively read, and may its motto become that of every reader—"For God, the King, and the People."

Health and happiness, in the next place, to your readers, without which a journal would be a sorry affair, both as a medium of communicating information and of establishing and propagating sound principles. May your readers never forget that *John Bull*, *The Standard*, and *The Morning Post*, are the only three newspapers published in London which have uniformly and conscientiously maintained true Tory and true Protestant principles; and let them take care how they encourage, by reading, or by subscriptions, or by advertisements in any revolutionary prints, the progress of principles they are bound to deprecate and oppose.

Health and happiness to the KING, the QUEEN, the Duke of CUMBERLAND, and all the other branches of the Royal Family. May they never forget the lessons of the past year. May they see the danger of yielding to popular outcry and liberal despotism, (for none are so despotical as the liberals), and before it is too late may they decide, one and all, on holding fast to the institutions which exist, to the Protestant Altar and the Protestant Church, and to the Charter and Constitution which have hitherto been long and deservedly the admiration of the world.

Health and happiness to the Clergy, to the Aristocracy, to the Magistracy, to the Gentry, to the true friends of the people, who employ and maintain them. May they not be deceived into the belief that, because the people are sovereign in France, that they should be sovereign everywhere; and may they remember the story I told you some two years ago, that "when the sovereign people collected in the streets all honest tradespeople shut up their shops." Down, then, with the sovereignty of the people.

But though last, not least, health and happiness to the people themselves. We, Tories as we are, are unquestionably the best and truest friends of the people. I glory in the motto *John Bull*, "for the people." Certainly we are for the people. We are for their moral and religious education—for hospitals in which they may be nursed and defended when they grow old—for almshouses—for dispensaries—for charity schools—for poor houses—for sick societies—for all which can mitigate the ills of life, and prepare them for a happier hereafter. We can point to history and to public buildings, to charitable institutions and the records of former times, and we can proudly say, British Tories fought the battles of the country; British Tories secured for her public liberties; British Tories opposed the progress of Popery; British Tories gave us all our valuable laws and institutions; British Tories feed the poor, employ millions of labourers on their estates and property, and wherever a true British Tory resides, there the neighbouring poor will be found to be the most virtuous, patriotic, and happy. Health then and happiness to the people, and may the new year not close without that people being more than ever convinced that they must throw themselves on British Tories if they are to be rescued from their present state of misery and woe.

Health and happiness to Great Britain. But, my dear BULL, you must allow me to call on you and your readers to drink, on the first day of the new year, some other toasts than those which I have just given; and after those which have preceded shall have been drunk with enthusiasm, then let each honest Tory in His Majesty's dominions send round the bottle of good old Port or best Laiffie with the following sentiments:—

TOAST 1.—Health and happiness to PETER HOGO and his charming ROSABELLA, and may they live a thousand years and may we live to see them. (I expect this toast will be drank with three times three).

2.—Health and happiness to HENRY V., Duke of Bordeaux, and may he live to reign for an uninterrupted series of years over a loyal and united people. (Let there be no incredulity evinced when this toast is drunk, for however appearances may be unfavourable to those who judge superficially, yet the liberals themselves admit that a restoration cannot fail of occurring.)

3.—Health and happiness to the Viscount de CHATEAUBRIAND, and all other Royalist Peers who have proved themselves faithful to their oaths and principles in a nation of Renegades.

4.—To the downfall of democracy in France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Portugal and Italy—and may the people learn that happiness does not consist in revolt, nor liberty in the triumph of the mob.

5.—Poland! and may the Emperor NICHOLAS see the wisdom and necessity of granting a liberal Constitution and free institutions to that country—and may his enemies never induce him to adopt the project of making Poland a Russian province.

6.—Peace, health and happiness to all the world! may true knowledge, spread, and true religion abound—and may the world be kept from six great evils: the Plague, the Whigs, the Cholera Morbus, Revolutionary Principles, Propagandism, and the Canaille.

When you shall have drank all these toasts in good wine, and with suitable honours, you may follow your whim for the rest of the feast, not forgetting a parting word for the *Annus Mirabilis*, which has just closed.

And now, my dear BULL, let me resume my weekly narrative of the facts of the last seven days. I have some events of importance to allude to, and a longer preface would be, therefore, unreasonable. I am disposed, to-day, to give you the history of the week in a list of facts, on which I shall dilate somewhat more than usual, not merely giving names and dates, but directing the attention of your readers to the inferences which should be drawn from them.

FAC 1.—There has been an insurrection at Grenoble: the sovereign people have refused to pay any more taxes—have entered the tax-office and burned and destroyed both public and private property. The National Guards, themselves tax-payers, were so delighted at this circumstance, that only a few score attempted to put down the rioters; and the sovereign people declare, that if any further attempts shall be made to collect personal taxes at Grenoble, they will proceed to yet further acts of illegality and outrage. Now, my dear BULL, you cannot but remember how often the moderation of the last French Revolution has been made the subject of boast by the liberal school; and yet, ever since those events took place, France has been in one constant state of local or general insurrection and mob government. This case of Grenoble is most serious. It evinces a determination on the part of the people, first of all, not to support the present Government, for the maintenance of which these taxes are demanded; and, in the next place, it shews a tendency to democracy on the part of the people which we cannot but deplore. The Minister affects to believe, that these local insurrections are not the natural result of the Revolution of 1830; yet, it is worthy of remark, that in every case where these

local disorders have occurred, the people have invariably followed the example of the Paris Revolutionists, and have sounded the tocsin, made the barricades, and taken upon themselves to destroy and overthrow. The Minister thinks that he shall put an end to this state of things at Grenoble by having a new Mayor with new adjuncts. But this is mere delusion, since no Mayor whom he can appoint, and who will serve under him, can be anything but a revolutionist. And how can M. PERREZ expect, as a reasonable man, that society will have confidence in such Mayors, or obey such officers. It would be to expect that an effect would not correspond with its cause, and that revolutionists should be able to bring about a result totally opposed to their own views and principles. Although, then, no lives were lost at Grenoble, and not many persons were wounded, still the Government was, in fact, overthrown; and the people, when sovereign, decided at once upon paying no taxes.

2.—The history of the revolution at Lyons is now before the French public, given by a man whose testimony cannot be doubted by the Liberals, as he is one of their number, and has always joined in their orgies. That witness is M. DUMOUZARD, late Prefect of Lyons—late friend of LOUIS PHILIPPE—late correspondent of M. PERREZ—late the best Prefect in France—but now the discarded, abused, insulted, and destituted ex-Prefect of the Rhone. Now M. DUMOUZARD says, that there exists in France a Napoleonic party, of whom LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Government are most afraid, that this party is numerous, that it has a leader of rank and talent, that it has great means, and that he himself has been suspected of being favourable to that party. He attributes his destitution to this circumstance, and to a refusal on his part to do certain acts as Prefect which would have served the PERREZ family, but have injured those whose interests as Prefect it was his duty to watch over and protect. It appears, that during the terrible revolution at Lyons, which has been for a moment arrested by the presence of 30,000 troops, that the people were not so loyal to the reigning Dynasty as they were represented to be by the Government, for on the contrary they met at the Hotel de Ville and discussed the propriety of changing the form of the Government in this country. The workmen, afraid of compromising their own interests with the manufacturers by this decision, resolved on keeping aloof from these debates, in which, however, their leaders took a part, and in consequence of the prudence and even popularity of this M. DUMOUZARD, this scheme of changing the form of government was abandoned. The disclosures thus made by M. DUMOUZARD have shown to France that she must not place any confidence whatever in the character or principles of the men who now administer the affairs of the nation, and that they are so divided among themselves that they will never be able to conduct the state vessel into a secure and protected port. Even M. PERREZ, who is certainly the most honest Minister of the Revolution, is proved by the facts adduced by M. DUMOUZARD, to be selfish, interested, and blinded by personal considerations, not to say personal vanity, and yet it is a fact, that M. PERREZ is the only man in France among the Liberals in whom a Frenchman, having one sou of property, will confide. As the events at Grenoble have shown us that the Liberals are averse to the payment of taxes, so the events of Lyons have proved to us, since the explanations given by the ex-Prefect, and which only terminated yesterday, that France is really without a Government, and her affairs are conducted by men, who, from the very nature of their principles, are unable to command general respect and the necessary confidence.

3. A trial of a very important character, for the character and stability of the House of Orleans, is at this moment proceeding in one of the highest Courts of Law in France. I allude to the trial for ascertaining the validity of the will of the late Duke of BOURBON. You will have already perceived from that portion of the trial which has already been published in the London daily papers, that the House of Orleans, at the very time it was constantly plotting against the late Dynasty, was constantly asking favours of CHARLES X.; constantly professing the most profound respect and even affection for him; and constantly receiving favours from the Court against which it conspired. But this is not all which is elicited by the correspondence which has been given to the public. It has been shewn, that for the mere sake of obtaining a testamentary bequest in favour of the Duke of AUMALE, the youngest son of the Duke of ORLEANS, that the most wretched tricks were resorted to in order to secure the confidence and assistance of the Mistress of the Duke of BOURBON, who, although hated by the Orleans family, was courted, flattered, and adored to her face, whilst the same individuals were privately conspiring against her. Need I add, that the general impression which this trial is producing in France is decidedly hostile to the durability of the present Dynasty; and need I assure you, that all persons of honour and character are crying shame? No, I need not confirm the opinions which you will already have entertained on this head, since principle is principle all the world over, and an honest man, whether Frenchman or Englishman, must be opposed to chicanery.

4. The refusal of the King of HOLLAND to consent to the robbery of his people, and the refusal of the Emperor of RUSSIA to consent to the spoliation of his Ally, is a fact which has greatly deranged the calculations of the present Government in France, and has rendered all hopes of a disarming less probable than ever. During the whole of the past week the Diplomatic Circles in Paris have been occupied exclusively with this subject, and it is said, that the disappointment which M. SEBASTIANI felt at the decisions of the King and Emperor occasioned his attack of apoplexy, or, at least, accelerated it. These Revolution Ministers imagined that the Governments of Europe would be so delighted at not being threatened with war on the part of France, that they would hasten to accede to all the demands of the Citizen King. But these expectations were foolish. The weakest Power in Europe is better able to go to war than France, and therefore the Governments of Europe are not disposed to accept of peace from France as a boon conferred by her when war declared against her must be her ruin. The Ministerial Papers have still held out some hopes that the Emperor of RUSSIA and the King of HOLLAND may change their intentions, but this is by no means probable, and therefore if the Revolutionary Governments of France and Belgium and the demi-Revolutionary Government of Great Britain, are not prepared to make war against Russia and Holland, they must get out of the difficulty in which they are at present placed by conceding to King WILLIAM his just and indisputable claims.

5.—The Revolution of Neuchatel has been most effectually quelled, and the incendiaries and anarchists have been put to the rout. As usual, the Royalists have exhibited, in the moment of victory, a perhaps culpable forbearance, and have allowed the leaders of one of the most infamous conspiracies of modern times to escape. Let us hope that the Canton will henceforth enjoy under the paternal Government of the King of PRUSSIA that peace and prosperity which it has so abundantly possessed during the last fifteen years.

6.—You will have, probably, learned before the receipt of this letter, that TORRIGOS and his confederates have been shot, in pursuance of a decree pronounced against them more than a year ago; of course there will be a great deal of whining and canting about the "inhumanity" of the "Monster FERDINAND," and all such trash, but I have yet to learn that treason is not treason in Spain as well as in England, and I have yet to ascertain what difference there can be between the right of a Jury in England to condemn a traitor to death and the right of a tribunal in Spain where there are no Juries to pass the same sentence for the same offence. The truth of

the matter is, that TORRIBOS was a political adventurer, who risked his life for the sake of a chance; that chance he has lost. He was taken with arms in his possession against the Government of Spain, and, as a traitor, he was shot.

7.—Since I last wrote, the House of ROTHSCHILD and Co. has thought fit to make a loan to the Revolutionary Government of Belgium. It is most extraordinary that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD should not first have inquired into the question of what is Belgium?—for whilst a war is actually pending between the King *de jure* and the King *de facto* about this very question, it appears to be a most dangerous proceeding on the part of capitalists to lend their money upon such security. Belgium may be rich when united to Holland, but poor when separated from her; and the Belgium of the proposed treaty may be able to borrow and pay her dividends, whilst the Belgium which may be eventually established may be able to do no such thing. To all wise men, then, I would say, have nothing to do with this loan. It is a mere speculation on the possible result of an actual and pending conflict—and if that result should be, as I hope it will be, in favour of Holland, then Belgium stock will not be worth 20 shillings in the pound. It does not follow, that because a 5 per cent. loan is at 78, therefore that it is cheap, without there be good security both for dividends and capital.

FACT 8.—THE HEREDITARY PEERAGE CEASES TO EXIST IN FRANCE!! Of all the facts of the last week this is the most important. The Chamber of Peers has decided by a majority of 103 to 70, that an hereditary peerage shall no longer exist. There is, therefore, a majority of 33 against the aristocracy—a majority of 33 for the progress of democracy and jacobinism. But how was this majority obtained? By the illegal, unconstitutional creation of 36 peers for life by LOUIS PHILIPPE, who all engaged, in writing, before-hand, to vote against an hereditary peerage. Of these 36 illegally created peers 34 voted—and therefore, if their illegal votes were deducted, there would be a majority of ONE in favour of the hereditary peerage. But it has been decided otherwise. The mob have triumphed! Reason, justice, law, order, honour, and common sense have been defeated! and from henceforth France is to be governed (*pro tempore* at least) by a Citizen King, a democratical Chamber of Deputies, and a Chamber of Peers dependent on the Minister of the hour. Who will now be astonished at learning that Russia arms against this "moderate" and this "glorious" revolution.

Thus closes the "Annus Mirabilis 1831" in France. It closes with a mob King, a mob Chamber, a mob Chamber of Deputies, a mob Chamber of Peers, with mob triumphs at Lyons, Grenoble, Toulouse, Perpignan, Strasbourg, and everywhere—with civil war in La Vendee, with ruined trade and commerce, with starving manufacturers, with famishing artisans, with a press persecuted, with priests insulted, with religion mocked, with God blasphemed, and with the people sacrificed. Let us hope for a better result on the 28th December, 1832.

And now, my dear BULL, I must take my leave of both you and the old year, assuring you that I am as ever, your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

MR. PITT.

TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR BULL—As an unjust reflection has been, I consider, cast on the character of Mr. PITT, not only by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but also by some pamphleteers, one of whom has gone the length of calling him "a dishonest minister," for his conduct touching the Reform Bill, I send you a brief analysis of the recorded opinions of that illustrious statesman, which may be acceptable to such of your readers as have not either the inclination or opportunity to wade through a report of his collected speeches—a task absolutely necessary in order to ascertain Mr. PITT's real sentiments on this subject. The first step taken by Mr. PITT towards a Reform in the House of Commons was on the 7th May, 1782, being then in his twenty-third year,—when, without a previous motion, he moved "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the representation in Parliament, and to report to the House their observations thereon." This motion, though Mr. Fox was in office, was rejected by a majority of 20. The next occasion on which he brought forward this question was on the 7th May, 1783. Here he proposed a definite plan, and submitted to the consideration of the House three resolutions, which in substance were as follow.

- 1. "That it was the opinion of the House, that measures were highly necessary to be taken for the future prevention of bribery and expense at elections."
2. "That, for the future, where the majority of voters for any borough should be convicted of gross and notorious corruption before a Select Committee of that House appointed to try the merits of any election, such borough should be disfranchised, and the minority of voters not so convicted should be entitled to vote for the county in which such borough should be situated."
3. "That an addition of Knights of the Shire, and of representatives of the Metropolis, should be added to the state of the representation."

These propositions were negatived on a division, Mr. Fox being again in office, by a majority of 144. The third and last motion made by Mr. Pitt on this subject, was on the 18th April, 1785, when he himself was First Lord of the Treasury. He then submitted to the House two propositions in substance following.

- 1. "That the representatives of decayed Boroughs, (a standard being fixed on by Parliament to constitute a Borough qualified) should be distributed among the Counties and the Metropolis (London and Westminster),—which Boroughs, about 36 in number, would probably be induced to surrender their franchise to Parliament for a sum of money." That such an increase being made to the Knights of the Shire, Copyholders should be admitted to vote at County Elections."
2. "That after the full and final operation of the first proposition, that is, after the extinction of 36 Boroughs, and the transfer of their representatives to Counties and the Metropolis, if there still should remain any Borough so small as to fall within the size fixed on by Parliament, such Borough should have in its power to surrender its franchise on an adequate consideration, and that the right of sending Members to Parliament should be transferred to such flourishing towns as might desire to enjoy the right; and that this rule should remain good and be applied in all future time to such Boroughs as in the fluctuating state of a commercial kingdom, might fall into decay in one part of the country and rise into condition in another."

He concluded by moving—"That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of the people of England in Parliament,"—which was negatived by a majority of 74. Mr. Pitt, at subsequent periods, when acitation was prevailing to a considerable extent, re-stated that his views and intentions were, and in what circumstances the country was placed, when he himself introduced the question of Reform—"He at that time felt what every man of sense and observation must feel, that the House of Commons, England: the sole matter in doubt was, whether the Members had such an identity of interest with those who had no voice in the election of representatives, as would induce to the latter the consideration, to which, as Englishmen, they ought to be entitled."

With the schemes of Reform grounded on such views, and formerly proposed by him to the House, he contrasted the motions introduced by Mr. Grey in 1793 and 97, and stated this, among other reasons for Mr. Grey's motives, which he necessarily looked with some suspicion on a set of seditious characters, whom he found him, in a correspondence with some of their communications, that, "in a more advanced stage, Mr. Pitt likewise reminded Mr. Grey's party, that, on a former occasion, they had agreed with him that burge-tenures and small Corporations were even less exceptionable than open Boroughs with small qualifications,—consisting of those who paid scot and lot. estimate of the conduct and motives of his opponents, at those times particular, when it was generally considered necessary for the putting a stop to Political Unions and seditious Meetings.—Mr. Fox having unequivocally declared that "the propriety of resisting leg-

islative enactments framed for such purposes was merely a question of prudence"—Reform being then the watch-word of the Party, as well as at the period when the Union with Ireland was under discussion; accordingly, on that occasion, Mr. PITT took the opportunity to pay his tribute, clad in this forcible language. "Considering how little chance there is of that species of Reform to which alone I adhere, as an alternative to the modern scheme of Reform, and the latter as the result of the Constitution; seeing that where the greatest changes have taken place, the most dreadful consequences have ensued, and which have not been confined to that country where the change took place, but have spread their malignant influence almost in every quarter of the Globe, and shaken the fabric of every Government; seeing that in this general shock the Constitution of Great Britain alone remained unshaken and untouched in its vital principles—when I see that it has resisted all the efforts of Jacobinism, sheltering itself under the pretence of a love of liberty; when I see that it has supported itself against the open attacks of its enemies and against more dangerous Reformers of its professed friends; that it has defeated the unwearied machinations of France, and the no less persevering efforts of Jacobins in England, and that during the whole of the contest it has uniformly maintained the confidence of the people of England—I say, when I consider all these circumstances, I should be ashamed of myself if any former opinions of mine could now induce me to think that the form of representation which, in such times as the present, has been found amply sufficient for the purpose of protecting the interests and securing the happiness of the people, should be idly and wantonly disturbed, from any visionary experiment, or any pretence for theory. Upon this subject, I think it right to give my most decided opinion, that, even if the times were proper for experiments, any, even the slightest, change in such a Constitution, must be considered as an evil.

I think, my dear Bull, I have produced enough to show that there was not anything very extravagant in Mr. Pitt's notions of Reform—that he did not in his power to carry any one of these measures before the House in 1782, and that, if he had done so, he had no objection whatever, for the reasons stated by him, of again bringing forward the subject, or of sanctioning a measure of that nature, when the NEW ERA OF FRENCH LIBERTY had RECEIVED THE CORDIAL BLESSING OF MESSRS. GREY AND CO.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, X. Chelsea, 22d Decr. 1831. P.S. Since the above is still prevails, that "the House of Commons in particular is inadequate to its functions," as was said by Mr. BROUGHAM in 1810, I take the liberty to call into notice a remedy suggested against such an evil by a respectable writer in the beginning of the 18th century—"that all newly elected representatives should, previously to taking their seats, be examined touching their knowledge of the Constitution, and their general abilities to conduct the business of the Country by the Committee of such Members of the House as are known to possess these qualifications." Though the result might be awkward to some individuals, possibly the consequences might prove beneficial, and be attended with good effects to the country at large.

The following calculation of the extent of capital and material employed in a literary work of a certain extent is most curious:—

NEW EDITION OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF LORD BYRON.

"The first complete and uniform edition of the LIFE AND WORKS OF LORD BYRON is to consist of fourteen monthly volumes; each volume to contain a frontispiece and a vignette title-page, and the price, neatly bound in cloth, is to be only five shillings. Concurrently with the above, will also appear, in fourteen parts, a Series of LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS AND PORTRAITS, to be executed by the FINDENS; each part to consist of five engravings, and to be sold for no more than two shillings and six-pence."

"The author has been obliged to a determination to protect from the numerous pirates of them which are daily finding their way into this country. Copyrights, in the purchase of which more than thirty thousand pounds have been expended. To such an extent, indeed, has the traffic been carried, that it is the boast of one establishment at Paris, that upwards of fifty thousand copies of Byron's works have issued from their press; and not only has it, of late years, become a practice for private individuals to bring home a copy for their own use, but large numbers are introduced into our ports, and circulated throughout the kingdom for general sale."

"Of the garbled and imperfect manner in which these spurious copies are executed, no one can form an adequate conception, who has not had occasion to compare them with the genuine editions. If any copies of authority, they are altogether worthless. Numerous pieces are introduced into them, which never came from the noble Poet's pen; while many of his most esteemed productions are totally omitted. The pretence for obtaining them is, not that they are entitled to any preference on the score of execution, but solely to show that they may be procured abroad at a much cheaper price than they can be at home."

"As the best means of putting an end to a traffic so destructive to literary enterprise, the public is presented with a complete and uniform Edition of BYRON, elegantly printed and illustrated, in a mode of delivery so convenient, and at a price so moderate, as to place it within the reach of all classes of readers."

"That the injury done to the literary industry and commerce of the country, by the introduction of foreign editions of our popular writers, is not inconsiderable, will appear by the following estimate."

"From the unexampled satisfaction with which the announcement of this New Edition of Byron has been received throughout the kingdom, it is evident that the demand for it will at least extend to forty or fifty thousand copies. But taking it at the lowest estimate, the quantity of paper required for the fourteen volumes will be 32,000 pounds; the binding will consume more than 60,000 yards of cloth, and 100,000 lbs weight of pasteboards—the number of persons kept in constant employment for fourteen months, in manufacturing the paper, in printing, engraving, binding, lettering, &c. &c. will be little short of three hundred; while the result to the revenue, in the way of duties, will be at least 8,000*l.*, and 250,000*l.* will be circulated at home, a large portion of which would otherwise have found its way into foreign hands."

We most sincerely wish every success to the liberal and enterprising exertions of Mr. MURRAY in what may really be called a national undertaking.

THE GARRICK CLUB.

It may be remembered, that when three hundred members were elected, the Garrick Club was to be considered as formed, and their house in King-street to be opened. This having been already done, and all the necessary alterations in the house, to prepare it for a numerous Club, being nearly completed, we understand that the list of candidates must now await a time before they can be ballotted for. The Club will probably be opened with a grand dinner on Saturday the 21st; previous to which, we presume, the subscriptions must be paid up; so that the Garrick may show the rare example to clubs, of beginning on an economical scale, and unencumbered with debt. Its ulterior objects will, of course, be gradually developed; and we trust the drama will benefit by this institution, so opportunely established in its favour.

We are happy to add, that the list of members is distinguished by many names high in nobility, in literature, and in the drama.—Literary Gazette.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS. The Earl of Dudley has presented the living of Wordesley to the Rev. Mr. PENFOLD, and that of Kingswinford to the Rev. W. H. CARTWRIGHT, both vacant by the death of the Rev. N. HINDS. The Rev. R. HORNBY, M.A., formerly of Tockholes, has been appointed to the curacy of Northen, Tisbury, by the Rev. Dr. AINGER, Principal of the Clerical Institution, St. Bees, on the resignation of the Rev. J. FENDER, M.A. The Rev. J. WOOD, B.A., late Curate of Colne, has been appointed by T. LEIGH, Esq. M.P., to the perpetual curacy of Norbury, in Cheshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. PICTON, M.A. On the 23d ult. JOHN MATTHEW, jun. M.A. was instituted by the Lord Bishop of BATH and WELLS, to the rectory of Chelvey, Somerset, on the presentation of C. K. K. TYNTE, Esq. The Lord Bishop of PETERBOROUGH has instituted the Rev. H. PATON, B.A., to the rectory of Ashwell, in Northamptonshire. The President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, On Tuesday last, the Rev. EYAN NEPEAN, A.M., was instituted to

the Rectory of Heydon, in the county of Norfolk, on the presentation of William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., of Heydon Hall.

At Eversley, the Rev. JONATHAN ASBRIDGE, aged 74, rector of Eversley.

The Rev. J. LAMB, D.D., of Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire, formerly of Queen's College, Oxford.

The Rev. E. BARNES, Curate of Winford, Somerset.

The Rev. ELLIS BUNNAGES, M.A., Rector of Tasburgh, in the county of Norfolk, and of Stowlingtoft, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. WM. GEO. GARRETT, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, ORDINATIONS.

The Bishop of CARLISLE held an Ordination in the parish church of Dalston on Sunday last, when the following gentlemen were admitted into orders, viz.:

Deacons—Matthew PLUMMER, A.B. of Jesus coll., Cambridge; Wm. Sandford, and John Parker.

Priests—Jos. Thixton and John Stamper Lowes, A.M. The following gentlemen were ordained on Christmas Day, by the Lord Bishop of BATH and WELLS:—

Priest—John Castle Burnett, B.A., St. John's coll.

Priest—David Malcolm Clerk, S.C.L. St. John's coll.; Gerald Carew, A.B. of Exeter.

The following gentlemen were recently ordained by the Archbishop of YORK:

Deacons—Wm. Sidgwick, B.A. Trin. coll.; Charles Eboral Rodgers, B.A. Trin. coll.; John Cropley, B.A. Magdalen coll.; Wm. Barker, B.A. Cath. hall; Wm. Edson Lumb, B.A. Trin. coll.

Priests—John Lakerland, B.A. Cath. hall.

The following were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden, on the 18th inst.:

Deacons—J. H. Buxton, Queen's Coll. Camb.; G. S. Cautley, B.A. Pembroke Coll. Camb.; T. Furnival, B.A. Queen's Coll. Oxford; T. H. H. Kelk, B.A. Jesus Coll. Camb.; T. H. Langton, B.A., Magd. Coll. Camb.; H. W. Lloyd, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.;

Perry, B.A. Trin. Coll. Camb.; H. S. Richmond, B.A. Queen's Coll. Camb.; W. R. Whitton, B.A. Trin. Coll. Camb.;

R. Blakelock, M.A. Fellow of C.atherine Hall, Camb.; J. Rainey, M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.; G. R. Tuck, M.A. Fellow of Emmanuel Coll. Camb.; T. F. H. Bridge, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford.

Priests—W. Carter, B.A. Queen's coll. Camb.; E. Cookson, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; S. V. Edwards, B.A. Trin. coll. Oxf.; G. C. Hale, B.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; R. Ingram, B.A. Jesus coll. Camb.; D. B. Jones, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxf.; Mackie, B.A. St. John's coll. Camb.; E. A. Uthwatt, B.A. St. John's coll. Camb.; Hon. C. Dundas, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; T. Patteson, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxf.;

J. W. Daltry, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; T. Jarrett, M.A. Fellow of Cath. hall, Camb.; H. L. Jones, M.A. Fellow of Magd. Coll. Camb.;

T. Lund, M.A. Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb.; G. G. F. Pigott, S.C.L. Trin. Coll. Camb.; J. J. Smith, M.A. Fellow of Caius coll. Camb.;

F. B. Stuart, M.A. Fellow of Queen's coll. Camb.;

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination on Sunday week, in the Cathedral Church Chester, when the following gentlemen were admitted into the respective orders:—Priests: W. W. Johnson, M.A., J. F. E. Warburton, M.A., and J. S. Birley, A.M.,

Brasenose college; T. Morris, M.A., W. Worley, B.A., and J. H. M. B. Magdalen hall.—Deacons: W. H. Boulton, B.A., and T. H. Bunton, B.A., Trinity college; W. Rolton, B.A., University college; A. Hewlett, B.A. Magdalen hall; all of Oxford.

Priests: W. Clarke, B.A., J. Bostock, B.A., J. W. Harden, M.A., and Hon. H. Powis, M.A. St. John's college; W. Bawden, B.A., and H. Heathcote, S.C.L., Trinity college; S. Newall, B.A. Queen's college.—Deacons: T. L. Harvey, B.A. St. John's college; T. Eaton, B.A. Trinity; I. Green, B.A. and J. Cheedle, B.A. Pembroke; T. B. Dickinson, B.A. Emmanuel; T. Fleming, B.A. Pembroke college; all of Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D. Fellow of St. John's coll. is continued Hulsean Lecturer for the ensuing year.

The premium for the Hulsean dissertation is this year adjudged to GEORGE LANGSHAW, B.A. Fellow of St. John's college. Subject, "The Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Revelation are not weakened by Time."

The next preacher at St. Mary's church, to whom the Sunday afternoon turns are assigned for the ensuing month, is the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A. of Corpus Christi college.

Oxford.—On Saturday last Messrs. H. Woolcombe, W. L. Hussey, Henry Blair Mayne, and Robert Richard Anstice (elected from Westminster in May last) were made actual Students of Christ Church, in this University; and on the same day Messrs. Wm. Smith, Edw. Fitzroy, Thos. Archdeald Palmer, and the Hon. J. Bruce, were elected Canon Students.

On Monday the Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, of Baliol, and one of the Sub-Librarians of the Bodleian Library, was elected Fellow of Exeter.

The Rev. Dr. STOCKER, late Fellow of St. John's Coll. is appointed Vice-Principal of St. Alban hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A cathedral is said to have been built at Sierra Leone in 1824, at a cost of 70,000*l.* for the accommodation of not more than 20 or 30 persons; and that it is now a heap of ruins, and without a roof.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY SPARKE, M.A. rector of Leverington, has liberally signified his intention to replace the communion plate recently stolen from that church by a new service; and has also furnished the pecuniary means of providing flannel or other reasonable clothing for his poor parishioners.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—Collections have been made under the King's letter, in aid of this Society, at Adwickle-street, 31. 10s. 1d.; Melton, 21. 10s.; Thorne, 31.; Kirk Smeaton, 21. 16s. 6d.

Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Just published, price 5*s.* sewed, THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, No. V. Contents:—Account of Harrow School—General View of the State of Education in Italy—Education in Russia—Plan for conducting the Royal Naval School—Introductory Discourse and Lectures delivered at Boston to the American Association of Teachers on the State of Moral Philosophy—Reviews:—Coleridge's Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets—Greek and English Lexicon of J. Dunmore and of G. Dunbar—Stewart's Cornelius Nepos—Preparation for Euclid, as used in a Pestaluzian School—Juvenile Arithmetic—School Book on Geography—The English Almanack—Barlow's Mathematics—Butler's Etymological Spelling Book. Miscellaneous:—Foreign and Domestic.

London: Charles Knight, 13, Pall-mall East.

FOURTH EDITION, with a Portrait of His Majesty, and newly engraved Armorial Bearings. In the press, and to be published in January, 1832, dedicated by permission, to the King.

MR. BURKE'S GENERAL AND HERALDIC DICTIONARY of the PEERAGE and BARONETAGE.

This very popular work has undergone an elaborate revision, and is considerably enlarged, while every effort has been made to ensure the most scrupulous accuracy. All the great authorities upon Genealogy have been studiously consulted, and all the information has been derived immediately from the distinguished individuals to whom the Armorial Bearings of their houses have been newly engraved, on a plan by which they will be incorporated with the text, so that the insight of each family will form a part of the article detailing its lineage, and the most perfect facility of reference will be thus afforded.

Colburn and Bentley, New Burlington-street.

INTERESTING NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lately published by Messrs. Colburn and Bentley, MUSICAL MEMOIRS. By W. J. PARKE, Esq. 2 vols. Containing a history of information relative to Music, the Stage, and their eminent votaries for the last fifty years.

2. CONVERSATIONS of the late celebrated Dr. PALEY, and other Literary Memorials. By H. Best, Esq. of Oxford. 1 vol.

3. THE LIFE and GOVERNMENT of Major CARTWRIGHT, with comprising a complete History of Reform. 1 vol.

4. CONVERSATIONS of the late JAMES NORTHOTE, Esq. with WM. HAZLITT. 1 vol.

5. MEMOIRS of Mrs. SIDDONS, with a fine Portrait by Turner, from Sir Thomas Lawrence. Second Edition. 2 vols.

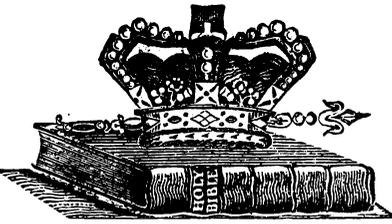
6. JOURNAL of a NOBLEMAN; comprising an Account of his Travels from Moscow to Vienna, and of his Residence in that City; with numerous Anecdotes of distinguished Persons. 2 vols.

7. LORD DORSET'S LETTERS ADDRESSED to JOHN ELLIS, Esq. relative to the Revolution of 1688. Edited by Lord Dorset. 2 vols. 8vo. with Po. trait.

8. CONVERSATIONS of LITERARY MEN and STATESMEN. By Walter Savage Landor, Esq. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, 3 vols. 8vo. 31*s.*

9. MEMOIRS of the LOVES of the POETS. Biographical Sketches of Women celebrated in Ancient and Modern Poetry. By the Authoress of the "Diary of an Ennuyee." Second edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

10. Heures la Beauté que le Poite adore! Heures le nom qu'il chante!—De Lamartine.



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

VOL. XII.—No. 578.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1832.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. John Nash; Juliet, Miss Fanny Kemble. After which (and every Evening until further notice) the new grand Comic, Melo-dramatic and Romantic Pantomime, called HOP O' MY THUMB AND HIS BROTHERS, or Harlequin and the Ogre. Little Jack, Miss Poole.—On Tuesday (a Juvenile Night), the Drama of the Old and Young, in which Miss Poole will appear as the Four Nowbrays; after which, the Pantomime; to conclude with The Miller and his Men.—Wednesday, the Opera of Cinderella.—Thursday, The School for Scandal.—Friday, Rob Roy Macgregor.—Saturday, the Opera of The Haunted Tower.

MADAME VESTRI'S ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-morrow Evening, will be presented THE CHASTE SALUTE. Characters, Mr. Derrill; Mr. Horn; Madame Thibault; Miss Furdie. After which, GERVAISE SKINNER. Gervaise Skinner, Mr. Liston; Charles Meanwell, Mr. J. Vining. With ILL BE YOUR SECOND. Mr. Plaici, Mr. Liston.—The whole to conclude with OLYMPIC DEVILS, or Orpheus and Eurydice. Orpheus, Madame Vestris; Eurydice, Miss Furdie. Box Office open from 10 till 4 o'clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, 167, New Bond-street.

For the accommodation of the Juvenile Visitors, the Pantomime will be played as second Piece, for this week only. THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—To-morrow Evening, and during the Week, will be presented the favourite serious Burletta, called VICTORINE. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reere, O. Smith, Hemmings, Buckstone, Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which, with new music, scenes, dresses, &c. the new grand Comic Christmas Pantomime called HARLEQUIN and LITTLE JOE. Characters, Mr. O'Connell; Mr. Harlequin, Mr. Gibbon; Clown, Mr. Sandeis; Pantaloon, Mr. Brown; Whirligig, Mr. King; Columbine, Miss Griffiths. With the Burletta of FREAKS and FOLLIES. Private Boxes may be had nightly at the Theatre, and of Mr. Sams, Royal Admiralty, St. James's.

First Night of VICTORINE.—Continued Success of the Pantomime. SADDLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow Evening, and during the Week, will be presented (first time) the favourite Drama of VICTORINE, or the Orphan of Paris. Principal Characters by Messrs. W. H. Williams, Johnson, Campbell, J. R. Williams, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Boden, and Miss Pitt.—After which, the Burletta of THE MARRIED BACHELOR. To conclude with an entirely new and splendid original Comic Pantomime, with new scenery, machinery, dresses, &c. called THE OCEAN QUEEN, or HARLEQUIN and the ENCHANTED ALOE. Harlequin, Mons. Edgar; Columbine, Miss Griffiths (from the King's Theatre); Clown, Mr. T. Matthews; Pantaloon, Mr. Marton.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers are respectfully informed, that the Series of Subscription for the ensuing Concerts are continued at Four Guineas each Person; and it is requested that those Ladies and Gentlemen who purpose honouring them by their attendance, will apply for their Tickets, which are now ready for delivery, at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. Cramer and Co. in the Strand. Those Subscriptions which shall not be taken out on or before Wednesday the 18th inst. will be considered as relinquished, and the vacancies immediately filled up by the Members, through whom alone new nominations can be received.

NEW MUSICAL WORK by THOMAS MOORE, Esq.—THE SUMMER PETE: A Poem with Songs, the Music composed and selected by Henry R. Bishop and Mr. Moore. (In board) 1s. Musical compositions introduced:— Array thee, Love. On one of those sweet Nights, Some Moments there may be, When I am not at home, My Heart is on the Sea. Which'll buy? Which'll buy? Call the Loves around, If to see thee, to love thee. Bring littler thy Lute. Published by J. POWER, 34, Strand.

SONGS FOR SABBATH EVENINGS. Arranged for Voice and Piano (or Organ), by J. DAVY. Price 6d. "Father of all in every age," in this meritorious Annual, is most effectively done, and we now hope to hear this sublime Paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer, to Mr. Davy's music, in our churches and chapels.—Vide critical remarks. ** To avoid spurious editions, the title is Sacred Annual. Published (only) at No. 2, Strand. THE BEAUTIES OF HANDEL (Selections from all the Oratorios, by Davy), in six volumes, or 12 Nos., published at 3s. 6d. per No. (One Engraving, and 16 pages of Music to each No.)—Owing to an error in printing the quantity directed, the Publisher offers a limited number of complete Sets of this valuable work at only 1s. 3d. per No., on applying at No. 2, Strand, Charing Cross. Just published, and now on hand, the celebrated "Flow Waters of Babylon," as sung by Miss Stevens at the Hanover-square Rooms. Price 2s.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—THE SPRING COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on Friday, January the 20th. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, Dr. Williams. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—Dr. Root. ANATOMY—Dr. Tyrrell, and Mr. John P. South. SURGERY—Mr. Tyrrell. CHEMISTRY—Dr. Burton. MIDWIFERY, Dr. Ashburner and Dr. Rigby. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Dr. Lister. BOTANY—Mr. Lillie. CLINICAL LECTURES will be given. For particulars apply to Mr. Whitfield, Apothecary to St. Thomas's Hospital.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—THE SPRING COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the 28th of January. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by Dr. Clouston and Dr. Macleod. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY, by Mr. Cesar Hawkins and Mr. G. Babington. MATERIA MEDICA, by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Seymour. MIDWIFERY, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, by Mr. Stone, conjointly with Dr. Hewitt. CLINICAL LECTURES are also given gratuitously to the Pupils of the Hospital, by Dr. Hewitt and Dr. Seymour; and Lectures on Pathology, by Dr. Wilson; and Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by Mr. Brodie, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Babington.

TEA AND COFFEE URNS, Papier Maché TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, Paper Lamps, and the LAMPS, KNIVES and FORKS, Patent DISH COVERS, Plated CRUET and LIQUOR FRAMES, Metal VENISON DISHES, WATER PLATES, &c. J. EVANS, MANUFACTURER, FISH-STREET-HILL, respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry, that he has just completed an extensive Stock of the above useful Articles, of New and Elegant Designs, and of superior Workmanship, which are offered on Terms from 30 to 50 per Cent. under the usual Retail Shop Prices. The largest assortment of STOVE GRATES, KITCHEN RANGES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, HOT AIR STOVES, CULINARY UTENSILS, &c. to be seen in any House in the Kingdom. LONDON-STOVE GRATE BAZAAR, 44 and 45, Fleet-street, and 5, Fishbury-place. * Shipping Orders executed with despatch.

H. FLETCHER begs leave, in returning his grateful thanks to the many Noblemen and Gentlemen who have honoured him with their support since his commencement in business, to assure them that the same assiduity and exertion, which has gained him so many Patrons (whilst under an engagement to a very eminent West-end House) will be persevered in, thereby fully stepping forward to destroy the monopoly by which Gentlemen who do not buy for so long a period have taxed for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices is respectfully submitted, for prompt payment:— Dress Coats, Blue or Black .. 4 5 0 Ditto, any other colour .. 3 18 0 Frock ditto, Blue or Black, Skirts lined with Silk .. 3 0 0 Trowsers, any other colour .. 1 14 0 Ditto, any other colour .. 1 10 0 Ditto, White Drill .. 1 0 6 Waistcoats .. 0 15 6 Regiments, &c. upon equally reasonable terms. A Footman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcoat, and sixteen breeches .. 4 5 0 A Suit, with kerseymerie Breeches .. 4 10 0 A ditto, with hat plushto ditto .. 4 15 6 A Stable or Working Dress .. 1 4 6 A Footman's extra double-milled dress .. 1 4 6 Large Cape .. 3 13 6 Gold or Silver Lace, and Crested Buttons, charged the wholesale price. Deputy Lord-Lieutenant's uniform, complete, 30 Guineas. Officers' Coats, &c. &c. lower than at any other House in London. H. FLETCHER, Army Clothier, &c. 35, New Bond-street.

A BENEVOLENT CLERGYMAN, long accustomed to Tuition, who takes PRIVATE PUPILS, has now ONE VACANCY. He resides in a pleasant part of the County of York, and having been in the habit of acting as Examining Chaplain to a Bishop, who has no objection to assist a Young Man in preparing for Ordination. A Pupil might remain throughout the year, without vacations. References of the highest order can be given to Bishops, Peers, Heads of Colleges, and men of literary eminence.—Address, post paid, the Rev. R. N., Post Office, Bicester.

ARTICLED PUPIL.—Wanted, in a long established SCHOOL of the highest respectability, within three miles of Hyde Park Corner, a YOUNG LADY of genteel connections, who will be treated with maternal kindness, and have the same advantages of tuition and treatment as the regular Pupils placed in the highest of seminaries. The Premium will depend on the time required; but Parents will find this a desirable opportunity of obtaining for a Daughter a liberal education on fixed and moderate terms.—Address, post paid, to K. L., Post Office, Kensington.

THE Worshipful COMPANY of SKINNERS hereby give Notice, that there is a VACANCY in a CHIEF'S PLACE in Christ's Hospital, in their Presentation, for Children of Freeman of the said Company.—Applications to be made at the Clerk's Office, Skinner's Hall, Dovegate-hill. T. G. KENSIT, Clerk.

CHAPEL OF EASE.—To be SOLD, a FREEHOLD PROPRIETARY CHAPEL attached to the Establishment, and consecrated, containing accommodation for One Thousand Persons, and capable of producing upwards of One Thousand Pounds a Year. It is situate in a most distinguished WATERING PLACE, and is a peculiarly eligible property for a Clergyman, or a Gentleman desirous of entering into Holy Orders.—Letters, from principal places, post paid, addressed to Mr. Theobald, Watering-place, Lincoln's Inn, London, will meet with a reply a few days after delivery.

FLEET PRISON, January 7th, 1832. IN a tale of misfortune, however concise it may be drawn up, there is usually a repugnance to investigate its character and pretensions, but this is no common case, and I trust that such of the details as space will allow me to unfold, will prove the truth of this assertion, and at the same time have the power to arrest your sympathy and commiseration. Had I been the willing associate of a Libertine, I should have had no right to complain of consequences which my own folly and imprudence had brought upon me—but I have a right to complain, when disastrous results have emanated from circumstances which were not my own control. Of MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL'S victims, (the Member for Kerry,) at the early age of Fifteen, I was destined to swell the miserable list. The history of that transaction is as mournful a one to me as it is base and dishonourable to him.

Under the pretence of transacting some business relative to my father's affairs, he inveigled me into his office, in Merrion-square, Dublin, and in a moment of ungovernable fury, more allied to brutality than to many feelings, he forcibly perpetrated a cruel assault on my person, and besides my eyes, my articulations, and my tears, he destined, not from his prey until he had accomplished his crime and the dishonour of his wretched and unassuming victim. For fourteen years I struggled against a ruined reputation and a breaking heart, the consequence of my barbarous and unprovoked assault, which the spiritless, mean, and dishonourable father, suffered me to rear unaided by his assistance. I successfully combated all this time against adversity. I turned my talents to account in the tuition of children and in treading the boards of the Theatre—my first ambition, and the object of my exertions, was to support my wardrobe and entire property, by a calamitous fire, struck the death blow to the last. The means whereby I lived were thus snatched from me—and to add to my sufferings and my wretchedness, I am now incarcerated in prison for a debt due for the maintenance of my father's family.

To the benignant feelings of the generous and humane I now make this Appeal. Misery and want have compelled me to make a disclosure which, for fourteen long years, has been locked in the recesses of my bosom. The sad history of my errors and my misfortunes, will for the first time be divulged to a benevolent and generous public in a NARRATIVE which is now preparing for publication. In the mean while I am DESTITUTE and in NONAGE. A temporary relief from this humiliating and deplorable state of suffering is the object of this Address, and I humbly trust that the benevolent and humane assistance which I may meet with the attention so much to be desired, is the sincere and ardent prayer of the unfortunate, the ill-treated, and the miserable. UPPER COURTYNAY.

BUCKLEY and CO. of No. 7, ELLEN GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry, that the "TALLOING and HATH-MAKING BUSINESS, first established by the Rev. Mr. Buckley, in the year 1780, and which has since where their future favours are solicited, with the respect due for many years' encouragement.

THE NEW YEAR.—To the NOBILITY and GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known, that, during the latter part of the year 1831, the distress and want, which prevailed in this country, was not only severely felt, but at almost any former period. In the full hope of better times we have, during the last few months, had the gratification of employing several hundred persons upon the different branches of our Manufactures in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northampton, Kent, and in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, as well as the Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers in our London Workshops.

ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED from our Premises, and we shall have the honour of submitting to inspection such specimens of BRITISH SKILL and INDUSTRY, as will convince the most fastidious that it will be to the advantage of the Continent for that which can be so much better and cheaper supplied at home. Our only Establishment for Furnishing Houses is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-street. MILNES and EDWARDS.

FURS.—POLAND and Co. 351, STRAND, Directly opposite Waterloo Bridge, FURRIERS to the RUSSELL FAMILY beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to an Inspection of their splendid and general STOCK of FURS.—Poland and Co. make it an invariable rule, on no account to take old Furs in exchange. Ladies may therefore confidently rely upon having a new and perfect article. The most improved and best quality of Furs, and the most improved improvements, render it necessary to announce, that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century, and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Company beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Turkey Coffee has been sold at the East India Company's last sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased— Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (finest) .. 1s. 6d. per lb. Chicotea .. (ditto) .. 2s. 6d. At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

GLOBE INSURANCE, Pall-Mall and Cornhill, London.—For FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES. All Persons whose Insurances with this Company become due at Christmas next, are requested to take Notice, that Receipts for the renewal thereof are ready at the Company's Office, and may be obtained on the day of the respective Agreements in the Country. Insurances due at Christmas next be paid on or before the 9th January. The Capital of this Company is One Million Sterling, which has been all paid up, and is invested in Real or Government Securities. JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.

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dictment. They entered into the particulars of the rioting, but as they were given fully at the time to detail the evidence would be but to repeat what will be in the recollection of our readers. Some of the witnesses spoke to the identity of the prisoners.

The prisoner Clarke fainted twice during the examination of the witnesses. The Judge having summed up, the Jury retired, and, after remaining in consultation for five or six minutes, returned into Court, finding all the prisoners Guilty, with the exception of Osagood, who was discharged.

In retiring from the Bar Kearney flung his hat down, exclaiming with violence, "It is not I, it is the law!" Clarke, who, in consequence of having fainted more than once, had been allowed to remain seated during his trial on both indictments, made no observation. The verdict in this case could have little effect on him, having been capitally convicted on the first trial. He remained in Court for a few minutes after the other prisoners withdrew.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

The Judges, attended by the Duke of Beaufort and the sheriffs, took their seats in court this morning at nine o'clock. Michael Sullivan pleaded Guilty to the charge of demolishing a house, but Not Guilty to the charge of arson. The plea of guilty was then recorded.

Thomas Gregory, aged 32, Cornelius Hickey, 23, and James Spinks, 19, were placed at the bar charged with having set fire to the dwelling-house of M. Strong, situated in Queen-square. The Attorney-General briefly detailed the facts of the case to the Jury, as given in evidence.

The case for the prosecution being closed, the prisoner Hickey called three or four witnesses for the purpose of proving that he was not present, but the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. Wm. Reynolds, aged 29, and Richard Vines, aged 21, were charged with having destroyed by fire a dwelling-house in Queen-square, the property of the Rev. Charles Buck.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the Jury, which he substantiated to their satisfaction, by his witnesses, who returned a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners.

NOTTINGHAM SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Judges attended Divine Service on Thursday; after which they proceeded to the Court, to swear in the Grand Jury, and the witnesses.

The Political Union of this town have raised a subscription to be appropriated to the defence of the rioters.

Mr. Justice Littleale having delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, his Lordship directed them to proceed to their inquiry relative to the number of rioters who had been committed, and adjourned the Court till three o'clock, when the Grand Jury returned true bills against the following prisoners for setting fire to the silk mills at Beeston:—George Beck, aged 20, Geo. Heaton, 22, Adam Wastall, 25, Henry Lindley, 18, Henry King, 17, John Foreman, 24, John Armstrong, 26, William Kitchen, 27, David Thurman, 26, Thomas Stetson, 35, W. Hitchcock, 33, and Thos. Grundy, another bill charged them with demolishing the mill, and a third with demolishing the machinery. The case of the prisoner Grundy is rather a singular one. He was brought into the County Gaol from Derby yesterday, and dismissed at five o'clock for want of evidence. Two new witnesses subsequently deposed to his being positively one of the rioters. He was again apprehended at five o'clock this morning, and at five o'clock this afternoon was charged on three or four capital indictments. The Court adjourned till half-past eight to-morrow (Friday) when the Beeston case is fixed to come on.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

This morning the court sat at half-past eight o'clock. The Judges having taken their seats, the Court was almost immediately crowded. The prisoners, to the number of thirteen, who had been committed for this offence, were arraigned, and all pleaded Not Guilty. It having been arranged that they should be tried singly.

George Beck, aged 20, was then indicted for setting fire to the silk mill of Mr. W. Lowe, of Beeston. He pleaded Not Guilty. He was charged differently in other counts of the indictment.

Mr. Justice Littleale, in summing up, observed to the Jury, that it did not appear that the prisoner had set fire to the building with his own hand, but as the law stood it was not necessary for conviction that he should do so; for the only question that the Jury would have to try would be, whether he was aiding, abetting, or encouraging what was going on.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his good character.

LAW SITTINGS.—Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London before the Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and after Hilary Term, 1832.—In Term.—London; Wednesday Jan. 18, Thursday Jan. 19, Wednesday Jan. 25, Thursday Jan. 26.—After Term.—Middlesex; Wednesday Feb. 1.—London; Thursday Feb. 2.—N.B. The Court will sit at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on each of the days in Term, and at half-past 9 precisely on each of the days after Term.—Sittings in the Exchequer in and after Hilary Term, 1832, before the Right Hon. John Stirling, Lord Lyndhurst, Chief Justice of the High Court of Exchequer.—In Term.—Middlesex; Monday Jan. 16, Monday Jan. 23.—London; Thursday Jan. 19, Thursday Jan. 26.—After Term.—Middlesex; Wednesday Feb. 1.—London; Thursday Feb. 2.—The Court will sit at 10 o'clock. When the Sittings fall on a Monday, the latest time for entering Causes at the Marshal's office is 8 o'clock in the evening of the previous Friday.

As a County of Aldermen on Tuesday, Mr. Hughes Hughes was sworn in Alderman of Portsoken Ward. Alderman Garratt formally resigned his gown at this Court.

It was announced on Tuesday in the city, that Mr. Maberly had stopped payment, and the known magnitude and extent of his concerns gave great interest to the event in the money-market. Mr. Maberly was engaged shortly before the close of the war in a succession of large Government contracts, which he sought to effect with consummate ability; and he which is believed to have assumed a princely fortune. His employment of the wealth thus acquired was not equally fortunate, for he engaged subsequently in a great variety of speculations, of which scarcely one was prosperous. His operations in the funds were conducted at a great loss, though he made a few good hits at first, and for some years past he has not been heard of in the Stock Exchange, except in connection with some of the foreign securities. Mr. Maberly's building was a very extensive and numerous for recapitulation, but his principal undertaking of a commercial nature was the formation of a large linen manufactory in Scotland, and in connection with it, the establishment of the exchange and deposit bank at Aberdeen under the firm of John Maberly and Co., with branches in several other large towns in Scotland. It appears that he has ceased for more than six months to be a partner in the linen manufactory above mentioned, and that concern is believed to be still perfectly solvent.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ICE.—Thursday afternoon a number of men and boys ventured upon the ice on the Canal in St. James's Park, notwithstanding it was declared to be unsafe by the men belonging to the Royal Humane Society, who were in attendance the whole of the day to prevent loss of life. However, in opposition to these precautions, the fragile substance was much crowded, and sought to be crossed every direction. About five o'clock a part of the ice at the eastern end gave way, and four boys were precipitated into the water; some lines belonging to the Society's men were thrown to them, which two of the lads seized; the other two not having the good luck to catch the cord, clung to the legs of the others, and after a lapse of nearly ten minutes they were happily preserved from a watery grave; one of them, a boy very genteelly dressed, who said his father was a merchant in the City, was so much exhausted that it was feared he could be restored. He was placed in a hackney-coach and sent home to his friends.—A young man was drowned in the Regent's Canal near Kenish Town on Thursday whilst skating, and two lads lost their lives in the Surrey Canal, near the Kent-road, by the ice giving way. The Serpentine River was frozen over, and vast numbers of skaters and sledges ventured upon it, although it bent beneath them like a sheet of tallow. They are happy to say that we did not hear of any accident there during the day, although, as with respect to the Canal, the Serpentine had been declared dangerous, and boards to that effect were placed in various directions.

EXTRAORDINARY WAGER.—Mr. Udny, the venerable postmaster of Lismore, undertook for a wager to travel from that town to Latmore, in an oyster-barrel, drawn by a pig, a badger, two cats, a goose, and a hedgehog. His hedgehog was decorated with a red nightcap, and he drove with a whip similar to a pig-driver's. He is in his 97th year.—Bedford Chronicle.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to our friend G. at Cambridge, we can, from our own personal knowledge, say that the present issue is a curious edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA in a rapid course of publication, and that, if it be true, the work increases in talent, both of matter and illustration, as it proceeds.

The "DEFENCE" is a work of supererogation—nobody is deceived by such allegations, and when the individual returns, he can easily and triumphantly repel them himself.

N. B. is much thanked—we can assure him, however, that his reference to ARTHUR is wholly inaccurate. He states this from being conscious of those who perfectly know, and almost daily see, the progress of the work. If this reply does not satisfy him, we hope to hear next week—so we do indeed even if it do. N. B. is also wrong as to the time at which his communication last week would have been available—a day later would have done.

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, JANUARY 8.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Brighton; they leave it on the 21st February, unless the QUEEN is compelled to quit it earlier, with the PRINCESS LOUISE, who, in that case, would probably be her MAJESTY'S companion.

LORD ERROL and Colonel FOX have both been ill with colds; Lady ERROL and Lady MARY FOX are, however, in very good health, as are also Lady FALKLAND, and Lady ERSKINE KENNEDY.

LORD GREY arrived on Tuesday evening and saw the KING; of his errand and its success, we have elsewhere given some account; things, however, did not go quite so smoothly as he anticipated. The Premier had ordered his carriage for nine o'clock on Wednesday morning—he knows his presence is not very agreeable, but he stayed boring and boing, and soothing and worrying, all Wednesday, on which evening his Lordship had the honour of dining at the Royal table, in company with the Marquess and Marchioness of BRISTOL, and the Ladies HERVEY, EARL and Countess of JERMYN, Earl and Countess of BEVERLEY, the Ladies PERCY, Lord and Lady WHARNCLIFFE, the Count and Countess LUDOLPH, the Baron and Baroness OMPEDA; in addition to these high Tory noblemen and their families, and the foreign Ministers and their ladies, the rest of the party consisted of Lord FALKLAND and his Lady, Lady ERROL, Sir Philip SIDNEY and his Lady, and Lady MARY FOX, and Miss D'ESTE, and the Ladies and others in waiting.

Mrs. FITZHERBERT is slightly indisposed.

The powerful advantages derivable from a Whig Government exhibit themselves in a somewhat prominent manner in the Accounts of the Public Revenue made up to the 5th inst.; they exhibit, in the last Quarter, a Decrease from the corresponding Quarter of last Year to the amount of £903,218; and a total Decrease in the present Year of £3,984,175; to which exhibition should also be added, the fact, that the Sinking Fund is absorbed altogether.

We conclude, that the Government will not be allowed to carry their Reform Bill in the House of Commons before the regular business of the Session is done, and that they will be forced to come to details before they indulge in speculations, and evince their practical powers before they are trusted to make theoretical experiments.

LORD GREY has had a hard week's work of it, and if everybody at Brighton has conscientiously done his duty, he might have had a harder; as it is, whatever points his Lordship may have carried *à la Peucheres*, three days have been consumed upon what he fancied would only have occupied one.

The creation of new Peers is a measure which will embody in hostile array every person even of neutral feelings, and ultimately subject the KING to the domineering controul of one faction, even if by good fortune the Monarchy itself could be saved. We know that the Tories are ready without compromising themselves or their principles to do much to prevent the necessity of such an unconstitutional and odious measure; but we believe, on the other hand, that however anxious, even Lord GREY himself, may be to avoid a step to the perils and wickedness of which he cannot be blind, his desire to hurry forward the New Bill into Committee in the Lords before the explosions in Ireland and Belgium, and probably in France, overtake his devoted Ministry, and entirely upset them, will admit of no qualification.

We believe, however, that Lord GREY has not succeeded in his attempts at Brighton—he may perhaps have got leave to make some eight or ten new Lords, and that this *batch* will be submitted for public notice and opinion for some short time, until another visit and a resistance to let the Bill into the Committee will compel the KING (God bless the KING, how they do use his name) to take a step, from which HIS MAJESTY himself is in the highest degree averse.

It is in vain for Lord GREY to tell the moderate Anti-Reformers that the new Bill is a proof of his conciliatory feeling—the principle of the New Bill is the same as that of the Old Bill, and all the modifications and changes which are to be found in it, are the results, not of amicable concessions, but the fruits of Tory victories, which, while they were in progress, were, day after day, stigmatized as vexatious, litigious, and unworthy delays, factiously interposed to retard the progress of a then perfect measure.

What does Lord GREY think of Lieutenant DRUMMOND'S letter and his calculations—or what does he think of the details of the new Bill? Lord GREY must concede a great deal more before he hopes to moderate the just indignation of the conservative party in the State; and he must recollect hereafter what terms he has rejected, and under what circumstances he rejected them.

We shall wait—the Cabinet is shaken and divided—the talented Member of it is absent—Foreign affairs look desperate; it is confidently stated that neither RUSSIA, nor AUSTRIA, nor PRUSSIA, will ratify the Belgian treaty—Lord PALMERSTON is at variance with TALLEYRAND—the Revenue returns are deplorable—Ireland is ready to explode—and PORTUGAL is lost. The West India Colonies are in jeopardy;—appeals are made to the Government to carry fire and sword into the peaceable empire of China;—the manufacturing towns of England are starving—the people are discontented, and the military are removed to Ireland to awe the agitators there. Add to these existing embarrassments the expiring East India Charter, and the rapidly-wasting Bank Charter, and then, perhaps, we may understand

the anxiety of the Government to carry a question which will put an end to the whole affair at once.

We mentioned some time since, that Sir HENRY FANE was appointed President of the Court-Martial to try Colonel BRERETON; the other Officers are—MAJOR-GENERALS—LORD BURGHERSH, Sir JOHN ROSS, and Sir C. BRUCE; COLONELS—LYGON, WARBURTON, DUFFY, LAMBERT, ARNOLD, and FORSTER; LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—KEYT, GREY, CHATTERTON, and CLARKE. A. THOMPSON, Esq. Deputy-Judge-Advocate. There are eleven charges against the Prisoner.

LORD GREY has said in his place in the House of Lords that the "BLACK LIST" was of too flagrant a degree of falsehood and absurdity to need serious punishment.—We are glad to see that a more efficacious mode has been adopted by the Duke of BEAUFORT, not only of exhibiting the propagators of this falsehood and absurdity in their proper colours, but of putting upon record the baseness and groundlessness of the wretched libels of which it is full. Let every nobleman and gentleman included in his filthy columns step forward and exhibit its real character in a similar manner,—compel the circulators of the infamy to confess their ignorance or admit their vice by a similar course of proceeding, and the bug may meet its antidote.

The "BLACK LIST"—Mr. PARTRIDGE, printer, of Newport, Monmouthshire, has been obliged to make an apology, by public advertisement, for having printed and published what he *was not* acknowledged to be "a certain wicked, scandalous, and malicious libel, imputing to his Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT the annual receipt of the sum of 48,600*l.* of the public money."

ONE of the strongest proofs of the cordiality which prevails between Lord GREY and the CHANCELLOR, and the CHANCELLOR and the rest of his "slow" colleagues, is the continued absence of his Lordship from town, at the moment when his active mind and brilliant talents might be of incalculable service in the distracted Cabinet, and at a time when his undoubted influence over the KING might probably carry the point about the Peerage. We suspect that his Lordship is sincere when he expresses his genuine feelings towards the persons with whom he is officially connected, and that the calm which they are enjoying in his absence, and the repose which he is giving to himself, will be succeeded by an explosion, for which (although they certainly ought to be) they are not quite prepared.

THE *Times* of yesterday gives an account of the attempted murder of the Grand Duke MICHAEL of RUSSIA. We give its own words as illustrative of the opinions of that eminent journal on the subject of treason, murder, and assassination: "As the Grand Duke MICHAEL was lately passing through the streets of Warsaw, accompanied with a brilliant staff, he was shot at from a window, and the shot killed General BESS, who was riding by his side. This fact has not been mentioned in any of the Russian papers; but it is not the less true; and though it is an act which cannot be commended, it may be taken as an evidence of the extent to which the Russians are abhorred in Poland, and of the little chance of permanent tranquillity under their barbarous tyranny."

Just conceive—the blow of the hidden assassin, which only misses a Prince, to murder a General, is a thing which, though it cannot be commended—&c.—&c.

We suspect, if we did not quote the passage from the paper, nobody would believe it possible that such an expression could have appeared in the leading newspaper of a Christian country.

We have confidently to contradict the shameful reports respecting the dangerous state of the Duke of WELLINGTON—they are wholly groundless, and invented for purposes easily to be understood. To the Duke of WELLINGTON the intellect, the respectability, the property of the country, looks, as to its stay and its security in the days of danger and difficulties which threaten it—for this reason these falsehoods were circulated while the Premier was at Brighton—for reasons which we shall not further allude to. Thank God we are able to assure our readers, that they are the "weak inventions of the enemy."

We think it now our duty to do no more in reply to the crowd of correspondents on the subject of the beastly, filthy, revolting order, issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, with regard to the personal examination of sailors, than to say, that it has been rescinded.

It is impossible to describe the odious details of this specimen of the conduct of a reformed and reforming Board—those who have the curiosity to examine the details may consult the authenticated document itself. Suffice it to say, that while the order was in force three cases occurred in one ship, of horrible diseases communicated to innocent and unoffending men by the application of certain tests of health, which had been used for the same purpose on other persons actually infected with those disorders.

What added to the disgust which this order excited was the fact, that it was signed by the Junior Lords PECELL and BARRINGTON, with the counter-signature of the Secretary, the Hon. G. ELLIOT, all three of them *Sea Captains*. Sir THOMAS HARDY and Admiral DUNDAS, whatever the etiquette of the Admiralty Office may be on such points, were personally no parties to this filthy affair.

It will be seen that the Court Martial on BRERETON, and the criminal proceedings against the Reformers, at Bristol, are going on. The charge of Lord Chief Justice TINDA was one of the most eloquent and powerful ever heard—one passage of it must have been acceptable to the Attorney-General as it is complimentary to that learned person's superiors in office. His Lordship said, "In the case of offences, at once so alarming to the public tranquillity, and so dangerous to the property and safety of individuals, it is of the first importance that enquiry and punishment should FOLLOW CLOSE upon the commission of crime, in order that the wicked and ill-disposed may be deterred, by the dread of the law, from engaging in similar enormities."

What a commentary and condemnation from the judgment-seat upon the Ministry for their refusal, their impudent and contemptuous refusal of Sir CHARLES WETHERELL'S motion last Session for a Special Commission for Nottingham—and heretofore us make one observation.

The Nottingham Commission was to have been opened not till the second of February; it has been opened, and the incendiary Reformers of that town are under trial at this moment—but why has it been thus hurried, after months of delay?—Why, because now Sir THOMAS DENMAN is engaged at Bristol, and therefore another Counsel goes to Nottingham, for the Crown, instead of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. DENMAN dared not appear against his friends and constituents: if he had, they were prepared to rest their defence of their outrageous conduct upon HIS speeches,

and the advice they contained, which he delivered at Nottingham, during the election of 1830; in some of which, suggestions are made, and hints given, of which the deluded wretches, who heard them, took advantage, and are now under the ordeal of criminal prosecutions from the Crown for their success in following the directions laid down for their guidance by the very man, whose official duty it has subsequently become (by Lord BROUGHAM'S refusal of the Attorney-Generalship, which his friend LORD GREY offered him) to bring to punishment. DENMAN, we repeat, could not have gone; and we firmly believe, that, if an excuse for his absence had not been furnished by the Rebellion at Bristol, and the consequent Commission there, there would have never been a Special Commission at all at NOTTINGHAM.

We recommend a perusal of the speeches, to which we refer—they would really make a very interesting defence for any deserving Reformers, who are in trouble in those parts.

THE letters which have been received from Lisbon give the most flattering accounts of the preparations making for the reception of the Cacique PEDRO, if he ventures to shew himself—One, which has been published in the *Morning Post*, from an officer of rank, is worthy of attention and implicit confidence:—

"Lisbon, Dec. 21.—I found the people of Portugal in arms; the duty of the garrison of Elvas is performed by the militia and volunteers of the province, who show the greatest possible enthusiasm; they are supported by bread furnished by the farmers and the neighbourhood, who provide also wood for their firing. The regular army is cantoned in the neighbourhood of Lisbon and Oporto, and to it are joined numerous corps of militia and volunteers, many of which have marched from the provinces, and are very well dressed and equipped. I am informed that the amount of the force in arms is from 60 to 80,000 men."

THAT remarkably useful and well-arranged work, "The Annual Peerage," which has been edited for several years by two ladies of the name of INNES, has received an addition of so important a nature, as to render it, in fact, a new work. Besides the usual volume, a second is published, which contains the "Genealogy of the Peerage," while the first gives the "Peerage as it now exists," with all the collateral branches—their children—with all the marriages of the different individuals connected with each family.

The additional portion of the work has been furnished by EDMUND LODGE, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, whose splendid "Biography of Illustrious Personages" stands an unrivalled specimen of historical literature and magnificent illustration. Of Mr. LODGE'S talents and qualifications for the task he has here undertaken in conjunction with his fair colleagues, we need only appeal to his former productions, and to the fact that he has been passed over by the Duke of NORFOLK, upon the death of Sir GEORGE NAYLER, Garter King of Arms, and that a pursuivant of the name of WOODS has been put over his head, and those of the six Herald's, and one pursuivant into the office of CLARENCEUX.

THIS is the third week in which we have referred to the awful state of Ireland, and have distinctly detailed the military movements and other preparations for the coming conflict. Not one syllable upon the subject appears in any of the Ministerial Papers; every bit of information calculated to throw light upon the system of misrule in that unhappy country is carefully concealed or suppressed: but the day is not far distant when our forebodings will be proved true, and when all attempt at concealment or even extenuation will be vain. For the correctness of our information upon this vital subject we appeal to the accuracy of the details—which have since transpired—of the defensive arrangements which have been made: much more we might add—but we dare not.

Thus much, however, we can state—that the information received of the projects and intentions of the disaffected is of quite sufficient importance fully to justify the present panic of the Irish Government, which has started suddenly from its apparently tranquil confidence into a hasty and confused state of conflict with its best friends. We carefully abstain, for the moment, from making any disclosure of the plot which has been discovered, because the Government seems at last to have awakened to a sense of what is required of them, not so much by their duty (for that, with Whigs, is quite an inferior consideration), but for the security of the lives and property, and connections of Protestants in Ireland with their brethren in England, which by Whig misrule have for the last year been placed in such jeopardy, that at length, under the apprehension of an immediate convulsion, and to save themselves from impeachment and its consequences, they have been compelled to adopt defensive preparations which have become absolutely necessary in consequence of the excitement which they themselves first raised for party purposes, and which excitement now threatens to overwhelm not only the Government, but what is even yet more important still, the unfortunate inhabitants of Ireland with a wide-spreading desolation.

That we are fully justified in saying that the excitement has been created by the Irish Government for party purposes, does not its recent conduct fully and clearly prove? What man of sense, of honour, or of feeling, in the empire, was there who was not grieved to see the KING'S representative in Ireland associating and surrounding himself with men known to the world as mischievous demagogues, or intriguing Popish priests—by men, with whom that noble personage, in his private station, would consider a connexion, contamination. But what will be said when it is known that such has been the infatuation of the LORD LIEUTENANT in his system of governing "by expedients" that he actually threatened to resign his office unless Lord CLONCURRY were elevated to the British Peerage, and that the Duke of RICHMOND forced the point against Lord GREY'S judgment—when it is known too, that such was felt to be the impropriety and indelicacy of this elevation, that all the documents connected with the charges of treason against Lord CLONCURRY, and of his imprisonment in the Tower, were submitted to Lord GREY, and urged by him as insuperable obstacles to the advancement of his Lordship to a seat in the House of Lords, the essential to his system of administration in Ireland, and the PREMIER, instead of standing by his "order," subscribed to the LORD LIEUTENANT'S political maxim of agitation being the true secret for governing Ireland.

Look again at the proof afforded of the flourishing state of the system, in the elevation of Mr. O'CONNELL at the Irish bar, and that too, so speedily after the technical avoidance of the sentence to which his criminal conviction had subjected him—recollect, too, the energy and decision with

which Lord GREY declared in his place in the House of Lords, that not only the Attorney-Generalship of Ireland was never offered Mr. O'CONNELL; but no approach to such an offer was ever made.

We last week said there existed a little point of conscience to settle between Lord GREY and Lord DUNCANNON upon this subject. In the first place, if Lord GREY was at the Cabinet which sat late on Friday night, the 14th, or rather Saturday morning, the 15th of October last, he must have known, that although the offer was not made, the whole business of that Cabinet was the discussion of the point whether it should be made or not; and that, in fact, the obloquy which Mr. O'CONNELL has since heaped upon Mr. STANLEY, and the libellous calumnies with which he has asspersed that gentleman, all have their origin, in his belief, that to Mr. STANLEY's firmness upon that occasion, he, O'CONNELL, is indebted for the loss of the Attorney-Generalship.

Be this as it may—when Lord GREY denies that any approach to such an offer ever was made, does his Lordship mean to deny what Lord DUNCANNON and Sir HENRY PARNELL openly state to have been the case,—namely, that the Irish Mastership of the Rolls was offered to Mr. O'CONNELL, and that he refused it, not upon any captious feeling, but because it would take him out of Parliament. We are not saying this to impeach the veracity of Lord GREY, but only to let him know what is said by persons of a character and station which render their statements as generally believed as they are universally made.

But again—suppose this not to have been the case,—suppose Lord DUNCANNON and Sir HENRY PARNELL only to be amusing themselves by merely raising the character and pretensions of O'CONNELL, in return for his kindness in returning them to Parliament, let us just see what Mr. O'CONNELL actually has received from the Government.—He has received a patent of precedence, which places him over the heads of all other King's Counsel, and fixes his rank immediately next below the King's second Serjeant of Ireland, being consequently next above the King's third Serjeant.

The effect of this extraordinary grace is to put him not only at the head of any circuit which he may go to—above the late Attorney-General of forty years standing at the bar; but as his name would be included in the commission (the Attorney and Solicitor-General being, as public prosecutors, excluded; and as the first and second Serjeant do not go the circuits) Mr. O'CONNELL, in case of the indisposition of the Judge named, would be called to assume his judicial authority on the Bench. And does Lord GREY call this "no approach to the offer of the Attorney-Generalship?"

These are proofs of subserviency to the agitators, equal to the conduct of Government in the abandonment of the Aras Bill, and in the certainty of their backing out of the Tythe Question. Will any body believe that they were sincere upon that question?—Or can any body imagine the people credulous enough to look for support against the anti-tythe war-whoop, when they see that one of the intimate associates and bosom councillors of the LORD LIEUTENANT is the Popish priest, in whose nominal diocese the first resistance to tythe-payments was made?

One fact with regard to the abolition of tythes in Ireland has come to our knowledge, which is most important—several landlords, who derive their titles to their estates from confiscation in CROMWELL'S time, have received notice that their rents will no longer be paid to them, but to THE RIGHTFUL CLAIMANTS—this is the natural result of giving up tythes, and its early exhibition may perhaps be serviceable.

In the meanwhile, however, the LORD LIEUTENANT, after having been for nearly sixty years a Tory, finds himself at the head of a Revolutionary Faction—and all this has resulted from a love of popularity, with which passion still strong upon him, his Excellency finds himself compelled to adopt measures against the Priests and Demagogues, which, although marked by a confusion and want of order, which haste invariably imparts, are nevertheless likely to be in a high degree salutary, inasmuch as they cannot fail to break the spell of low intrigue, by which the lofty mind and energetic character of the Gallant ANGLESEA have been depressed and fettered.

In the meanwhile, where is Mr. STANLEY—still shooting at Pheasants at Goodwood, contributing to the slaughter of the Four Hundred and Three, whose deaths are announced in the Newspapers—the results of a protracted battle?—Does that Right Hon. Gentleman know, that while he is junketting and jaunting about at ease, that every measure of Whig policy is failing in Ireland—one after another. On the 29th, a Meeting of Protestant Clergymen took place in Dublin, and of the most influential persons, on the New Education Bill—various Dissenters attended, and the whole body of the Protestants, as well as the Dissenters, have joined in a Petition against the Bill—Still Mr. STANLEY stays in England.

Does Mr. STANLEY or Lord ANGLESEA really think so meanly of the intellect of the country, as to imagine that the true causes of the former gentleman's absence from Ireland are concealed from public view. It is quite true that Mr. STANLEY has some slippery friends in the Government, in England, to keep his eye upon; but we again ask, why, at such a moment as this, is the Chief Secretary for Ireland absent from Dublin? Surely his absence cannot be a sop for the Cerberus whose barkings he affects to despise—or, in conjunction with Irish intriguers on this side of the water, has it been determined, at the door of the Cabinet, if not in it, that Mr. STANLEY shall not return to Ireland at all?

What else does it mean? What was it startled Lord LANSDOWNE last week—O'CONNELL'S proclamation? or is it, that at such a crisis the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a Cabinet Minister, is unable to go to the scene of his important official duties because the demagogues have forbidden his appearance? or is it, because even if he did go, the LORD LIEUTENANT could not act with him?

This last, we really believe to be the fact—we will add one or two more. Those movements of troops are in progress; before this time the 52d Regiment have reached Waterford, and arrangements are making to post 5000 men on the western coast of England, in order to be thrown into Ireland at a moment's notice. The time for stripping England of all her military forces seems extremely well chosen, and this state of terror, mob-despotism, and Popish anarchy, is the first result of Whig government, to which my Lord JOHN RUSSELL (in whose hands the fate of the Empire is just now nominally placed,) triumphantly referred as having tranquillized IRELAND.

The Bank in Dublin is to be converted into a defensible

position, and an adjoining house is to be attached to it, as barracks for the troops—the garrison of Dublin is to be reinforced; and, in fact, never since EMMETT'S conspiracy has that city been in such a state as it is at this moment.

THE Benevolent Ministers—bless their hearts—having tried every means to press upon the poor—recollect always that these are the men, and the spawn of the men, who doubled the Income Tax—recollect too that they wanted to get up a WAT TYLER Tax upon Steam Passengers—recollect too that they are Radicals, Revolutionists, and Reformers. These Ministers, under the guidance of LAMBTON, the coal-merchant—Lord DURHAM, the Privy Seal, we mean—these Ministers have carried, or rather smuggled, a measure about weighing coals, instead of measuring them—no doubt for the advantage of the said DURHAM and Co.—like the BARILLA duty affair for the Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON, the tallow-man. Now read what are the advantages—extortion from the poor purchaser, and ruin to the poor vendor—to be sure—see—

OPERATION of the NEW COAL ACT.—The poorer classes of the community are complaining that coals now cost them more money (in proportion to the same quantity) than they did before the new Coal Act came into operation; and, judging from the following statement, their complaints appear to be founded on correct calculations. The parties, who are putting into their own pockets "the difference," appear to be the retail dealers. A bushel of coals weighs upon an average seventy-five pounds—the retail price of which was 14d. before the 1st of January. The very same coals are now charged at the rate of 2s. per cwt. Therefore, taking away the 75 pounds (the weight of a bushel) from the hundred weight (at 1s. 2d. per bushel), it leaves the remaining 25 pounds at an expense to the purchaser of 10d., when, in fact, they only ought to have cost him seven pence—thus taking from his pocket, and putting into the pocket of the seller, an extra penny every five pounds sold. Since the new Act has come into operation, in one parish alone—that of St. George's, Southwark—no less than upwards of 40 small dealers have been compelled to give up their business in consequence of their inability to furnish themselves with the necessary weights and scales. Many persons imagine that the weight of the sack is included with the coals; but this is incorrect, as the following copy of the notice, to be sent by every load of coals weighing upwards of five cwt., will clearly show:—Mr. — take notice that you are to receive herewith cwt. of coals in sacks, containing 224 lbs. of coals in each sack."

This is philosophy.

CHABERT, the Fire King, is not put out—he has been calumniated—for he has been killed, by the newspapers, for eating a too hearty breakfast of phosphorus. All this is error, he is still burning bright at NEW YORK: where, as the too convivial, too indolent, Dr. KING, says (1704)—He

— walks on fire, without his shoes,
And, on occasion, in a dark hole,
Can gormandise on lighted charcoal,
And drink eight quarts of flaming fuel,
As men in a flux do, water guile."

—At this, we rejoice.

THOSE persons who like the taste of pheasants had better buy all they may want for the rest of their lives before the first of February. All the liberal noblemen are turning wholesale poulterers, and the retail poulterers will buy none but hen-birds, and such as have been snared, not shot—and all this is very fine, and extremely citizen-like, and it is quite right that anybody should buy what he can pay for, and that the privilege of qualification should be thrown open—To be sure—all this happened in France—Why should it not happen here?—and besides, above all, it puts an end to poaching!

Turn to the provincial journals; see how much poaching has decreased—read the following, and see how much the moral character of the poacher is elevated:—

"On Christmas-day, a desperate allay took place at Hagwood, in the parish of Hensworth, near Wakefield, between Sir F. L. Wood's keepers and a gang of poachers, in which the poachers were victorious. One of the keepers' assistants had his skull and arm fractured. He was picked up three-quarters of an hour afterwards, with his legs twisted and fixed in brush-wood, or what are termed 'binders'; his clothes, which were of fustian, on fire, and his left side was dreadfully burnt. It would seem that the desperate marauders, to consummate his sufferings, had set fire to him in this helpless state. One of the left-hand men behind the cart seized him by the combustibles and his wounds. Four men have been taken up, charged with this desperate and brutal assault, and committed to Wakefield goal, until the keepers are sufficiently recovered to give evidence."

"On Friday night last, between five and six o'clock, as Mr. Wm. True, bell-langer, of Lynn, was returning home with a pony and cart, from Mr. White's, of Rougham, when on the main road between Geyton and Lynnhill, a man behind the cart seized him by the collar of his coat and pulled him backwards. Mr. True was at first frightened, supposing the intention of the person was to rob him, and being provided with a blunderbuss, he immediately presented it at him, and told him if he moved he would 'blow his brains out.' The man called a comrade, who quickly made his appearance, and the party then stated that they came from Saxthorp, and that their intention was to rob or injure him; the cart was seized, a lace basket, told him that it contained pheasants and game of various descriptions, and that they wished to get it to Lynn, in time for the London coach, and asked him to carry it for them, as he would, in all probability, be there in time. This he refused to do, and the men, taking the basket, lagged behind, and he saw no more of them."—Norfolk West Anglian.

This Game Bill has stopped poaching, just as Catholic Emancipation has tranquillized Ireland. The Reform Bill will be the climax—How can the philosophers be such fools—How can the politicians be such rogues?

THE Cholera spreads, they tell us, and Sunderland is abandoned, at least by one class of its population. This is a pity—if the women go, the men will go after them, and the place will be a desert. We recollect that, that noble and elegant author, CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of HALIFAX, says—in the verses which he wrote for the toasting glasses of the Kit-Cat Club—

"All nature's charms in SUNDERLAND appear."
Let us hope that his Lordship's assertion—although relating to persons, and not to things—may not be contradicted by this unfortunate epidemic.

IN concluding, to-day, the extraordinary case of the Duc de BOURBON'S will, we must, on account of a considerable accumulation of other matter, compress our observations, or rather our extracts from the mass of evidence before us, as much as possible; and we think it will not be difficult to establish, without any very copious quotations, the only point which remains to be established—namely, that the unfortunate Prince was constantly under the operation of fear and violence.

We have seen, first, by Madame FEUCHERES' letter of the 1st of May, to the Prince, that she trembled at her temerity, in having announced to the Duke of ORLEANS her proposal for a will in favour of one of his children. Secondly, by the letter of Madame de FEUCHERES of the 2d of May, where she refers to the violence of his Royal Highness's reproaches, in consequence of her having done so; and thirdly, by his Royal Highness's letter and appeal to the Duc d'ORLEANS, imploring him to avail himself of his friendship and intimacy with Madame de FEUCHERES, in order to check

her importunities on the subject of the will, which he could not endure; by these three letters, we say, we have established his horror of the subject, and his unqualified disinclination, not only to make such a will, but to have the making of it pressed upon him.

M. de SURVAL deposes—"I have always observed the greatest repugnance in the Duke to making the will mentioned in my deposition; whenever the subject has been agitated, he has violently repelled the idea of making that will, and it was only by dint of plaguing and importunities on the part of Madame de FEUCHERES that the Prince did at last consent.

"I have seen him often in a most deplorable state about this affair, especially in the mornings when he got up, he appeared in the greatest affliction. He has said to me, 'I have not closed my eyes all night—oh, these tortures inflame my blood terribly—is there any thing more frightful than to find one's-self pressed with such violence to do a thing which is so extremely disagreeable—they talk to me of nothing else—my death is the only object they have in view.'"

Let the reader recollect that it was to M. de SURVAL that his Royal Highness shewed the will, and said, "See, this is what THEY"—never forget the THEY—"this is what THEY require of me."

M. de SURVAL continues to say, that he offered his Royal Highness, if he permitted him, to resist their importunities, and in his Royal Highness's name, maintain that opposition by every means in his power. "No," said the wretched victim, "that will be worse; you will make an enemy of her" (Madame de FEUCHERES), "and that will be a perpetual hell to me—for you know her violence."

Still Monsieur de SURVAL endeavours to persuade him to rally against the torments to which he was a prey—his Royal Highness answers, "If I do not consent she threatens to quit me." "Well, Sir," said de SURVAL, "why not let her go?" "I cannot do that," replied the Prince, the tears streaming from his eyes; "you know the force of habit, and of an attachment I am unable to conquer."

With all these contending feelings, and a conviction that he neither could refuse Madame de FEUCHERES what she demanded, nor endure her going, even if he could, it would seem natural that he should have made up his mind to accede to her wishes, in hopes then of leading a quiet life—but no—he knew his own position better than those who were about him.

It was evident that the idea of purchasing tranquillity by concession was in his mind; it was repressed by a feeling strangely prophetic. Hear M. de SURVAL—

"Before his Royal Highness had definitively resolved upon making the will, he several times expressed his apprehensions of what might happen to him afterwards. 'For instance,' said the Prince, 'when once they have got what they desire my days may be very uncertain.' The Prince," continues M. de SURVAL, "not once, but many times, mentioned these feelings, and I admit that I always checked them, because I attributed them to exaggerated fears of death which I knew his Royal Highness felt." Sir," said I, "you must not worry yourself thus; you must keep your mind tranquil refusing to do that, which will eventually give you so much uneasiness. When at length (says M. de SURVAL) he decided, under the influence of new torments and new violences, to make the will, he did not exhibit any farther apprehension, so that I attached no farther importance to the matter."

Let us now see how his mind was made up to the will. Again, M. de SURVAL—

"At length, about the 20th of August, 1829—eight or nine days before he signed the will—he said to me, 'Well, I find that eventually I must do it: I have, however, one string left to my bow, which I shall try; and that is, to have recourse to the Duke of ORLEANS himself, to entreat him to keep Madame de FEUCHERES from worrying me upon the subject. Sketch me a letter to that effect, and I will copy it, and send it, and see whether it succeeds or not.' I accordingly made the draft of a letter, which I produce, partly corrected by his own hand, and he made another rough copy. (This copy is the 6th article, on the 6th page, of the inventory made by M. ROBIN, notary.) He then copied it a second time as a letter, and sent it off immediately to the Duc d'ORLEANS at Neuilly."—This letter we gave last Sunday.

"Two hours scarcely elapsed," continues M. de SURVAL, "before his Royal Highness the Duke of ORLEANS—now, the Citizen-King of the French—was in Madame de FEUCHERES' apartments in the Palais Bourbon; she begged me to come to her there, and I was witness to the solicitude of the Duke of ORLEANS in order to induce her not to disturb the Duc de BOURBON on the subject of the will, but to give up all importunity upon the subject. Madame de FEUCHERES promised nothing; and it was quite evident to me that this new proceeding would have no favourable result."

"As I anticipated," continues M. de SURVAL, "the next morning the Prince sent for me, and, with tears in his eyes, said, 'Well—the Duc d'ORLEANS was unable to carry my point: last night I had a terrible scene. It must be settled, for I cannot go on in the state in which I have been for some time living. Here is the answer of the Duc d'ORLEANS,'—and he shewed me the Duke's answer, which has been already published (article 7, page 6)."

"The Prince," continues M. de SURVAL, "then dictated to me the principal conditions of the will, pointing out to me the order in which he wished them to be placed, that he might copy them out. Several days elapsed before the will was arranged, and, on the evening before, after dining with His Royal Highness in Madame de FEUCHERES' apartments, where there were some other persons, I heard a very animated conversation going on between the Baroness and His Royal Highness in the Billiard Room, separated from the Drawing Room only by a passage.

"The conversation had scarcely begun when Madame de FEUCHERES called me to her—"Will you just look," said she, "what a passion His Royal Highness has put himself into without the least reason—Pray, try to tranquillize him." I found the Prince extremely agitated; his eyes sparkling, and his countenance distorted with anger in a manner I had never before seen. 'Yes, Madam,' said he, 'it is a dreadfully atrocious thing to hold the knife to my throat in this manner, to make me do a thing to which you know I have such a repugnance—and to this he added, with increased violence, 'Well, Madam, thrust the knife in—thrust it in'—at the same moment placing his finger under his chin—this deplorable scene lasted two hours. He softened, eventually, as he always did, AND THE SIGNING OF THE WILL WAS

DEFINITELY FIXED FOR THE NEXT MORNING."

"That day, after having collected all the memoranda necessary to the completion of the will, (which I brought him, and which he wrote out), when he had finished, he said to me, 'THESE ARRANGEMENTS (DISPOSITIONS) ARE NOT THE LAST I SHALL MAKE—there are others which will occupy our attention at a later period.' He repeated this to me at two different times before his death.

"I ought to add," says M. DE SURVAL, "that the Prince had always exhibited so great a repugnance to executing the will, that I thought he never would consent to do it. He himself said to me one day—'Tell Madame DE FEUCHERES if she will let me be quiet upon the subject (the will) I will give her one of my finest domains, the Duchy of GUISE.'"

To these proofs M. DE SURVAL adds his testimony, that whenever the subject was agitated he was wretched. On the 30th of August, 1829, the will was made, and HENRY EUGENE PHILIPPE LOUIS D'ORLEANS—recollect, reader, the note—the interview—the breakfast—the letter of the Duc D'ORLEANS of the first and second of May—on the 30th of August—the will was made—constituting—HENRY EUGENE PHILIPPE LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duc D'AUMAËLE, his heir, and in default of him, the younger sons of the House of ORLEANS.

Pray mark this—how the low cunning of liberalism and prostitution overcome themselves—the plausibility of this disposition of the property rests upon the Duc D'AUMAËLE being the God-son of the Duc de BOURBON, and for this reason he was pitched upon, instead of the Duc de NEMOURS; but, in the will, such was the exorbitancy of SOPHY DAWES'S demands, in order to secure her own fortune, that the poor Prince not only leaves this immense fortune to a God-son about whom he cared nothing, but to a whole succession of the younger children of a family whom he hated and despised, and with whom he had never any communication until the head of that family, the Citizen King of the FRENCH, and his Citizen wife, and all the women of his family, toadied his concubine, SOPHY DAWES—and even this, as we have seen, failed in making a fair impression upon his good-nature.

The details respecting the sale of ST. LEU, and all the rest, fall into shade, compared with that part of the evidence which proves the personal outrages committed on the Prince; because, at his time of life, it is not difficult to understand that personal violence, personal irritation, personal CRUELTY—that is the world—would have a much more powerful effect than any much greater sacrifices demanded, where the results were neither to be immediate nor intimate—and that a Prince of seventy-two would gladly give up one of his finest domains to secure himself from a fortnight's personal persecution.

Well, the will IS MADE—we have already seen the fears of the Prince for his personal safety after that should be the case, sworn to—we have seen his anxiety to have M. LAMBOT in the room when the Abbé BRIANT had his audience—we have also seen his desire that M. MANOURY, his valet, should sleep at his door, and his carelessness whether LECOMTE (the protégé of SOPHY DAWES), did or not—now, hear MANOURY'S evidence again, and let it be recollected, that although the WILL WAS MADE, IT MIGHT BE REVOKED—let it be recollected that CHOULOT and MANOURY were confidants in an intention of the Prince to quit France—let the glorious days be recollected—let it be recollected when the Orleans family were placed on the throne of the outraged, exiled CHARLES X., the beloved relation of the poor Duc de BOURBON—let it be recollected that the Duc de BOURBON knew that that beloved relation was safe, and could afford him an asylum—and oh! to corroborate all these recollections, recollect one more, that on the day before he was murdered in the night, he had sent off for CHOULOT, his confidential agent in his escape from France—and from SOPHY DAWES—to come to him in the morning.

Now hear MANOURY'S evidence relative to the events of the 11th of August, sixteen days before the Prince was MURDERED:

MANOURY deposes—"The Prince had received a violent bruise on his eye about a fortnight or three weeks before his death; he told everybody that he had hurt himself in bed against the bed-side table in falling asleep, and he told me so; upon my observing that he could not knock himself against the table which was so much lower than the bed without upsetting whatever might be upon it, he did not answer; but at the same moment, while I was spreading a carpet as I always used to do in the *cabinet de toilette*, I found under the door of the cabinet, which opened on the back staircase, a letter; this I picked up and took to his Royal Highness, who almost snatched it from my hands, and put it upon the chimney-piece; it was then he said to me, 'I do not tell a falsehood well: I told you that I had hurt myself in bed—but the truth is, that in opening the door to let Madame de FEUCHERES out, my feet slipped, and I fell upon my hip, and my temple struck against the corner of the door.' The Prince had the goodness to shew me how it happened, and ordered me to keep it secret."

Now, M. de VILGONTIER corroborates the whole of this; for, when he visited the Prince, the Prince told him the same story of the table, and shewing him his eye, said, "Here is a pretty affair. I must breakfast here, for I cannot go down with such an eye as this; perhaps at night it will be different, it will not be seen by candle-light." About an hour and a half after, his Royal Highness said to MANOURY, "Do you know if Madame de FEUCHERES breakfasts at table? Let me know, but don't make any fuss about enquiring." MANOURY came back, and told the Prince that Madame de FEUCHERES had ordered breakfast to be served in her own apartments for two persons, and immediately after breakfast had gone to Paris.

The rest of M. de VILGONTIER'S evidence goes to corroborate the evidence of MANOURY about the letter pushed under the door; he deposes also, that the marks on the Prince's eye could only have arisen from a blow directly given, and there were other bruises which gave strong proofs of violence, which could not have arisen in the manner the kind-hearted and forgiving old man described; and M. BONNIE, the surgeon, more particularly points out, in his deposition, that, besides the bruises, "There were marks of the scratches of finger-nails on the cheek, near the eye—indeed, the wound appeared to have been made by a blow of the nails rather than by a fist."

MANOURY swears again—that he knows nothing whether Madame de FEUCHERES really kept the Prince in a state of alarm or not, but this he knows, that, during the last

fortnight of his life, whenever Madame de FEUCHERES wished to be admitted to his apartments, he would turn to MANOURY, and say, "What can this woman want?"—it was at this period that the Prince wished MANOURY to sleep at the door of his room—five days before he was murdered.

We shall now conclude with the evidence of M. de VILGONTIER. Let the reader first bear in mind, that the Duke was MURDERED in the night of the 26th of August.

M. de VILGONTIER examined, Question—"Did not a violent scene take place between the Duke de BOURBON and Madame de FEUCHERES, on the 26th of August?"

Answer—"The scene, to which you refer, took place about nine o'clock, in the apartments of His Royal Highness. The Prince was heard to express loudly a refusal—he pronounced the name of M. CHOULOT. When Madame de FEUCHERES left him, MANOURY found the Prince upon the little sofa before the east window in extreme agitation."

MANOURY deposes—"On the 26th of August, about half past eight in the morning, I heard a noise in the room where the Prince and Madame de FEUCHERES were; I heard M. CHOULOT'S name mentioned several times; I saw the Prince open the door of the room for Madame de FEUCHERES, saying 'let me be quiet.' I heard his Royal Highness shut the door after her with violence, contrary to his custom; and his Royal Highness being then in his room alone, I went in, and found him pale, and in what appeared to me a most extraordinary state—he seemed very much overcome, and asked for some *eau de Cologne*, and I gave him the bottle which stood on the chimney-piece."

Question—"Was it not that day, upon which the Prince made you feel his hands—did you not find them burning hot—and do you not attribute that extraordinary agitation to the extraordinary scene of the morning?"

Answer—"I do not presume to say what was the cause; but it is certain that the Prince, in the afternoon of that day, said to me, 'feel my hands—how burning hot they are.' I endeavoured to persuade him that there was nothing in that, but I was very much struck indeed, having heard the name of M. CHOULOT repeated so often in the morning, when he gave me the order to send off a courier to M. CHOULOT to come to St. Leu immediately."

The reader has been so often informed of the connexion between M. CHOULOT and the Prince's projected escape from France, that a word upon that subject would be useless—the news of the despatch to CHOULOT was somehow known to the persons interested in the quarrel of the morning and THAT NIGHT—THE NIGHT AFTER THE QUARREL WITH MADAME DE FEUCHERES, and BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF CHOULOT—THE PRINCE WAS MURDERED.

There are minutæ of evidence which might be adduced to give this one of the most prominent places, as we at first promised, among the "*Causes Celebres*," but we leave it here, because our point is not so much to expose the barbarity and cruelty of the persons most intimately concerned, as to hold up to public notice the conduct of the Citizen King of the FRENCH—the proposed father-in-law of the King of BELGIUM, and in some degree, therefore, the connexion of our future Monarch. A very few years can elapse before, in the common course of nature, our present gracious MONARCH must quit this transitory world. His illustrious and kingly brother, GEORGE the FOURTH, paid the debt of nature at about the same age to which the present KING has attained; and that gracious, kind, constitutional and noble, Prince, the Duke of YORK, unfortunately died even younger. Lamentable as the event may be of the demise of the Crown, we ought to provide for it; and therefore it is that we grow rather anxious, when we find a connexion on foot which is to bring the King of BELGIUM (who, par parenthesis, will not be King of anything this day twelvemonth,) in such near contact with LOUIS PHILIPPE by marriage, he being, as we have just said, by nature, so near a connexion of our future SOVEREIGN.

Therefore it is, that we call public attention to the extraordinary fact, that when the validity of the will is appealed from—that when the King's *Procureur-General* is present during that appeal—that when the evidence which we have quoted (and the part we have quoted is not even the moiety of it) comes out as forming one of the grounds of the appeal, the King's legal officer, the Attorney-General, should not have been directed to go fully into the case of the MURDER—that he should not have been commanded to send back to the JUDGE D'INSTRUCTION, before whom the evidence comes *ex parte*, as in the case of the grand jury here, the evidence which had been before him—that he had not been taught, instead of sitting silent during the civil proceedings about the money part of the case, to have hunted out and exposed those who shed the BLOOD. GOOD GOD! are morals at such a low ebb in France,—is honour at such a discount,—is liberality in such debasement,—that the *Citizen KING* OF THE FRENCH should suffer this to remain a civil case; or that the mere filthy six-and-eightpenny meanness of wanting the money of a man who hated and despised him,—and whose favour was only obtained through SOPHY DAWES, the concubine, the rejected of the onion-seller of Oxford-street, the repudiated and repulsed of the green-grocer,—should soothe into acquiescence the just vengeance of a BOURBON for the shedding of that illustrious blood.

SHAME, SHAME, SHAME—Let England hold up her head proudly; ridden as she is by Whigs, and threatened as she is by Revolutionists, there is not within her briny belt a being so mean, so base, so grovelling, as to do what the illustrious *Citizen KING* OF THE FRENCH has done—coquet with a concubine, and force his family to receive her after the death of his relative, and then defend, in conjunction with her, as in conjunction with her he made it, a will, which HE must have known was obtained by force, and which every body else knows, was SEALED WITH BLOOD.

In a considerable part of our impression last week, we mentioned a report, which we did not ourselves believe, that Lord LYNDBURST had, at the CHANCELLOR'S request, been sitting for his Lordship in Lincoln's Inn. In a subsequent edition of last Sunday's paper, our own feelings as to the incompetency of any Lord CHANCELLOR—even Lord BROUGHAM himself—to delegate the powers of the Great Seal, which are confided to the individual, by the actual custody of that "*bauble*"—having been confirmed by an explanation, from the best authority, of the real circumstances of the case, we gave the following statement of the fact—but as a great proportion of our readers may not have

seen it, we re-publish it, as elucidating the truth, while it confirms our original doubts upon the subject—

A great number of this impression of BULL had been worked off before we were rightly informed of the cause of Lord LYNDBURST'S apparently sitting for the Lord CHANCELLOR during his Lordship's absence from London; but we hasten, as early as possible, not to correct a statement of ours, but to inform our readers that our suspicions of the incorrectness of the report, that the CHANCELLOR had delegated the Great Seal to the Lord Chief Baron, were well founded. How the error arose, into which many of the most eminent members of the profession themselves fell, is thus explained—

Lord LYNDBURST had been for some time sitting in Gray's Inn-Hall, hearing the very important case of "*Small v. Atwood*," and during its progress contracted a violent cold; under these circumstances, his Lordship applied to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn for the use of their Hall, which is warmer, and better adapted for forensic purposes, (during the absence of Lord BROUGHAM.) in order that he might continue his hearing of the "*Small v. Atwood*" case there.

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn immediately acceded to his Lordship's wish, and accordingly his Lordship did sit in Lincoln's Inn Hall, and consequently occupied the seat, which he had himself before so ably and honourably filled, but which now belongs to his talented and eccentric successor—being seen in that place, presiding as Judge, and a cause in Equity in progress before him, the rumour ran, knowing that Lord BROUGHAM had actually made an unsuccessful application to the MASTER to sit for him, that Lord LYNDBURST had undertaken to do so, in his room.

As we have said before, it appeared to us that such a course was not only unprecedented, but that the CHANCELLOR, with all his potentiality, was incompetent to the delegation of a power which actually and integrally exists in the possession of the Great Seal.

Our authority was, nevertheless, a high legal one, and that, of all the story, alone surprises us: to the eye of the uninformed, the appearance of the Court, the Judge, and the nature of the cause, might have led to the supposition; to the learned we should have thought the thing would have explained itself.

TO JOHN BULL.

Worcester, January 5, 1831.

SIR,—By giving publicity to the following facts, I think you will open the eyes of the people as to the real character of the Political Union at Birmingham.

You perhaps know that the *Dudley Rioters* were tried at the Sessions which have just been held for this county, and that, with the exception of a few who pleaded guilty and were liberated on entering into recognizances, they were ALL ACQUITTED, although evidence was given against most of them sufficient to satisfy any Jury of their guilt; but as you may not have heard that Mr. EDMUNDS, the well known member of the Union, attended in the character of attorney at the Sessions to conduct the defence of the rioters, I write these few lines to tell you that he did so, leaving you to make what comments on the conduct of the Union you think proper in the next number of *John Bull*.—Your constant reader,

AN ANTI-REVOLUTIONIST.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 4th January, 1832.

DEAR BULL,—I am sorry to perceive that the new year in England has begun nearly as inauspiciously as that in France, and that a Whig Ministry, free trade, the cholera morbus, a threatened revolution, and general dissatisfaction and alarm, yet afflict you. I sometimes am induced almost to despair for Old England; but then I remember that in Great Britain there are still some grounds for hope, arising out of the fact that religion is not neglected and abused by the middle classes of society, and that there is, amidst a great deal of undoubted profanity and vice, a large portion of religion and morality.

This is not the case in France—Here the people are all given over to idolatry, their idols being gold or vanity. Except in some rural communes, all religion is banished from this country; and yet there is a general feeling of a want of some great bond of human society to keep the population from a state of dissolution. This feeling is exemplified in the fact of the number of followers already enlisted in the ranks of St. SIMON, who, although he established a most absurd, dangerous, and inefficient code of morals and system of religion, yet did not propose to leave society in France in its present deplorable state of immorality and unbelief. The French feel that they have need of something to assure to them repose and stability; they know not what that something is, and they have sought for it in military glory, in trade and commerce, in peace, and, under the Restoration in the arts and sciences; but the principle of dissolution still exists, and all the combinations which they attempt to carry into effect, to ensure to France either honour or happiness, turn out, one after the other, to be inefficient; and then they turn to some new plan and some new device, always reaping of the whirlwind nothing but disappointed hopes and scattered plans.

If this be the moral state of society in France, its political condition is not less disastrous. At the termination of the last century, Jacobins and murderers arose, who attacked the foundations of human society, made light of bloodshed and crime, and called bloodshed liberty, and oppression freedom. They overthrew the French Monarchy, and erected a Republic: they put to the vote the question of whether there was a God; and although the proposition was carried in the affirmative, yet the votes were by no means very numerous in its favour. The Republic had its martyrs and its heroes, and was succeeded by a Consul, who boldly and impudently despised all religion, knew of no power superior to his own, and who used to boast that Providence was always on the side of the "*Great Battalions*." The Consul became Emperor,—Europe was deluged with blood,—all religion was banished from France,—and it was only by permission, and not by right, that French Royalists were allowed to implore the pardon and blessing of Heaven on their devoted and wretched country.

This system of force, fraud, oppression and cruelty, was at length overthrown; and at the Restoration a charter was conferred, which secured to France constitutional liberties, and to the throne of St. Louis its just rights and influence: the temples of religion were once more opened—the ministers of religion were once more respected—France enjoyed peace with all the world—her trade, commerce, and manufactures flourished—and never, during any portion of her history either ancient or modern, was she so justly respected and so supremely happy as from 1815 to 1830.

But infidelity and democratical principles are not so easily rooted out; and although a firm and wise Government had done all that it could to prevent the progress of such dangerous dogmas, yet in the summer of 1830 another revolution was made—another King deposed—the peace and prosperity of 15 years were overturned, and France became again the same wretched land of impety, insubordination, anarchy, and ruin.

We have followed with attention the events which have since occurred; and we have watched the Belgian, the Polish, the Italian, and

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THE NEW YEAR.—TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known...

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XCII., was published Yesterday.

LETTER to His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, on his Grace's Bill to restrain Jurisdictions...

QUESTIONS OF DAMNS ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. By the Author of 'Questions on Ancient Geography'...

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The defendant's case in the Duc de Bourbon's will affair, is delayed until next week.

RALPH is thanked—all his letters came safe to hand.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. The *Brighton Gazette* states, that the KING and all the QUEEN's chamber band have recently been vaccinated.

Mr. GEORGE FARREN, a Solicitor, was closeted for an hour with the KING, to explain his "Observations on the Expectation of Life and the average duration of Occupancy of Title by the Peers of Great Britain." Mr. FARREN is Acting-Director of the Asylum Assurance Office, and has recently published the above-mentioned work.

Their MAJESTIES have given no Balls this season, although they are happily in excellent health. The *Brighton Gazette* says:—

"An order has recently been issued that very strict enquiries should be made of all persons entering the Palace as to the nature of their business; and a notice to that effect is also posted in the porter's hall, of which the following is a copy:—'By command of His MAJESTY: No person admitted into the Palace but those on actual business.' This order has, we understand, been occasioned by one of the Household shewing the apartments to some friends."

We were not aware, until this statement appeared, that the much-censured and violently abused disinclination of King GEORGE the FOURTH, from permitting the Royal apartments to be seen, was felt by his present MAJESTY; as it reads, it appears to us to contract the Royal circle extremely.

Mrs. FITZHERBERT (who is recovered from her indisposition) dined with the KING on Sunday. Her late illness, we believe, had its origin in over-anxiety and exertion.

We rejoice sincerely to corroborate our former statements of the recovery of the Duke of WELLINGTON, by the announcement of the fact, that his Grace takes his usual rides on horseback, daily, in the Parks.

THE *Morning Post* of Friday makes an allusion (with an extract from some historical work) to one of the charges against Lord Treasurer HARLEY (Earl of OXFORD) in the Articles of Impeachment presented by the House of Commons against his Lordship in 1717.

Has Earl GREY ever read the sixteenth article of that impeachment?—Perhaps not. As we know he condescends to glance his eye over our columns—as witness his satisfaction at our article upon Ireland last Sunday—we venture to give it entire; and if it work no effect upon his Lordship, it may perhaps serve to shew other people what was then thought of conduct precisely the same as that which his Lordship is at this moment pursuing.

The following is the sixteenth Article of IMPEACHMENT of HIGH TREASON and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours against ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER:—

ARTICLE XVI.

"That whereas, the said ROBERT, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, having on all occasions used his utmost endeavours to subvert the ANCIENT ESTABLISHED CONSTITUTION of Parliaments, the great and ONLY security of the PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN, and of the rights, liberties, and property of the PEOPLE, and being most wickedly determined, at ONE FATAL BLOW, as FAR as in him lay, to destroy the FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS! the great ornament and NEAREST SUPPORT of the imperial CROWN of these realms, and falsely intending to DISGUISE HIS MISCHIEVOUS PURPOSES UNDER A PRETENDED ZEAL for the prerogative of the Crown; he, the said ROBERT, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, on or about the months of December or January, 1717, whilst the House of Lords were under an adjournment, and had reason to expect that on their next meeting matters of the highest importance would be communicated to them from the Throne, they having some few days before given their humble opinion and advice to her Majesty, that no peace could be safe or honourable to Great Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West Indies were to be allotted to any branch of the House of BOURBON: being then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain and one of Her MAJESTY'S Privy Council, and assuming to himself an arbitrary direction and controul in Her MAJESTY'S councils, contrary to his duty and his oath, and in violation of the great trust reposed in him, and with an immediate purpose to render ineffectual the many earnest representations of Her MAJESTY'S allies against the said negotiations of peace, as well as to prevent the good effects of the said advice of the House of Lords; and in order to obtain such further resolutions of that House of Parliament on the important subject as might shelter and promote his secret and unvarranted proceedings; together with other false and evil counsellors, DID ADVISE HER MAJESTY TO MAKE AND CREATE TWELVE PEERS; and pursuant to his DESTRUCTIVE COUNSELS, letters patent did forthwith pass, and writs were issued, whereby twelve Peers were made and created, and did likewise advise Her MAJESTY immediately to call and summon them to Parliament: which being done accordingly, they took their seats in the House of Lords on or about the 2nd of January, 1717, to which day the House stood adjourned, whereby the said ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER did most highly abuse the influence he then had with Her MAJESTY, and prevailed on her to exercise, in the most unprecedented and dangerous manner, that valuable and undoubted prerogative which the wisdom of the Laws and Constitution of this kingdom hath entrusted with the Crown, for the rewarding signal virtue and distinguished merit. By which DESPERATE ADVICE he did not only, as far as in him lay, deprive Her MAJESTY of the continuance of those reasonable and wholesome counsels in that critical juncture, but wickedly perverted the true and only end of that great and useful prerogative, to the DISHONOUR OF THE CROWN, and the irreparable mischief to the CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENTS.

"All which CRIMES AND MISDEMEANOURS were committed and done by him, the said Earl, against our late Sovereign Lady, the QUEEN, HER CROWN AND DIGNITY,

the peace and interest of this Kingdom; and, in breach of the several trusts reposed in him, the said Earl, and HE, the said Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER, was Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and one of Her MAJESTY'S Privy Council, during the time that all and every the crimes before set forth were done and committed. In which matters and things the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons, in Parliament assembled, do, in the name of themselves, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, IMPEACH the said ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER, of HIGH TREASON, and other crimes and misdemeanours, in the said Articles contained.

"And the said Commons, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusations or impeachments against the said Earl; and also of replying to the answers which the said ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER shall make to the premises, or any of them, or any impeachment or accusation that shall be by them exhibited, according to the course and proceedings of Parliament, do pray, that the said ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER be put to answer all and every of the premises, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be upon them, and every of them, had, and used, as shall be agreeable to Law and Justice.

"And they do further pray and demand, that the said ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER may be sequestered FROM PARLIAMENT, AND FORTHWITH COMMITTED TO CLOSE CUSTODY."

We suppose, nobody who knows the history of those times will suspect SWIFT of being very delicate as to Lord OXFORD'S plan of mushroom raising—HARLEY was his *Magnus Apollo*—let us just trace, from the "Journal of STELLA," his private opinion of the QUEEN'S manufacture of twelve only.

On the 28th of December, 1717, he writes to STELLA—"They talk of making eight new Lords, by calling up some Peers' eldest sons—but they delay strangely." The Parliament was to meet on the 2d of January. On the 29th he says—"Lord NORTHAMPTON'S and Lord AYLESBURY'S sons are both made Peers—but we still wait more!" He opens his letter afterwards, and adds "I have broke open my letter, and tore it into the bargain, to let you know that we are all safe; the QUEEN has made no less than twelve Lords, to have a majority—nine new ones, the other three, Peers' sons—and has turned out the Duke of SOMERSET."

All this is in the moment of exultation; and that too expressed by a violent partisan and an incautious correspondent, to a confidential friend. But see what even SWIFT, the devoted follower of Lord OXFORD, says to STELLA, in his next letter, which begins from the date of the last:—

"Mr. Secretary will be a Lord at the end of the Session, but they want him still in Parliament. AFTER ALL, IT IS A STRANGE UNHAPPY NECESSITY OF MAKING SO MANY PEERS TOGETHER—(twelve)—BUT THE QUEEN HAS DRAWN IT UPON HERSELF BY HER CONFOUNDED TRIMMING AND MODERATION."

On the 31st of January, SWIFT says,—"Our new Lords' patents are passed;—I don't like the expedient, if we could have found any other."

This is what SWIFT says of the arbitrary stretch of power of his friend and patron; for which stretch of power and abuse of his official influence over the Sovereign that patron and minister came to be IMPEACHED for HIGH TREASON.

The history of these events is recorded in other places; but it is curious to see the under-workings of private correspondence pending such extraordinary measures.

There is a curious coincidence in the Dean's journal of the 3d of January, (the day after the meeting of Parliament. He says—"The adjourning of the House of Lords yesterday, as the Queen desired, was just carried by the twelve new Lords and one more. Lord RADNOR was not there!"

This coincidence will strike those who know that the present Lord RADNOR, some time since, declared that if the House of Peers was to be swamped by new creations, he should vote against the Reform Bill. It is not unsatisfactory to us, to know that this feeling has spread, and that defections from the ministerial side, upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of the scheme, are daily increasing. The wisest, and the wittiest, are amongst those who enter into this feeling; and having put the case of OXFORD before our readers, we hope that Lord GREY will pause in time, and neither subject himself to an impeachment, nor—which would be so much worse—his country to a revolution.

That we shall yet be saved from the consequences which must result from the threatened inundation of the Upper House, we confidently believe. The KING has only to rally himself, and shake off the toils with which his arrogant and domineering Ministers have encumbered him, and all will be well. Let the KING say, openly to the country, what measure of REFORM he of himself spontaneously approves or desires, and his MAJESTY will find the country with him; but, from having so long lived as a subject, and having, so soon after his accession to the Throne, fallen into the hands of a "rough-shod" Ministry, his MAJESTY seems not to appreciate his own vast importance, his own unquestionable power and prerogative, as an independent, separate branch of the Legislature.

In his Kingly capacity the SOVEREIGN is wholly and entirely ABOVE the persons whom he may choose to employ as Ministers, and of course perfectly competent to originate such measures as he may consider conducive to the honour of the Country and the welfare of the PEOPLE. If his Ministers disagree with His MAJESTY, and the KING is firm, the MINISTERS MUST RESIGN—at present it appears as if His MAJESTY felt himself bound to agree to the suggestions of his own servants. It is particularly important that the Royal mind should be disabused upon this point, at a period when the whole force of Lord GREY'S arguments in favour of deluging the House of Lords with new Peers, and of persisting in his mad scheme of Reform, centers in the fact that he, Lord GREY, has pledged and committed himself to this Reform in certain speeches which he has made in Parliament. What on earth have the People of England to do with that? It may be all very fine of Lord GREY to talk of his honour and consistency, but what are the honour and consistency of a Whig Minister when put in competition with the safety of the Crown and the security of the Country?

Let us recollect the conduct of Lord GREY when he was Mr. GREY—recollect the affection he shewed for Monarchy

and good order when he alone, of the whole House of Commons, appeared out of mourning after the murder of LOUIS XVI—recollect, too, his more recent turn to Toryism, and his sudden re-conversion to Whiggery—recollect, we say, all these changings and turnings, and then let the PEOPLE—let the KING—let Lord GREY himself ask, whether a whole nation is to be overthrown, her Monarchy endangered, and her Constitution destroyed, to save an obstinate (and, by his own admission), incompetent Minister from the allegation of inconsistency.

EVERY hour seems to accumulate difficulty and disgrace upon the Ministers—what must Lord GREY have felt—what must Lord MELBOURNE have felt, and what my Lord ALTHORP, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the correspondents of Political Unions, have felt when they read what follows:—

Bristol, Jan. 13.

The labours of the Court-martial on Lieut.-Col. BRERETON have been brought to a sudden and melancholy close. This morning the ill-fated soldier, doubtless actuated by feelings, the weight of which the members of the military profession will readily conceive, put a period to his mortal anxieties by his own hand. He shot himself in his house at Redfield, near Bristol, about the hour of 3 o'clock.

The report of this tragical event reached Bristol about nine o'clock this morning, and, as may be imagined, it created an indescribable sensation throughout the city. It took place at Redfield Lodge, Lawrence-hill, an exceedingly neat and pretty cottage, the residence of the unfortunate deceased, and situate about a mile and a half from Bristol, in the upper Bath-road. Colonel BRERETON, it appears, returned home there last night about eleven o'clock, from REEVE'S Hotel, in this city, where he had been stopping during the progress of the Court-martial. He came home in his gig, accompanied by his gardener. There was nothing unusual observed by the domestics in his manner or deportment on that occasion. He retired to his bed-chamber soon after twelve o'clock, but he must have remained up a considerable time in committing to writing the reasons which induced him to perpetrate the fatal deed, for he left after him on the table a statement on the subject that occupied nearly half a quire of paper. His pistols had been as usual deposited on the table in his bed-room. He did not undress himself, but merely took off his coat and threw himself on the bed. About a quarter before 3 o'clock the housekeeper, hearing the report of a pistol in Colonel BRERETON'S bed-room, gave the alarm, and the Colonel's footman immediately proceeded thither. He there found his unfortunate master stretched on his bed, and life completely extinct. The ball had entered in the left side, directly in the region of the heart, which it must have penetrated, for instantaneous death was the result.

The pistol was lying on the floor, which, as well as the bed, was inundated with blood, in consequence of the profuse hemorrhage from the wound. It was observed yesterday that the unfortunate deceased appeared more than usually affected by the evidence which was given towards the conclusion of the court-martial. In the written statement which he is reported to have left behind him, HE IS SAID TO HAVE ATTRIBUTED TO SOME PARTICULAR QUARTER THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF HIS UNTIMELY END. He was a widower, and had left two daughters of very tender years to mourn the fate of a good and kind-hearted parent.

In his private relations, his conduct was unimpeachable. He was distinguished by invariable kind-heartedness to all; and when his death was made known in the neighbourhood of his dwelling, a crowd of women and children, many of whom wept him as a benefactor, gathered to his threshold to mourn his loss. His liberality was the more estimable, as, with respect to fortune, he possessed but a small private independence.

We shall not venture a syllable by way of remark upon this appalling event. Our readers may recollect, that as soon as the Court Martial was talked of, Colonel BRERETON and his friends spoke confidently of his acquittal of the charges brought against him, on the ground that he had received specific instructions from certain quarters, which would justify his conduct, and exonerate him from any personal responsibility. Those instructions would have formed his defence—the awful catastrophe which has occurred renders that defence unnecessary, as far as the victim himself is concerned—but his reputation even after death is to be maintained; and for the sake of the children he has left, and the service to which he belonged, his character is to be cleared. That Colonel BRERETON felt this himself is clear, for, as the TIMES tells us, "In the written statement which he is reported to have left behind him, HE IS SAID TO HAVE ATTRIBUTED TO SOME PARTICULAR QUARTER THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF HIS UNTIMELY END."

The distress of General DALBIAC, the official prosecutor of Colonel BRERETON, is described as having been extremely severe—in Justice to that Gallant Officer, we subjoin a part of the proceedings of the Court-Martial of Friday:—

After the roll of the Court had been read over, THE PRESIDENT rose and addressed the members—Gentlemen, you probably have heard the most distressing report that is abroad respecting the prisoner, Colonel Brereton,—a report which I fear, from his non-appearance here at this hour, is too true. I have sent the District Surgeon, and the Officer acting as Assistant Adjutant-General in Bristol, to ascertain the facts. If you please, Gentlemen, we will await the report of these individuals.

THE PRESIDENT then directed an orderly serjeant to attend the arrival of these two Gentlemen in the ante-chamber.

In less than five minutes, Major Mackworth, the Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General to the Officer in command of the district, appeared to make his report.

PRESIDENT.—Have you, Major Mackworth, in conformity with my orders, been at the house of Colonel Brereton?

Major Mackworth.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Have you seen the Colonel?

Major Mackworth.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Alive or dead?

Major Mackworth.—DEAD.

PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, under the unfortunate circumstances which have been laid before the Court, it only remains for me to adjourn the sitting until I receive orders from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to whom I shall forward a report.

Major Digby Mackworth, sworn by the Deputy Judge Advocate, deposed that he (Major Mackworth) was acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bristol district; that he

had seen the body of Colonel Breton, and that the Colonel was dead.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Charles Dalbaird. Sir Charles Dalbaird rose and addressed the Court. President, and Members of this Hon. Court.—I rise by permission of the President to address a few words to you. If the tragical event that has just been communicated to the Court, be a source of pain to you, Gentlemen, how much more deeply must it not affect the individual on whom has devolved the duty of conducting the prosecution? I assure you, that I rise with a degree of distress and embarrassment such as I never experienced in all my previous life. (Sir Charles paused for a moment to master his emotions.)—But I have one consolation—and a great one—I declared, in my opening address, that I did not entertain the slightest feeling, save that of impartiality towards the prisoner; and I now repeat that declaration as solemnly as if I were in presence of my God. I did not know, nor did I see Colonel Breton, until the 17th November, when I was ordered to investigate the circumstances of the Bristol Riots. I may add, that I was sent thither at the suit—I might say—the command—of my King. I have borne the arms of my Sovereign, I have had the honour of serving him, and if Colonel Breton had been my brother officer and my friend, instead of being altogether a stranger to me, I could not have departed from my duty, but must have held the same course towards that friend which I have held to the unfortunate prisoner now no more.

The PRESIDENT—I feel called upon to say for Sir Charles Dalbaird that no proceeding of the kind could have been conducted with less acrimony and more propriety than have been displayed by him.

The PRESIDENT then directed the members of the Court to leave their respective addresses until he should have received a communication from the Commander-in-Chief.

The Court adjourned at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock. It is said that it will probably meet again on Monday.

Of the criminal proceedings in the law courts at Bristol, we say nothing—but it seems to us, that Ministers have, in that part of the affair, incurred a tremendous responsibility. It is made as clear as noon-day, by all the evidence, that these rioters and incendiaries were under the impression that they were acting in unison with the Government, and in obedience to the will of the Sovereign—every shout they gave, was for "THE KING AND REFORM!"—To whom, then, is attributable the confusion of ideas, the perversion of terms, the distortion of facts and principles, which caused this ferment, if not to those who have used the KING'S name to support a revolutionary measure—and have availed themselves of the countenance and protection of POLITICAL UNIONS of rebels and republicans, to force a Bill upon the people, which is alike debasing to the SOVEREIGN and destructive to the CONSTITUTION—and who, having brought the popular feeling to such a state of excitement, are now compelled to direct the trial and sanction the execution, of dozens of the deluded victims of mistaken zeal and misdirected loyalty.

ALTHOUGH we are zealous partizans, we hope we are not unjust ones.—In the observations we last week made upon the awful state of Ireland, we said that the Duke of RICHMOND pressed the making Lord CLOUCURRY an English Peer on the KING: this the Duke denies, and we think it right to say that he does so. His Grace, at the persuasion of a person not likely to be unsuccessful in such an application, was induced to express to the KING his conviction, that if Lord CLOUCURRY were not elevated to the British Peerage, Lord ANGLESEA would resign the Lord Lieutenantship—that was all; and so far was His Grace from pressing the point, that when the KING asked His Grace's private opinion of the measure, the Duke told HIS MAJESTY that he perfectly agreed with Lord GREY in thinking it ought not to be done; but that at the same time he had thought it right to express his firm belief that Lord ANGLESEA would not continue in Ireland if it were not.

It was done—and Lord and Lady ANGLESEA, and Lord and Lady CLOUCURRY, are intimate friends; and Mr. STANLEY cannot go to his office, and so gets five thousand five hundred a year for shooting at the Duke of RICHMOND'S pheasants, while Ireland is in a state of rebellion; and we shall see, as sure as—much surer, than Mr. STANLEY'S—gun, that Mr. STANLEY will never see the Castle-yard at Dublin again as Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Why does not he at once quit a party by which he is so tricked, so cajoled, so beset, and so betrayed?

Meanwhile Lord CLOUCURRY, who has got his reward, falls foul of Mr. O'CONNELL and closes in upon him in a manner most unfair and unjust, and in this extraordinary warfare finds a powerful coadjutor in FATHER DOYLE. Surely this attack of Lord CLOUCURRY'S is most uncalculated. Lord CLOUCURRY'S opinions and attacks should be received with all proper caution as coming from an individual long confined for High Treason, and released only from the Tower, when he became a Peer of Ireland. Mr. O'CONNELL will perhaps begin really to appreciate the sincerity and support of Whig Patrons.

The great Meeting, which is to take place on the 17th, is the subject of conversation everywhere. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will preside, and we firmly believe, that such a manifestation of popular feeling has seldom been made in any country as that Meeting will exhibit.

In the meantime the preparations for military defence go on—it is even rumoured, that the Militia, in some parts, will be called out, for all confidence in the functionaries of Government is at an end.

We last week noticed the filthy order for the examination of Sailors issued by the Admiralty, which they have been obliged to rescind. An order—not so disgusting a character to be sure—but an order issued to the Battalion of Guards in Dublin, by Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN, has been withdrawn—not cancelled, because the act of tearing it out of the Order Book would have compelled Sir HUSSEY to come to England; but the men having protested against it, although it remains—it remains as a dead letter, and is no longer acted upon.

This, it is true, was an error in judgment likely enough to occur, where a respectable Military Officer becomes mixed up with his patron's politics. It is nothing, however, compared to the Naval order; but it is a curious coincidence, and singularly illustrative of Whig misrule, that a Military order and a Naval order should both have been issued about the same period, and both of them rescinded within a fortnight.

We have still hopes for Ireland—we anxiously look for-

ward to the reports of the Meeting of Tuesday, from the result of which, we seriously believe, the Protestant interests of Ireland will be put upon a better footing than they have been on for the last twenty years.

POLITICAL BISHOPS.

"Down with the Bishops!"—so say the Times and its friends the mobility—and so said BUTLER an hundred and fifty years ago—and all in the cause of Reform.

And they for this draw down the rabble,
With zeal and noises formidable;
And make all cries about the town
Join throats to cry the Bishops down.
No sow-dog did blow his horn
To cure a cat, but cried "REFORM!"
The oyster-women locked their fish up,
And trudged away to cry "No Bishop."

Still—so says the Times—And why?—Not because Bishops ARE Bishops, but because they presume to interfere in political matters. We have no file of the Times to refer to, to quote exactly its words; but it will readily be conceded that the whole fury of that extraordinary Paper has been directed against the political interference of the Lords Spiritual on the Reform Bill.

Gentle reader, will you believe it?—in Friday's Times we find what follows:—

The following are the replies of the Bishop of Norwich and the Bishop of Chichester to the communications which the Right Rev. Prelate received, that a vote of thanks to them for their support of the Reform Bill had been unanimously agreed to by the "Independent Association" of the town of Rye, Sussex:—!!!

REPLY OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

"Sir,—The approbation of so respectable a body of men as the members of the Independent Association of Rye, is one of the best rewards which an honest individual can receive for doing what he believes to be his duty. Your letter of course must give me very sincere pleasure, and also encourage me to persevere in the same line of conduct."
"Yours, &c."
"HENRY NORWICH."
"London, Dec. 19, 1831."

REPLY OF THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

"Preacher's Chamber, Lincoln's Inn, Dec. 26, 1831.
"Rev. Sir,—In consequence of the great anxiety very generally entertained, that the recess of Parliament at the present season will be extremely short, I made arrangements for remaining in town, instead of holding an ordination and passing the Christmas at Chichester, as I wished and intended. This has occasioned a delay in the conveyance of your obliging communication; for it was not forwarded to me till yesterday.
"I make this explanation, because I should be extremely sorry, if it could be thought that such a marked expression of respect and confidence from a respectable body of men in my own diocese could be a matter of indifference to me, or that I had suffered any time to elapse unnecessarily before I acknowledged it.

"I will beg you, therefore, to assure those gentlemen who have affixed their signatures to the address, that, participating as I do in their feelings for civil and religious freedom, I was happy in having an opportunity to record my sentiments by a late vote in the House of Lords. I shall be still more happy in finding myself united with a patriotic and wise majority in support of the new Bill, when it shall come before us,—for in its success, I anticipate a return of activity and enterprise to trade and commerce, more confidence in our public resources, greater security to private peace, and moreover additional stability to our institutions and to our laws.
"I will not anticipate the possibility of defeat, for I trust that the idle fears and interested hopes, which, in some quarters, abstracted the success of the late measure, may by this time be sufficiently dissipated. If the many marks of national feeling which have been since exhibited (some of them indeed we must deplore and condemn) shall not have convinced our opponents of their mistake, as to a supposed alteration of public opinion, I was happy to find that the satisfaction of knowing, that the constitution places in the hands of the Sovereign a safe and easy remedy for ignorant or factious opposition. In that case, no time should be lost in augmenting the number of those who have at once wisdom to see, and courage to provide, what is absolutely required by the circumstances in which the country is placed, in consequence of the ardent and almost universal wish to correct long-standing abuses; and to guard against their future recurrence, by a more reasonable distribution of the elective franchise, and by a more fair and equal representation of the people in Parliament. I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your most obliged and very obedient Servant."
"E. CHICHESTER."
"The Rev. R. Knott."

Now really this is too much. As for the poor old Bishop of NORWICH, amiable as he is in all the private relations of life, at an age when with all our natural infirmities upon him, it is wonderful that he is able to write even four lines, God forbid that we should say a word about him—and indeed his Lordship's own discretion, in saying very little about himself, would shelter him, even if he were as young and as loquacious as the Bishop of CHICHESTER.

But, when we read the letter of this Doctor MALBY—this man of yesterday—made a Bishop by Lord GREY, for what, nobody who cares for orthodoxy or the principles of our establishment can possibly comprehend—when this man, at the moment when the Times—the Ministerial Journal—the People's Journal—is heaping abuse upon abuse, and invective upon invective, upon the heads of the Bishops, because they dared to mix themselves up in a political question—pours forth, in answer to an address from some post-house club at Rye, a tirade of insolent abuse upon Peers of the Realm, in whose society he never would have sat down in the whole course of his existence if he had not been thrust into the House of Lords itself by the present Ministers, and descends at large upon the political advantages of an unconstitutional act, lugs in the KING'S name in the most indecent and unbecoming manner, and talks of "idle fears and interested hopes," and all the rest of it, and goes on to preach nothing but politics, making even "the additional stability of our religious institutions" a secondary—oh more!—a tenth-rate consideration. When we see this man, distinguished by nothing which can adorn the Episcopal Bench, holding doctrines which we shall not here characterize—(because, to talk of MALBY, as a Bishop of the Protestant Church of England, is to waste time)—when we see this man held up by the Times as a noble example of a Prelate, because he is a political demagogue, while it denounces all the rest of the Bench for their political interference, is too much for human credulity to bear.

Surely, the Editor of the Times himself must laugh outright at the ludicrous inconsistency of the principle upon which he could attack such a man as Archbishop HOWLEY for his political resistance of a great measure in the House of Peers, and then exhibit a Bishop like Dr. MALBY writing inflammatory letters, such as could never have been looked for from a Prelate of the Church of England, and scarcely have been expected from the pen of an ill-tempered, ill-conditioned, Unitarian Preacher.

Surely, a cause can gain nothing from such prejudiced support—either the Bishops have or have not a right to meddle in politics—if they have, it is not because they take different sides—(and this excellent MALBY was in himself the glorious Minority of One)—or that the Majority of the Bench (the entirety, we may say) voted one way, and

MALBY the other, that because the unit happens to think with the Times, and the rest of the Bishops are of an opposite opinion, that the Times should proclaim those Prelates, who voted against Reform, as worthy of all kinds of pains and penalties, and hold up poor dear Dr. BATHURST and this Dr. MALBY, as memorable instances of nobleness and patriotism, for doing on their side what, on the other, is to doom the Episcopacy of ENGLAND to annihilation.

It will be recollected that when we announced the fact that Parliament was kept sitting only to pass the Bankrupt Bill, we made a passing remark upon the providence of a wise Government, which, anticipating the particular course things were likely to take, made preparations on an extensive scale for the arrangement of matters connected with insolvency. We were not, however, prepared to find the State itself announced as a bankrupt in so short a time. That it is so announced who shall deny?—Varnish the picture never so lightly—gild the pill never so thickly, the truth is so—the country is insolvent—the delightful Government, to which we are to look for happiness and regeneration, have brought us to this. Hear the official announcement of this ruinous fact—it is published by authority, and is, unfortunately for the Fundholders, more true than some things which are now occasionally published under similar auspices.

"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th Geo. IV. c. 27 s. 1, THAT THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND EXCEEDED THE ACTUAL REVENUE thereof for the year ended 10th day of October, 1831, by the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and thirty-seven pounds, eighteen shillings and eleven pence."
"The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 5th day of January, 1832, and the 5th day of April, 1832."
"S. HIGHAM, Comptroller-General."

"National Debt-office, Jan. 10, 1832."

Here are announced to the fund-holder two facts—one, that the expenditure of the country exceeds its receipt—which declares its insolvency; and the other, that all faith is to be broken—all confidence is to end. Upon the faith of the Sinking Fund the public creditor invested his money—with that condition he felt secure. Now what is it?—Not only the Government cannot pay its creditors, but it announces the annihilation of the only security which its creditors had for its solvency.

This is a most melancholy and appalling picture, and we suppose that, before the Ministers are permitted to bring forward their odious Reform theory, against the sense of the COUNTRY—we repeat that again and again—AGAINST the sense of the country—they will be forced into some explanation on domestic finance and foreign policy. Lord ALTHORP, a dab at fattening sheep, and Lord PALMERSTON, a dab at every thing that is agreeable in society, are about as fit, the one to explain the difficulties of the State at home, and the other the perplexities of her affairs abroad, as the POPE is to surfeit bulls with oil cake, or TALLEYRAND to dance a hornpipe.

Here, however, we are—an announcement has appeared from the Lords of the Treasury, as yet unprecedented—the bills presented are returned, with "no effects" scrawled over them—will this open the eyes of the people—of the poor people, who have scraped together their money to put into "savings" banks?—what faith can those contributors have in the Government?—how do they know that the next dividends will be paid, or how are they sure, when once the thing has taken the turn, that their principal may not go as well as their interest?

There is another circumstance most painful, but we see no reason to be delicate upon a point which is talked of by every gabbling babbling individual who fancies himself or herself somehow connected with the Court—we mean the state of the private finance of the MAJESTIES. How it arises, or by what caused, we cannot pretend to say; but we sincerely regret to state, that we have received many letters from tradesmen and tradeswomen, complaining that the Palace, like the Exchequer, is "scant of means." That the QUEEN is left sometimes without a carriage at her MAJESTY'S disposal, does not arise altogether from this cause—but we dare not go into particulars—the state of affairs is frightful, and more frightful when we have a right to apprehend, from the artifices adopted, the threats used, and the temptations offered, that every advantage will be taken to turn that state of affairs to the account of destroying the Country outright.

We only beg our Readers again and again, to read the official announcement which is contained in this Article; and then consult with their friends, whether it is not better to exert their energies to stop these Ministers in their weak and wicked career, and by rejecting with contempt the only measure which connects the revolutionists with them—save the nation from the curse of their further mis-rule and mis-government.

We have a word to say to Capt. SARTORIUS, an English officer, who, it seems, is commanding the Naval expedition of DON PEDRO against PORTUGAL.

What we have to say to him, is merely to put him upon his guard against Whig patronage by implication. We know very well that he has been told that if he is dismissed from our Navy for taking the command of a foreign force, every disposition will be shewn towards his eventual reinstatement—but we would advise him not to trust to this expression of favour. He must not take SIR ROBERT WILSON'S case as a precedent. It forms none. SIR ROBERT'S offence was of a different character; and no parallel can be made between his dismissal and that of an officer under the foreign enlistment act.

We would advise CAPTAIN SARTORIUS to think over this before he implicates himself too deeply in an undertaking which must fail. What we have said here, we say only for his advantage, and to caution him against the liberal professions of professors of liberality.

NEVER was a country so generous to England as France, if our Ministers would but take advantage of her generosity—she precedes us in the march of liberalism, and halts every now and then to exhibit the results of that glorious revolution, which has formed the theme of so many speeches, and has excited the admiration and envy of the world, as we are told.

The French began by expelling the KING—there is the difference between us—that however may be a mere question of time, unless as HIS MAJESTY we presume is allowed to

see the newspapers, he may condescend to cast his eye over the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, the consultations of the REFORMED PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE, in which after the most violent and outrageous discussions imaginable, a great proportion of the Members refuse to be called SUBJECTS, as being a term derogatory to the dignity of human nature and the character of a French Liberal.

This follows, as his MAJESTY may be pleased to observe, close upon the heels of a decision made in favour of the Minister in the House of Lords (of France) gained by that Minister by the CREATION OF A CERTAIN NUMBER OF NEW PEERS, and followed up again by a vote for appropriating the private property of the Citizen KING to the uses of the State.

And what does his MAJESTY, King WILLIAM the Fourth, think will be the next step? We think we could venture to surmise—the removal of the KING of the FRENCH himself.

Who that remembers when the Citizen Monarch first took the throne, all the ardour and enthusiasm with which he was received—all his little walks in the streets—and his wife—and his umbrella—and the shouts of the people—and the kisses of the paviours, and above all, the patronage of La FAYETTE—who that remembers all these signs of affection and popularity would have expected that in the beginning of January, 1832, this accommodating, pliant, popularity-hunting KING should be the laughing-stock of the people—all the mock sentimentality and affection about his "wife" vanished—the paviours no longer affectionate—the umbrella folded and standing in a corner, and La FAYETTE, the veteran revolutionist, adding his signature to the declaration against the term SUBJECTS, as applied to the people of FRANCE.

See again another example, which might be of use if our Ministers would avail themselves of it. The French Minister made as many new Peers as he wanted to carry his point. What is the result—read:—

PARIS, JAN. 9.—The following French Peers have this day given in their resignation, and will no longer consent to be Peers:—
 Count d'Arjuzon. Count de Montesquieu.
 Marquis d'Avary. Duke de Larochejoucauld.
 Count le Cousteux de Marquis de Rougé.
 Canteleu. Marquis d'Orlande.
 Duke de Duras. Duke de Fitzames.
 Duke de Felire. Marquis de Sainte Suzanne.
 Baron de Glandeves. Count de Bernouville.

May not something similar to this happen in England—will it not? This latter question we cannot answer; but this we can state, that if the point of creating a great number of Peers is carried, a greater number still will be necessary, since upwards of TWENTY of those Noble Lords who voted for the Bill upon the last occasion, will, upon this proof of the determination to force it, vote against the Government. We have stated this fact in another part of to-day's paper—it may be relied upon.

And now for one moment to revert to France—the great exemplar for my Lord GREY's consideration—all this liberality, and all the REFORM—all the making of Peers, and all the degradation of the KING to support the Minister, produces—What? Peace—prosperity—happiness—unity? No!—It has produced scenes like that which is described in the following extract from the French papers:—

"This day (4th January) was fixed upon for a decided movement, and at four o'clock in the afternoon eight individuals, who were all present at a meeting held at one of the conspirator's in the morning, presented themselves at the cathedral of Notre Dame to visit the towers of the church, which they ascended without difficulty. On arriving on the towers these individuals erected barricades, attached a rope to the great bell, and began to sound the tocsin, whilst two of their members set fire to the "Tour du Midi." The keeper of the cathedral, on ascending, was received with a pistol shot, and he immediately retired. The Municipal Guards immediately arrived, with the soldiers of the neighbouring post. On ascending the steps they were also received with pistol shots. A detachment of the Municipal Guard then beat down the barricades, and searched after the conspirators, who, however, hid themselves amidst the great beams, which prevented them being discovered. The only torch which they possessed went out twice, and four out of the eight only were arrested. Two others were taken up a few minutes afterwards, and two only remained, who availed themselves of the obscurity, and were not discovered. Immediately all the doors leading from the cathedral were closed, and a watch set to prevent escape.

"At half-past eight o'clock in the evening the fire re-appeared a second time in the "Tour du Midi;" the engine-workers arrived, and soon extinguished the fire, and new researches were commenced with great activity. At nine o'clock the seventh conspirator was found hidden behind an enormous beam. As to the eighth, he has not yet been discovered; but it is quite impossible that he can eventually escape. The conspirators were transferred to the Prefecture of the Police.

"During this time the police made a new search at the residence of an individual where all these eight persons had been assembled in the morning. Two décorés of July, who presented themselves to receive their instructions, were arrested.

"All the precautions which were so promptly taken that the agitation created by the enterprise was circumscribed in narrow limits. About nine o'clock, however, about twenty young men, all wearing varnished hats, and some the "bonnet rouge," appeared on the place of the Cathedral, and uttered seditious cries. Six amongst them were arrested, and conducted to the Prefecture.

"As to the conspirators seized in the Tower, they have almost all made important disclosures, and all of them agree upon one point, that they were ordered to set fire to the Tower, for the purpose of supplying thereby a signal to all the environs of Paris. They had been told a terrible insurrection was organized, and would break out on many points at the same moment, and they had indeed been assured that a foreign General, whose name they should not mention, would be at the head of this insurrection.

"CITIZENS—Can we, after having in the immortal days of July split our blood for the cause of liberty, see the defenders of our country shut up in profound cells with the most infamous robbers—the fine promises then made forgotten—our rights trampled upon—our Treasury dilapidated to pay traitors and bands of spies—Poland perish under the tyranny of Russia—Italy delivered up to her oppressors—Belgium given to England, and our frontiers to our enemies?"

"Can we longer suffer so vile a Government? No. As long as the blood shall run in the veins of one Frenchman, he will never consent to be subjected to the law of a cowardly tyrant, who dreams only of civil war, treason, despair, misery, the ruin of the people, and that of the country.

"Winter is here—work diminishes—the workshops and shops close. Bread is dearer—and hunger, which is the most pressing want, makes us feel this. Blood has flowed—we shall be unworthy of the French name if we do not cry with one unanimous voice, 'To arms!—To arms!'"

This, our readers may recollect, is the conspiracy which the TIMES reported two days before it happened—this is rather a strong proof of the mode in which it was prepared. All M. PERRIER's efforts, however, will be fruitless—his ministry is at an end, gone for ever; and when its fall comes, it will drag the CITIZEN KING with it—and richly does he deserve his fate. All the low, petty meannesses of his private life, all the intrigues and fawnings upon Madame de FEUCHERES, and all his contrivances to achieve his point in that case, have their parallels in his tamperings and intrigues with PERRIER and his faction. Its end, however, is at hand—and when the CITIZEN KING OF THE

FRENCH goes, we only just ask what will become of the CITIZEN KING OF THE BELGIANS?

THE trials of the Rioters at Nottingham are proceeding. We last week noticed Lord Chief Justice TINDAL's admirable charge at Bristol, and especially that passage in which his Lordship casts the bitterest censure upon the delay of Government in issuing the Commission, by expressing his conviction of the absolute necessity that punishment in such cases should follow close on crime.

At Nottingham, Mr. Justice LITLEDALE appears to have expressed similar feelings; but in terms more explicit, and therefore more inculpatory of the Minister. "When?" says the judge "the public tranquillity has been endangered, and the property of his Majesty's subjects destroyed, to the extent that it has been done on this occasion, it is of the utmost importance that those persons whose property has been destroyed by acts of daring violence should be satisfied that the Government of the country would take measures for their speedy protection, and that those who committed such enormities should be shewn that the hand of Justice would NOT BE DELAYED, but that an early investigation will take place in order that if any of them are found guilty, a SPEEDY PUNISHMENT may follow upon their crimes; and that those who may appear to be innocent may be discharged from their present situation as early as possible."

The address, from which this is a brief extract, was delivered from the judgment-seat in Nottingham—in that Nottingham, for the riots and burnings in which, the Government, LAST SESSION, refused Sir CHARLES WETHERELL's motion for a special commission. We here have before us the judicial opinion of two of the Judges, as to the legal propriety of such a refusal; and we have the testimony of Mr. HUNT, who (as perhaps Lord GREY and Lord ALTHORP will admit) has some knowledge of the nature and character of mobs, as to its legislative wisdom—for that Gentleman stated, in his place in the House of Commons, that if the special commission for Nottingham had been granted when Sir CHARLES WETHERELL's motion was made, that the Bristol Commission never would have been required, for the Bristol riots, pillage, and conflagration never would have been committed.

All these combining testimonies to the wisdom of our rulers, must be extremely complimentary and particularly consoling.

While we are on this subject, we may perhaps be permitted to say a few words upon the omission of the name of his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE from the Commission.

There can be little doubt that this marked neglect was practised at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, and eagerly enough adopted by his superiors in office, in hopes that the Duke would fling his Commission in their faces and resign. The Duke, however, was not to be betrayed into an irritation which would have had the effect of making room for a Whig, perhaps a Popish Lord Lieutenant; but his Grace wrote to the KING, and appealed to His MAJESTY's sense of justice to repair the insult and indignity offered to the office of his Lieutenant in the omission of his Grace's name, by ordering it forthwith to be inserted in the Commission.

The KING referred his Grace's letter to Lord MELBOURNE, but his Grace's name was not inserted in the Commission, nor did Lord MELBOURNE, active and efficient as he is, write to the Duke in answer, until the Commission had been actually opened, and then his Lordship admits, that he knows no other instance of the omission of a Lord Lieutenant's name in such Commissions.

If this paltry conduct was adopted to mark a dislike of the Duke of NEWCASTLE's politics, it is rather lower than we should have anticipated from a man of Lord MELBOURNE's gentlemanly feelings and character. If it was done in hopes to make way for the Duke of NORFOLK, or any other Nobleman of his persuasion and principles, it was unbecomingly general; and if it was done merely to please the Attorney-General, who after all never would have dared in person to prosecute his constituents to the death, for having cordially adopted his views and sentiments, it is meanest of all. But we trust the Duke of NEWCASTLE will treat the insult—which is heavier and deeper to the KING (whose officer he is) than to himself—with contempt, and remain at his post, fulfilling its duties, unmoved by the torch of the incendiary or the insolence of the Minister.

In cases where the personal honour of individuals is concerned, it is best to leave the decision upon the merits of the affair to the judgment of the reader, without remark or commentary. Upon this principle we submit the following correspondence which has taken place between General Sir JOHN CAMPBELL and Mr. HOPPNER, the present Consul at LISBON:—

COPY OF A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR JOHN CAMPBELL AND MR. HOPPNER, THE LISBON CONSUL.

No. 1. United Service Club, Oct. 25, 1831.

SIR—By an extract of your letter to Lord Palmerston, dated Lisbon, Sep. 23, on the subject of the papers relative to the Portuguese printed by order of the House of Commons, as well as in your answer to the merchants of Lisbon, under date of the 24th of the same month, I find allusions which require that some mutual explanations should pass between you and myself. My observations to the Marquis in the letter complained of, and which, it may be proper to remark, was not pretentive, have been written any where but in London, towards the latter end of last August, had for their object to call the attention of the British Ministers to your politics, of the nature of which I was convinced the greater part of the Cabinet were ill-informed.

Those observations were not, however, intended to go before the public, or even before the Ministers; for, had it been otherwise, the language would have been more guarded, and I should have gone more into detail; nevertheless, I have been written to by other than political motives. As I disclaim all intention of attacking your private character, and no expressions of mine impute to you "vile intrigues from selfish motives," I demand of you to withdraw, in a manner as public as they have been advanced, those of your letters in which you seek to cast charges of this kind upon me.

My honour peremptorily requires this satisfaction without delay. I therefore request that you reply to me in the papers relative to this matter, or by a letter, which may be in my hands, and which may be restricted to the subject of my demand, which will be in my hands of discussion.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant. (Signed) J. CAMPBELL.

To R. B. Hoppner, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Lisbon, Nov. 12, 1831.

SIR—I have received with surprise your letter of the 25th ult. My answer to the British residence of Sep. 24, from which you have selected the words that you think offensive to you, does not even mention your name, nor do I seek to cast charges upon you. I can not, therefore, conceive that you have any right to cavil at, or require me to explain or withdraw, an expression resulting from several unprovoked attacks upon myself that is couched in general correspondence addressed to the public, and which I have given no individual application. As all engaged is submitted to His Majesty's Ministers, it will be my duty to forward to them a copy of your letter, and of my answer; in order

that they may deal with your demand as they think proper; the papers you refer to having been laid before Parliament by their authority, and not being in any way subject to my control. It is scarcely necessary for me to observe that I have been unwillingly drawn into that part of it relative to yourself.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) R. B. HOPPNER.

To Sir J. Campbell. No. 3. Ratto, Dec. 21, 1831.

SIR—I have received your answer to my letter of the 25th Oct. Thadirected by you to the British merchants, although it does not bear my name, cannot fail of being considered as imputing to me "vile intrigues from selfish motives," and I expect you specifically to deny that such was the intention. My servant waits for your answer.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, (Signed) J. CAMPBELL.

To R. B. Hoppner, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Cova da Moura, Dec. 21, 1831.

SIR—Having already explained to you that the expression you object to was general, and had no individual application, I can only now transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Sir George Shee, to whom I forwarded your previous one and my answer.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) R. B. HOPPNER.

To Sir John Campbell. Foreign Office, Nov. 30, 1831.

SIR—With respect to your correspondence between Sir John Campbell, Lord Palmerston desires me to say that your reply to Sir John was perfectly proper, and that he conceives it would be a breach of public duty to you to enter into any private or personal explanations with any individual with respect to acts performed or correspondence carried on by you in your public capacity as His Majesty's Consul-General at Lisbon. Lord Palmerston desires me to add, that if Sir John Campbell should renew the correspondence it will be your duty to refer him to his Lordship.—I remain, &c. (Signed) G. SHEE.

No. 5. Ratto, Dec. 21, 1831.

SIR—I feel myself obliged to address you again, to declare that I shall not consider your explanation of the expressions in your letter to the British merchants as a satisfaction for the insult they offer to my reputation. These expressions were published by you before they were used by the authority of Lord Palmerston, and cannot be considered as acted in your public capacity, even if that could authorize any individual to insult another. I, therefore, peremptorily demand of you to declare specifically that the expression "vile intrigues from selfish motives" was not applicable to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) J. CAMPBELL.

To R. B. Hoppner, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Cova da Moura, Dec. 22, 1831.

SIR—As I have already stated to you that I do not seek to bring charges against you, and that the expression you object to has no individual application, I really am at a loss to see what is your present ground of cavil. However, in order if possible to terminate an unpleasant affair, I am willing to say still further that the words above alluded to were written with reference to other persons, and not applied to me.

If this answer is not satisfactory to you I can then only refer you to Sir George Shee's letter (included in mine of yesterday), by whose orders I must be governed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) R. B. HOPPNER.

To Sir J. Campbell. Ratto, Dec. 23, 1831.

SIR—I received yours of yesterday's date too late to answer it on the same day. Your declaration that the words to which I object in your letter to the British merchants were written with reference to other persons, and not applied to me by you, is the satisfaction which I required.

With regard to your reference to Sir George Shee and to Lord Palmerston, I have only to observe that I am the guardian of my own honour, and will defend it without reference to any one. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) J. CAMPBELL.

To R. B. Hoppner, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 11th January, 1832.

DEAR BULL—It is now proved that the Revolution of July 1830, cannot satisfy the wants or the wishes of France, and no man is mad enough to believe that LOUIS PHILIPPE is any thing more than a mere stop-gap. You perceive that I take this to be an admitted fact; and I do so because, in my intercourse with men of all parties and of all nations in this capital, I find none belonging to what might be called the party of LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Let us then examine the claims of the various pretenders to the Throne and to the Government of France, and thus endeavour to form an opinion on the future probable destinies of this country.

It is not worth while to stop to inquire how this revolution will be brought about, especially in a nation always ready for war of every description, as a matter of taste, and especially ready at the present moment, as almost a matter of necessity. Perhaps the revolution may begin by a change of Ministers—perhaps by the retention of those at present in office—perhaps by the abdication of LOUIS PHILIPPE—perhaps by local and general insurrections and civil war—perhaps by a foreign invasion—and perhaps, which is the most probable, by the unanimous demand of the population, which is at present in so suffering a state, for a new Leader and a new Government. Of one thing we may be sure, that every hour the revolution approaches with yet greater rapidity, and not a week occurs without some events transpiring which demonstrate that a revolution is inevitable.

First of all, we have CHARLES X. who abdicated it true; but who so abdicated as a man delivers up his watch demanded with a pistol at his head by a highway robber. CHARLES X. abdicated in favour of the Duke of BOURBON, and appointed the Duke of ORLEANS to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Kingdom, during the minority of HENRI V. If the Duke of ORLEANS had accepted these conditions, the abdication of CHARLES X. would have been a complete act, and we should not have had the right afterwards to have invited him to return. As a matter then of right, CHARLES X. is clearly entitled to the Throne of France, and the mere decisions of a Paris mob and of about 100 Deputies and 50 Peers, who alone pronounced that the Throne was vacant, cannot in any respect alter the character of that right. But then CHARLES X. is an old man, is tired of government and its troubles, and would prefer to resign in favour of his son, or grandson, to being again annoyed by the troubles of a Court and the perplexities of Royalty. Although, then, we are bound to admit that CHARLES X. has the right of continuing to govern France, yet he has also the right of abdicating; and his best friends and most enlightened supporters would have no difficulty in advising this proceeding.

Second, we have the Duke d'ANGOULEME, who, as eldest son of CHARLES X. would have the right to ascend the Throne after the decease or abdication of his Royal Father. The Duke d'ANGOULEME has a large party in France, and especially in the army; his conduct in Spain endeared him to all the best Generals in France; and the fact that Count GUILLEMETTE, who is a republican, was one of the personal friends of the Duke, is the best answer which can be given to those who accuse his Royal Highness of being a lover of despotic and absolute Governments. We shall be told that the Duke d'ANGOULEME has also abdicated in favour of HENRI V. and of the Duke of ORLEANS as Lieutenant-Governor. But, although this be true, the Duke so acted under the impulse of fear—that is, the fear of engaging France in a civil war, and also under the distinct understanding that the Duke of ORLEANS would only be Lieut.-Governor, and never King. But, as the Duke d'ANGOULEME was deceived by false representations, his act of abdication becomes null, and he is entitled to ascend the Throne in the event of the death or voluntary abdication of his father. There is indeed another objection made, to the act of abdication of the Duke d'ANGOULEME, signed in July 1830, which appears to me just and conclusive. It is this—that the

act of abdication was signed on the same day and hour by the Duke d'Angoulême as by CHARLES X.; and as there is no division of a day, in law or state policy, and state acts, so CHARLES X. and the Duke d'Angoulême could not both be Kings and both abdicate on the same day. This objection is not a factious but a reasonable one, and founded on the most approved principles of general and national jurisprudence. But then comes another question—whether the Duke d'Angoulême would prefer to be called to the Throne, and abdicate in favour of HENRI V. or whether he would remain King during the minority of HENRI V., and only resign in his favour when the young Prince attained his majority? Upon this point I cannot offer any positive opinion, especially as the Duchess d'Angoulême is so decidedly opposed to her husband ever ascending the throne of which he has been deprived by force and fraud.

In France the partisans of the Duke d'Angoulême are certainly more numerous than those of CHARLES X., and principally for this reason—that the latter imprudently admitted the Catholic priests to too close an intimacy with him in the affairs of the State, and he too frequently followed their Machiavelian councils. The Duke d'Angoulême, on the contrary, whilst he felt the most sincere respect for the clerical character, and entertained the most profound regard for religion, yet did not encourage the priests in their interference with the political affairs of the State. The manners of the Duke d'Angoulême are less pleasing than those of his father, and he has less the air of that perfect gentleman and finished Prince, which even the most bitter enemies of CHARLES X. admit that he possesses. The Duke d'Angoulême would probably feel disposed to place himself at the head of the State during the minority of his nephew, and might be induced to abdicate in favour of HENRI V. when he had re-established order in this distracted country: he might then condescend to become Commander in Chief of the Army, and, although not a young man, would ever be ready to place himself at the head of the soldiers of France, and lead them on to defend the cause of peace, legitimacy, and order.

We have next the youthful monarch HENRI V., with simple manners and generous heart, and who has received from his mother and his governor the best lessons of wisdom, prudence, patriotism, and virtue. The Duchess of BEARRI is neither a bigod or woman of dissipation—neither a scoffer of religion nor a slave to the Romish priesthood—neither attached to all institutions and governments because they exist, nor to all alterations because they are merely changes. It is not true that HENRI V. is being educated by priests and Jesuits—it is not true that he is being taught that absolute governments are better than constitutional monarchies, nor that the feudal times were more enlightened and happy than those of the restoration. The Duchess of BEARRI, though a Neapolitan, completely understands the French character, and as she is as certain as she is of her own existence, that her son will one day become King, in order to ensure peace and happiness to France, the most ardent desire of her soul is, that her son may, by his education and character, be qualified to render his subjects happy and his country glorious. Constitutional and moderate councillors she would not only not object to, but would desire, on the behalf of her son; and she has taken no one step since the revolution calculated to annoy any one party or to disturb the peace of France, either from without or within. If she had desired that France should be invaded, she would have pursued quite another policy—she would have applied to foreign monarchs to make war in behalf of HENRI V., and would have promised that her son should abjure all charters, and re-establish an absolute monarchy in France. She has done no such thing; she knew quite well that the best support of a throne is the love and confidence of a people, and she has therefore wisely resolved on keeping herself aloof from every plan which could lead to civil war or foreign invasion. Her wisest and best friends have told her truly, that there is no necessity to issue any proclamations, or to distribute any money, or to pay any newspapers, on behalf of her son; they have told her truly that the cause of HENRI V. must triumph with time and moderation, and that the people themselves will demand the return of a constitutional and wise legitimate government, with HENRI V., a good charter honestly executed, and such men for his ministers as CHATEAUBRIAND, MARTIGNAC, and DE GONNORRE; we then might expect to see the end of revolutions—though, probably, before his return to this country, other governments may be established, and other experiments tried. The party of HENRI V. in France is unfortunately divided into two sections, and to both of these it is impossible to belong. The one is a national, and the other a priest party: they both have the same object in view, but they would arrive at it by different means. The national party is represented by the Gazette de France, and the priest party by La Quotidienne.

The Gazette de France is directed by some of the most able writers and politicians in the world, and De GONNORRE presents daily a Gazette unequalled in any country and in any age. He loves legitimacy, because it is the only principle of order; and he loves moderate and constitutional liberty, because it is the only principle of security and happiness. The Gazette de France requires liberal institutions and national decisions, but not the institutions of Republicanism, nor the decisions of a mob in the midst of barricades. La Quotidienne, on the other hand, thinks that HENRI V. should return, accompanied by priests and Jesuits, and believes that there is no security for France but in the triumph of the Romish clergy. As honest and sincere Protestants we cannot approve of this, and a very superficial knowledge of the Romish religion will teach us that the Catholic priests are and ever will be the worst enemies of the throne. The power which is arrogated by the Catholic Church is opposed to the principles of an enlightened Royalty, and as such, cannot be desirable for France or for any other land. The opinions and wishes of the Gazette de France, and of the party it represents, cannot fail, therefore, to be the readers of John Bull, whose motto is and ever must be—"For God, the King, and the People."

Fourth, we have the party called Republicans. The Republicans are low men, dirty men, men who wear but one shirt in the week, dine for 10d. a day, do not know how to spell their names, and live on the thoughts of blood and rapine. There are not fifty respectable Republicans in all France. Their leaders are sub-editors of journals without subscribers, clerks turned off for dishonesty, ladies of easy virtue, and itinerant pickpockets. I do not mean to say but that there are a good many of these altogether, since out of thirty-three millions they may perhaps muster one, men, women, and children included. They are in the greatest number in Paris and in the East of France; but wherever they are, no gentlemen associate with them, and all men of property shun them as they would do a footpad on Wimbledon Common in a dark winter night in November.

If the Republicans succeed for a time in becoming the governors of France, and I do not say this is impossible, considering the present disorganized state of this country, the first thing they will do will be to erect scaffolds all over France, and to dye the soil with the blood of their victims. The next thing, or indeed its accompaniment, will be to pillage public and private property, to establish a Government of terror, to abolish the funded debt, and to make war with Europe in behalf of what they call liberty, but what we should call disorder and crime. This reign of terror will of course be short, and will be succeeded by either a foreign invasion, in which these scoundrels will be put to the sword, or by a general rising on the part of the people, who will demand the return of the legitimate and constitutional Government. Since the accession of LOUIS PHILIPPE to the throne, it must certainly be admitted that the Republicans have increased in number, owing to the fact

that those who in the autumn of 1830 were for the Citizen King, are now declared champions of the Republic. LOUIS PHILIPPE made promises which he could not perform, and his former partisans are therefore of course now his most implacable enemies.

Last of all, we have the party of NAPOLEON II. The Duke of REICHSBART. It would be very absurd to deny that there is a powerful Napoleonist party in France, or that it cannot command both money, soldiers, and popular movements. In the Chamber of Peers, as well as in the Chamber of Deputies, the Duke of REICHSBART has many talented and zealous partisans. They are no lovers of ten-penny dinners, of dirty shirts, of holy shoes, or of mob conduct. NAPOLEON himself hated the canaille—was not named by the canaille—put down the canaille—and wanted himself to be declared Consul and Emperor, not by the canaille but by the revolutionary aristocracy.

The Napoleonists of the present day are the same men and have the same principles, and heartily despise the mob and all popular movements, as they disclaim all popular dictation. At the present moment, when all France is armed, or arming, the name of NAPOLEON II. as chief of a new dynasty, or Government, would unquestionably produce a magical and electric effect. Whilst the fury for military glory and conquest lasted, until the credit was gone, and the money spent, and France once more made a large camp, NAPOLEON II. would be the most popular of kings and leaders; but the day of repentance would arrive, and when wearied out by continued wars, the people once more demanded repose, they would be unable to find it in the military government of the Duke of REICHSBART, or in the low vulgar government of the French Republicans, and would therefore, of themselves, proclaim HENRI V. King of the French. That the Duke of REICHSBART may be proclaimed Dictator, Emperor, or King, will by no means astonish me, especially as a redundant and starving population demand the occupation of war to keep off famine and anarchy; but that the principles of the Napoleonist party shall be able to secure to France either repose or happiness is wholly impossible.

You will perceive, then, my dear BULL, that although we may have a Republic for a year, and NAPOLEON II. for two, or even three years, that there is no probability, and even no possibility, of these governments becoming permanent in France, but that in the end, sooner or later, and by one means or another, France will of itself turn to a constitutional and legitimate monarchy. At the present moment we live in France with a volcano beneath us, and an abyss on one side. The explosion will take place, and the consequences will be most sad, but in the end the good sense of the nation will triumph, and after perhaps years of conflict, and of suffering, the throne of St. Louis will once more be occupied by one of his descendants.

Your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR BULL—Knowing as I do that you are a staunch and true friend to our Established Church, I cannot refrain from communicating my sentiments to you respecting a set of men who have risen of late years, and arrogated to themselves the fame of possessing a superior degree of sanctity to their neighbours; and so are, in consequence, filled up with that arrogant pride which is so dramatically opposite to the meek and humble spirit of that gospel by which we ought all to be guided.

Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics, are open enemies, and so far, honourable; but these self-called Evangelical preachers are, on the contrary, nothing better than wolves in sheep's clothing. Had it been mine enemy, says DAVID, I could have borne it, but it was mine own familiar friend that did lift up his heel against me; and justly, my dear BULL, it is with the *talpiniata*, *Heterodox*, members of our establishment, who, under the mask and cloak of orthodoxy, have obtained an entrance into the fold only that they may do the more securely, and the more deeply, wound that true and really Evangelical Church, of which they are false and unworthy members. I do not wish to be personal in my remarks, neither, on the other hand, can I consent to spare any one on account of his rank, interest, or influence in the Church. I denounce these secret enemies of true religion all alike, without favour or partiality. I name the Bishop, Dean, Prebend, Rector, Vicar or Curate; whether raised to his rank through the influence of a favourite, or by any other equally unworthy and intriguing means; and I declare to you, and to the world, that I consider, and indeed know, these self-called righteous men to be quite as proud, and quite as hypocritical, and, I may add, quite as uncharitable as the Pharisee of old—of whom it was said, that they were like whitened sepulchres, fair to behold without, but, within, full of corruption and rottenness.

This is a subject which I have long and maturely considered; and I do not hesitate to affirm, that our Established Church has suffered, and will suffer still more, unless those who are high enough in power to be influential in the creation of Church Dignitaries, will take the pains to be quite certain of the orthodoxy of the candidates for silk aprons and lawn sleeves, before they use their influence in getting them created.—I remain, my dear BULL, yours, affectionately, P. B.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFECTIONS.

The Rev. WM. H. TRIM, M.A. was last week instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Rectory of Sandford Orcas, in the county of Somerset, on the presentation of John Hutchings, Esq., void by the death of the Rev. Thos. Bellamy, the late incumbent.

The Rev. JOHN WING, B.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, has been presented, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, to the Vicarage of Stevenage, Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. T.C. Marsh.

The Rev. GEO. WARE, M.A. was last week instituted to the Rectory of Ashton, in the county of Devon—a dispensation having passed the Great Seal to empower him to hold the same with the Vicarage of Winsham.

The Rev. J. T. SYMONS has been instituted to the Rectory of Trevalja, in the county of Cornwall, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The Rev. M. LEVING has been presented, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's Church, Exeter.

The Rev. SAM. RICHARDS, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk.

The Rev. C. C. BEATY, of Clare Hall, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Portmore.

The Rev. JOHN T. HAWLEY, of St. John's college, Oxford, to the Rectory of Everley, Hants. Patron, Sir John Cope.

The Rev. Rev. the Dean of York to the Rectory of Kelston, near Ilton, on the presentation of J. Neeld, Esq.

The Rev. GEORGE PRINCE, A.M., to the Rectory of Tasburgh, in the county of Norfolk, on his own Petition.

The Rev. A. W. BROWN, to the Vicarage of Pytchley, Northamptonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. BERNARD.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. THOS. BIRD, B.A. Rector of Crosby Garret, and Perpetual Curate of Malling, both in the county of Westmorland.

The Rev. Wm. W. WATKINS, Vicar of Writtle, and Rector of Poughill, both in the county of Devon. Patron, R. Melhuish, Esq.

The Rev. JOHN MYERS, Rector of Somerby, Lincolnshire. Patron, Lord Gwydir.

The Rev. EDW. FOULDS, M.A. Prebendary of Winchester, Rector of Meonstoke, Hants. (Patron, of both, Bishop of Winchester), and Vicar of Allon, Hants. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Winton.

The Rev. GAINFORD SMITH, aged 72, Vicar of Eversley, Northants. Patrons, Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Nantes, the Rev. W. MATTHEWS, Curate of Romford, Essex, and formerly of New College, Oxford.

ORDINATIONS.

At a General Ordination held in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, on Sunday se'night, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough admitted the following persons into Holy Orders, viz. :—

Deacons—Edward Francis Benyon, B.A. Trin. Coll. Cambridge; Eden Septimus Greenville, B.A. Clare Hall, Cambridge; Edward William Hughes, B.A. Worcester Coll. Oxford; William Henry Hughes, B.A. Lincoln Coll. Oxford; Charles Henry Swann, B.A. Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge; Elijah Serle Bull, Queen's Coll. Cambridge.

Presbyters—George Madin, B.A. Lincoln Coll. Oxford; Samuel Shield, B.A. St. John's Coll. Cambridge; John Boote James, S.C.L. Queen's Coll. Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, JAN. 14.—Brazenose College.—A Fellowship is vacant founded for Priests, Graduates of the University of Oxford, not exceeding eight years from the day of their matriculation, with preference, for this year, in favour of natives of the county of Lincoln, duly qualified and qualified in Arts and Theology. Candidates are required to announce themselves to the Principal without delay, and personally to present to him certificates of their birth and baptism, and testimonials from their respective Colleges, on or before Jan. 26, 1832.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting Graces, and conferring Degrees, on the following days in the ensuing Term, viz. January 14, 15, and 20; February 1, 3, 16, and 23; March 1, 3, 15, 22, and 29; and Bachelors of Arts may be admitted to the Degree of B.A. or M.A. or for that of B.C.L. without proceeding through Arts, whose name is not entered in the book, kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

On Tuesday, March 6, a Congregation will be held, as provided in the Dispensation for intermitting the Forms and Exercises of Determination, solely for the purpose of receiving from the Deans or other Officers of their respective colleges or halls the names of such Bachelors of Arts as have not yet determined; and their names having been so signified to the House, and thereupon inserted in the Register of Congregation, they may at any time in the same or in any future Term be admitted to all the rights and privileges to which they would have been entitled by the intermitted Forms and Exercises. And a Bachelor of Arts who has proceeded to that Degree on or before Thursday, March 1, or whose name cannot be inserted in the Register of Congregation during the present year.

FREDERICK HILDYARD, Esq. M.A. of Trinity college, has been appointed Fellow and Tutor of Trinity hall, Cambridge, in the room of the Rev. Wm. Hildyard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The inhabitants of the parish of Blockley, in the county of Worcester, have presented the Rev. JOHN D. LLOYD, M.A., with two very handsome pieces of plate, in token of their regard for his truly valuable services to the parish. The Curate of the following inscription is engraved thereon:—"To the Rev. JOHN D. LLOYD, M.A. from the inhabitants of the parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, in testimony of their respect, and of their gratitude, for his zealous services as Curate of the parish. December, 1831."

CONSECRATION.—Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, the ceremony of consecrating Westmorland Chapel, Portland-place, St. Marylebone, was performed by the Bishop of London. The altar of the chapel, recently purchased by Government of his Grace the Duke of Portland, and in which divine service has been performed for a number of years without its being consecrated. This Chapel having undergone a complete repair, the interior of it presented a remarkably handsome appearance. Soon after ten o'clock a number of the nobility and gentry arrived in their carriages, and were admitted by ticket to the ceremony. At a quarter before eleven o'clock the Bishop of London and a number of Clerical Gentlemen arrived, and the ceremony commenced at eleven, and occupied three hours. The original name of Westmorland Chapel is now changed to that of St. James. That of Oxford-street Chapel, Cavendish-square, to St. Peter; and Portland-street Chapel, Portland-place, to St. Paul.—From the number and elegance of the congregation the ceremony had a splendid appearance. Divine worship is to be performed in St. James's Church this day (Sunday) for the first time.

The parish church of Piddington, Northamptonshire, was last week sacrilegiously entered, and a large iron chest, containing documents of great importance, was carried off. The communion plate escaped the search of the thieves.

The beautiful altar-piece in the parish church at Leeds has lately undergone a complete renovation, under the direction of Mr. Buxton, the architect, by the original artist of the picture, which will shortly be restored in like manner. The gilding under the altar-piece was done by Mr. Joseph Wood.

IMPROVEMENT OF SMALL BENEFICES.—We are rejoiced to observe that our former benevolent Diocesan, the present Bishop of Durham, has made the magnificent donation of 1,000*l.* a year towards the establishment of the new Clergy of Durham, besides giving up three valuable benefices to the stipend of the Poor Law, and that many other men of high rank and influence are exerting themselves to improve the condition of the poorer Clergy. We are proud to see our excellent Lord Lieutenant occupying a conspicuous place among these patrons. His Lordship has lately, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, endowed a small living in the Diocese of Oxford, by which the hitherto narrow income of a worthy Curate is now doubled, and no doubt, we are confident, that his Lordship is now in treaty with the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, to endow one of their small Perpetual Curacies in the hilly district of Glamorganshire. The Vicar of the Mother Church has, in the handsomest manner, given his consent to the arrangement, and there is little doubt of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester's ready concurrence in a matter so important to the comforts of the poorer Clergy.—The Cambrian.

LEGISLATION.

The haste with which some Bills have been passed through Parliament has sometimes involved both Houses in awkward dilemmas. Two or three instances in the former Parliaments may be useful to the future. The instances are of modern date; and it is to be hoped that they will shew the necessity of narrowly watching the immense pile of Bills which the Legislature has to wade through.

The Parish Registry Act (36 Geo. III. c. 146) provides that any person or persons wilfully making or causing to be made any false returns in the books of baptism, burials, or marriages, "being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall be transported for the term of fourteen years." And the succeeding clause enacts "that one-half of all fines or penalties to be levied on persons who shall go to the person who shall inform or sue for the same, and the remainder of such fines as shall be imposed on any churchwarden shall go to the poor of the parish; and the remainder of such fines as shall be imposed on any rector, &c. shall be applied to such charitable purposes as shall be appointed and directed by the Bishop of the diocese."

The only punishment imposed by this Act is transportation for fourteen years, and that is to be equally divided between the informer and the poor of the parish. There was originally annexed a fine, that was struck out, and the transportation was substituted. The other parts of the Bill were not altered, so that the Statute-Book contains this extraordinary Act amongst the laws of the land.

The Act 54 Geo. III. c. 26, for repealing the duties of customs on madder, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, enacted, "that from and after the passing of this Act the several duties of customs shall extend to any stage-coach used for plying for passengers, to be carried for hire at separate fares." Here was a complete repeal of all the duties of customs! Here was legislation with a vengeance! The root and branch reformers could not have legislated more sweepingly.— Luckily the Act contained a clause enacting that it might be altered or amended in the Session of Parliament. So a Bill was brought in three days afterwards, "to rectify a mistake," which immediately passed through all its stages; and on the following day it received the Royal Assent.

In a new Bill passed a few years since it was enacted that the county prisoners should remain in the old prison while the new prison was building; but a subsequent clause provided that the materials of the old prison should be used in building the new goal!

In the Hackney Coach Act, which came into force on the 5th inst. we are informed by Mr. Timms, of the Stamp Office, who drew up the Bill, the intention of the Legislature was to allow stage-coaches to take short fares; and yet clause 4 states, "that nothing in this Act shall extend to any stage-coach used for plying for passengers, to be carried for hire at separate fares."

And in an Act of the same Session, for the Vend and Delivery of Coals, the Legislature have wisely provided, "that the seller shall with every wagon carry a weighing machine, or otherwise pay a penalty of twenty pounds." The House of Collective Wisdom never considered that weights would be wanted in order that the carman might weigh the coals.

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Purchaser are particularly requested to ask for Whitney's Cough Lozenges.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the new Magic Drama of CATHERINE OF GREYES, Henry the Third, Mr. John Francis; Henry of Lorraine, Mr. Ward; Paul Gaussead, Mr. C. Kemble; Anne D'Arques, Mr. Abbott; Catherine of Cleves, Miss Fanny Kemble; with TEDDY the TILDER, After which (and every Evening until further notice) the new grand Comedie, Melo-dramatic and Romantic Pantomime, called HOP OF MY THUMB AND HIS BROTHERS, or Harlequin and the Ogre. Little Jack, Miss Poole. On Tuesday, the new Opera of Fra Diavolo—Wednesday, Catherine of Cleves, with Country Quarters—Thursday, The School for Scandal—Friday, Catherine of Cleves, with the Wedding Day—Saturday, the Opera of Cinderella.

MADAME VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-morrow Evening, will be presented MY GREAT AUNT. Lionel Glossop, Esq., Mr. Jas. Vining; Mrs. Headly, Mrs. Glover. After which, HE'S NOT A-MISS, Frederick Fitzalan, Mr. James Vining; Price Pretty-SECOND, Mr. Plead, Mr. Linton. To conclude with OLYMPIC DEVILS, or Orpheus and Euridyce. Orpheus, Madame Vestris; Euridyce, Miss福德. Box Office open from 10 till a clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, 167, New Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Theatre will be produced the new and excellent Ballet, taken from Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, entitled "Robert le Diable," which at the present moment is attracting all Paris. The Ballets in its English shape will be called ROBERT LE DIABLE, the DEVILS SON. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Davy. In order to give the most possible effect to the extraordinary Scenic Displays, the Stage has been considerably enlarged, and numerous Auxiliaries engaged.—After which, with new scenes, dresses, &c., the new grand Pantomime called HARLEQUIN and LITTLE BO-PETE, or the Voyage de la Sirene, with new scenes, tricks, &c., called THE OCEAN QUEEN, or HARLEQUIN and the ENCHANTED ALOE. Harlequin, Mons. Edgar; Pantaloon, Mr. Morton; Clown, Mr. T. Matthews; Columbine, Miss Griffiths (from the Kings' Theatre). Private Boxes may be had nightly at the Theatre, and of Mr. Sams, Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Three more Juvenile Nights, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, when the new and excellent Pantomime will be played as of old and Piece—and the WELCH PAGANINI, only Five Years of age, will make his first appearance.—To-morrow, and every Evening during the Week, will be presented a new Domestic Melo-drama, called THE STOLEN SHEEP, or the Distressed Peasant. Principal Characters by Messrs. Johnston, W. H. Williams, Villiers, and Miss Helme. After which, a new Burletta, called LOVE AND MYSTERY, or, Who is my Cousin? In the course of the Evening, the Welch Paganini will perform several favourite Airs on the double-action Harp. To conclude with the new and excellent Pantomime, called HARLEQUIN and LITTLE BO-PETE, or the Voyage de la Sirene, with new scenes, tricks, &c., called THE OCEAN QUEEN, or HARLEQUIN and the ENCHANTED ALOE. Harlequin, Mons. Edgar; Pantaloon, Mr. Morton; Clown, Mr. T. Matthews; Columbine, Miss Griffiths (from the Kings' Theatre).

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We have heard with feelings of the deepest gratitude your Majesty's gracious assurance, that it is your duty to prevent combinations, originating under whatever pretence, which, in their form and character, are incompatible with the regular Government; and we humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased, with the assistance of your two Houses of Parliament, effectually to repress and put down such Associations, whose continued existence still casts a malignant influence on the happiness and prosperity of your Majesty's kingdoms, and whose embarras the great question of Reform, "a speedy and satisfactory settlement of which, your Majesty is pleased to say, becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare of your People."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The despatch from HUDSON'S Bay is perfectly correct, but we think it might appear disrespectful to insert it. Will RAUPE put an address to his letters—a date rather. We have no room for the account of ANNE OF CLEVES; it has been completely and deservedly successful. Lines to a Lady—no must not use.

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, JANUARY 22.

THE KING takes frequent airings about Brighton—Her MAJESTY seldom goes out.

The Marquess and Marchioness of BRISTOL, Earl and Countess JERMYN, the Ladies HERVEY, and Mr. GREENWOOD, dined with His MAJESTY on Friday.

That practical patriot the Marquess of CAMDEN is gone to Brighton to present the Kentish Address—We trust that this respected and revered Nobleman, to whose munificence and liberality the country is so highly indebted, will take the opportunity of pressing upon His MAJESTY'S mind, the perils which threaten the Throne and the Constitution, and the obvious mode of relieving both from danger, which is in His MAJESTY'S power.

THE country is rousing in good earnest—the mist is clearing off, and reason and reflection are coming to the aid of those who, from a mixture of feelings, difficult indeed to comprehend, gave in to the mad propositions of Lord DURHAM and Lord GREY, and joined in the idiotic cry of "REFORM," without giving themselves the trouble to think beforehand.

The proposition which Lord GREY has ventured to submit to the KING, of making a host of Peers to carry his question and maintain his consistency, has given the coup de grace to his Lordship's power and influence. The Duke of PORTLAND, at the head of a list of forty Peers (our contemporaries say forty) has in their name and his own declared a resolution to oppose the Reform Bill, which they before supported, if it is attempted to carry it by an inundation of new Lords into Parliament.

We last week stated that twenty Peers had thus expressed their feelings, and we should rather put the number at twenty, or perhaps four-and-twenty, than at forty, but those will be sufficient to save the Country from Revolution, and their order from degradation. We believe, too, that the KING is alive to the danger, the injustice, and the impropriety of making such sweeping additions to the Peerage. We hear that His MAJESTY has given a SOLEMN PLEDGE not to accede to Lord GREY'S proposal, and that Lord GREY is now beginning to express his own disinclination to press it. This is a most convenient time for the modification of his feelings; however, nothing is to be asured from the delay, because Lord GREY'S liberal policy has for its object the votes of all the Gentlemen, who are to be Peers, in the House of Commons, before he calls them up to vote again upon the same question in another place, and another character.

It is certain, however, that the KING has refused to make Peers. It is not our intention to go into details, nor at this moment explain all the circumstances of the case; nor shall we, as we might perhaps not inconveniently, here refer to the negotiations which before the meeting of Parliament were entered into between Lords HARROWBY and WHARNCLIFFE, and subsequently between their Lordships with the addition of Lord CHANDOS. We think it however right, merely to put Lord WHARNCLIFFE upon his guard against representations which he will find eventually deceptive. The Reform Bill, if it passes the House of Commons, and if Ministers, able to withstand and rally against the disclosures on the eve of being made, persist in holding office, and force it to the House of Lords—the Reform Bill, we say, must, in that case, be thrown out upon the question of the second reading. No temporizing—no expediency—no trimming must be permitted to work it into Committee in the House of Lords. Never let Lord WHARNCLIFFE lose sight of that point—and let him hesitate before he trusts any man who tries to divert him from it.

AFFAIRS in Ireland, as far as its Government is concerned, get every day worse—no man's life or property is safe, and the dominion of mob law is supreme. To be sure we have been living under mob law in England during the last twelve months, but not under quite such absolute sway as the respectable portion of the Irish population who are left entirely at the mercy of their bitterest enemies, without even a show of the protection, which they have a right to receive in return for their allegiance.

As for Mr. STANLEY, he is, we conclude, shut up in London for the rest of the Session—to be sure, O'CONNELL is come, and if Lord ANGLESEY would have Mr. STANLEY in Dublin, he might be secure from the ravings of the agitator; the truth is, that his EXCELLENCY does not want the Right Honourable Gentleman; he prefers the select society and confidential advice of the small coterie of priests and military officers by whom he is alone surrounded. He knows that Lord GREY is out of humour with him—not strong enough to recall him—and his EXCELLENCY therefore goes on conciliating and temporising, while his "very humble servants," with whom he condescends to associate, soothe him in his cares, by declaring him to be the HERO of WATERLOO; a strain so peculiarly gratifying to his EXCELLENCY'S ear, that he prefers its daily repetition to a chance of hearing sounds of a very different nature.

Our readers will find a copious account of the great Protestant meeting on the 17th, which must a little have disturbed his Excellency's tranquillity of mind, and which has not at all decreased Lord GREY'S disinclination to his Excellency's extraordinary course of proceedings.

Mr. ZACHARIAH MACAULAY—father of the Hon. Member for Calne, whose "sweltering venom" Sir ROBERT PEEL has immortalized—has been appointed one of the Stipendiary Commissioners of Charities—£1,000 per annum. This is very proper—charity begins at home. Mr. CARLILE, the late able and respected Secretary, has been appointed another Stipendiary Commissioner, in order to make way for DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, Esq. M.P. who succeeds him in the Secretaryship. H. BROUGHAM, Fecit.

We find the following extract from the Courier in Trevelman's Flying Post:—

Lord PALMERSTON, with a degree of energy, for which he deserves great credit, whatever might be said of his having been so

long deceived by oily professions, has sent Couriers to demand from Austria and Prussia, the immediate ratification of the Belgian Treaty; and the firm tone of our Foreign Minister may have wrought a change in the sentiments of these Cabinets; but it is, nevertheless, true, that both Austria and Prussia have a great dislike to the Treaty, and that they have demanded time."

This is particularly comical—the firm tone of our Foreign Minister, indeed. What signifies the firm tone of a Minister in a country which is beggared in its Finances, part of which is in a state of Rebellion, to which part all its disposable military force is sent; which country has undergone a series of insults, during the last twelvemonths, and has not at this moment the means or power of following up a threat with the smallest imaginable force.

Do the Whigs think, that because they shake the glittering tinsel of Reform in the eyes of the people, that they are altogether blinded? or are even they such dolts as to fancy, that while they are endeavouring to dupe the lower orders by a show of mob patriotism and a glimpse of revolution, that the country will endure to be loaded with Whig taxes—income taxes—war taxes, to vindicate the Whig policy of sticking up Prince LEOPOLD upon a sham throne, and of maintaining the principle of non-intervention in all its purity by endeavouring to crush the lawful King of HOLLAND, our old and intimate ally?

The firmness of Lord PALMERSTON is exquisitely ludicrous—the finance of Lord ALTHORP, the commercial acumen of the Right Honourable Mr. TOMSON, the orthodoxy of Doctor MALTBY, and the love of truth so remarkable in certain departments, in their official correspondence with their dependent Newspapers, are all equally admirable.

We beg to bespeak public attention to the debate which will take place in the House of Commons on Tuesday night—circumstances, connected with the proceedings of Ministers with regard to the Belgian Loan, will be disclosed, which, we should think, must unite all parties against them; considering, especially, that their two great principles of government were economy and non-intervention. The appropriation of funds not applicable to the service, the refusal of Lord GRENVILLE to act upon their mandate, and this extraordinary conduct, on their parts, bolstered up by an opinion of the Attorney-General, which never can furnish a justification for their reckless and unprecedented conduct, inasmuch as the opinion is merely one upon the alleged expediency of the case, and not upon the law, will form some of the interesting topics of discussion.

By the division of Tuesday, the country will be enabled to judge whether the present House of Commons consists of representatives anxious to support the interests of their constituents, or of mere delegates, called together to uphold the profligacy and folly of an administration.

When to the disclosures which will be made on Tuesday is added the fact, that the deficiency in the revenue for the year WILL AMOUNT TO 698,000 POUNDS,—that the decrease on account of the candle tax may be put at £300,000 more, and that certain blunders and mistakes of Lord ALTHORP'S (such as will make the Clerks in the Treasury themselves stare) will again swell the deficit; so that the falling off will in all human probability exceed £1,200,000 or £1,300,000, it will not seem surprising that the Funds are sinking and that public confidence trembles.

The Times of Monday did us the honour to be very angry with us—but in its anger it did that which is by no means unnatural, it lost its reason as well as its temper, and we will shew how.

It denounced us as being both stupid and vain, because we attracted the notice of our readers to the 16th article of Lord OXFORD'S impeachment touching the creation of twelve—"twelve only twelve"—Peers; and it declared that our stupidity was of the first order, because that article did not, in the slightest degree, apply to the case of Lord GREY. Perhaps it does—perhaps it does not—we did not say a word of ourselves—we only recommended Lord GREY'S perusal of it, a recommendation which we have the gratification of knowing was adopted; but the Times does descend upon the article, and says, in good set terms, that the article of Lord OXFORD'S impeachment in no way applies to Lord GREY. And yet, how will our readers suppose the Times rebuts, refutes, and overthrows this article?—By replying, in defence of Lord GREY, in the words of Lord OXFORD'S answer to the charge.

This is very comical, "the charge does not apply to Lord GREY, therefore we will reply to it by Lord OXFORD'S defence, to whom it did apply." And this is the ingenious mode in which the Times was directed to make Lord GREY'S vindication. His Lordship is welcome to such support, and we know how he appreciates it.

THE new Reform Bill is in Committee, to which it was carried on Friday night, by a majority of 53, although it was clearly shewn, not only that the House was not in possession of the information absolutely necessary to justify an opinion upon the merits of the measure, but that the information which Honourable Members had actually received, was altogether vague, uncertain and erroneous.

As we firmly believe that the Bill is not destined to come to perfection, the exposition of its blundering details, and the confused documents upon which it has been concocted, are not so interesting to a reader as if there were any serious apprehensions of its ultimate success. But, in order to shew the real state of the case, and the actual position of the House of Commons at the moment when the ministerial majority forced it into Committee, we beg attention to the subjoined reports of the speeches of the Right Hon. J. W. CROKER and Sir ROBERT PEEL. The pen of a JUNIUS could add nothing to the satire and ridicule cast upon the odious job, by the plain straight-forward details of facts and detections of blunders, of the Right Honourable Gentleman and the Right Honourable Baronet.

On the Order for going into Committee being again read, Mr. CROKER said that it was with the greatest possible surprise he had heard the Noble Lord move that the House should resolve itself into Committee. He had hoped that, after the nature of the debates which had taken place on the principle of the Bill, the House would have gone into Committee supported by the fullest information. He felt bound to say, and he said it with sincerity, that however much he was opposed to the principle of the Bill—however much he lamented its disastrous tendency to destroy the security and independence of the country—no man in the House was more anxious than he was that it should be brought to a termination as early and as speedily as possible, consistently with justice and its vast importance. He assured the House he did not rise to throw any obstacle in the way of its speedy consideration; nothing, he repeated, was farther from his wishes; but he rose for the purpose of imploring the House, and particularly His Majesty's Ministers, not to force on a premature discussion of a subject of the bearing of which they were virtually ignorant. The House must collect that on the introduction of the measure he had urged, and indeed the Noble Lord op-

posite had confessed, that the information which was necessary for the due consideration of such a vital question as was then under their notice was not on the table of the House. This unprepared state of the House, for information of importance had since then been afforded them. What then were they called upon to do? It was out of the question that they should consider the Bill in the regular course. If then they were to go into the Committee, the most fundamental clauses should of necessity be postponed, and they should go into a consideration of the machinery of the Bill. Now was it not, he would ask, absurd to consider the machinery of the measure before they had heard on the principle of the expediency of the machinery?—(Hear, hear.)—And yet that was the course they were called on to pursue. His Majesty's Ministers had plenty of time to supply the requisite information. He had himself, on Friday, the 16th December, warned the Noble Lord opposite that it would be impossible to go into Committee without certain information; and the Noble Lord then promised that it should be afforded before the 22nd of January. Dr. Drummond had now come to the 20th of January, and as yet it had not been received.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")—Therefore, the Noble Lord could not accuse him of any wish to delay the Committee if he again requested the necessary information. In order to shew the delay which had originated with Ministers, he would just state one fact. On the 16th December, the Bill was read a second time. On the following day the measure was read a third time. The Noble Lord requesting to be supplied with the information given by Lieutenant Drummond respecting certain boroughs which had been alluded to in the discussion on the second reading. That information was not afforded him till this morning. He always said that Lieutenant Drummond's calculations proceeded upon such data as made it impossible that they could form the ground-work of the Bill. He was then to have the data of the machinery of the Bill. He proceeded before the House, but, perhaps he formed his calculations without any materials at all. Although the observations of the Noble Lord (J. Russell) rendered it unnecessary for him to labour this point, the Noble Lord having admitted that the information was not before the House, he should mention one or two particular cases for the purpose of shewing to the House the necessity of passing before they proceeded further in the matter of the Bill. The Noble Lord stated that a copy of the list of alterations put into his hands, and in this Lieut. Drummond said that the alterations made affected only a very few places. However few that number might be, it had the effect of altering, of entirely subverting, his former list. The list was calculated upon such principles that the few alterations made had the effect of changing the places of 48 boroughs in the original list. This, however, was not all. Lieutenant Drummond said that the first 30 or 40 boroughs in the list were of a very great importance, and that No. 40 in the original list. From No. 40 to No. 110 there were no less than forty-four alterations; that is to say, no less than two thirds were altered of that original list, which was to form the basis of this new Constitution. Hon. Members might say that it was a matter of little importance to make this alteration in forty-four places. But if this list was necessary at all, surely it was most desirable that it should be as complete as possible from the 22nd of January. Drummond took 100 boroughs, and by adding the average number of houses and the average amount of taxes, he struck a balance, and gave to each borough the particular place it occupied on the list, not resting at all on the value of the particular place as regarded either the number of houses or the amount of taxes. Whitty, Wootton Bassett, Downton, and Fowey, were so chosen relatively to other places, such as Deyes, and Peterborough, and Dorchester, and so on, that there could be no question, to have an effect on the first boroughs on the list, and to totally alter and derange them. Let them look at the fifty-six boroughs. Lieutenant Drummond formed his calculation on one hundred boroughs; of this number were Amersham, Petersfield, and Steyning. Had he taken only 6 boroughs in the place of 100, then all the boroughs on the list from No. 50 to No. 60 would have altered their position, and the boroughs now to be disfranchised would remain, and the list would not be deranged. He had not time for another which required serious consideration and reflection before they proceeded further. He began by stating that before he left the House yesterday some documents were put into his hands, and this day he received two additional documents. He had not time to look into the whole of their contents, but he selected three or four places, for the purpose of shewing the uncertainty which appeared in them, and the total want of any basis upon which they were formed. He would proceed in a matter of so much importance. The first place which should take was Calne, so prominent throughout the whole of these discussions. No. 2 represented the number of houses in Calne to be 710. No. 3 confirmed this, and stated the number at the same amount, and added that the report of the Commissioners and of the Returning Officer agreed that 710 was the number of houses. No. 5 and No. 6 were also as far as possible the same. Then came No. 7, which was agreed with No. 2 with No. 3; for it jumped up at once from 710 to 996.—(A laugh.)—It was only yesterday No. 7, which made this wonderful discovery, was delivered. The matter, however, did not end with No. 7; for this morning No. 8 was delivered, and here the number of houses in Calne was stated, not at 710 or 996, but lower than either; that was 673.—(Hear, hear.)—Every one of these alterations was a case alone, but the whole list of boroughs of which it formed part was altered for another borough. He could not go through the whole, having got the document only late that morning. In No. 2, Lieut. Drummond's first list, the borough of Chippenham was taken as containing 648 houses. In No. 3, Lieutenant Drummond's report *viz* *viz*, it was said that the Commissioners and the Returning Officer agreed on this number. Last night, however, he received No. 6, and there it was stated that 738 was not 648, but the exact number of houses in Chippenham. It struck him as extraordinary to see this, having previously been informed that the Commissioners and the Returning Officer had agreed upon the number 648. These were the errors which induced his Right Hon. Friend (Sir R. Peel) to say that it was impossible to proceed with the Bill in a satisfactory way until full and correct information relative to all the boroughs was before the House. The matter as regarded Chippenham did not end here, for this morning the digestion of the exact number was furnished by the receipt of another paper, stating 653 to be exactly the number of houses in Chippenham. Thus it appears that every consecutive paper differed from its predecessor; and this was the more remarkable, because the number of houses was preferred to population as a basis on which the Bill was to proceed. Let it be observed that these changes and alterations appeared not on Chippenham alone, but that they were different in relation as regards Steyning, Heytesbury, and other boroughs. It was a very extraordinary circumstance, in the House, that it was Calne and Malton which afforded the greatest opportunity for such observations as he had been now making. In No. 2 the houses in Malton were stated at 1,079, and Lieutenant Drummond therefore observed that it was clear and far away out of the breach. In No. 3 he corrected the error which it was discovered had been made under the head of taxation. It was returned at 1,200, whereas it should have been only 1,030. The effect of this double blunder in houses and taxes was to place Malton highest in the list of boroughs. No. 5 gave to Malton no less than three different numbers of houses, 787 and 849.—(We did not hear the third.)—The number rose and fell successively, until at length it got up to 1,031. The paper received this morning, however, brought the number down again to 790, a difference of nearly 300 houses, within the short space of hours. This was not all; for in No. 2 it was said that there were 1,031 houses in Malton, and in No. 3 it was said that there were 1,031 houses in Malton; that the Commissioners and the Returning Officer agreed that there were 1,031 houses in Malton. It was likely, therefore, that they would have another return from the Commissioners, stating whether this parish was or was not to be included in the borough, and drawing up their report accordingly. In this way the borough of Malton was placed successively beyond the breach by the following numbers above the number of houses, 1,031, 1,079, and 1,100. This exhibited such alternation of obscurity and confusion as it was not easy to explain, and it would be most unwise and improper to proceed upon a measure of this kind. He had no doubt the difference arose from the different sources from which the information had been obtained. What he wished was that the House should not proceed to legislate blindly upon the great question of Reform, but that they should wait for such information as would enable them to come to a just and correct decision. They ought to have the Reports of the Commissioners and the maps before them, all which Ministers promised would be in readiness before they were needed into Committee with the Bill. With respect to the information already before them, and the calculations founded on that information, they were too contradictory and fallacious to be of any real use. Until they had the Reports of the Commissioners and all the maps, it was utterly impossible they could come to anything satisfactory as to what boroughs should be disfranchised and what boroughs retained. He did not at all mean to impute blame to Ministers for not having the necessary in-

formation in a state of readiness. He told them a month before that it would be utterly impossible to have it in a state of sufficient forwardness to enable them to go into Committee on that night. The answer of Ministers was, that they were not in a state of readiness. He deferred to their opinion, and hoped that by this time all the requisite information would be before the House, and that they would thus be enabled to shorten a discussion which could not fail to be protracted and greatly embarrassed for want of the necessary documents. They were now called upon to empanel themselves, without any evidence upon which they could fairly found a sentence of condemnation, and they must condemn them in the absence of such information as alone could enable them to come to a correct decision. It was his wish and intention to go into this Committee in the same spirit of fairness as he went into that on the former Bill; and he would appeal to the House whether, when the late Bill was in Committee, he started any objections, or offered any opposition to details which he was not fairly warranted to do by the circumstances in such case, and for which he did not shew that there were sufficient grounds. Upon this occasion, however, he, and the House, and the country, required of Ministers that accurate and extensive information, without which it was impossible this Bill could ever be satisfactorily discussed in a Committee.—(Hear, hear.)

Then comes Sir ROBERT PEEL— Sir R. PEEL said his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Croker) made no objection to the Bill suggested by Ministers, or the means adopted by them to procure information. His whole objection was, that information of importance was laid before the House in an incorrect and confused state, upon which it was impossible that a Committee could form a correct judgment. His Right Hon. Friend called upon them to postpone the Committee for a short time, till they had more correct information. The Noble Lord said no doubt could be entertained as to any of the facts being condensed by duty; but if the House of Commons had any respect for their own dignity, for the fairness and justice of their proceedings, even the most zealous and sincere advocates of Reform would not attempt to decide upon any one borough in schedule A until they had before them the information necessary to enable them to decide justly, and upon equal grounds; and the 16th of November His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, had said that it was his wish to refer to your most careful consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament. Now, however, they were called upon to enter into the details of the Bill in the absence of full and correct and satisfactory information. And what was the answer of the Noble Lord? That the papers were ready, that orders were delivered, that the rest would be delivered. When did the House of Commons refuse to take notice of such facts; but when they were stretched. Was there ever such a proposition made upon a most important subject to any deliberate assembly?—(Cheers.)—The whole amount of delay asked for was till the papers were presented. He must protest most solemnly and strongly against entering upon the consideration of any one clause in the Bill until such time as all the necessary information was before them. In the fifth page of the papers delivered, it was stated that some of the papers were delivered, but not printed, and others printed, but not delivered. The numbers between 75 and 86 in the Appendix were very important. He should read the notes appended to some of them. Horsham was No. 75. To this the following note was appended by Lieutenant Drummond:—"See Report and Plan, while in fact there was no report or plan." Great Grimby stood No. 77, and for that there was no report. At No. 78, the following Report of the Commissioners had been adopted, but they were not put in possession of that Report. These places, as well as 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84, were all questions on the border. At 85, Morpeth, it was said, "The statement of the Commissioners has been adopted. It is probably accurate, but cannot be considered definitive until a further enquiry, now in progress." At No. 86, the following was stated:—"The Returning Officer and Commissioners agreed in the number of houses; and the statement of taxes by the former is adopted, being supported by the Parliamentary Return. See Report and Plan." But they had neither Report nor Plan. Under such circumstances, in the absence of the documents here referred to, would it be decent to proceed, even though they might be in the possession of some Hon. Members? They might be of great and of great importance to these documents, for they formed, in fact, the basis referred to by Lord Melbourne in his letter to Mr. Drummond, and on which he said the Reform Bill was to be founded. Was it not important that they should have before them documents of this kind upon which a measure of such importance was made to rest? It was a matter of great importance to disfranchise any borough, but to do it without having before them the facts which would be necessary to be ascertained, such a proceeding he deprecated, and would resist it even if he stood alone.—(Cheers.)—What inconvenience could arise from waiting for the necessary information? If there was an evident necessity for urging on the measure, and bringing it to a conclusion within a given time, there might be some excuse for such a proceeding. How was it possible to determine the facts which were necessary in schedule A, or come to vote on them, without the documents necessary to found a just conclusion upon? He hoped Hon. Members would refuse to be drawn into such a discussion under such circumstances. They were not yet in possession of those documents which formed the basis on which the Bill proceeded, and which the Noble Lord promised they should have. He should decidedly oppose the motion, and divide the House upon it, however small the number that might vote with him. He should do so even if he were certain that he must stand alone.—(Cheers.)

We only ask whether anything can more clearly exhibit the feelings and principles upon which the reckless Ministry are acting, than these exposures of their blunders, and their anxiety to hurry on their odious measure? What renders all this precipitation the more flagrant, more shameful, and more indecent, is the fact, that the very papers which Lord ALTHORP and Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared on Friday night to be wholly unimportant and needless for the purposes of examining into and deciding upon the merits of the Bill, were on Saturday (yesterday) morning laid upon the breakfast tables of Honourable Members, who had been driven, for the sake of twenty-four hours' delay, to thrust the Bill into the Committee the night before. But it is all of a piece with the rest of their conduct, and only affords a fresh proof of that heedless desperation which seeks to carry a point to gratify private vanity and individual pride at the expense of the happiness of the PEOPLE and the safety of the SOVEREIGN.

WE are happy to state that, although Lord ASHLEY, from prudential motives, has declined defending his seat for Dorsetshire against the petition of Mr. PONSONBY, the county itself has declared its intention of supporting his Lordship's claims. An ample subscription has been entered into to meet the expenses of the scrutiny, and the 2d of March is, we believe, the day fixed for the election of the Committee.

COMPARISONS are odious, and where KINGS are concerned, perhaps dangerous, but we really cannot let the stuff we see written in the Times, by its correspondents, go quite unnoticed. We extract the following letter from that paper of Tuesday, with the Editor's remark:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—Having recently visited that beautiful resort of the late King, the Virginia Water, I cannot but deplore the barbarian ignorance of those persons who have wantonly defaced the very antique statues placed in the artificial ruin, to increase our admiration of that enchanting place. During the time his late MAJESTY resided at Windsor, no person was admitted to view the extensive improvements on that delightful sheet of water without an order, and a person was kept to attend to the remains of an ancient temple, and protect it from being further defaced by the devastating hand of ignorance. His present MAJESTY, however, with that liberality and condescension which is characteristic of him, has thrown the place open for public recreation and amusement.

On the Continent, and especially in France, where works of art are prized with an almost reverential feeling, free from an idle and destructive curiosity, no mutilated statues meet the eye, save those which are the result of antiquity; but in England (I blush for the

taste of my countrymen) a mischievous and wicked line of conduct is pursued in our cathedrals, churches, and repositories of art, by pilfering and damaging portions of the most perfect models of chiseled excellence. Such a perversion of mind is only worthy of a Vandal age.

The Temple at the Virginia Water boasts not of one figure but what has been mutilated by the rude violence of some modern ruthless hand. Many of those fine statues have been torn from their pedestals and destroyed, in form and feature,—the glaring emblem of English ignorance. We may boast of our rapid progress in civilization, but whilst such a gross violation of taste exists, how can we wonder that our continental neighbours should look upon us with scorn, and affix an indelible stain upon our abuse of the fine arts?

Trusting you will give insertion to these remarks, I remain your constant reader, T. H. A.

Jan. 14, York-road, Waterloo-bridge. * The evil complained of by our correspondent arises principally from the long exclusion from places of this description which has been inflicted on the public. Where they have been accustomed to be admitted, they commit no nuisance.

The note is curious, but not exactly intelligible—wherever the people are admitted, they are conducted, i. e. watched by persons who are paid for thus preserving the objects submitted to view—but that is not the point to which we wish to draw public attention—we refer to the invidious assaults upon the habits of the late MONARCH, made, even when the contrast said to be afforded to them by those of the present KING tells decidedly in favour of His MAJESTY'S predecessor. The late KING kept a person to preserve the statues from mutilation, and nobody was admitted who was likely to destroy them; and they were neither destroyed nor mutilated; but "his present MAJESTY, with that liberality and condescension so worthy of him, has thrown open the place for public recreation and amusement," and the result of this liberality has been that in the enjoyment of their recreations and amusements, the people so admitted have knocked down the statues, broke off their noses, and poked in their eyes; and yet the worthy condescension and liberality which have worked this brutal devastation, are set up in opposition to the reverence of taste, and feeling for the arts, which dictated to the late KING the necessity of preserving such valuable gems of antiquity from the rude hands of the lower orders.

The present KING tried a similar experiment at Windsor Castle, and the mob broke down his orange trees, clambered up and looked in at the windows when he was at dinner, and ended their amusement by making literary annotations upon the statues there, descriptive of the different parts of the figures they represented. This was of course put a stop to, and so have all those proceedings which were the early results of a peculiar desire of change, inherent in new possessors, and in a kindly disposition to be as free and familiar as possible.

But now, the case is altered—the KING takes his airings in his carriage at Brighton, as the late KING did when his health permitted—the doors of the Pavilion are closed against prying visitors—and as we have elsewhere noticed, a board is fixed in the Entrance Hall to exclude all persons not having business there.

Thus in His MAJESTY'S private habits, he is as private as his lamented and illustrious brother; and when His MAJESTY has good-naturedly given the license to the people which the late KING thought it prudent to withhold, destruction and bestiality have followed,—as witness the case in point, the Ruin at Virginia Water.

Then comes a Gentleman, who writes to the Times a letter of complaint about St. James's Park,—which has been converted from a swampy meadow for cows into a beautiful and elegant pleasure-ground for the public,—and grumbles that he cannot hear the "pleasant noise of the rooks in Carlton Gardens," and decries the "iniquitous buildings on the site of Carlton House," one of the lowest, dullest, and most incommensurable holes ever contrived. However, the gentleman lives in Park-street, Westminster, and is an interested person: he emphatically calls St. James's Park "the left lung of the metropolis,"—what a "lung" is we really do not know; we have heard of lungs, and we have even heard Hyde Park and the Green Park called the lungs of the metropolis,—but a lung is beyond us.

The Times itself takes this line, and denounces the Ministers for building barracks in the Bird Cage-walk—denounces them for wanting more barracks anywhere; but, as it says, not in an unfriendly manner. To be sure, it is an odd way of backing their friends to exhibit them as increasing the military force of the metropolis, "already offensively great," and of infringing upon the comforts of the people. We thought the Tories alone were guilty of such actions as these—we had no idea that a Whig Government could do such illiberal and tyrannical things—yet the Times says they can.

WE gladly invite public attention to the list of subscriptions from the town of Liverpool in behalf of the sufferers at Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia by the late hurricanes—it affords a noble example of public spirit and liberality which do the highest honour to the contributors.

THE following paragraph, copied from the Dublin Evening Mail of Wednesday week, is worth reading:—

"The state of our columns renders it impossible for us to give a report of what occurred at the splendid Civic Fete given yesterday at Morrison's great rooms. A very unusual assemblage of the Nobility were present; and a great number of the resident Gentlemen and Merchants, who have not been in the habit of attending City festive meetings, departed from their ordinary role upon this occasion, conceiving, and justly, that no opportunity should now be allowed to pass calculated to arouse Protestant feeling or beget Protestant confidence. The toasts were of the right sort, and loyalty and good fellowship were the great characteristics of the evening.

"We should feel culpable did we defer even for one post the extraordinary fact detailed by Lieutenant-General Lord BLANEY, in returning thanks for the toast of 'LORD HILL and the Army.' His Lordship spoke nearly as follows:—"Mr. Sheriff, my Lords, and Gentlemen—As a Lieutenant-General of the Forces of His Britannic MAJESTY, I rise to express my thanks for the honour you have done Lord HILL, and those serving under him; and, notwithstanding the gratifying manner in which that toast has been received, still I think, when I state to you a fact within my own knowledge, you will give another cheer for that Noble Lord—(Hear)—under whom I have served for a period of thirty-five years, and whose thanks I have received on more occasions than one.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—Mr. Sheriff, my Lords and Gentlemen, Lord GREY, His MAJESTY'S Prime Minister, in furtherance of his system of giving up the Country to Radicalism—(Cheers)—went to His MAJESTY, and advised him to disembowel his Guards; and what

did Lord HILL do? He replied, 'If your MAJESTY so does, you may as well at the same time sign your abdication.'—(Loud cheers)—Yes, his Prime Minister advised his Majesty to dismiss his household troops, and if he had done so he had given rise to the most unprincipled mob, perhaps, in the world—(Hear, hear, hear)—who would have rushed in and overturned the Throne and destroyed the Constitution. (Loud cheering)—Lord HILL then took the manly part of going himself at once to the KING, and telling him, 'Your MAJESTY, if you do so, must at the same time accept my resignation, for I never will be a party to such a measure.'—(Loud cheers).—It is, therefore, that I think when you know this fact, you will not refuse him one cheer more.—(Immense cheering for several minutes).—His Lordship concluded amid loud cheers, which lasted for a considerable time; and one universal cheer for Lord HILL responded to the call."

WE find in Friday's Times the two following extracts, one from the Brighton Guardian and the other from the Brighton Gazette:—

"BRIGHTON, Wednesday.—Yesterday His MAJESTY, accompanied by the Countess of EAROL, rode out along the Marine-parade, to Kemp-ton, and returned to the Palace at half-past three o'clock. Her MAJESTY has nearly recovered from the effects of the cold which she has recently been afflicted with, but has not yet resumed her accustomed carriage airings. The Royal dinner party last evening at the Palace was formed by the suite and household. In consequence of Lady MARY FOX being confined to her room with a cold, Lieutenant-Colonel FOX arrived last evening at the Palace, from London, Lord FALKLAND will return to the Palace on Friday evening. Mrs. FITZHERBERT has entertained several of the nobility and gentry within the last week. This noble lady has been honoured with frequent invitations to the Palace.

So says the Guardian, then comes the Gazette— "We hear that there is much more etiquette observed in the interior of the Palace since the late visit of the Prime Minister than was previously the case. The order for the exclusion of strangers who have no business has of course a different origin. We believe, that independently of the cause assigned for it last week, there is also another, which has been communicated to us at that time, but which we hesitate to publish without some further enquiry. It is stated, and we believe the statement to be true, that females of an objectionable description have obtained entrance into the Palace; and hence, very properly, was issued the order with which our readers are already acquainted."

Whatever may be the true cause of the excluding order, it seems to have been indispensably necessary, for by the lists of the Mistresses and Misses, and Misses and Masters, who think it extremely fine to call upon the KING and QUEEN, a vast number of people are in the habit of going to the Pavilion, who, most assuredly, have no business there.

THE following is a Minute of the Postmaster-General's:—

When an office of Deputy Post Master in the country becomes vacant, which is worth the acceptance of a stranger to the place, I will appoint to it a meritorious officer of the general Post Office in London, who from length of service is receiving an increased salary, and who, upon retiring, would be entitled to superannuation. By this means, I secure the appointment of a person who must well know the duties of a Deputy; and at the same time that I hold out an inducement to the officers of the Post Office to exert themselves, I make an immediate saving to the public, and a prospective one, as the officer so appointed must give up all claim to a retiring allowance. Signed, RICHMOND.

This is the Duke of RICHMOND'S Minute; in the teeth of which he himself has appointed a near relation of Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S to keep the Post-office at Carlisle.

WE are happy in laying before our readers a detail of the proceedings at the Great Dublin Meeting, which we last week announced would take place on the 17th:—

DUBLIN PROTESTANT MEETING. This being the day appointed for the great Protestant Meeting of such Noblemen and Gentlemen, as approved of the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held at Morrison's Great Rooms, Dawson-street, the neighbourhood of the Mansion-house presented an unusual appearance of bustle at an early hour.

Long before the time appointed for taking the Chair, the Round-room of the Mansion-house, built by the Corporation, for the purpose of entertaining our late beloved King, on his visit to Ireland, was crowded almost to suffocation. The admission was quite select, and there being none issued save to those who were previously invited by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

The extensive gallery, which forms a circle embracing the circumference of the building, was filled with beauty and fashion; and the coup d'œil which was presented to those who occupied places on the platform was truly imposing. Before the hour was taken we were enabled to perceive on the platform several distinguished individuals, among whom were the following:—

- Lords—Mandeville, Roden, Enniskillen, Rathdown, Powerscourt, Jocelyn, Blaney, Valentia, Langford, Cole, Nairne, Longford, Courtown, Frankfort, Bangor.
- Honourables—A. Cole, Howard.
- Deans—St. Hayes, Bart., M.P., Robert Bateson, Bart., M.P., Augustine Fitzgibbon, Bart., Robert Shaw, Bart., General Aylmer, Bart., Coghill, Bart., Amynard Dancer, Bart., Hugh Stewart, Bart., Thomas Fuslin, Bart., Richard Levinge, Bart., Edward Shanley, J. J. Burgoyne.
- Dr. Hodgkinson, V.P.T.C.D., Dr. Prior, S.F.T.C.D., C. Boyton, F.T.C.D.
- Deans—Murray, Hawkins, Carter, Dawson.
- Archdeacons—Stuiford, Mages.
- Reverends—J. C. Martin, Dr. Stewart, M. H. Seymour, D. Mahony, C. Otway, J. B. M'Crea, John Prior, Dr. Bell, of Clonmel, James Saurin, R. Fitzzerald, H. E. Prior, Holt Waring, H. L. H. George, Dr. Bell, Banagher, J. Moreton, Robert Bell, E. M'Conchy, Francis Jarvis, Marcus Beresford, W. N. Manley, C. H. Minchin, G. E. Vernon, F. B. Woodward.
- Generals—Richdall, Stratford, Saunders.
- Admiral Oliver.
- Colonels—Perceval, M.P., Conolly, M. P., Bruen, Hawkshaw, Neynoe, Palliser, Watt, Sankey.
- Thomas Lefroy, Esq., M.P., George Moore, Esq., J. D. Jackson, Esq., K.C., Edward Litton, Esq., K.C., Robert Blakeney, Esq., John Boyd, Esq., Robert Smith, Esq., Gustavus Lambert, Esq., Beaupark, Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., Cavan; B. Burke, Esq., Waterford; E. Murray, Esq., B. Harcourt, Esq., Parsonstown; Joseph Gard, Esq., Cork; F. Courtenay, Esq., Edw. Shannon, Esq., Hugh Eccles, Esq., Isaac A. Eccles, Esq., Guy Atkinson, Esq., John Edward Cottingham, Esq., Cavan; Geo. A. Hlamilton, Esq., John Mayne, Esq., Monaghan; R. Simpson, Esq., J. Lee, Esq., J. Robinson, Esq., Gunne Cunningham, Esq., Wicklow; Walter Jones, Esq., Maxwell Close, Esq., Darcy Irvine, Esq., R. Ryan, Esq., Wm. Scott, Esq.,—Vide, Esq., Henry Smith, Esq., Annebrook;—Nettles, Esq., Macrone;—Lloyd, Esq., R. Jones, Esq., Westmeath; Rev. Jas. Morton, Queen's; Rev. George Macartney, High Sheriff of Antrim; Rev. E. J. Montgomery, Esq., John Godley, Esq., county of Leitrim; Thomas T. W. Vigors, Esq., county of Carlow; John Godley, Esq., county of Dublin; Thomas B. St. George, Esq., the Hon. T. Beauchamp, Hyde-park, London; Captain Lefroy, A. G. Lefroy, Esq., T. Campbell, Esq., county of Cavan; P. Purdon, Esq., Westmeath; John Montgomery, Esq., county of Antrim; T. Montgomery, Esq., county of Antrim; Wm. Caulfield Irvine, Esq., county of Antrim; Wm. Hemsworth, Esq., Abbeyleix, county of Tipperary; Edw. Westly, Esq.; James Moore, Esq., Barrister; Wm. Beaman, Esq.,—Beaman, Esq., Beaupark, Wexford; Hon. Randal Plunkett, Dunsany; Colonel Cane; Ponsonby Moore, Esq., Moorfield; Marcus Synnot, Esq., Armagh; Wm. Crawford Poole, Esq., Lismore; Richard Ellis, Esq., Merrion-square; John Boyd, Colonel Pr. Thomas C. Hamilton, Esq., Hampton; Simpson Hackett, Riverstown; Mervyn Crozier, Fernmanagh; J. Bourke, Esq., (Hayes) Drogheda; Colonel Howard, Castle Howard; S. St. George, Esq.,

political offences, and themselves and their friends did not cease from the commencement to the termination of the process, to invoke the curses of Heaven and France on that order of things which they themselves established when victorious at the end of the Insurrection at Paris. In the course of the trial, the friends of the Republic, and the denunciations and threats uttered by these Republicans against Louis Philippe, his friends, and Ministers, it would be necessary for you to read with attention the account of the trial to which I now refer, but as this would be a task at once laborious and unpleasing, it will be sufficient for me to point out to you some of its general features, and the natural consequences and reasonings which must be drawn therefrom. These publications have shown that the writings laid to their charge were written and published by them—that they are members of the Society of the Friends of the People—that this Society is republican in its character, and is destined to produce a change in the Government of the country from a Republican Monarchy to a Republic itself. They declared that their party was on the increase—that Louis Philippe they repudiated—that his family, Ministers, agents, and "creatures," they despised—and that "the cause of the people" they were resolved on founding what they called a cheap Government. These declarations were made, not once, but 50 times, and not by one but by all of the accused—and they treated their Judges with contumely and scorn. You must remember also that all this passed in a Court of Justice, and before Judges who have sworn to administer the laws in the name of Louis Philippe, and who have taken an oath of fidelity to the person of the King, and Liberty, though at home they are domestic tyrants, or village or political despots, and where the love of liberty is another word for the hiccups of intoxication, and where each cheer of a toast means come send round the bottle; and the accused were being tried for grave offences—stood at the bar of public justice, and if convicted of the charges brought against them would most infamously have been committed to long imprisonment and heavy fines. The Jury charged to try them was composed, as is usual in France, partly of landed proprietors, on a small scale, and of merchants and individuals in the middling rank of society. Their Judges profess to be friends of the Revolution of 1830, but enemies to a Republic; and, after months of imprisonment, HASPARD and his confederates were brought forth from their cells to render an account of their writings and conspiracies. In their defence they justified all they had done—refused to offer a word of apology—gloried in what they called their Martyrdom—and promised to France, to their party, to the Jury, and to their Judges, that they would never cease to agitate until they had overturned the Throne of Louis Philippe, and established a Republic in its place. Notwithstanding all these statements the Court, in its private deliberations, was clearly of opinion, as a fact, that it is not illegal, according to their opinion, to attempt the overthrow of the Citizen King. The Judges, indeed, did not participate in the opinions of the Jury, but this is of no importance, since the Jury decide on the culpability or innocence of the accused, except on those matters which belong to the Police of the Court, or, in other words, except those petty offences committed against its dignity and rules. The Judges, at the close of this memorable trial, felt themselves called upon to punish the offence of contempt of court by heavy fines, and by long imprisonment; and some of the accused, although acquitted by the Jury with the rest of the greater offence, were sentenced to the penalties of the law for their attacks on public decency, the dignity of the Court, and the rules by which it is governed. The results from this acquittal, that a Republicanism in France is not only possible, but that it is organized, active, persevering, and, eventually, in its own opinion, sure of success—that this party has funds, journals, chiefs, clubs and emissaries in its service—that it is by no means satisfied with Louis Philippe, or with the arrangements made at the last revolution—that it is daily conspiring to establish that reform of Government which it thinks best for the country, and that it will never cease its enterprising and revolutionary toils until either its legitimate end is put an end to factions, or until it shall have overthrown the very small portion which yet remains of the French Monarchy. I have dwelt at length on this subject because it is, of itself most important; and also because it supplies an admirable post-scriptum to my letter of last week. The Republicans state that they would prefer Henri V. to the existing Government, and though they will not admit that this combination is possible, yet they are aware that the Republic has none.

The Chamber of Peers, though considerably altered by the recent Peerage law, which has destroyed its hereditary character, yet contains many men of character and honour, who will not consent to be the knee to a foreigner, or to a foreign King. It has refused to take away from CHARLES X. his title of King—it has refused to banish him—it has refused to annex any penalty to the law which nominally prohibits his return to France—it has refused to abolish the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI., as proposed by the Chamber of Deputies—and it has given the Deputies and democrats to understand, that it intends to oppose, by every means in its power, the progress of a certain revolution. The Chamber of Peers, as far as it goes, entitled to praise; but how can the Chamber of Peers hope to be successful when so many of its present Members, recently appointed, were conspirators during the whole period of the Restoration; and, by their conduct, brought about the necessity for those ordinances, which we cannot approve, and yet we know not how to condemn? Already the Chamber of Peers has shown its disposition to oppose, with success, the progress of a certain revolution, and have retired from a Chamber where they would be mere ciphers. The fourteen Deputies who have retired, are mostly Royalists, and attached to legitimate Governments; but there are two or three cases of Peers who, though no better Royalists than Lord PALMERSTON is a Tory, have yet had sense enough to understand, and feel, that in a country so unlimited in number, and appointed solely by a Citizen King for their lives, it is impossible for the constitutional liberty should thrive. These Peers very properly reason, that from henceforth the Chamber of Peers must be little more than an instrument in the hands of the Minister of the day, since he will always possess the power of adding to or diminishing from their number, as may suit the measure of the day, or the convenience of a court. At present, whilst M. PELETIER is Minister, who combats with a certain success the revolutionists and anarchists, the Chamber of Peers is useful in curbing the violence of factions, and in putting down party intrigues and demagogical feuds. But M. PELETIER will not be able ever to remain Minister; and when he goes out, it will not be for the purpose of appointing another Minister of more aristocratical influence and conservative principles, but for the purpose of naming such men as ODILON BARROT and M. MAUGUIN, in consequence of the movement party being in the ascendancy. When, therefore, these men shall be appointed, they will be under the necessity of creating more Peers in order to secure a majority for their system in the Upper House; and as democracy is advancing and not a retrograde principle, when M. BARROT and M. MAUGUIN shall in their turn be driven from office, then their successors, being yet more democratical, will of necessity make further Peers, or if necessary, strip rid of the Peerage altogether, and try to establish a Republic in some of the States of the West Indies. The ultimate destiny of the Chamber of Peers is therefore very uncertain; and the only question about which a doubt can be entertained is, whether legitimacy will return to France before the destruction of the Peerage, or whether it will require years or months of republican and cannibal Government in order to convince France that there can be no security or happiness for her but in legitimate and monarchical institutions.

The Citizen King has at length been voted by the Chamber of Deputies a civil list, amounting however to only two-thirds of the sum demanded, and of which for 18 months he had received payment on account. The Chamber of Deputies was asked to give 18 millions pointed to examine the use of the barricade; a commission appointed when the Chamber was the law proposed to reduce the 18 to 14 millions; 12 millions to do, though, as a sort of compromise with the Citizen King, it forgave him the sum of 9 millions of francs, which he had been overpaid since he had been elected King by the Paris mob. This part of the measure consistent though more violent Liberals, and the grant of one million of francs made so determined an opposition to it was only by a majority of six votes to the young Duke of ORLEANS, that And here let me call your attention to that the measure was carried, who now have found out that their Citizen King, who had for the last month of August, 1830, vowed eternal devotion to this "best of who are in the conduct of the Citizen King, state at the Bourse and in the coffee-houses, that Louis Philippe means to do a bit of grand and reduce the million of francs voted to his eldest son. I do not,

however, believe one word of this statement, although the boy is made by the French Times to have said that "the Chamber of Deputies gave itself a great deal too much trouble about him, as his papa taught him that frugality was a fortune." This report and another that I met in the London Standard, and which is yet been known in the history of the Orleans family, that a franc, and much more, a million of francs, and a million of francs per annum, had been by any of its members refused. With Louis Philippe and his family "all fish that comes into the net," and a fish of such dimensions and quality as a million of francs per annum is too good and too serviceable to be rejected.

In the course of the last week the Citizen King has been giving a ball to more than three thousand individuals, of whom without offence we may truly say,

"Come naked, come stinking, come ragged, come bare,
You can't come too naked; come just as you are!"

Such a collection of unwashed and unwiped was never before seen in the presence of even old King Dagobert; and although Louis Philippe wishes to ape his better and imitate respectable Princes, yet a King, like other men, must be judged by the company he keeps. Of course at the ball in question there were a great many National Guards, who, having but one coat to their backs, came in their uniform, and gave to the salons of the Tuileries the aspect of the Champ de Mars on a review day. The refreshments consisted of syrup and water, sugar and water, liquorice and water, and cold water. The champagne was not so good as the champagne of Louis Philippe gave them nothing to eat, in order to punish the Deputies for only voting twelve millions, and as the "gâteaux" were looked for in vain, the wives of the Deputies trod on their husbands' toes, and said, you are to blame for this, His Majesty cannot afford it. The Citizen Queen did her very best, and smiled and bowed to all the butchers, bakers, and milliners of Paris. Her condition was by no means improved, for she is in the habit of respecting gentlewoman, who feels that she is compelled by the force of circumstances she cannot controul to pay her court to the "tag-rag and bobtail," instead of receiving from them their homage and respect. Miss and Master ORLEANS, with all the young folks, danced and jumped about till three o'clock in the morning, when a little hot punch and a little bit of broth were administered in small portions, to remind the assembled company that they were in the city of Orleans, and that Orleans was danced with nobody knows who, and nobody knows for why; but the nobility and gentry were, as usual, absent, and this feat of the "Griettes" was called a ball at the Palace.

Foreign news is scarce. The treaty which was to have been ratified on the 15th is now not to be ratified till the 31st; and on the 31st it will not be ratified at all. In Belgium there has been a conspiracy against the King, and a royal revolution is already in progress, and work overthrown, the old Pope. And the expedition of DON PEDRO against DON MIGUEL will probably be knocked on the head by the quarrels of the chiefs; for SALDANHA has been turned off, and PALMELLA is in the ascendancy.

Adieu, my dear BULL. Believe me ever to be your affectionate Correspondent,
P. H.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREBENDS.
The Rev. WM. VAREY to the Rectory of Kinnerleigh, on the presentation of the Twelve Governors of the Church of Crediton, vacated by the cession of the Rev. N. LIGHTFOOT, collated by the Bishop to the Rectory of Stockley Pomeroy.

The Rev. THOMAS VVYAN has been appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Penzance, and not the Rev. Mr. LANG, as stated in our last.

The Rev. JOHN HINCKLEY to the Vicarage of Sheriffhales, in the county of Stafford, on the presentation of Earl Gower.

The Rev. JOHN MUCKLETON to the living of Wichnor, in the county of Stafford, on the presentation of Theophilus Lovett, Esq.

The Rev. BERNARD GILPIN, M.A. Senior Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of Buntingford, in the County of Suffolk.

The Rev. WM. RENNELL, eldest surviving son of the Ven. Dean of Winchester, has been presented to the Ministry of the new church about to be consecrated at Paddington.

The Rev. W. WILSON, D.D., Vicar of Holy Rhood, Southampton, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, has been appointed to the Stall at Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. POUTER.

The Rev. J. CURATE of Farham, has been presented to the Rectory of Meonstone.

The Rev. T. WOODROFFE has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Winchester to the Rectory of Culbourne, Isle of Wight, void by the resignation of the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham.

The Rev. JOSHUA PALBY has been presented by the Hon. and Rev. G. BRIDGEMAN, Rector of Wigan, to the New Church at Pemberton, near Wigan.

The Rev. DR. WELLESLEY has vacated the vicarage of Chelsea, which is now divided into two parishes, Upper and Lower Chelsea, and Lord Cadogan has gratuitously appointed the Rev. H. BLUNT, Vicar of Upper Chelsea.—Correspondent of the Times.

OBITUARY.
The Rev. B. BUTTERWORTH, late Curate of Claverdon, near Bath. The Rev. GODFREY GORHAM, Rector of Kewstun, near Tewkesbury. The advowson of Kemerton in the Corporation of Gloucester, to whom it was granted by Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, in 1688.

The Rev. ALMON STREBLE, Rector of Whiteham, Cumberland. The Rev. A. MARYLAND, B.D. Rector of Broom, Suffolk, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791, B.D. 1798. The rectory is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. THOS. COXIN, Curate of Tunstall and Wansington, Suffolk, and one of the domestic chaplains of His Majesty, has resigned the Rectory of Sudsex.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.
OXFORD.—On Saturday last, the first day of Hilary or Lent Term, the following Degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. L. A. Sharpe, Fellow of St. John's; Rev. G. Du Heame, Pembroke. *Bachelors of Arts*: T. C. Perry, Lincoln; C. Crawford, Wadhams.

On Wednesday last, Mr. B. Jackson, Scholar of New College, was admitted Actual Fellow of that Society.

On Thursday, the following Degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. J. Swainson, Brasenose Coll.; W. W. Butler, Lincoln; Rev. Henry Birckett, Queen's.—*Bachelors of Arts*: F. B. Portman, Fellow of All Souls; H. Forster, New College.

The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Wednesday the 15th of February for the election of a Professor of Political Economy, in the room of the Archbishop of Dublin, who has resigned.

HONORARY PROFESSORSHIP.—Candidates for the Professorship of Sanscrit hitherto declared:—

F. C. Belfour, Esq. M.A. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. and late of Magdalen Hall; A. Inglis Cherry, Esq. late Deputy Tamil Translator to the Madras Government, and late of Alban Hall; G. H. Haughton, Esq. late Professor of Hindu Literature in the Hon. East India Company's College, near Hertford; the Rev. Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; the Rev. T. Proctor, M.A. late Fellow of Queen's College, one of the Hon. East India Company's Chaplains at Calcutta, and Examiner at Fort William; F. J. V. Seldou, Esq. Translator and Accountant to the Political Agent on the North Eastern Frontier of Bengal; J. F. Thomas, Esq. Judge of the Zillah of Combaconna; and H. Hurston, Esq. Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c.

The testimonials received up to the present time may be seen by Members of Convocation on application to the Registrar of the University. The day of election is fixed for the 15th of March.

CAMBRIDGE.—JAMES EDW. DALTON, Esq. B.A. of Queen's college, was on Friday last elected a Foundation Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. JOHN CROFT, M.A., and CHARLES OTTER, Esq. B.A. of Christ College, were on Wednesday last elected Foundation Fellows of that Society.

The following will be the subjects of Examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1831:—

1. The Gospel of St. Luke.
2. Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
3. Xenophon's Agæsiæus.
4. Casar de Bello Gallico. Books v. and vi.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells will hold an Ordination at Wells on Sunday, the 15th of April next. Candidates are required to send in their papers by the 1st of March next.

The Clergy of London have recommended to Government and the East India Company, the appointment of two additional Bishops for the East Indies, at salaries of 5,000, each.

The Clergy of Bucks have presented to that most excellent and talented donor of the Constitution in Church and State, the Marquis of Chandos, a superb copy of the Bible, in three volumes, and a splendid Prayer Book, with appropriate inscriptions. Such a gift confers equal honour on the givers, and on the Nobleman, who receives it.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE KING.

Just published, in one large octavo volume, price 14s. (dedicated by permission to His Majesty).
BRITAIN'S HISTORICAL DRAMA; a Series of National Tragedies, intended to illustrate the Manners, Customs, and Religious Institutions of different States, from the time of the Conquest to the present. By P. F. PENNIE. London: S. Maunders, 30, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

New Burlington-street, January, 1832.
THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—A SECOND EDITION of the First Number of this popular Periodical for 1832, containing a great variety of articles by the most distinguished writers of the day, is now ready for sale.

"The New Monthly Magazine stands prominently out from the rest of the periodicals. The character of the responsible Editor, Mr. E. Bulwer, will be still further exalted by the tone and talent which the first number of the year exhibits. Fresh and original matter, the greatest good to the greatest number; its politics are independent as they are liberal, and informed with that vigour of intellect and that concentration of knowledge which are the results of extensive reading, a large acquaintance with mankind, the habit of writing, and, above all, of that high-mindedness which, in the search of truth, never forgets self-reproach, nor as a consequence, the respect due to others. Thus its pages have all the force, without any of the personalities of direct satire."—Morning Chronicle, Published by Colburn and Bentley, and sold by all Booksellers.

COMPLETION OF THE GARRICK PAPERS.

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CITY-SATURDAY EVENING.

The Settlement of the Account passed over on Thursday without any defalcation, and proved a Bull Account. The fluctuations have not exceeded 2 per cent. since the last settlement. Consols for the new Account are quoted as 81 1/2, ex dividend. In the Foreign Market, Russian Bonds are 96 1/4, Danish 64 to 65, and Portuguese 48 to 49. Spanish Bonds are 13 1/2. Belgian Scrip continues on the decline; it is 2 1/2 to discount. Bank Stock, 1894 1894 1/4 1/4 per Cent. 1826 2000 99 1/4 3 per Cent. Reduced 82 1/2 India Bonds 1894 1894 1/4 3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced 82 1/2 India Bonds 1894 1894 1/4 3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced 82 1/2 Exchequer Bills 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 3 1/2 per Cent. 1830 88 1/2 Consols for Act. 81 1/2

We find a report in the French papers that the Emperor of Russia had been thrown out of his sledges, and received a serious injury, and that the person who accompanied him was killed on the spot. We do not think this statement correct, as late advices from St. Petersburg have been received, and do not notice it. Letters from Gibraltar announce the death of General Don, late Governor of that garrison. He died of an influenza and a severe cough, which has proved fatal to every person whom it has as yet attacked.

Upwards of forty workmen have been recently employed at the new Palace in St. James's Park, under the direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The following Addresses against Reform have been presented to His Majesty, and graciously received:—From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, Yeomanry, and Inhabitants of the county of Hertford, and from the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, Occupiers of Land, and Householdiers in the county of Perth.—London Gazette.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—An alarming and destructive fire broke out on Thursday morning, about half-past three o'clock, upon the premises of Messrs. Edge and Partington, dyers and printers, Old Garratt, near Manchester. The fire commenced its ravages in the dye-house, and was rapidly spreading to the other parts of the extensive premises, which were being burnt by the heat of the indefatigable exertions of the firemen, the building was saved, although the damage done is very extensive. The parties are insured. It does not appear how the fire originated.

Mr. W. Jones, clerk in the service of Mr. Symonds, silk mercer, of Leicester-square, who had dined at the White Horse, Hackney, was discovered in a filthy pond in Black Horse-fields, Kingsland, on the evening of the 11th of December last, by a man employed in the gas-works near the pond. He was taken to the hospital, where he was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died. The inquest stands adjourned for further information.

A fearful sensation has existed in the public mind for the last few days, arising from a report of a Coroner's inquest, which has appeared in the public prints, on a seaman supposed to have died of cholera. We are happy to be enabled to allay all fear upon the subject, as upon a representation made to the Central Board of Health, that had been decided that the case submitted to it was not one of that fatal disease; and Drs. Daun and Gibson were ordered to attend the adjourned inquest yesterday.

May, the alleged Burkite, whose sentence was commuted to transportation for life, died on board the Grampus convict hulk, on Friday morning. His death is said to have been accelerated by the taunts he experienced from the other convicts.

The nuptials of a loving couple were unexpectedly interrupted at St. Mary's, Whitechapel, on Friday morning, by the abrupt entrance of the uncle and father of the bride, at whose desire the proceedings were suspended, and the fond pair transferred to the Police-station, of which body the bridegroom was a member. Here expostulations with the bride proved useless, and the result was, the union of the parties with the reluctant consent of those who had previously opposed it, to prevent a further excess of the affair.

DAILY REPORT OF CHOLERA.

Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, Jan. 21. SUNDRLAND, JAN. 19.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 0; dead, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 1; total cases from commencement, 80; total deaths from commencement, 202. NEWCASTLE, JAN. 19.—Remaining at last report, 67; new cases, 8; dead, 7; recovered, 8; remaining, 60; total cases from commencement, 730; total deaths, 246. CANTERBURY, JAN. 19.—Remaining at last report, 3; new cases, 2; dead, 1; recovered, 0; remaining, 4; total cases from commencement, 380; total deaths, 134. NORTH SHIELDS AND TENNESMOUTH, JAN. 19.—Remaining at last report, 21; new cases, 1; dead, 4; recovered, 3; remaining, 15; total cases from commencement, 78; total deaths, 32. HOGGTON-LE-ESPING AND VICINITY, JAN. 19.—Remaining at last report, 44; new cases, 20; dead, 2; recovered, 5; remaining, 57; total cases from commencement, 207; total deaths, 46. HADDINGTON, N. B., AND VICINITY, JAN. 18.—Remaining at last report, 3; new cases, 1; dead, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 4; total cases from commencement, 50; total deaths, 20. THAMEN, N. B., JAN. 17.—Remaining at last report, 4; new cases, 1; dead, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 5; total cases from commencement, 8; total deaths, 5.

Cases remaining at last report 14 Died 133 Recovered 16 New Cases 33 Remaining 146 Cases from the commencement of disease 2,037. Deaths from the commencement of disease 683. (Signed) W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

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It was resolved—That a Subscription be forthwith entered into for the relief of the Poor White and Free Coloured Inhabitants of the above Colonies who are rendered destitute from the effects of the Hurricane of the 11th of August last, and are now in the utmost distress.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If the "Old-fashioned Church and State Man" will take the trouble to look at the Number of Bull for the 15th inst. he will find what he has sent us, with a few gentle observations of our own thereupon. The parallel diseases of A. B. C. have been already treated in the same manner in the paper some months back.

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

The TITLE and INDEX for the last Year will be ready for delivery to the Newsmen on Friday next.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. THE KING did not come to London on Monday. The parties at the Pavilion are more than usually circumscribed.

We may not at present enter at any length upon a subject of the highest importance as regards the succession to the crown of these realms; but we may venture to state, that there is every probability to believe, that the country will yet be blessed with an heir apparent to the throne.

THE Reform Bill is proceeding through the House of Commons, and the "division of counties" clause was carried on Friday by a large majority. No new Peers have been yet *Gazetted*—nor do we know when they will be—indeed the Bill itself seems to be getting as much out of fashion in the House as it decidedly is out of doors. We have the best authority for stating that the late indifference of the people of the metropolis as to its fate has grown into disinclination from its success, and that the termination of the question, by the removal of the present declared incompetent Ministry would be the most satisfactory possible result.

We last week ventured a hint to Lord WHARNCLEFFE as to any condition connected with permitting the Bill to go into Committee in the Lords—should it pass the Commons. We warn him once more, before his Lordship concludes any arrangements—not upon that point but upon another. HE must not concede, even the first reading of the English Bill, until the Irish and Scotch Bills are ready—and that all three of them are simultaneously before the House. The Lords cannot legislate piece-meal—they must consider the whole question as it affects the empire and the House of Commons generally.

On Thursday, while the Earl of ABERDEEN and the Duke of WELLINGTON were in the House of Lords exposing in the ablest and clearest manner the woeful incapacity—to say the least of it—which has been displayed by His MAJESTY'S Ministers, in their management of Foreign Affairs, Mr. HERRIES was in the House of Commons, holding them up to the contempt and scorn of the whole country. They escaped from the ordeal with a majority of 24 votes out of 458 Members present.

That they so escaped everybody knows was the successful result of the efforts of ELLICE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and Lord DUNCANNO, to whom their "miraculous preservation" is as entirely attributable as is the victory of Waterloo to the Duke of WELLINGTON. Deep and loud were the curses which the unwilling victims—conscripts of the Revolutionists—heaped upon the heads of their relentless masters. One, a Baronet of well established Whig principles, was heard to say, "I have been voting black is white; hard is it, indeed, to be dragged through the mud with such men; but I hope everybody will understand, that, in voting to-night, I voted for Reform."

And a glorious encouragement to such Reformers the division was, and a splendid illustration of their policies and principles. Upon their own declared system of economy and non-interference they first drive the country into a difficulty, and then squander five millions of money to get out of the scrape—in the teeth of the law, and in defiance of the House of Commons.

Do not let our Readers imagine that we speak unadvisedly; we will give them our grounds for what we say—they are facts. The agreement to pay the interest of this Loan to the Emperor of RUSSIA was hurried over, copied, signed and sealed, with the greatest possible expedition, in order that it might be despatched at the same hour, and by the same Courier, who carried the EMPEROR the Belgian Treaty of November 15, for His Imperial MAJESTY'S ratification.

But see how this little cunning has overreached itself. By the vote of Thursday—the Majority of 24—England is pledged to the payment of the £5,000,000 and its interest, and the Treaty of the 15th November is not yet signed; thus, in the scuffle, the knavery fails, and the folly is triumphant.

Where are the usual Lists of the Majority and Minority upon this division, such as are ordinarily published in the Times Newspaper? We promise them to our Readers next Sunday, and they will then be able to distinguish who of the Patriots, the opposers of jobs, extravagance, and wantonness, have supported this most flagrant job. Lord ALTHORP, in the House, threw out signals of distress; and, in reply to Mr. PAGET, made the expected *misericordiam* appeal to his friends; and ably, indeed, were his Lordship's efforts seconded by his "staff" in the Lobby—promises to the English doubters—threats to the Irish ones were all most earnestly employed; and, although O'CONNELL himself voted in the Minority, he permitted his Irish Members to support the Ministers. How unlike juggling and trickery, and expediency, all this looks.

But the country is fast awakening—the people are not such fools as Lord GREY and Lord DURHAM take them to be, and, moreover, call them. What will any rational man say when he reads this exposure, and finds, by a majority of 24, out of nearly 500 members, such a wasteful, unconstitutional, and all but illegal, proceeding as this, forced upon him for the sake of a Reform, planned by the same hands?—What value will the Nation place upon the reduction of two or three poor meritorious clerks and dockmen, with large families, when they see that to gild a pill for the Emperor of RUSSIA, which he has no inclination to swallow, and which, when he does swallow it, is only to save their reputation, Ministers assume an authority which they have no right to, and unsanctioned by Parliament squander at a blow, MILLION UPON MILLION.

Let the Reformers look to this division—we conclude the lists must be published before Sunday; if they are not, we

shall have the pleasure of submitting them for inspection and consideration.

We cannot conclude this article without just observing upon Mr. STANLEY'S flippant attack upon Mr. CUTLAR FERUSSON on Thursday. If Mr. STANLEY'S temper and disposition are composed of such inflammable materials, and he is in the habit of using such language and such a manner as he exposed to view on Thursday, we think his five thousand five hundred pounds a-year is well laid out in keeping him in an office in which he is not permitted to act.

We last week noticed the appointment of Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY to one of the stipendiary Commissionerships of Charities; and the appointment also of Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY to the Secretaryship of the same Commission. We have now to announce the appointment of Mr. MACAULAY—whether the same individual ZACK, or a brother, we are not quite certain—to one of the African Commissionerships. The trade of selling home-made "sweltering venom" seems to thrive with this family: Mr. BARRINGTON MACAULAY himself might in all probability have been Secretary to the Charity Commission, had not the superior claims of Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY put aside his pretensions for the present. He talks of Privy Councillor's office for himself, and of succeeding Sir HENRY PARNELL the moment Lord GREY can get rid of that Right Hon. Gentleman; but we think Mr. BABY MACAULAY reckons without his host.

THE Lord Bishop of EXETER has been unanimously elected President of the Exeter Dispensary, in the room of the late Lord CLIFFORD.

THE affection which the *ci-devant* subjects of that liberal and enlightened personage Don PEDRO always felt for him during the existence of his Constitutional Government in Brazil, seems not entirely to have subsided in his absence—his little boy, whom he left EMPEROR in his stead, and who is, to do him justice, quite as competent to the government of a people as his amiable and affectionate father, was shot at by an insurgent, as he was walking upon a terrace.

We do not, like the Times, laud to the skies the bloody-minded assassin, neither do we regret the escape of his Lilliputian Majesty, but we mention the fact to shew how wonderfully popular Don PEDRO and all his race are, and what a desirable thing it must be for Portugal to have him on her Throne, after the probation which both his MAJESTY and his Constitution have undergone amongst the Brazilians.

It seems that all parties are sick of the enterprize against Lisbon—in the Western Islands differences and dissensions are breaking out; in France it has been determined, although the thing may go on, to do it what Lord GREY promised Lord WHARNCLEFFE to do with the £10 franchise clause—"weight it so, that it could not run"; in fact, Don PEDRO, the more he is known the more he is disliked; and the circumstance of his last little Brazilian having been patronized by Citizen PHILIPPE, who is growing as unpopular in France as his worst enemy could wish him to be, has produced a sort of nausea amongst the French co-citizens—and we very much doubt whether we shall ever have the gratification of announcing the defeat of the rebel force at the Tagus.

THE Times, on Tuesday, criticising the debate on the Reform Bill on Monday, and advising its readers to peruse and study (*its own report of*) his Lordship's speech, writes, "The speech of Lord SANDON, the Member for Liverpool, deserves attention, as it states the question clearly, and without hesitation."

Here is all the Times' report of it—
"Lord SANDON was understood to contend in favour of the retention of franchise in the rural boroughs."

His Lordship's title and style, and exactly eight monosyllables included, comprises entirely all 16 words, and with the exception of space for about two words more, completely occupies the whole of "lines two!" Still it is particularly "clear," and very worthy of "attention" indeed—and so the Times says.

We intended to-day to have exhibited a curious comparison between Lord ALTHORP'S practice of finance and Sir HENRY PARNELL'S published theory—we shall do so next week, and it will be found that his Lordship's *great success* in his official measures is mainly attributable to his close adaptations of Sir HENRY'S suggestions. However, things have not quite answered the expectations of Lord GREY, who moreover cannot endure poor Sir HENRY PARNELL—and, at last, there has happened a *slight difference of opinion* upon the subject of the book—a sort of quarrel between theory and practice; and while Sir HENRY PARNELL, the theorist, is insisting on regulating the Army Estimates according to his book, Sir WILLOUGHBY GORDON is urging Lord GREY to try his practical experience, and have nothing to do with it.

Lord GREY is more unpopular with the army than Minister ever was, and we think he is quite justified in listening to the suggestions of an Officer, whose high qualifications his Lordship has shewn the country he knows how to appreciate by selecting him in the first instance to be Master-General of the Ordnance. We will just tell Lord GREY a thing or two which may serve to put him upon his guard against Mr. O'CONNELL'S friend, the system-monger.

In the first place, Sir HENRY PARNELL has it in contemplation to take away from the medical officers of the army certain advantages which they received under a former warrant, which gave an increase of pay to medical officers of long service, while employed—thus inducing them to remain in the service, and throwing a kind of difficulty in the way of their retiring upon superannuation allowances even while in the prime of life.

This information we have received from a Medico-Military Correspondent, who, at great length, details the hardships and grievances with which he and his branch of the service are threatened. It is clear that these Officers are necessarily expensively educated, and highly qualified, to serve long, and with slow promotion; for, although the malicious might say, they killed as many men as their fighting comrades, they get no step by that—and this unprotected class Sir HENRY intends to cut up and dissect for the sake of some paltry miserable saving, which, as our Correspondent says, will be no saving at all, as the expence has been incurred, and cannot be withdrawn from those who are receiving the increased pay.

Then there is another subject which has created a more general excitement than this—naturally—because the influence of the proposed alteration extends over a larger circle. A member of the United Service Club tells us that a change is proposed by Sir HENRY PARNELL, (or, as the seutices

mounted over his office call him, Sir HENRY PARNELL.) to mulet of their pay all officers on leave of absence, and all poor soldiers on furlough. This is an imitation of some scheme which the Right Hon. Baronet picked up in France, when he and his friend Dr. BOWRING went out system-hunting; but, as our respected Correspondent justly enquires, do French Regiments serve ten years abroad in unhealthy Colonies, and only five years at Home? He asks, too, somewhat pertinently, whether, when Sir HENRY visits the *Parc-nail* property in Ireland, he will be served so himself? or whether the Right Hon. Mr. STANLEY drew his full £5500 a-year while he was shooting at the poor Duke of RICHMOND'S pheasants at Goodwood?

But there is another attack in preparation *indirectly*. It is suggested that in the first instance the clothing of the army is to be taken away from the colonels of regiments, and to be supplied by contract. The proposed commuted allowance in lieu, will be merely a preliminary step to knocking off the colonels altogether.

And then he asks, is it extraordinary, that with these facts staring them in the face, Lord GREY should be suspected of a leaning unfavourable to the army? We honestly confess, from what we have heard, we are inclined to believe that Lord GREY himself, the son of an old military officer, is not prejudiced against the army. He knows the value of keeping it in high state of moral feeling, and the times that are fast approaching, render it extremely unwise that it should be harassed by the incessant attacks of the Secretary at War upon its comforts, its interests, and its privileges. Yet when the army finds these reports confirmed by abusive Articles in the Ministerial Papers, when it reads all the cant about Colonel BRERETON, and the alleged eagerness of British officers to dip their swords in the blood of their countrymen—is it surprising that Lord GREY and the Ministry should be unpopular with the Army?

The writer of a book upon political economy—the maker of a system, must be a partizan—and when such an economist gravely asserts in that book, that public servants are efficient in proportion to the lowness of their pay, we think the Army have cause to be on the alert, and to resist by their protests these financial nostrums imported from France. Their good sense will readily submit to the correction of real abuses, but at any rate it may be just as well for Lord GREY to pause before he enlists the military against his Government, or allow such innovations in the discipline or finance in the Army as that filthy order to the Navy, to which public exhibition of bestiality we have already referred.

We have often said that we were just now under mob rule, perhaps we were fully justified in saying so, when we found Lord GREY, with all his veneration, for his "order," receiving at twelve o'clock at night Mr. PLACE, the Tailor, and a deputation of the PEOPLE: if so, our notion receives new support, from the fact that Lord MELBOURNE last week received at his office Mr. WATSON, and a deputation from some Political Union, (which Lord GREY, three months since, received the KING'S commands to suppress), and having received them because they insisted upon being received—suffered this person at their head without "let, hindrance," or interruption, to read throughout, an Address, containing personal insults to the KING, and a proposition to hang Sir CHARLES WETHERELL and the twelve Judges; and that so far from appearing desirous either to check this insolence, or controul this licentiousness; his Lordship, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, was pleased not only to be familiar, but even jocose with his visitors, who were, ONE AND ALL, DECORATED WITH THE TRICOLOUR RIBBAND OF REVOLUTION.

THE Standard of Tuesday says—

"The postponement of His MAJESTY'S visit to London has given rise to a variety of rumours; among the most prominent of which is, that it was occasioned by the present unsettled state of the Cabinet. Hints to a large amount have been offered, that Earl GARRICK will not be First Lord of the Treasury, on the 1st day of April next."

We are sorry for this. The 1st of April is the only day in the whole year, in which, we think, his Lordship would answer public expectation in the functions of his high office.

OF Lord BLAYNEY'S judicious and discreet speech in Dublin, we last week gave our readers the advantage—perhaps our readers, however, were not quite aware of their man. His Lordship, as an author, delighted the public by a book of travels through Spain and France, which he facetiously called "A FORCED MARCH TO VERDUN," at which place his Lordship employed himself in cutting corks for wine-bottles; and during the occupation of France by the Allies, the Noble Lord, then a Major-General in the army might frequently be seen at the head of a string of horses tied by the tails, handling printed pedigrees of the said horses to the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, in their different cantonnements.

This is the most eccentric part of the Noble Lord's character; but his foibles are greatly overbalanced by the solid virtues of being a resident, and a good resident, Irish landlord.

Had he lived in HORACE WALPOLE'S time he would, of course, have been handed down amongst his "noble authors." Prince TALLEYRAND might now do him a similar good office, and pronounce him a concentration of the qualifications by which his Excellency describes Lord GREY and Lord JOHN RUSSELL—

LORD GREY—Grand Orator.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL—Petit Literateur.

There is, however, one point, upon which we beg to offer a word of advice to our Noble Lord:—When he makes speeches after dinner, let him abstain for the future from quoting sayings and doings between the KING, the PREMIER, and the COMMANDER IN CHIEF—proceeding from a Lieutenant-General in the Army, he may be called upon to make a forced explanation; and be requested to place it in any second edition of his forced journey.

Lord GREY is of too amiable and good-natured a temperament to be irritated by the bottle-speech of a nobleman licensed to say and do odd things; but if his Lordship should be angry, Lord BLAYNEY may find it an easier thing to get himself into a mess than into a Club; in which case we should advise Lord BLAYNEY to make it up, by consenting to be one of Lord GREY'S new batch of Peers, Lord CLONCURRY, his countryman, since he openly boasted of being a United Irishman, has been made not only an English Peer, but a Privy Councillor—BURDETT has also accepted the offer, and Old COKE, of Norfolk, is to be Earl of LEICESTERSHIRE, having, when the Whigs were in opposition, earned the honour by pronouncing, at a large public dinner, one of the

most disgusting and atrocious libels on His MAJESTY'S gracious father, KING GEORGE THE THIRD, that ever was uttered by radical, drunk or sober.

We confess, however, we should regret to see poor Lord BLAYNEY placed in the necessity of submitting to such an indiction—elevation we cannot call it—because when the dirty work to be done, in return, is taken into the scale, the promotion cannot fail to become a lasting mark of disgrace.

If we are happy to congratulate our readers on the complete defeat of Ministers in the House of Lords on Thursday,—if we are delighted to call public attention to the admirable speech of Lord ABERDEEN; still more happy and more delighted are we to find the star of our destiny shining in all its brilliancy and lustre. The Duke of WELLINGTON, whose splendid and comprehensive speech we have given at length, bore his distinguished part in the debate with his usual energy and power,—let our readers peruse the clear narrative contained in that speech, and they will see that we still possess, in all its freshness and vigour, the master mind of him, yet destined to preserve the country which his arm has saved.

The Duke of WELLINGTON trusted that he owed no apology to their Lordships for declining to state the reasons which had induced him to vote in favour of the Address which had been moved by his Noble Friend. He agreed in the statements of the treaties and documents which had been made to their Lordships by his Noble Friend, and also in all the opinions which his Noble Friend had delivered upon them. But he confessed that the particular consideration which induced him to consent to support the motion that night, was his deep sense of the sacredness of the duty which devolved upon the principle of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in the course of these negotiations, in forcing Holland to consent to measures without previous consultation with her, which so deeply affected her interests and her independence, and in finally attempting to force those measures upon her in opposition to her wishes and remonstrances. Upon these grounds he intended to resist justification on a vote, and the King's Government and particularly the Duke should be reconsidered; and he did truly wish that he could persuade the members of the Government to reconsider it themselves. He fully believed that the Noble Earl at the head of the Government found his time so occupied by a necessary attention to so many other important and pressing duties, that this particular fact had escaped his knowledge; a fact which, he believed, had never occurred before in the negotiations of an independent country with the single exception of the mediation of the Allies between the Greeks and the Turks. But the Noble Earl did not attempt to justify such a course as on the part of mediators; he said there was no mediation. The interference certainly commenced in mediation, but it terminated in the assumption, on the part of the Powers of the Conference, of an arbitration. He need not point out to their Lordships the difference between a mediation and an arbitration; and particularly an arbitration that is most tyrannical nature, in which the parties interested were not called upon to say a word until they heard their sentence.

(Hear, hear, hear.)—The Noble Earl had said that he carried with him all the Powers of Europe in changing this mediation into an arbitration. He knew not whether the French Government had now claimed that subject, but, if it were not greatly mistaken, the French Government had declared that it would not be bound by the change from mediation to arbitration. When he saw this stated publicly by the French Government, he did not conclude that they meant to speak only of Belgium. He attributed to it the spirit of natural justice which ought to guide the acts of every Government, as he was bound to do, and he supposed that it would apply to Holland as well as to Belgium. In the early stages of these proceedings, the Conference at London intended that the interference should be by mediation. The Noble Earl said that they had been forced to arbitrate. But then came the question, who was it that made them arbitrators!—(Hear, hear.)—France had declared over and over again that there should be no arbitration, and if it was true that the Great Northern Powers now refused to arbitrate, and an arbitrator was the result of an arbitration, and not of mediation, then who was it that forced them to arbitrate?—(Cheers.)—And this was what the Noble Earl called carrying the Powers of Europe with him in going to arbitration.—(Cheers and laughter.)—He knew well that if England were to be induced to give up Holland, there were other countries in Europe ready to peck at Holland. But he trusted that the interests of the King of the Netherlands, connected with the welfare and the independence of Holland, were not doomed to be destroyed by such means. The Noble Earl had been pleased to charge them (the Opposition) with having provided the embarrassments under which the Government now laboured. He had very often challenged Noble Lords who made that assertion, and an arbitrator in the country, no embarrassment which now oppressed the Noble Earl that could be attributed to the late Government. "I say," said the Noble Duke, "that with the French Revolution, which I look upon as a visitation upon all Europe, we had as little to do, and could as little have prevented, as any men in this House. And as I have said before, there is no man in England who had so little to say or so little to do with Prince Polignac as I have to say or so little to do with the matter. But, as I also said before, if we had nothing to do with causing the French Revolution, which has this satisfaction in our own minds, that we have never pronounced an eulogium upon it."—(Cheers.)—The Noble Lord had expatiated largely upon the settlement of Europe in 1814. He would say that that settlement of Europe had now maintained the peace of Europe for nearly sixteen years, with, he would say, the exception of the affairs of Greece, and in which the principles of that settlement had departed from. He would say that the Noble Earl was carrying on this very negotiation under that settlement, and that his boasted influence over the Powers of Europe was exercised through many of the identical Ministers by whom the Conferences for the settlement of Europe were carried on.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—The Noble Earl said that they (the late Government) left them the difficulties of this negotiation, and he would leave them the settlement of the Belgian question. But they had commenced the settlement of it, and he believed that the Five Powers, when they signed the last Protocol, previous to the resignation, were actuated by a desire of bringing it to a speedy and a satisfactory settlement. But they did no more than obtain a suspension of hostilities, for which they took the engagement of the parties that they would not break it without notice. In carrying this engagement into effect they took a line beyond which neither Power was to pass; and that line was the boundary of the old Dutch territories. This Treaty left the suspension of hostilities indeed, but all the other questions were left out of consideration. The Noble Earl had alluded to the Protocol of the 3d of February, but in that Protocol the late Government avoided the very error which the Noble Earl fell into only fourteen days after. They never granted the suspension of hostilities; they refused to do it; but they did leave the King of the Netherlands to know, for the Noble Lord had never executed his guarantee at all. The late Government refused to do it because they knew that a guarantee of a suspension of hostilities was a serious thing, and which they likely to involve a Government in those embarrassments which the Noble Earl complained. They knew the difficulty there was in ascertaining, at what time and upon what Power it should be executed. But the Noble Earl said that short; he never executed it upon the Belgians at all, but always left the King of the Netherlands.—(Hear, hear, and a laugh.)—With regard to the blockade of the ports of Belgium, the Noble Lord who signed that Treaty must have known when he signed it, for he could not be ignorant of that, that a prize whatever, no right to enforce any blockade, or to make any which amounted to nothing, was all that was done to Belgium, and if she did not take her blockade, while notice was given to Holland that fleet. And this was what the Noble Earl called impartiality and respect for the rights of independent States. Then as to the Belgian declaration of independence. The Noble Earl himself would have wanted from the separated States. Well, what the Belgians considered it a better arrangement if the Prince of Orange had been wanted from the Five Powers, and this was the very first step taken by the Noble Earl. It was rather curious, however, to see the grace of the act had been snatched from the Noble Earl, and the noble parties to be a moment, as we protect ourselves, will be obliged to the noble Earl in the competition of the great payments and sacrifices she had made was 60,000, a year, and she was told that she ought to consider her-

self exceedingly well off. But Holland said no, I am a joint Power with Belgium, and will only submit to the separation proposed upon equitable terms. Then the Noble Lord said, "Was it wise for these comparatively trifling considerations to go to war?" But in his (the Noble Duke's) opinion, the entire question was one of justice. He denied the hearing of foreign war upon one account, and that of civil war upon another account. He denied both the foreign war and the civil war. The present system, he contended, with respect to foreign affairs, was more likely than any other to produce war abroad, as the present system with regard to domestic affairs was most likely to produce war at home.—(Loud cheers.)—The three Northern Powers were at this moment hesitating whether they should give their assent to the Treaty; he believed that the Noble Earl would rather say that they had already determined not to ratify the Treaty. They, indeed, could not ratify it without the consent of Holland. No man would do more to avoid war than himself; but let them not involve themselves in perpetual difficulties and mediations and guarantees for the sake of avoiding war, but let them do justice and fear not.—(The Noble Duke then sat down amidst loud and general acclamations.)

FRESH proofs are every day exhibiting themselves of that enlightenment of the public mind of which we have for some time been speaking. We rejoice to find that in Gloucestershire an anti-reform Address to the KING, has already received the signatures of eight Peers, six Members of the House of Commons, two Baronets, the Dean, the Archdeacons, nine-tenths of the Clergy, and almost all the Magistrates and respectability of the county, entirely covering twenty-three skins of parchment.

We trust that this most important declaration of popular feeling will be presented to the KING by the Duke of BEAUFORT, and that his Grace, following the noble examples of the Duke of BUCCLEUGH and the Marquess of CAMDEN, will, rightfully exercising his inherent privilege as an hereditary councillor of the Crown, impress upon His MAJESTY'S mind the peril and danger in which the Monarchy of the country must inevitably be placed by the inundation of new Peers, merely for the sake of gratifying Lord GREY'S vanity and supporting his consistency.

The Anti-Reform Address of the Nobility, Gentry, and Freeholders of the county of Warwick to the KING is already most numerous signed. This Address is declaratory of their devoted attachment to his Royal person; of their alarm at the measures of Reform recently introduced into Parliament by his Ministers—"measures which, in their opinion, threaten to destroy the Constitution, endanger the very existence of the British Throne, and tend to substitute for a limited Monarchy the most odious and insupportable of all despotism—the despotism of a democracy." The Address then goes on to state their desire to support a safe, temperate, and effectual correction of abuses; and, after adverting to the "personal insults and violence to which the Peers, both Lay and Spiritual, had been subjected, in consequence of their votes in Parliament on the subject of the Reform Bill," earnestly entreats His MAJESTY to suppress the Political Unions, and not to comply with the recommendation of those who demand the creation of new Peers.

Upon the subject of the county of Cambridge Anti-Reform Address the Cambridge Chronicle says—

"We have great pleasure in stating, that the Address to the King, and the Petition to the House of Parliament to which we alluded in our last, bear the signatures of a large portion of the Nobility, Gentry, and Landed Proprietors in the County, as well as a highly respectable body of the Occupiers of Land and Yeomanry. They are daily receiving considerable additions both in the towns, county, and isle, and it is earnestly hoped that all the Freeholders, Occupiers of Land, and Householders, who wish for a more safe and moderate measure of Reform, instead of the present Bill, will hasten to add their names."

We are happy to say, that Cumberland has come forward to join in the expression of that conservative feeling which is now spreading throughout the Kingdom.

An Anti-Reform Address to the KING has received the signatures of nine Noblemen, forty Magistrates, and about five thousand of the Clergy, Freeholders, and Householders of Devonshire. The Memorialists state, that they are "firmly and loyally attached to His MAJESTY'S Person, his Crown, and Dignity; and, though they viewed the extent and provisions of the late Bill with great anxiety and alarm, are not opposed to such Reform of Abuses as may be consistent with the safety and preservation of all the Rights and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament, and of our Glorious Monarchical Constitution."

The Hertford Anti-Reform Address to the KING appears in the County Press. The signatures already amount to upwards of 1,000, comprising the principal Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, Yeomanry, and Inhabitants of the county. The sentiments of this Address are throughout loyal, patriotic, and constitutional—such as do honour to the county. We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting the concluding passage, which is as follows:—

"We beg leave further to express our humble thanks to your MAJESTY for your Majesty's firm and withstood the pressing instances which we have been assured to evade need to be made of a constitutional purpose of forcibly carrying the measure of Reform through the House of Lords, thereby annihilating that House as an independent branch of the Legislature, and utterly destroying, by an unusual exercise of the Royal Prerogative, that happy balance of power in the Constitution under which we have so long flourished, and endangering the safety of that throne which it is our earnest prayer that your Majesty may long continue to occupy, for the glory of your name and for the happiness of your people."

"It is a circumstance highly honourable to the patriotism and good sense of the Marquis of ANSON, that the signing this constitutional Address should be the first act of his political life. His Lordship, on the very first day (we believe) of his coming of age, gave this gratifying and promising testimonial of the rectitude and soundness of his principles. The Marquis of SALISBURY, the Earl of VERNON, and Lord GERRARD, were the noble companions of the young Marquis on this occasion."

An elopement has taken place, which will cause an eight-and-forty hours' sensation. A Lady of the highest rank of the Peerage is the heroine. We have no disposition to turn such an occurrence to political account against her Grace's Noble Husband.

THE subjoined extract, from Mr. GUTHRIE'S Pamphlet on the Anatomy Bill, is copied from the Times of Tuesday:

"The late Sir WILLIAM MYERS was mortally wounded whilst on horseback at the head of the Fusilier brigade, the battle of Albuera, by a musket ball, which broke his thigh and passed upwards into the body. I had him carried to the village of Valverde, and soon after that he was dying from mortification of the bowels. At one o'clock in the morning he asked me to tell him the truth as to his situation without reserve; and on my doing so, his reply was, 'How many will envy me the command of the Fusiliers a few hours ago—how few, which, if I would promise to grant to me, I had no objection to, I should have given; and you know I have always retained the right of examining the bodies of all the men who died in quarters, and that I frequently attended myself to countenance the proceeding. And my wife is an extraordinary man as it is unfortunate. I have, I confess, a prejudice against being opened, of which I am ashamed, but which I cannot get the better of; promise me it shall not be done?' I promised. He shook my hand, and said his other affairs were set-

ded. At three o'clock I laid down to rest until daylight, when I found he had just expired."

Sir WILLIAM MYERS was one of the ablest, bravest, and best of mankind. In his 27th year, at the head (Lieut.-Colonel) of the Fusilier regiment, and at the head of a brigade—of Fusiliers,—he fell on the 16th of May, 1811, at "Albuera lavish of the dead."

fighting gloriously for his country, which has since erected to his memory a monument (in St. Paul's), with an inscription by the Duke of WELLINGTON—being part of a letter, dated Elvas, 20th May, 1811, from his Grace to Lady MYERS, Sir WILLIAM'S mother. A national monument to a soldier, inscribed by WELLINGTON! What can there be more?

But this was not the object of our notice—We wished to observe, that this prejudice, with which Mr. GUTHRIE has charged his deceased patient, was perhaps the only one he ever had; and that having been, nearly at the moment of the extinction of life—almost in articulo mortis,—communicated to Mr. GUTHRIE, confidentially, he might, if he must have told the story, quite as well not have published the name. Neither can we see how, exactly, the fact of the prejudice having been entertained by so brave a man, can promote the facility of the study of anatomy, in the way of which, we cannot suppose Mr. GUTHRIE can wish to place any more difficulties than there are already.

THE following appears in the Cambridge Chronicle of last week—

"THE TIMES.—All respectable people, of all parties, have been disgusted at the Radical politics, and still more at the misrepresentation and falsehood with which the Times has abounded, of late, more than ever. Many have still continued to take the Paper, from the natural disinclination to change, which often makes men tolerate nuisances so long; and from an idea that the Times had the best information, which is, however, not the fact. The Foreign Intelligence of the Standard is now far better than that of the Times. The Resident Fellows of Trinity College, deservedly celebrated for their general liberality of feeling, and many of them not opposed to the present Administration, have discontinued taking the Times, substituting the Morning Herald. This is as it should be."

We beg very sincerely to congratulate the Government on the success which has attended their wise and liberal Game Bill, and the consequent disappearance of poachers, and the concomitant decrease of crime and punishment.

An under gamekeeper of Earl Fortescue, named Rice, fell in with a party of seven poachers in a field adjoining Bray Wood, near Chittdelhampton, on the night of Tuesday last, two of whom shot at and severely wounded him. The keeper was unarmed, and the villains made their escape. A reward of 100l. has been offered by Earl Fortescue for their detection.

On the night of January 12, a gang of poachers entered the preserve of the Earl of Cork, but the timely appearance of the keeper and Mr. Strong, the bailiff, with three others, prevented the destruction of much game. The keeper succeeded in taking one of the party, when seven of the gang (which consisted of eleven) presented fire-arms at him, threatening death unless he gave up his prisoner, which he very prudently did not. On the following day information was given to Mr. Fitz, the constable of Froome, who with the assistance of his son, succeeded in taking three of the party, named Andrew Mills, John Markey, and Wm. Brimson, all of Kilmington, who are committed to Ilchester gaol to take their trial at the next assizes, for threatening to murder, &c.

Committed to Bury Gaol—John Bass (by J. D. Merest, Esq.), charged with having killed, with two other persons, a pheasant on a plantation at Ickworth, being armed for the purpose of killing game.—Dennis Loftis (by the Rev. C. Borton), and Isaac Ashen (by H. S. Waddington and G. Gataker, Esqrs.), severally convicted of offences against the Game Laws, and to be imprisoned two months.

—and so on in every county in England; while all that is gained by it is the sale of pheasants and hares by retail poulterers, purchased of Whig Lords, who openly sell their game to ruin the market for the poacher. This is a mere Whig trick; and we sincerely state that we do not believe that their Lordships sell pheasants for less than they can get, and that they are extremely well pleased with putting what they do get into their pockets.

The following is extracted from Thursday's Morning Post: THE LIONS OF PARIS.

A respected correspondent has sent us the following anecdote, which was related to him by a gentleman lately arrived from Paris;—we give it in his own words.

"Wandering near the Place I was saluted with 'Would Monsieur like to see the King? I will show him for a franc.' Though surprised how one so mean in appearance could realise his promise, I accepted the offer, and paid my franc. My 'friend' immediately commenced shouting at the top of his lungs, 'Louis Philippe, Louis Philippe,' keeping up a rattling accompaniment with his stick against the iron railings. The crowd collected, and in the twinkling of an eye, the well-known 'Louis Philippe, Louis Philippe' when the obedient monarch, thus summoned, made his appearance at a window, bowing repeatedly to the crowd. More mortified at my conspicuous appearance in such a dirty crowd than gratified at the attainment of my object, I was endeavouring to effect my escape, when my friend the 'showman' arrested my progress with many thanks for past favours, and tendering me a coin, he said, 'Would Monsieur like to see Madame? I will show her for another franc.' Politely declining the offer, I retreated to ponder on the fallen state of Majesty, and the respectable footing subsisting between the Sovereign People and its Citizen King!"

Now this sounds very absurd—but it cannot be forgotten that the very same prank was played here. When Lord MELBOURNE sent the TRADES OF LONDON to St. James's Palace, on the 8th of December, 1830, did they not plant themselves in the street and call for the KING to shew himself?—And did they stir till they thought they had seen him? To be sure the Ministers did not prevail upon His MAJESTY to extricate them from the pledge that he should shew himself, and Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, in his Admiral's uniform, was brought to the window and passed upon the mob as the KING, and thus deceived, the mob having received Sir HENRY with shouts of loyalty and devotion, went quietly home. There appears this only difference in the two affairs—in the one we have the sincerity of CITIZEN PHILIPPE, in the other, the duplicity of King WILLIAM'S Ministers and Counsellors.

THE following paragraph appears in Thursday's Brighton Gazette—

"SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Some months ago a soldier of the Guards stationed in this town, had by accident some horse's spittle thrown into his eye, which so affected it as to produce total blindness, and such a diseased and enlarged state that great protrusion followed, and he went to London for the advice of an oculist. Since his return the enlargement has gradually increased, and last week an operation was performed by Mr. SWADE, oculist, at the Barracks Hospital, by which the eye has been made to assume almost its natural sight. The man is going on favourably. Query—Does the saliva of a horse naturally possess any poisonous quality?"

This occurrence is nothing to laugh at, neither is the query of the editor at all absurd—yet the eminent Banker, whose punning propensities not even cockneyisms can stop, could not read it without falling into his prevailing vice. "Gad," said he, "I don't know about the

poisonous quality of the saliva, but I always thought curing was more characteristic of the horse-spittle than killing."

We know not what measures are under the consideration of Ministers, with a view to the permanent security of our West India possessions, and the conciliation of the resident proprietors,—or indeed if they trouble themselves at all about matters of such trifling importance; having already effected so brilliant a reduction in the revenue, they possibly think an additional sacrifice of three or four millions can be as easily spared.

We are induced to make these remarks, as we happen to know that the Right Honourable Mr. TOMPSON has declared "we do not want West India. we can obtain plenty of foreign sugar;" an expression worthy of an enlightened statesman, whose abilities would not enable him to appreciate the immense value of our Canadian timber trade: we can, however, tell this young gentleman, that we shall not only continue to expose his fallacious and ruinous theories, but also make a determined stand, and give our uncompromising opposition to his consistent support of the FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE!

While our reforming Government have been reposing in fancied security as to the success of their "Bill," and doing nothing for the relief of the supplicating West Indians, the hired partizans of the deluded Aldermanbury faction have been actively pursuing their unprincipled avocation in the colonies—where, for anything we know, at the moment we are writing these remarks, riot and tumult, insurrection, bloodshed, and fire, are raging under all their varied and horrid deformities! Read this, BUXTON, GODERICH, and Co.—reflect, and recall your absurd, inconsistent, impracticable "Orders in Council" before it be too late; meanwhile, inform yourselves of the state of the Colonies, and despise not our admonition.

Letters from the West Indies, dated 17th Dec., state:—"Their hired delegates are vilifying the authorities of the Island, and in the midst of all our troubles, a delusion prevails among the negroes that freedom is to commence on the 1st January, 1832. Some negroes are now in confinement for sundry acts committed, arising from this impression."

Another correspondent states:—"The numerous failures of the merchants in England have placed us in a very bad situation; the market is full of protested bills, all confidence is at an end, and I fear a difficulty will arise in supplying the negroes. Where will this end? We are on the verge of ruin, and the Foreign Refinery Bill will finish us!"

Hear this, my Lords ALTHORP and HOWICK, and if one spark of sympathy remains in your anti-colonial bosoms, no longer threaten to enforce your "fiscal regulations." The hitherto apathetic conduct of our colonial brethren is aroused, the dormant spirit of our common nature is excited, though heretofore apparently enervated by the scorching rays of a tropical sun; they are all against you, from Anguilla to Demerara, from Barbados to Jamaica; and as with one voice exclaim, We will not be a party to our own SACRIFICE.

THE following is extracted from the Montreal Herald of the 17th ult.:

"LAND COMPANY.—In the last Herald we noticed the formation of a new Land Company, and gave an extract from a letter written as long ago as the month of September, setting forth some of its details. Finding that Mr. GALT (who so successfully carried into effect the plans of the Upper Canada Land Company) fills, according to that extract, one of the most active posts in the concern, we may expect that things have not been sleeping; and that their intended measures are by this time matured, and that Mr. GALT will be here with the first blush of spring, to carry them into instant operation. We view the establishment of this Company as a matter of "primary importance."

What has actually been done in this matter we cannot precisely say; but with a knowledge of Mr. GALT'S ability and activity, we should think his anxious expectants on the other side of the Atlantic may repose a perfect confidence in his exertions.

THE following statement has been often before the public, but it never can be too frequently repeated, as an antidote to the "sweltering venom" of the Revolutionists and Atheists, which they so copiously "exhibit," as the doctors say, at every possible opportunity:

INCOME OF THE CLERGY.—The following parliamentary Returns are calculated to correct the popular notion that the Church of England, as a whole, wallows in wealth. There are undoubtedly some large livings, but they are very few, and the average is small enough, in conscience, for men who are expected to be learned, diligent, charitable, &c. Attend to facts:—

TABLE 1.—There were, in 1815, above £10, 12; above £10, under £20, 45; above £20, under £30, 118; above £30, under £40, 216; above £40, under £50, 314; above £50, under £60, 314; above £60, under £70, 314; above £70, under £80, 278.

TABLE 2.—There were, in 1815, above £30, under £50, 251; above £50, under £100, 394; above £100, under £150, 250; above £150, under £200, 250; above £200, under £250, 254; above £250, under £300, 217; and above £300, under £150, 219.

TABLE 3.—

1806.—Title-free land £ 6,826 0 0
Titheable 17,849 6 5
Free in Part 656 258 0 5
Free on payment of modus 608 757 11 0

There are also 4800 livings with no house in which a clergyman can live.

GENERAL RESULT.
Income of Parochial Clergy £1,694,991
Bishop's Income 165,000
Cathedral Property 300,000

Giving, if divided, barely £200 a year to each clergyman.

Much has been said about the enormous incomes of the Bishops. The income of the Bishop of Durham, it is known, certainly does not exceed 16,000l. a year, with which he has to support a Princely rank. The Bishopric of London is worth, perhaps, 14,000l. a year; that of Winchester, 11,000l. The Archbishopric of York produces about 10,000l. a year. The Archbishopric of Canterbury does not exceed 27,000l. a year. And as for the other English Bishops, they do not produce, on an average, 3000l. a year. The expenses of such men, their visitations, the money necessarily bestowed in charity, render them comparatively poor, when contrasted with others possessing the same income and the same means. The present Bishop of Durham has repeatedly stated, that the yearly sum, bestowed by him in charity does not fall short of 5000l.

TO JOHN SMITH, M.P.

FRIEND JOHN—I have known thee many years, and no act of thy life was so gracious in my eyes as when thou wast heard in the Senate, like a full-blown Roman, denouncing the fraud and chateury of representation.

Albeit, unused to politics, I have often dived with delight upon a speech reported to be thine, which stated that when it was known to thee that the wicked boroughmongers were doomed to perish, such was thy excessive joy that it "looked away thy breath;" and furthermore, that with regard to the borough of Midhurst, thou wast reported to say that

thou "felt ashamed that accident had placed it in thy power to return two Members to Parliament, and thou wouldst cheerfully relinquish that power."

These are noble sentiments, friend JOHN; but thou hadst sat in the Senate thirty years—thou art fond of public speaking—thou knowest well the ways of the wicked—and with exciting feelings like thine, why didst thou so long remain silent while our enemies were covering us with ridicule?

But my wife tells me that Midhurst—the low, venal, degraded borough of Midhurst—is to be restored. Soresly does it afflict me, after what has been said and published of this borough; after the joy and gratitude which thou hast expressed at the prospect of being ever separated from such sinful electors; it vexes my soul to find that thy enemies have triumphed over thee, and that, in spite of thy prayers, Midhurst and friend JOHN SMITH are to be tied tail to tail. And now to the purport of this letter.

It is the custom of my wife and myself, at the beginning of every year, to find out such as are afflicted in mind, body, or estate, and to relieve them according to our means. Yesterday, RACHAEL distributed blankets, bread, and meat to fourteen indigent families. "Is there any new case, my love, this morning?" I said. "Yes, my dear—a very strong one—a patriot in distress." She then, with tears in her eyes, mentioned JOHN SMITH; how hard thou hadst struggled to separate thyself from the wicked men of Midhurst—but that Lord GRAY and BROUGHAM, to the surprise of the whole House of Commons, had insisted upon the connexion being kept up; and that, in consequence, thou wert plunged in the most profound grief, and required consolation.

Therefore, friend JOHN, it is to comfort thee—to cheer thee up—to bid thee gird up thy loins, and be of good faith, that I address thee these few lines. Although thine enemies have triumphed over thee, yet thy days are numbered; let us hope that virtue will triumph, and that Midhurst may yet cease to soil and disgrace the representation of our beloved country. OBADIAH GURNEY.

Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 25, 1832.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Allow me once more, through the medium of your columns, to appeal to the British nation, in behalf of the sufferers from the effects of the late hurricane in Barbados and the other West India Islands; and allow me, Sir, to ask, if it is not a disgrace to this great nation, that, excepting in Liverpool and London, no effort has been made for their relief?—and that, even in London, after so many weeks and months, so trifling a sum as £1,207 only, should have been subscribed. Where are now the Wilberforces, the Buxtons, the Macaulays, the Stevens, and the rest, not forgetting the Saints of Peckham? Why do they not show now, by generous deeds, that sympathy for the negro which they have so long shown by generous words? I shall be told that some of these people have subscribed for the re-building of the churches and schools; this may be true—but in the mean time, the objects of their spiritual care are perishing through exposure and want, from inability to repair their dwellings and sow their crops, which it has pleased the Almighty to destroy. This is no question of slavery or anti-slavery,—it is an appeal to our sympathy and charity, from thousands of our fellow-citizens and their dependants,—an appeal for aid and succour,—an appeal for assistance, to enable them once more to provide for themselves. Let no one withhold his mite, in the supposition that Government will pass a grant in their favour; Government cannot, and perhaps would not, if it could.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c., G. A. L.

Jan. 26th, 1832.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 25th January, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—The French are amusing themselves at the expense of John Bull—I do not mean at your expense my worthy and excellent friend—but I mean at the expense of the genus of animals called "John Bulls." They see us insulted by the Russian Government in the Moscow Gazette—laughed at by their own journals for having yielded to the French Government on the question of the Belgian fortresses—and justly reproached by the Dutch journals for having abandoned a real ally for the sake of courting the favour of the Citizen King—and when they read and observe all this, they raise their eyes to Heaven and exclaim, "poor John Bull, we shall beat him yet!" To Whigs and Whig Governors we are indebted for all this. We have lost Portugal, lost Holland, lost our real influence in Belgium, and are now about to be thrown on the mercy and compassion of Louis PHILIPPE—asking for an alliance which he refuses to grant, unless we yield to him all he demands, and concede to him all his wishes. There was a time when the voice of England was not heard in feeble whispers, and from the lips of a dandy stay Minister of Foreign Affairs, but when PITT, NORTH, NELSON, and later WELLINGTON, CASTLEREAGH, and LIVERPOOL, thundered in the ears of these now grinning Frenchmen, that England was arbiteress of the world. Why is she arbitress no longer? Why does the Moscow Gazette threaten us with a Russian attack on Calcutta? Why does the French Government colonize Algiers to ruin us in the Mediterranean? Why is our trade with Portugal passing into the hands of America and France? Why does Holland curse the day that she confided in our professed friendship, and why is she now seeking to make other alliances? The answers to these questions are one and the same—"Because the Whigs are Ministers."

And yet you may be disposed to say the French have enough to do at home—enough to laugh and groan over—enough to tease and torment them without looking abroad for occupation. This is very true—but they derive some consolation in their sufferings from the knowledge of the fact that England suffers too. It is not true that the French are less hostile to England in consequence of their connexion with us. No nation is so cordially hated as the English—none so heartily cursed. A war with England would be the most popular war in France. The very children of a span long are taught to hate England; and its recent policy towards Holland, and its policy, though not quite so recent, towards Turkey, justify the charge now brought against us, that we are not faithful to our allies. Turkey was sacrificed for a false sensibility for some rascally Greek rebels—and Holland has been sacrificed for the sake of flattering and pleasing Louis PHILIPPE, who is resolved at some distant day to unite Belgium to his other dominions. For the loss of the Turkish alliance we have received nothing but Russian reproaches; and for the loss of Dutch friendship we have gained nothing but a closer alliance with the allies of France in our national engagements. We were bound to protect Turkey—we were bound to defend Don Miguel—we were bound to maintain the rights of the King of Holland—we were bound to reprobate the spirit of democracy in France, and in Belgium. We did none of this; we allowed England to be dragged along to the verge of an abyss, and now she is there, the French sport at our misfortunes, delight at our embarrassments, and sneeringly ask—where are the allies of John Bull?—Who has he for friends now? To the Whigs, and to liberal principles as they are termed, we are indebted for this state of meekness and degradation, from which we can never hope to arise, until the principles of the men who have brought us to this condition shall no longer preside over our national affairs, and until the good old Tory and Constitutional doctrines of former days shall be brought into operation.

But to turn from England to France. The lessons of the past week are abundant to shew the inefficiency of French Jacobinism and democracy to render France either respected or happy. Take the following facts, which I select almost at random from a multitude of those which have accumulated during the last

JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII.—No. 582.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1832.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the new Tragic Drama of **CATHERINE OF CLEVES**, Henry the Third, Mr. John Mason; Henry of Lorraine, Mr. Ward; Paul Causade, Mr. C. Kemble; Anne D'Arque, Mr. Abbott; Catherine of Cleves, Mrs. Fanny Kemble. With **THE DEER**. After which (and every Evening until further notice) the new Grand Comic, Melo-dramatic and Romantic Pastime, called **HOP O' MY THUMB AND HIS BROTHERS**, or Harlequin and the Ogre. **LITTLE JACK**, Miss Popham.—On Wednesday, the Opera of **THE HAUNTED TOWER**, or **THE HAUNTED TOWER**—Friday, Catherine of Cleves.

MADAME VESTRI'S ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Monday Evening, will be presented, **MY GREAT AUNT**, Lionel Glover, Esq., Mr. Jas. Vining; Mrs. Headly, Mrs. Glover. After which, **THE NOT A MISS**, Miss Prettyman, Mr. Liston; Mrs. Prettyman, Mrs. Glover. To which will be added, **GERVAISE SKINNER**, Gervaise Skinner, Mr. Liston; Charles Meenwell, Mr. James Vining. To conclude with the Burlesque Burletta of **OLYMPIC DEVILS**, or **Orpheus and Eurydice**. Orpheus, Madame Vestris; Eurydice, Miss Forde.

Box Office open from 10 till 4 o'clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, 167, New Bond-street.

Positively the Last Three Nights of the Pastime.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The cheering demonstrations of delight which have attended the representations of the **Devil**, have never been equalled. The novel beauty of the living Tableau at the end of the first and third Acts, and the impression created by the re-encounter of the Nuns, with the splendour of the Appointments, empower the Management to announce it for Every Evening, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, will be presented **ROBERT LE DIABLE, THE DEVIL'S SON**. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Daly. With the Burlesque Burletta of **HYDER ALI**, or the Lyons of Mysore.—After which, with new scenery, **THE NEW GRAND FARMACOPOLIA**, called **THALBOQUIN** and **LITTLE BO-PREP**, or the Old Woman that lived in a Shoe.

Private Boxes may be had nightly at the Theatre, and of Mr. Sans, Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow Evening and during the Week, to commence, with an entirely new and brilliant Drama, in 3 Acts, with new scenery, **THE LORD BYRON IN ATHENS**, or the Corsair's Isle. Lord Byron, Mr. Johnson; Jerry Dorell (his attendant), Mr. W. H. Williams. Other principal Characters by Messrs. J. R. Williams, Foster, Campbell, Miss Pitt, Miss Helme, and Mrs. Wilkinson. In Act 2, an incidental Ballet by M. Edgar, Miss Griffiths, and the Corps de Ballet. After which, a new Drama, in three Parts, from the French, called **MIDNIGHT**, or the Discoverer. Principal Characters by Messrs. W. H. Williams, Johnson, Villiers, J. R. Williams, Foster, Mrs. Wilkinson, and Miss Pitt.

PIANOFORTES.—MARTIN'S Equitable Plan of this highly repaired Establishment—Sole Profit, and no abatement whatever, and, to ensure entire satisfaction, exchange allowed until such is afforded. The Assortment is extensive, splendid, choice, and fashionable, as Cabinet, Cottage, Square, &c.; also by every eminent maker, and all warranted genuine, perfect and complete. Sent, on application, on terms.

TO AMATEURS OF THE FLUTE.—Just published, A Complete Collection of T. R. KUHLAU'S GRAND DUETS CONCERTANTE, for two Flutes, No. 1 to 18, each from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Also, a Complete Collection of Kuhlau's Grand Duets Concertante, for Flute and Flute, No. 1 to 10, each from 6s. to 9s. Both Collections edited by the late, and now deceased, Mr. Kuhlau. These splendid compositions are not only the admiration of Germany and France, but are at present also strongly recommended in this country by Mr. Rudall, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Sedlitz, Mr. Ribas, and other distinguished Professors of the Flute.—WESSLEY & Co., Foreign Music Warehouse, 6, Prich-street, Solihull-square; Publishers of the popular works of La Salle and La Lyre d'Apollon, Moments Recreatifs, only 6d. each Number.—Catalogues Gratis.

NEW BALLADS, with lithographic embellishments by Haghe, in Chicle, Gance, &c.

THE GEM OF THE EAST HER QUEENLY BROW, sung by Mrs. Wood, Miss H. Cane, Mrs. Weylett, and Mr. H. Phillips, with a highly finished drawing from the original portrait (the particulars connected with this interesting production will be found in the principal periodical publications).

THE WARRIOR'S BRIDE, sung by Miss H. Cane, written by Haynes Bayly, composed by G. A. Hodson.

THE WRECK, sung by Mr. Parry, jun. written by F. W. N. Bayly, composed by Sir J. Stevenson.

THE DESERT ISLE, sung by Mr. H. Phillips, written by Haynes Bayly, composed by C. E. Horn.

THE LOOKING-GLASS SONG, sung by Miss C. Pearson, composed by G. H. Rodwell.

THE FAITHFUL KNIGHT, written by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, composed by J. PAIRY.

ONE TWO THREE, sung by Madame Vestris, written by F. W. N. Bayly, composed by J. Addison.

GOULDING AND D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

BENJAMIN NIAS, Jun., of 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, finding it requisite to reduce his Premises, offers to his Patrons and the Public a very considerable portion of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, that must be conveyed to money immediately—the object being to save the great expense attending a sale.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—Comfort in Travelling. ASHTON'S New-invented POLISH CLOAK, affording warmth in open carriages and protection against the wet, are unequalled, and particularly so in accomplishing the great end of keeping dry, and with the same quality of articles, from rain while driving or on horseback, which is attaining an object of considerable comfort that has hitherto been so much wanted by all while using the Felt, to walk the Polish Cloak is strongly recommended as being the completest and most comfortable article of the kind. A choice Stock of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Cloaks, which likewise are made to keep the hands warm.—ASHTON, Tailor, No. 17, Pall-Mall.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—THE PATENT METALLIC SHARPENER FOR RAZORS, Surgical Instruments, Penknives, &c., invented by T. A. Knight, Esq., President of the Horticultural Society, and, by his permission, manufactured by H. HUNTLEY, Optician, he had only at his house, 250, Regent-circle, Oxford-street; and at W. Harris's, Optician, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. Price 2s. 6d.—As the sole inventor of this invention consists in its metallic property, the Public are cautioned against any spurious imitations.

KNIGHT'S RAZOR SHARPENERS, 13, 6d.—W. DURHAM, Cutler, 261, Regent-street, north side of Oxford-street, respectively have invented the Nobility and Gentry, that he has now ready a very large and superior stock of the METALLIC RAZOR SHARPENERS, which he warrants as far superior to any that are offered to the Public at 2s. 6d.—Please to observe it is No. 261—a Cutler's Shop.

FULLER'S SPARE BED-AIRER.—This vessel is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat, free from any smell or vapour, with once filling, for sixty hours, thereby avoiding the possibility of damp beds, by the application of this vessel occasionally.—Carriage and Bed Feet-Warmers, of the same principle. The first of these is strongly recommended by the faculty, as it imparts a gradual but increasing heat through the night, so desirable to Invalids, or those who suffer from cold feet. Fuller's Ice-breaking Apparatus, by which ice can be made in any climate with or without the warmest season, thereby preventing the necessity of opening the ice-house, except occasionally. Ice Pails, Champagne Cases, Wine and Butler Coolers, Moulds, &c.—The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen at the Manufactory only, No. 60, Regent-street, six doors from St. James's-street, London.

FASHIONABLE DRESS COMBS AND PERFUMERY.—JAMES PETT, 245, Regent-street, begs respectfully to inform the Ladies who kindly consented to wait until the arrival of his fresh supply of assortment of Combs from the Continent, that he has just received such an elegant and extensive assortment of Combs and Tortoiseshell as cannot fail to please even the most fastidious; such another assortment, for variety of pattern, exquisite workmanship, and cheapness, cannot be excelled in London.—Genuine Strawberry of the finest quality, and every elegant and necessary appendage of the Toilette, upon the lowest terms.—245, Regent-street, nearly opposite the Argyll Rooms.—The Trade supplied.

CANDLES, 5d. per lb., Palace Wax-lights, 2s. 1d. per lb.—M. P. DAVIES, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Slaughterer's Coffee-house, For Cash on delivery as follows:—Candles, 5s. 6d. per dozen lbs.—Wax-wick the Patent Platted Wick, 1s.—Spermaceti, or Composition Candles, plain, or 2d. 4d. per lb.—Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb.—Tallow, 6s. 6d. per lb.—Yellow, 6s. and 6s.; Fine Cured, 8s.—Windsor, and Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per lb.—Brown Windsor, 1s. 8d.—Fine Sperm Oil, 7s. per gallon; very superior, 7s. 2d. 6d. Lamp Oil, 3s. and 3s. 6d.—Delivered in Town, and packed with care for the Country.

KING'S THEATRE.—OPERA BOXES on each Circle, to be let by the Night, alternate Weeks, and season. Also Stalls, and an unlimited number of Pit Tickets, 5s. 6d. each.

PRIVATE BOXES for the Theatres Royal DRURY-LANE and COVENT-GARDEN, embracing the advantages of anti-rooms, fire-places, &c., and to contain Eight Persons: from One Guinea. Free Admission for the Season, Three Guineas each.—ADELPHI, GAY-CURT, SURREY, and NEW STRAIT THEATRES.—Boxes to be let by the Night.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Opera Colonnade, next the King's Theatre, HAMMERSMITH.

MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, Leicester-square.—The Galleries having undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of a GRAND NEW PICTURE, THE JUDGMENT upon CAIN, are now RE-OPENED to the Public from 9 in the Morning until dusk.—Admission 2s.; Children 1s.—Catalogues gratis.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS will be OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, the 7th Instant, and continue open daily, from Ten in the Morning until dusk.—Admission, 1s. Children, 6d.—Catalogues gratis.—WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

A GENERAL MEETING OF WEST INDIA PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS, and Others interested in the British West India Colonies, will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 9th Instant, to receive the annual Report of the Standing Committee, and for other business.—Orders will be received.

The MARGUIS OF CHANDOS will take the Chair at 12 o'clock precisely. G. O. SAINTSBURY.

West India Committee Rooms, St. James's-street, 24 Feb. 1832.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married Clergyman, for some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving Six Pupils into his house, a Barister at Law from London, would be glad to fill a VACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON whose health or education may require more than common attention.—Letters addressed to the Rev. J. C. C., Mr. Rodwell's, Bookseller, 46, New Bond-street, London, will be duly forwarded to him in the Admission.—Catalogues gratis.

SIGNOR PAGANINI.—The only BUST modelled in England, from life, of this renowned Artist, is by PISTRUCCI, of the Royal Mint, of which Casts will be published on Monday, 13th February, and may be seen at Mr. Ebers's, Bond-street; Mr. Seguin's, Regent-street; and Mr. Weich's, Argyll Rooms, for Subscribers and Orders will be received.

LADAU and CHARLOT to be SOLD, together or separately, both recently new, and in very good condition. May be seen at No. 43, Crawford-street, Portman-square.

GUY'S HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—The Gentlemen educated at Guy's Hospital will dine together at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate-street, on MONDAY, the 5th of March.

BRANSBY B. COTTELL, Esq., in the Chair.

R. Bright, Esq., M.D. R. Stocker, Esq.
C. A. Key, Esq. S. Ashwell, Esq.
H. Morgan, Esq. H. Hillier, Esq.
J. Morgan, Esq. R. Bright, Esq.
T. Callaway, Esq. R. Watton, Esq.
T. Bell, Esq. R. Duon, Esq.
A. Taylor, Esq. H. Day, Esq.
W. Martin, Esq.

WILLIAM SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

Dinner on Table at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets, 21s. each, may be had of the Secretaries; of the Honorary Secretary, 52, Gracechurch-street; and at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

TO BANKERS, PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, CLUB HOUSES, and Others requiring Extensive Premises in a first-rate Situation.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, Westminster.—To be LET on LEASE, a substantial and commodious RESIDENCE, containing five and six rooms, in a high and airy situation, with a garden, the principal one stone; nine water closets, numerous well proportioned chambers, of various dimensions; an entrance from Cannon-row, and other advantages, eminently adapted for a Banking House, Insurance, or other Public Company, Hotel, Law Chambers, or for any other purpose wherein a building of magnitude is required. Full particulars with Messrs. Fringle, Hanover House, 333, Regent-street.

THE NEW YEAR.—TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known, that during the latter part of the year 1831, the distress among the Working People in this country has been more severely felt than in any former period. In consequence of the privations we have during the last few months, had the gratification of employing several hundred persons upon the different branches of our Manufactures in Lancaster, Yorkshire, Norwich, Kidderminster, Metcham and Spitalfields, as well as the Cabinet-makers in our London Works.

ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED from our Premises, and we shall have the honour of submitting to inspection such specimens of BRITISH SKILL and INDUSTRY, as will convince the most fastidious as to the utility of having a building of magnitude in England, that which can be so much better and cheaper supplied at home.

Our only Establishment for Furnishing Houses is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-street.

MILES and EDWARDS.

FURKS.—POLAND and Co., 361, STRAND, Distillers, &c.

FURKS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of their splendid and general STOCK OF FURS.—Poland and Co. make it an invariable rule, on no account to take old Furs in exchange. Ladies may, therefore, rely upon having a new and perfect article. The many improvements that have taken place in consequence of the Strand improvements, render it necessary to announce, that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century, and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

DRESS OF CLOTHES.—Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off wearing Apparel, NAVY and MILITARY UNIFORMS, COATS, BREECHES, and COSTUMES of all kinds, are respectfully informed the same will be purchased for CASH (the utmost value being given), or New Clothes made in exchange, if required, of the present fashion and best quality. Apply personally, or by letter, to STEPHEN PEARSON, No. 22, Lamb's Conduit-street.

N.B. Books in all Languages taken on the same terms. Gentlemen waited upon at their residence.

INDIA SILK DAMASKS, CHINTZ FURNITURES, &c. &c.—To the Nobility, and Gentry, Hotel Keepers, &c. &c.—A most desirable opportunity presents itself to those who are furnishing their houses, P. and W. HODGKINSON having come to the determination of SELLING OFF their Splendid Stock of elegant Furnitures, India Silk Damasks, Merino Damasks, &c. &c., at irresistibly low prices. Their stock at present is immense, and comprises the choicest designs.—No. 91, New Bond-street, 4 doors from Oxford-st.

TO UPHOLSTERS, GENERAL CABINET MAKERS, &c.—The use of Marble in Furniture, so general on the Continent, is now becoming adopted in this country for the tops of Tables of various descriptions, Wash hand Stands, Wine Coolers, and in all kinds of Ornamental Furniture. It is also peculiarly adapted for the counters of Shops, of Clerical Offices, &c. or for any other articles which are liable to the contact of liquid or adhesive substances, combining cleanliness with beauty and durability. The LONDON MARBLE and STONE WORKING COMPANY have a large Stock of Marble in all its varieties, and are enabled, by the improved patent machinery, to furnish articles of every description, with a brilliancy of polish, and a degree of execution hitherto unknown, and at a reduction of price which will remove the principal objection that has existed in this country to its general introduction.—Marble Works, Essex-street, Holywell-street, Milkbank, Westminster.—Monsieur, 24, Pall-mall, &c.

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Company beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Turkey Coffee has been sold at the East India Company's last sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also, many purchases of—

Chocolate, 1s. 6d. per lb. (best) 1s. 6d. per lb.
Chocolate, (ditto) 2s. 6d.

At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

GOOD TEA AT REDUCED PRICES.

GOOD TONGU 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Strong ditto 5 0 5 0
Breakfast Souchong 5 4 5 4
Good Common Green 4 6 4 6
Fragrant Twinkay and Bloom 5 0 5 0
Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (best) 1 8 2 0
Bourbon and Turkey 2 6 3 0

At P. and R. SPARROWS, 8, Ludgate Hill, and 2, Charing Cross, &c. Superior Foreign Gales, at Old Prices.

FERMANAGH PROTESTANT MEETING.

At a most numerous MEETING of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, PROTESTANT CLERGY, and FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of FERMANAGH, held at Enniskillen on Wednesday, the 25th day of Jan. 1832, ARTHUR B. BROOKE, Esq., High Sheriff, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1st Resolution.—Proposed by the Marquis of Ely; seconded by Major Richardson.

That observing, as we but too evidently do, the avowed Intention of His Majesty's present Ministers to lessen the Protestant Influence in this country, thus tending to alienate the affections of His loyal Protestant subjects, and now the only security for preserving the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, we consider it incumbent upon us to openly declare our readiness and determination to unite in protection of the little that remains of that inestimable Constitution under which these countries have long and successfully prospered.

2d Resolution.—Proposed by Lord Enniskillen; seconded by Ed. Archdall, Esq.—That we highly approve of the Resolutions passed in Dublin on the 9th of December, and on the 17th of the present month, by the Protestant Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland, and adopt the same as our own.

3d Resolution.—Proposed by Sir H. Brooke; seconded by the Rev. Wm. Atholl.—That the Commission appointed for the promotion of Public Education appears to us, from the conflicting opinions professed by the members composing said Committee, calculated to keep alive those animosities which now distract this Country, whilst it avowed object is the withholding the general use of the Holy Scriptures.

4th Resolution.—Proposed by John Creighton, Esq.; seconded by Henry Richardson.

That the zealous, manly, and efficient efforts of those highly talented and virtuous Noblemen and Gentlemen who were so mainly instrumental in bringing to light the feelings which animate the great majority of the Protestant people of Fermanagh, and whose warmest gratitude, esteem, and admiration, and we hereby tender to them our best thanks for their exertions.

5th Resolution.—Proposed by Lord Cole, seconded by Arthur Irvine, Esq.—That the conduct of Government towards the Yeomanry of Ireland has excited in the minds of all loyal subjects feelings of disapprobation and disgust; that men who have manfully come forward in the execution of their duty and defence of the laws, have been treated worse than the most infamous culprits, and traduced and defamed in the face of the world.

6th Resolution.—Proposed by Wm. D'Arcy, Esq.; seconded by Lord Loftus.

That whilst with indignation we are aware of the associations allowed and encouraged, we look upon the Orangemen of Ireland as the best and truest supporters of the Protestant institutions of the country, and that we call upon them to afford that protection now which they have hitherto done.

7th Resolution.—Proposed by Lord George Loftus; seconded by Jason Hassard, Esq., of Garden Hill.

That these our Resolutions, together with the Resolutions passed in Dublin, be circulated through every part of the British Empire, and that a subscription be now entered into for defraying the expense of the same.

ARTHUR B. BROOKE, Chairman.

Moved by Edward Archdall, Esq., and seconded by William D'Arcy, Esq., That the High Sheriff leave the Chair, and that Lord Loftus be called thereon.

On Lord Loftus leaving the Chair, it was moved by Hamilton Irvine, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cleary.

That the thanks of this Meeting are eminently due and are hereby given to Arthur Brooke, Esq., High Sheriff, for his readiness in complying with the wishes of the constituting this Meeting, and for his very dignified and proper conduct in the Chair this day, as well as on other public occasions.

LOFTUS, Chairman.

CONSULTATION TO THE TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremor or nervous affections, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over exertion, weakness from age, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT, the appearance of which, when in use, excites observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good penman, and would materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable professional gentlemen, who have been invited to give their efficacy, and it has thus advanced over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s. each. Sold by T. Tucker, 269, corner of the Strand, opposite the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

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COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN WARRINGTON.

MONDAY.—The Court was excessively crowded at the opening this morning from its being known that Capt. Warrington would proceed with his defence. Some preliminary business having been gone through, the President enquired whether Captain Warrington wished to proceed with his defence until he arrived at the period when General Pearson's evidence would be necessary. This being acceded to by the Court.

Captain Warrington then in an impressive manner, during which he was at times much affected, delivered an address to the Court, in the course of which he stated that, being under the immediate command of Colonel Brereton, from the moment that his (Capt. W.'s) report arrived in Bristol, nothing but his express orders, or the written requisition or presence of a Magistrate, could release him (Capt. W.) from that command. When a Magistrate applied to him, he evinced every readiness to go with him. Upon the charge of sending a young officer (Cornet Kelson) when he ought to have gone himself, he stated that he retired to his bed-room to change, in consequence of a diverting fit, caused by being often wet in the 24 hours he was on duty, first receiving a distinct pledge from Cornet K. that he would report to him if anything was wanted.—Witnesses were produced, who proved that Colonel Brereton gave Capt. W. distinct orders not to turn out except on an order from Col. B. or a requisition signed by two Magistrates. It was also proved that Capt. W. was so unwell on the Sunday morning preceding, and that Colonel Brereton recommended him to get some rest. Several individuals belonging to the troop proved that Capt. W. was very anxious to act, and only waited for a proper authority for doing so. An affidavit was here tendered by Capt. Warrington, which stated that General Pearson was too ill to attend the Court; it also deposed to certain facts which the General's house-keeper (a witness) on Sunday night, the 30th, related to Capt. W.'s visit to the General on Sunday night, the 30th, and General Dalbaird, after looking over the affidavit, said his duty would not permit him to allow it to be entered on the minutes, as it prevented him from an opportunity of cross-examination. It was then proposed by the President that if Capt. Warrington thought it essential to obtain the evidence of General Pearson, that the Court should adjourn until Tuesday morning, and then meet at the General's house.—The President (a witness) on Monday morning, the 1st, said the Magistrate before whom General Pearson's affidavit was sworn was in Court, and had just informed him (Capt. W.) that the General was in that dangerous state of health that if the Court adjourned there was no probability of obtaining his evidence; he would therefore waive the testimony of General Pearson altogether.

After the examination of other witnesses, Sir Charles Dalbaird said, as some of the evidence forwarded by Capt. W. went completely to invalidate a chain of evidence which he thought could not have been shaken, he should, at the conclusion of the prisoner's defence, avail himself of the right of calling fresh witnesses.—The Court then adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The Court met this morning at nine o'clock, and proceeded with the examination of witnesses until eleven o'clock, when Captain Warrington said: "Sir Henry Fane and Gentlemen of this Honourable Court, I now beg leave to announce to you that I have closed my defence, notwithstanding that I have been deprived of the benefit of a material witness. I allude to the evidence that could have been given by General Pearson. I do, however, with the greatest confidence, place my honour and character in the hands of this Honourable Court, relying with the most perfect assurance on its impartial judgment."

The President enquired of Sir Charles Dalbaird when he would be ready to commence his reply?

Sir Charles Dalbaird—I yesterday referred to the evidence given by Private Denny, which, as I then stated, in my opinion, virtually impugned some of the most important testimony adduced by me. That evidence was given in the course of the evidence, and I have since, after, however, the best consideration I can give the subject, I beg to state that it is not my intention to waste the time of the Court by calling any fresh evidence. In coming to this determination I must observe, it will take me much longer time in summing up the evidence, both for the prosecution and the defence, than it would otherwise have done. I have, therefore, only assured the Court that no more than myself feels a desire that its labours should be brought to a termination as soon as possible. I beg, however, to submit to the consideration of the Court, that from the moment I arrived at Bristol the duties imposed upon me have received every consideration according to their character and importance. Most of them have been the labour of my own personal exertions; indeed, I may say all, except when I have been unable to do so, I have endeavoured to do so. I have, therefore, in the course of my duty, but from the evidence adduced by the prisoner, I should not perform my duty to the public, or act with safety to the service, were I not carefully to examine and explain all the testimony that has been adduced. It will be necessary that I should remark upon the whole case, both for the prosecution and defence; this course will be necessary for my own consistency, and I find the task such an arduous one that I should be obliged to the Court to meet the Court to-morrow. I take the liberty, therefore, to ask the Court to grant me until eleven o'clock on Thursday morning before I commence my reply. I name the hour of eleven because part of what I shall state will be written during Wednesday night, and I wish for an opportunity of examining it before I come down to the Court.

The President enquired of the Court whether it was the least objection to give Sir C. Dalbaird the time he asked for. He (the President) gave him full credit for the necessity of the delay.

The other Members of the Court acquiescing, the Court was adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock, until five minutes before 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.—The Court was then cleared of strangers, but the Members, on the suggestion of the President, remained for the purpose of the examination of the evidence that had been taken; Sir H. Fane observing, that by this course they should be saving time, and be better prepared to hear the reply of Sir C. Dalbaird.

THURSDAY.—The doors were opened this morning at ten o'clock, before which time, however, a vast number of the first class of the citizens had assembled outside the Hall, and the rush to gain admittance was if possible greater than on Monday last, when Captain Warrington entered on his defence. The Members of the Court took their seats shortly after eleven o'clock.

The President said he wished to inform Sir Charles Dalbaird that it was the wish of Captain Warrington, before he (Sir Charles Dalbaird) commenced his reply, to put in some documentary evidence which had been mislaid when the prisoner entered on his defence.

Sir C. Dalbaird said he should agree to the request of the prisoner with the greatest pleasure.

The documents were then put in and read. They consisted of letters from General Sir Colin Campbell to Captain Warrington, at the time Captain Warrington was commanding a troop of the 14th Dragoons, during the riots of 1830 in the South-West District, and the general advice they contained, that Capt. Warrington should not incur the responsibility of going out with his troop unless accompanied by a Magistrate, or he had a written requisition from two Magistrates to do so.

Sir Charles Dalbaird said he was glad these documents had been put in. It would be found, however, that in his reply he had done complete justice to Captain Warrington on this point.

The President having called silence,

Sir Charles Dalbaird delivered an address in reply to the evidence that had been produced. The Gallant General was at times greatly affected. His speech was heard throughout with the greatest silence, and was delivered in a most impressive and dignified manner. At its conclusion the Hall was cleared of strangers. The decision of the Court however, cannot be made public until after it has received the approbation of His Majesty.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

These Sessions commenced on Thursday morning, before Sir C. Robinson, Knt. The calendar contains only a list of five prisoners, charged with having fired a gun at Matthew Phillips, on the 17th of November last, with intent to kill, by which he was wounded. The Cornish coast, and in the execution of his duty fired upon a boat in persons in the neighbourhood of the vessel, and which he was engaged in smuggling transactions. The prisoners called several Juries thereon immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—No other case worth re-mention came before the Court.

At the Queen-guards Police-office a case was heard, on some dispute of wages between a master butcher and his journeyman, in the which had died, and which it appeared that they had dressed a poor old Cow. The man also affirmed that he had been employed by a butcher at Little Chelsea to dig up pigs which had died of disease, and had been buried; and that, having "dressed them," they were also sold as the same sausage maker.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The country business of the season is universally reported in a state of great forwardness, notwithstanding the general complaints of poverty. The few days or week of mild frost were taken advantage of for carting manure upon the land, which succeeded upon light and dry soils; but certainly the damage done thereby to wet and pochy soils is to be regretted. The extra and severe labour of the tenants, and the cutting up both public and private roads. The mild weather continuing, all possible expedition has been used in finishing wheat seed, but little of which remained to be done over year, excepting in the warm south-western districts and on some parts of the northern border. The scarcity of English wheat, and that choke-pear to the farming interest, the which is to be regretted, has stimulated our farmers to the cultivation of wheat and there surely was never a breadth of land sown with wheat in England, Scotland, and Wales, as in the present season. Turnips, potatoes, carrots, all the root crops, with some exceptions against mangold, have proved abundant, almost beyond precedent. Of hops nothing new; the dull state of the markets and absence of speculation are sufficiently indicative of ample stocks.—Monthly Magazine for February.

FEMALE FASHIONS.

(From La Belle Assemblée for February.)
EVENING DRESS.—It is of rose-coloured Donna Maria gauze over satin to correspond. The corsage, cut very low, is disposed in folds round the upper part of the bust. Those behind are arranged in a straight line across; those in front are disposed on demi-cour. The corsage is bordered with narrow black velvet, and the cutting up round the bust. Bouffant sleeves very much puffed out on the shoulder. The skirt is trimmed with three bands of Irish velvet, each edged on one side with blonde lace set on plain. The hair is parted on the forehead, and disposed in loose full curls, which hang as low as the throat. The hind hair is platted, and forms a demi-Grecian knot, which is ornamented with three full-blown damask roses placed behind the ear-rings, bracelets, and neck-chain are of bright gold, finely chased.

DINNER DRESS.—A pale rose-coloured crape dress over satin to correspond; the corsage is cut very low, quite square at the bust, and disposed before and behind in horizontal folds. Beret sleeves, with jockeys set on full, and pointed round the edge. The head-dress is a beret à la reine, composed of rose-coloured crape and white satin, and is bordered with narrow black velvet, and the cutting up round the bust. The scarf is white gauze cachemire-rose; the ends are richly embroidered in rose-colour, and terminated with a deep silk fringe. Jewellery, gold and pearls.

(From the World of Fashion.)
EVENING DRESS.—An under dress composed of damask rose-coloured satin, trimmed round the bottom with a full rouleau of the same material; sprays of gold and white curls stand up round the regular distants. The robe worn over it is of white chaly, with a corsage en demi-cour, bordered with blonde lace and bouffant sleeves, surmounted by epaulettes edged with dents of a new form. The skirt of the robe is bordered with similar dents; it is looped on one side so as to display the under dress. Coiffure of the demi-Anglaise form ornamented with gold spirites.

Second Evening Dress.—A bit of Paradise crape dress satin to correspond; the seams of the skirt are ornamented with longitudinal bands of ribbon, on which noueds are placed at regular distances. Corsage en cœur bouffant sleeves, and mancherons à noueds. Demi-Grecian coiffure, ornamented with a bouquet of flowers and a gold agrafe.

PUBLIC PROMENADE DRESS.—A high dress of lavender bloom area de Naples, or any other shade of onyx blue velvet trimmed with sable. Fancy velvet hat trimmed à la Lentine, with noueds of gauze ribbon. Sable muff; velvet brodequins.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MR. JOHN BULL.—The evidence of Mr. GOSNEY, at the Court Martial of Capt. WARRINGTON, on Thursday last, is reported, that he (Mr. GOSNEY) did not communicate to the Mayor what Captain WARRINGTON had stated, as the Mayor had particularly requested him (Mr. G.) through Mr. DANIEL FRIPP, not to mention where he (the Mayor) was. That of Mr. W. HARRIS, jun. is nearly to the same purport. I have to state most distinctly and unequivocally, that I received no such direct communication from the Mayor, nor did I communicate to Mr. GOSNEY or Mr. HARRIS such directions as from the Mayor. In the state of alarm my family was in at the time, it is probable I made such a request on giving them, or one of them, the letter in question; and after the evidence given by two respectable individuals on oath, I am not disposed to doubt it. Such request did not, however, prohibit either of those gentlemen returning to my house. From the clear description of the evidence, I am convinced I made, in the letter of the Mayor, dated 12 o'clock midnight, Sunday, and a particular circumstance at the time of writing that at three o'clock A.M. Monday, I am convinced it was made to those gentlemen as my own individual request, and not by the direction of the Mayor, or given as such either Mr. G. or Mr. H., and, therefore, was received by them under a wrong impression, as being the request of the Mayor.

Your inserting this will oblige, Sir, your obedient servant, Berkeley Square, Bristol, Jan. 28, 1832. DANIEL FRIPP.

In the Court of Chancery the Lord Chancellor has given judgment in re Hampstead Charity. His Lordship dismissed the motion for an injunction restraining the Lord of the Manor from proceeding in an action at law for recovery of a fine, but added to the former order, which restrained execution, an order precluding the Lord of the Manor from claiming forfeiture.

SINGULAR FRAUD.—A few days since a young woman, about 19 or 20 years of age, and the wife of Messrs. ParLOUR, BARRISTERS, of Grey's Inn, Waterloo Bridge-road, Lambeth, was presented by 10s. in silver, saying that Mr. Grey requested Mr. ParLOUR to take the silver and to give her a check for the amount in exchange. Mr. ParLOUR gave her a check for 10s. upon the banking house of Messrs. Lubbock and Co. and afterwards discovered that the sum of 80l. 10s. had been obtained with the same check, by adding to the word eight in the number of the hundred 18. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offender.

New sort of PROCESS AMONG LAWYERS.—An affair of honour took place in the neighbourhood of Barnstable, on Friday afternoon last, at four o'clock, between C. Roberts, Esq. solicitor of that place, and John Sherard Clay, Esq. also a solicitor of that town. Alfred Nicholletts, Esq. accompanied by Dr. Budd, attended as the friends of Mr. Roberts, and Mr. W. North, Esq. and Mr. Curry, surgeon of the North Devon Infirmary, attended as the friends of Mr. Roberts. The parties fired together at 12 paces distant, when the shot of Mr. Roberts took effect, and passed through the left thigh of his opponent just above the knee, and fractured the bone. Mr. Clay immediately fell, when the medical men ran to his assistance and bound up the wound, and he was removed in a carriage to his house. We understand the dispute respecting certain evidence given by Mr. Clay in favour of Sir Colin Campbell, and which was tried in London, and brought by Mr. Bremridge and Mr. Roberts against Sir Colin Campbell, to recover the money which he had expended in his behalf, in his contest for the borough of Barnstable in August, 1830.—Western Luminary.

DIAPHRAGM ACCIDENT.—About two o'clock on Friday afternoon, as a broad-wheel wagon, heavily laden with corn, belonging to Mr. W. North, of Northampton, was being driven by Mr. W. North, through Meux and Co.'s brewery towards Tottenham-court-road, a man who was riding on the load suddenly fell head foremost in the road, and the fore-wheel passed over his body. He was carried to Messrs. Dean and Co., surgeons, when it was discovered that three of his ribs were broken, and that he was otherwise so seriously injured that not the least hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital.

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THE NEW SPORTING MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, (No. X.) is embellished with a Plate by Wobb, after a picture by A. Cooper, R.A. "Fox-Hunting, No. 1," "Going to Cover," and a picture of "Orlin," an imported Arabian, by Scott. The literary contributions are found in a Review of Hood's Comic Annual, with wood cuts—Continuation of the paper on "The Antiquity and Advantages of Field Sports"—"A monstrous clever Fellow," by Sylvanus Swanwick—Motions for Omnibuses—A Day's Shooting in Surrey, by "a Yorkshireman"—Comparing a Sporting Vase, Noisy Brown, Jorrocks in trouble; the New Game Bill, and a Trial before Tomkins of Tomkins—"The Olympic Games," by "an Eye-Witness"—"A Page upon Love," by "Menander"—"A Man of Business"—NIM SOUTH'S TOUR; comprising an Account of Melton Mowbray, the Duke of Rutland's, and Sir Harry Goodricke's Mounds—Stripes Shooting; a Day in the Wash—Racing in Van Diemen's Land—Chastair of Hunting Countries, No. II.—The Beauport Hunt—Pelitree and Performances of Orelli—"The Progress of Racing in England"—"A Kill with the Hunt Sussex," by DASHWOOD—The Four Sporting Magazines.—GEN. EARL MONTBLICK, MISCELLANEOUS, containing a general Review of the Sport with Hounds throughout England and Scotland—The Leiger Nominations—Remarks on Zinganes—Memoir of Smoaker, with Epitaph to his Memory, by the Hon. Granley Berkeley, &c. &c.—Racing Calendar.

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"The Naval promotion" from VINDEK and half a dozen other correspondents, is nothing—the Tories themselves restored that person whom the Earl rattled for the Marquisate;—the appointment is only another sop for the re-rattling of the Marquis for the Duke's sake.

"We have only seen four numbers of VALRY's Lives of the Divines, and cannot, therefore, form any opinion of the whole work;—those which we have seen are admirably done.

Numerous favours must remain unacknowledged.

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

* * * The TITLE and INDEX to Vol. XI. are now ready, and may be had of all newsvenders.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton.

THE Reform Bill goes on without exciting the slightest interest, either within or without doors. Lord CHANDOS's Clause was carried by a great Majority; but else the divisions have chiefly been small, and on very small occasions.

THE debate in the House of Lords, on the Russian Dutch Loan transaction, is well calculated to encrease the disgust with which the conduct of the Government is viewed in that affair.

We agree with Lord ELDON in thinking that a reference to the Judges, in the mode proposed by Lord WYNFORD, would have been inadvisable; and all the world will agree with the same great, unrivalled, legal authority, that the proceeding of the Government, in making these payments, was one of the most unpardonable acts that any Minister ever did."

But the most curious feature of this debate, was the laboured argument of the Lord Chancellor to establish, as a ground of defence, that the separation of the *Belgic provinces from Holland had not actually taken place.*

We pray our readers to remember, that Lord PALMERSTON ventured on the same ground in the House of Commons, and was driven off it with such indignant scorn (expressed with more than usual energy by the House) on the reply of Mr. HERRIES, that he instantly retracted his words, and even accused Mr. HERRIES of unfairness in imputing to him anything so foolish and absurd.

But upon this futile line of argument, it is only necessary to observe, that the whole course of the debate in the House of Commons proceeded on the admission by the Ministers, that the separation had taken place, and the assertion that their act, in paying the money, was legal after, and notwithstanding, that separation. The previous opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General must, according to their own mode of vindicating it, have been framed upon the assumption that it had taken place;—nay, the question could never have been put to them, except upon that assumption, by the Government: for, without the admission of that fact, there would have been no question at all for solution!

Now, the LORD CHANCELLOR must have known the case submitted to the Law Officers, and the opinion given upon it. He must have known that they were consulted on the very ground of the separation having actually taken place; that they gave, and defended, their opinion on that ground; and yet he had the intrepid disingenuousness to set up as a defence for himself and his colleagues in this scandalous transaction, that the act of separation might yet be disputed!

In the course of this strange defence, one valuable and important point was made good by the Lord Chancellor, viz. that a treaty has no validity, and is not a binding international compact, until it is ratified. Will his Lordship, then, explain to us, why he and his colleagues have ventured to advise his Majesty to present to Parliament the Treaty of 15th November last—a Treaty concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, France, and Belgium?—Is there any RATIFIED Treaty between those Powers?—If not, in what a situation have they placed the King of England?

CHOPPINGS and changings are going on—merely precursors of the great movement by which the country is to be rescued from the most incapable set of quacks who ever attempted to govern it.

Lord ANGLESEA (vide more of his Lordship elsewhere) falls back upon the Ordinance—not, improbably, upon the Horse Guards. Lord GREY knows the value of a steady hand at the head of the Army; but, after Lord HOWE's dismissal, Lord HILL must be pretty well aware that promises are but pie-crust. And what Whig can resist a job?

The Earl of CARLISLE goes to Ireland—having consented to endure patiently the flippancy of his Cabinet Secretary.

Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, the Under Secretary, returns to the Ordnance Department.

Sir THOMAS DENMAN is huffed, and talks of retiring. What, to, or what upon, we are unable to state—but he is angry in the highest degree, because Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the *Petit Litterateur*, said, upon the Russian Belgic Loan Affair, that "it was impossible for any Government to exist, whose two Law Officers were incompetent to give a good opinion, and unable to support a bad one."—Whig Lawyers never retire on account of incompetency—It is the Whig diploma for Office.

Sir W. HORNE declines a criminal judgeship, so that Mr. Sergeant WILDE must restrain his impatience.

Mr. SHELL, too, must wait—Mr. CRAMPTON, the Irish Solicitor-General, refuses the succession to Master ELLIS, which has been reduced from £3,500 to £2,000. Mr. GOULD has therefore been appointed to the vacancy, and Mr. PERRIN is made third Sergeant.

Mr. TENNYSON is succeeded as Clerk of the Ordnance by Mr. KENNEDY, famous from bringing in a great number of Scotch Bills, and never carrying one. The ostensible motive of Mr. TENNYSON for quitting his office, is indisposition—but those who know the Honourable Gentleman best, say it is because the young ladies of the family object to their papa being called a clerk.

Colonel MABERLY, the Surveyor-General, a sensible man, a good officer, and an estimable gentleman, joins his regiment when the Session is at an end. His successor is not named—nor will it be necessary three months hence.

Lord NUGENT is in dudgeon, and intends quitting his seat at the Treasury Board, as being too small an appointment.

Mr. MACAULAY's "sweltering venom" has been rather

excited than soothed by the offer to Mr. ROBERT GRANT of the Secretaryship at War, expressly for the purpose of appointing ZACK MACK, jun. to the Judge-Advocate-Generalship of the Army—Norwich, and other considerations of prudence and indulgence, caused Mr. GRANT to decline.

N.B. The two GRANTS, CHARLES and ROBERT, are to be got rid of at the first opportunity—ZACK must wait.

Mr. O'CONNELL has effected a reconciliation, and if he behaves well during this Session, is to have office during the summer.

Farther this deponent sayeth not.

We are happy to be able to state, that a rumour which had appeared in some of the public papers of Saturday last, and to which we alluded on Sunday, of an elopement in a Noble family, is wholly unfounded.

Although our mention of the circumstance was more reserved than that of most of our contemporaries, we still sincerely regret that, in any shape, it found admission into this paper.

A temporary interruption to what is called the "harmony of debate," took place on Thursday night in the House of Commons, in consequence of an exhibition of heat and intemperance on the part of Lord EBRINGTON, in replying to Sir HENRY HARDINGE, who had (as Lord EBRINGTON in the midst of his anger admitted) *unintentionally* designated his Lordship as "the organ of the sections of London."

If Sir HENRY HARDINGE had unintentionally said so, and Lord EBRINGTON had called upon him to explain, we have no doubt that that gallant officer would have done so, and there the matter would have ended; but what was the case? Lord EBRINGTON rose in a rage, and repelled with indignation the charge of the gallant officer, and contradicted the statement he had made, in the strongest terms admissible within that House—implying that elsewhere the terms would have been stronger.

Add to this—which no report can give—the clenched fist—the uplifted arm—the angry look—all of which were exhibited upon the occasion, and let any man of honour and of spirit ask himself whether it would have become Sir HENRY HARDINGE—or such a man as Sir HENRY HARDINGE—to explain or retract one iota of what he had said.

For our own parts, we cannot understand Lord EBRINGTON's violence—we know, that, in the Summer, his Lordship was distinguishing himself, by sailing about in a boat, painted with the Tri-colour, and a Tri-colour Flag flying in her; and, if we forget not, his Lordship also either presided, or was present, at a Meeting convened, for the purpose of expressing a determination to *pay no Taxes*. Surely, it is as respectable to be thought the Organ of the London Sections as the Leader of the Devonshire Radicals. These bursts of passion are somewhat unseemly in his Lordship.

ON Tuesday Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented a petition to the House of Commons, for a commutation of punishment, in behalf of the capitally condemned Nottingham rioters. Such matters used to be left entirely to the Executive: and if an idea should prevail, that the Executive is influenced by petitions of the kind, the cases will be few indeed, in which there will not be such petitions; for nothing can be easier than the getting up of a petition like that which the Hon. Baronet presented. Hear what one of the Members for Nottinghamshire declared of the honesty of its composition—its regard to truth—and its consequent claim to consideration:—

"Mr. DENISON said he felt it necessary to state that *this petition contained many unfounded allegations, particularly in reference to the conduct of the Magistracy, and of the Judges themselves in Court. Those allegations were too false to pass without a contradiction. He regretted the presentation of this petition as UNWARRANTED IN FACT, AND CONTRARY TO THE EXPRESS DECLARATIONS of Mr. HILL, the Learned Counsel who so ably defended the prisoners at their trial. That Learned Counsel, at the conclusion of the trials, expressed his thanks to the prosecutors, and the Judges who tried the rioters, for the VERY GREAT LENIENCY WITH WHICH THEY HAD, THROUGHOUT, BEEN TREATED.*"

The Public and the Government are much indebted to Mr. DENISON, for his total exposure of the utter worthlessness of this very infamous Nottingham petition,—from which, as a sample, both the Public and Government may form a pretty correct opinion, of the proper reliance to be placed on statements similarly put forth.

THE Anti-Revolutionary Address of the County of Norfolk was published in Saturday's *Norfolk Chronicle*, and the signatures, all of the highest respectability, occupy, with the Address, nearly six columns of that Paper. The additional signatures to the Essex Address filled nearly two columns of the *Essex Standard* last week; and the Kentish Address was equally well and numerously signed.

We have been for two or three weeks preparing our readers for the removal of Sir HENRY PARNELL. We ventured to insinuate the existence of a strong affection for him on the part of Lord GREY, and of a corresponding attachment on the side of Sir HENRY, for his Lordship. Sir HENRY hated Lord GREY because he did not give him a seat in the Cabinet, and Lord GREY hated Sir HENRY because he acted and talked as if he had one.

Sir HENRY PARNELL would have liked to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; and certainly, if the country merely looked at Lord ALTHORP's success in that character, it might naturally say, what a pity it is that Sir HENRY PARNELL was not gratified,—anything must have been better than what we have. But before the country said anything of the sort, the fact should be known, that Lord ALTHORP, in all his Ministerial operations, has done nothing but put in practice Sir HENRY's principles, as set forth in his little book upon Finance. This we shall proceed to prove; and badly as things had previously gone, there was only one man at work to act upon Sir HENRY's system; but when the Right Hon. Gentleman himself was appointed Secretary at War, and began to work his own system in that Department, it became too much of a joke; and Lord GREY, acting under extremely good advice, was obliged to put a check upon the extravagance of Sir HENRY's propositions and the parsimony of his regulations—and then came the rub; and then Sir HENRY was suddenly seized with a fit of conscientiousness about the Russian-Belgic Loan, and found himself so extremely shocked at the wantonness of his colleagues as to be unable to support them in their profligacy.

It is always a pleasant thing to have a reason for dismissal at hand, and Sir HENRY, instead of resigning, because he found himself extremely uncomfortable, somewhat oppressed, and considerably thwarted, thought it a good thing to save his character and his dignity by the indignant rejection of a

Ministerial proposition, which, while it gave an ostensible plea for his removal, had in itself a tendency to open the door to him in any new Government which he might have had reason to suppose was forming, without including his Noble and equivocal Friend, the present Premier.

Be this as it may, Sir HENRY's dismissal was notified to him about eight and forty hours after we had suggested Lord GREY's anxiety to be rid of him, to our readers.

The question of the Dutch Loan vitally affected the credit of the Administration, and it is impossible not to concur in the propriety of the dismissal; but what a censure does the whole affair cast upon the INCAPABLES? A Bill of Indemnity is their only resource.

As far as the army is concerned there is but one opinion in all military circles; unskilled in military matters, and with no great aptitude for acquiring military knowledge, Sir HENRY's rule of conduct seems to have been a penurious refusal of every claim brought before him. In all other respects a mild and amiable man, and an excellent Pioneer in compiling and appropriating the information of others; but without spark of originality—Very anxious to do his duty to the Public, and in every relation of private life an honourable, disinterested Gentleman.

His successor, Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, has to digest some former speeches of his own about standing armies and military flogging; not to mention those in which he so vehemently denounces the whole tribe of Placemen and suckers from the public purse. This may exercise his ingenuity, but having succeeded to twenty thousand a-year, and finding himself styled the *Right Honourable Baronet*, we anticipate the effect upon his latent feelings of aristocracy.

He is too shrewd a man to disgust a large body of military gentlemen, and we have no doubt he will give most excellent reasons for the intended increase of the army.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, with a magnanimity and heroism which do him infinite credit, has, as his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to announce in the House of Lords, given his body, after death, for the purposes of dissection.

This is indeed a very magnificent tribute to the cause of science. We admit that we have occasionally essayed at "cutting up" his Royal Highness during his life-time, but we trust a great many years may elapse before his extensive bequest may become available.

We suspect that his Royal Highness has for many years had this bequest in contemplation. The whole course of his public career has evidently shewn his anxiety to prove himself a good subject.

We have, during the last few weeks, mentioned to our readers that Lord ANGLESEY's Government was a failure; and not only a failure, but such a failure as must produce consequences which would induce Lord GREY to recall his Lordship as soon as arrangements for a successor could be completed. We also gave the dissatisfaction of the Cabinet, as the true solution of the otherwise unjustifiable absence of the Chief Secretary, whose policy so entirely disagreed with that of his Chief.

The Ministerial papers deny, even to the latest moment, the fulfilment of our prognostications; and yet we should say—of course bowing to superior information—that Lord ANGLESEY will leave Dublin on the 10th instant, preparatory to his retirement from the office of Lord Lieutenant. To preserve appearances with the public, his Lordship is understood to have been pressed to accept the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance, and Sir JAMES KEMPT is to unceremoniously turned out—"Oh! this Ordnance," as Lord GREY used to say, "this Ordnance will be the death of me." But there is no truth in the report that Sir JAMES goes to Jamaica.

At one time every engine was set to work to contrive the dismissal of Lord HILL; and by securing for Lord ANGLESEY an honourable retreat upon the Horse Guards, to conceal from the public gaze the necessity of recalling a man who had sacrificed to the Whigs the Tory principles of his public life, and therefore certainly had a strong claim to have his mortified feelings soothed by every means they could devise—but that scheme, as yet, has failed, and the Ordnance is all the Ministers have to offer. The Marquess, in the conflict between wounded pride and deep resentment, hesitates to accept this—there is the hitch, and nothing yet is positively settled.

If, however, the ministerial journals should be wrong, and Lord ANGLESEY, as we expect, is compelled to accept that retirement or none, Ireland will be relieved from a system of government which, founded as it has been upon mob-popularity, could not fail to be disastrous. Every man of intelligence, who does not agree in politics with the Lord CLOUCURRY, Father DOYLE, and Mr. BLAKE, has been driven from the Castle. Priests and demagogues governed the Viceroy by their implicit gratification of his personal vanity, until the Government in their hands became a mockery, and, for the last six months, murder and plunder have ravaged the land in all the glory of impunity, and in open defiance of the law.

This Whig Jubilee, ordered, in the first instance, for the purpose of stimulating REFORM, has brought the Country to the very verge of REVOLUTION. That these effects were not contemplated, we readily admit—just so much violence was projected as was wanted to put down the Tories and set up the Whigs. BRISTOL and NOTTINGHAM were never meant to be burnt—just so in IRELAND, the disaffected were encouraged by FATHER DOYLE, the titular prelate, to resist Tithes, and his confidential Friend, the LORD LIEUTENANT, openly expressed sentiments hostile to the Church, and pardoned men convicted by the Law of illegal resistance to Tithe payments.

While the Roman Catholics were thus in open insurrection against the Church, the Protestants were obliged to combine in self-defence—and a state of things soon arose, by which, under a weak, but desperate Administration, the Country was abandoned to a merciless set of Ruffians.

If we could afford space for a review of the ANGLESEY Administration—of a Tory Lord Lieutenant acting under Whig auspices—it would afford a melancholy exhibition of weakness and vacillation. The LORD LIEUTENANT, in the first instance, follows the policy of his predecessor, and having vigorously enforced, *in office*, the Proclamation Law which when *out of office* he had publicly deprecated; his Tory Attorney-General compels the Great Agitator to plead guilty to a State prosecution. The Demagogue begs pardon; and IRELAND is tranquil. Unfortunately the Ministry is shaken by their Budget and their notorious incapacity, and they throw themselves upon the mob with the cry of RE-

FORM. O'CONNELL, in his turn, is to be coaxed and wheedled—a silk gown is offered and accepted; and at that instant the Whigs are assailed by his implacable hostility!

Lord ANGLESEY tries to capitulate with the demagogue, who treats his offers with scorn; and the Irish Government, having degraded all official dignity by offering a premium on agitation, find themselves vilified and abandoned by the Popish mob, whilst the Protestants of wealth, intelligence, and respectability, unite in one firm phalanx of opposition to a Government whose liberal measures are subversive of all Protestant interests.

By this combination of circumstances the functions of the Irish Government have been for the last two months completely suspended. The police dare not act—the fear of being given up by the Government to please a party, may not be, and most probably is not a well-founded alarm—the Government, terrified and abandoned by both parties, in their despair know not what to do. In one thing, however, all parties seem to agree—we mean the absolute necessity for Lord ANGLESEY'S recall—the reign of terror is arrived—more crimes of violence and barbarity are perpetrated in Ireland at this period than in all the rest of Europe put together.

In Donegal the spirit of resistance has not been confined to Tyrone—Rent is no longer to be paid; and large bodies of armed men march through the country with tri-coloured flags, defying all authority. Troops with artillery have been ordered to that district—At first they were refused, on the plea that they could not be spared from other districts; artillery and infantry have, however, now been despatched, the state of things in the North being so desperate that fears are entertained of the spreading of the insurrection into the county of Mayo.

A Regiment of Militia is to be called out, or rather raised—for not a single man is yet enrolled—which is only lawful to do, in case of rebellion or fear of sudden invasion. And thus has Lord ANGLESEY'S Administration in IRELAND, by the system of mob-popularity, brought the country into a state of universal agitation and plunder, leaving to his successor the fearful alternative of struggling against a slow, degenerating state of anarchy, or of restoring order by declaring military law to be the rule of his Government.

THE gratitude of the Political Unions to Lord GREY is quite remarkable; the Tag-rag and Bob-tail Union of Westminster met one night last week in Leicester Fields, and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT let himself down into the Chair. An Address was proposed, censuring the present Ministers as incompetent and insincere, and Sir FRANCIS, who has expressed his readiness to accept a Peerage at their hands—would not even put it to the meeting, but left the Chair and the room in disgust.

So much for one of the Representatives of Westminster. Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE was not present, but if he had been he would have followed the example of his independent patriotic colleague, and have fled from the contamination of the filthy Radicals to the comforts and dignities of the Secretaryship of War, which Office the worthy Baronet has, as a proof of the sincerity with which he has for so many years denounced placemen and pensioners accepted at the hands of Lord GREY.

So much for the other representative of Westminster. Mr. HUME—not yet purchased—put the Address—not, however, until it had been soothed and smoothed down, according to his special directions.

A more striking illustration of the characters of modern Patriots never was exhibited.

THERE can be but one opinion, as far as the feelings are concerned, upon capital punishments, and far be it from us to deny full credit for pity and kind-heartedness to any of our fellow-creatures; but as we suppose it may be conceded to us, that if capital punishment is ever inflicted, it should not be withheld when the culprits convicted are rebels, rioters, traitors, murderers, robbers and incendiaries, we shall beg leave to make one or two extracts from a very long paper in the *Times* of Thursday, headed "*Express from Nottingham*," in order to shew the principles and politics contained in that paper—its notion of public propriety and decorum—its justice to the Tory party—its decency, and its mode of exciting an interest for the unfortunate "cut-throats" who expiated their crimes on the gallows on Wednesday.

Five of these miscreants were sentenced to be hanged—two were respited. After describing the great exertions of various persons to preserve these excellent members of society from the punishment which their outrages so richly deserved, the express writer says—

"The result of these benevolent labours is now before the public. All has not been effected that could have been wished; but more, perhaps, could not be expected, from an Administration which has more than once been taunted in Parliament with not affording due protection to the persons and properties of their political opponents. Let it be recollected that these Tory taunts, which have been reiterated over and over again by the Tory press, may have stood in the way of a more humane and lenient administration of the law by a Whig Government."

We now proceed to the execution of the three, whose sentences remained unchanged—and, after the usual details, we are told that—

"Exactly at 20 minutes before 12, the hangman drew their caps over their faces, and that ceremony seemed to be the signal for a thousand voices to utter the fearful cry of 'Murder!' and of 'Blood!' The cry must have been ringing in the ears of the unfortunate men at the very moment when the withdrawal of the fatal noose carried them from the tribunals of man to appear at the bar of heavenly justice. They were clasping each others' hands at the instant, and the agonies of death prevented them from renewing the expiration of that time, their frames had ceased to heave, and life was evidently extinct."

"After the cry of murder had subsided, the multitude, which must have consisted of 8,000 or 10,000 people, behaved with great propriety made his second appearance on the scaffold to cut down these unfortunate delinquents. This was done at 20 minutes before 1 o'clock. The bodies were then placed in their respective coffins, and will be delivered to their friends in the course of to-morrow."

It appears, moreover, that, on the day before the execution, waited upon the Prisoners, from the Committee of Operatives, with the exertions which had been made for conducting their defence, and then a conversation of some length ensued, &c. &c. This anecdote conveys a curious idea of Prison discipline in Nottingham.

In order, however, as we have already observed, to excite a deep and powerful interest for these Ultra-Reformers,

the *Times* Express gives this brief description of their characters and dispositions:—

"It may here be as well to state, that HEARSON and SHELTON are both married men. SHELTON has children, HEARSON has none. ARMSTRONG has a numerous family, but no wife. BECK is under promise of a more wife, and is now far advanced in pregnancy by him. He is, I understand, the nephew of SHAW, the celebrated Life Guardsman, who fell at Waterloo, after slaughtering no less than seven Cruisers of the Imperial Guard. BEAKINS has no wife or family. His parents, however, are still alive, and have a numerous family of daughters. HEARSON'S mother is alive, and, I need not add, in the deepest tribulation at present. His wife, to whom he has been but an indifferent husband, had an interview with him yesterday, and will see him no more."

In addition to these few illustrations of character—and, perhaps, as additional claims to the affections of their Brother Reformers, the Express again enlarges upon ARMSTRONG'S morality with something like exultation, and says—

"It is a singular fact, that ARMSTRONG owes his apprehension and his death to a mere sentimental feeling of a man whose jealousy he had excited. ARMSTRONG is quite a provincial Don Juan, and has been repeatedly in trouble with the parish authorities of Derby and Nottingham in consequence of his amorous propensities. On his trial, one of the witnesses for the prosecution swore that ARMSTRONG had stated to him, that he had absconded from Nottingham on account of the prominent part which he had taken in the riots there. ARMSTRONG admits that he did abscond from Nottingham, but says that it was merely to avoid being taken into custody by the parish authorities, on account of a child which had just been sworn to him. He went to Derby, where he lodged with a married woman of the name of MARTIN, who had been an old flame of his, but who had subsequently formed a liaison with one OWEN M'GAULEY. M'GAULEY became jealous of ARMSTRONG, and in consequence, as might be expected, a quarrel soon took place between them. M'GAULEY requested another woman to deliver a message for him to Mrs. MARTIN, stating that he had made up his mind to get rid of ARMSTRONG, and that when he had done that, he would live with her in spite both of ARMSTRONG and of her husband. He was as good as his word respecting ARMSTRONG," &c.

We never heard a case more powerfully stated, in order to excite a general sympathy to be divided, according to the taste of the mourner, between the public merits and the private virtues of the ill-fated, unfortunate, and never-to-be sufficiently deplored Martyrs.

THE Post said last Monday,—

"The sale of Game at Leadenhall last week was great, and one salesman had no less than sixteen hundred weight of Game in his stores."

How long will any Game be left?

THE advantages derivable to the Empire by the conciliatory system upon which the Irish Government has latterly been conducted, we have elsewhere discussed. Take the following as a small but splendid specimen:—

"DREADFUL CASE OF STABBING.—On Friday last as John Hict, one of the 15th Hussars lying at Peterborough, was returning from the Golden Lion inn to his quarters, an Irishman rushed violently upon him and inflicted seven deep and mortal wounds in various parts of his body, leaving a portion of the blade in the back part of the poor fellow's head. It appears a quarrel had taken place between them about eight o'clock in the evening, and that Hict made up the matter by treating the Irishman with ale; the latter left him, and secreted himself in an entry for nearly two hours until the soldier's approach. We are glad to hear the poor fellow is going on very well. Upon the Irishman being asked who he was, he replied, 'I'm an Irishman, my name is Cowens, I come from Dunkald, and Mr. O'Connell will see me righted!'"

THE following has gone the round of all the Papers, London and Provincial:—

"ASSESSED TAXES.—The following is not generally known:—Every person having more than two lawful children, maintained by an allowance of one per cent, on such Assessment for every child above two."—*Assessor's Treasury of Knowledge.*

THE Act of Parliament by which this allowance was made was repealed many years ago.

BLESS THE LADIES OF PECKHAM, and their African and Anti-Slavery Association!—There is not a human being from the Coast of Guinea to its Antipodes—from Dan to Beer-sheba—from the Green Man Turnpike in the Kent-road to the Pickle-shop at the corner of Camberwell, who will refuse to echo this benediction; they are at it, still, gentle reader—still emancipating—still making freemen of the oppressed slaves, and still writing addresses and reports; the last of which, in a pretty pea-green cover, is now lying before us.

By this document—all the work of the dear little Committee themselves, no doubt—we find that "the interest on behalf of the oppressed negro is at the present time greatly increasing." This, we confess, surprises us; we have not, of ourselves—except indeed in an impracticable code, which has been concocted in Downing-street, with the aid of the Aldermanbury Council—heard one syllable, bad, good or indifferent, about "poor nigger man" for the last six months. The people are too much pestered at present about the GREYS to trouble their heads much about the BLACKS—however, in the recesses of the RYE, the mountainous districts of NUNHEAD, or the lovely plains of GOOSE-GREEN—where

"Simplicity, daughter of Truth,
In Modesty's vesture array'd,"

loves to dwell—the subject may yet be as dear to the hearts as it is familiar to the understandings of the lovely inhabitants; be it so—the PEOPLE of PECKHAM have presented a petition to the British Government, praying "for the immediate emancipation of the slaves throughout its dominions;" that is, for the robbery of two or three thousand honourable, honest and excellent families, whose ancestors were encouraged by premiums, and protected by acts of Parliament, to vest their property in the Colonies; and this the Peckhamites magnanimously do, because Mrs. SAVORY, and Miss POST, and Mrs. DONSON, and Mrs. RUTTER, and Mrs. WILCOXON, and several other highly amiable ladies of those parts, "believe that no danger would result from the prompt extinction of the iniquitous system, or from generously and justly converting the now degraded slave into a free labourer."

Dear ladies—sweet ladies—converting ladies—ye who are used to have devoted—not degraded—slaves every day at your feet, content your gentle hearts by converting them into free labourers as soon as you please, but "do ye leave the niggers alone!"

We suppose even into the fastnesses of Rye-lane the name of BROUGHAM will have penetrated—of HENRY BROUGHAM—of Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX—now let us only beg of the sweet committee, the lovely treasurers, and the amiable secretary, just to ask themselves whether the CASHES, the COOPERS, the POSTS, the HAGENS, the RUTTERS, the PEACOCKS, the DOLPHINS, or the FONTS of Peckham and its vicinity, throwing Mrs. FARRAND, of Cow-walk, and Mrs. BASSETT, of Myrtle House, into the bargain, are upon such a subject, or upon any subject in the world, except the art and mystery, perhaps, of cheapening fish and darning

stockings, to be put in competition with BROUGHAM, of Brougham Hall, Lord High Chancellor of England. Because, if with that delicacy and prudence for which the unpretending Peckhamites are proverbial, they admit the slightest inferiority in the talent of judging of things in general, we will just favour them with the following opinion of that illustrious statesman and lawyer, quoted *verbatim* out of his book on COLONIAL POLICY, Vol. II. p. 414:—

"From the accounts which have been received of the free negroes it appears that their industry is still more sparing—of their invincible repugnance to all sorts of labour, the most ample evidence is produced in the Report of the Committee of Privy Council in 1788. It will be sufficient to refer more particularly to the evidence from Jamaica and Barbados. In the former settlement, Messrs. FULLER, LOWN, and CROSBORN state, that free negroes were never known to work for hire, and that they have all the vices of the slave!" "The Abbé RAYNAL, with all his ridiculous fondness for savages, cannot, in the present instance, so far twist the facts according to his fancies and feelings, as to give a favourable portrait of this degraded race."—BROUGHAM.

The dear ladies then proceed to say in their Report—

"That since the last Report they have steadily pursued the line of operation laid down in the printed Resolutions, which are simply these, viz. that no absolute right can be held by one human being over another; that to capture him, transport him from his native home, and in a foreign land to goad him to excessive toil by the lash of the cart-whip, is totally at variance with the principles of the Christian religion; that such a system, as it now exists in our West India Colonies, ought immediately to be abolished; and that, to promote this desirable end, every possible information should be circulated on the subject, by public meetings, private conversation in the family circle, the distribution of tracts, and of that important official document, the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*."

There is no accounting for taste, and if the ladies of Peckham like to make black men and their brutalities the subjects of private conversation in their family circles, why, in the name of delicacy and decency, let them do it; but do not let them call the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* an "official document," that is a sad mistake; as is, also, the mention of the cart-whip, the use of which, as they know at the moment they are trying to screw the sixpences out of their neighbours' pockets, is universally abolished. It was not, however, at the time that Lord BROUGHAM wrote on the subject—hear what he says of the whip—he says, speaking of various attempts to civilize the blacks, "They soon discovered that men who had no desires to gratify would not submit to work; nothing but the lash of the master could conquer the rooted aversion with which habit had taught the Indian to view every pursuit that required active exertion."—BROUGHAM, Vol. II. p. 410.

And, in conclusion, he says, that which—unless the Peckham people can wash these niggers white—is most discouraging of all—"It will be vain to think of securing the privileges of the negro vassal, so long as the hand of nature has distinguished him from his Lord."—BROUGHAM, Vol. II. p. 432.

All these expressions and declarations of Lord BROUGHAM we have quoted over and over again; but we can never do so too often.

The Ladies, it seems, have received a letter from a Missionary at Sierra Leone, with an account that the presents which were sent out have been distributed among the children; they came to that agreeable colony from a lady with the ominous name of KILGAM. As for Sierra Leone, we suspect the Peckhamites may set their hearts at rest—that sink of cant and hypocrisy will very speedily be given up, and the people, of whom our great kindness has occasionally killed four or five thousand because they had the insolence to wish to remain the free inhabitants of their native land, will be restored to the liberty of which our noble exertions in the cause of virtue, sensibility, and all the rest of it, have so long deprived them.

The Ladies instance the case of the persecution of Messrs. LESCENE and ESCOFFERY, free men of colour, as a proof of the iniquity of the slave system; and then comes a touch about the branding irons:—

"The Jamaica Gazette lay on the table, from which the speaker" (not of the House of Commons) "read numerous advertisements for runaway slaves; describing them as branded with the initials of the owners, and exhibiting marks of punishment on their bodies—following up this official corroboration of his own statements with further illustrations of the nefarious system, out of which these evils spring, as naturally as corrupt fruit from a corrupt tree."

This is all very fine—but we will tell the Fair Maids of Peckham, that when any of them happen to be strolling along the Deptford and Greenwich Roads, and happen to meet two or three regular "Chip Chow Cherry Chow" Jack-Tars with Tails at their backs and Tobacco in their mouths—"which they takes because they chens?"—and will ask any one or two of them to strip off their jackets, and shew them their arms, we will bet two to one, that the ladies find upon each, the name of Jack's sweetheart, and his own, with an Anchor, or a Crown, and some date of a year, indelibly marked, by a process infinitely more elaborate and painful than that rapidly and skillfully performed on the "nigger," namely, by first pricking the letters and marks with a needle, and, subsequently, rubbing gun-powder into the wound.

This the Sailor does because he likes it—and so the Ladies may know if they take the trouble to ask—and we make no apology for suggesting the inquiry, because the mind, habituated to the consideration and contemplation of the sufferings of a naked black, cannot be very much outraged by cursorily inspecting the arm of a well-dressed white.

"It is quite evident," say the Ladies, "that our slave system will be abolished, and that its supporters will hereafter be regarded with the same public feelings as he, who was an advocate for the slave trade, is now. How is it that Legislators, or that public men, are so indifferent to their fame? Who would now be willing that biography should record of him, 'This man defended the slave trade.' The time will come when the record, 'This man opposed the abolition of slavery,' will occasion a great deduction from the public estimate of worth of character. When both these atrocities are abolished, and, but for the page of history, forgotten, that page will make a wide difference between those who aided the abolition and those who obstructed it—the one will be ranked amongst the Honours that are departed, and the others amongst those, who, either in ignorance or in guilt, have employed their little day in inflicting misery upon mankind."

In the annals of our history so many HOWARDS have departed—a great many of them without their heads,—that it is impossible to guess why the slave emancipators should be classed amongst them; but with regard to the very furious invective against the defenders of the slave trade, the Peckham Ladies, before they gave loose to scolding, should have been told, that upon principle, and conviction, founded on practical knowledge of the subject, His present MAJESTY, KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, was a staunch advocate of the Slave Trade, and that one of the most eloquent speeches His MAJESTY ever made in the House of Lords, was in

vindication of the planters and slave owners against the falsehoods and absurdities of cant and ignorance.

But we must conclude—Very properly, the report ends with a tale; like the sailor's, it is rather long, but the points are these—That a black girl, now fourteen, is now at some school in the Borough-road—(we think she sometimes gets out for a half-holiday)—who was stolen from her parents and sold to some cruel white lady; and so on; however, she has been rescued from slavery here, and will be of course a free labourer. The report says—

“One of the committee enquiring of the girl a few particulars of her early and lamentable history, she remembered nothing more than the following, which we shall give in her own simple and untutored language:—“When me very young (raising her hand to a height that might denote three or four years of age) ‘me was playing in the street’ (on what part of the African coast she could not tell), ‘a white man did come out of a boat and tealed me away—me took me over great water—long way—and made me present to white lady.’ She was asked whether she remembered her parents, or having any brothers and sisters. She replied, ‘Yes, me see them no more.’ She is now receiving instruction in the Borough-road school, where the expense of her board, &c. is defrayed by the kind contribution of a few individuals; and so far her progress in learning is fully equal to what might be expected, where no previous advantages had been afforded; but on the contrary she has shown the development of every evil, and the suppression of every good principle. The teacher speaks favourably of an improvement in her disposition, which was at first violent and implacable. An illness which she had in the autumn seems to have been the means of inducing serious considerations, and her replies to questions, and humble demeanour, when evidently struggling with evil propensities, prove that the pains taken to instil Scriptural truth have been altogether in vain.”

The whole of this is pathetically moving—And as *Sir Pertinax Macynophant*, in the Play, says, “Vary true too.” The child was playing in the Street—on the Coast of Africa—with a Macadamised pavement, gas lamps, and fire-plugs, no doubt—and a white man came out of a boat, and tealed her away—Conceive the notion of these people of the mode of procuring Slaves on the Coast of Africa—of a child playing in the Street—and a boat coming to the end of it, as if it were Surrey-street, in the Strand, or Hungerford Market—Why, GOOD GOD! can anybody be imposed upon by such stuff and gibberish—and, above all, too, to be told that this dear delectable Quasaba, this specimen of the loveable race of Mungos, has naturally a violent and implacable disposition—and that even now, although she is doctored up in the Borough-road, she only affects an humble demeanour, although evidently struggling with evil propensities—And this “tealed” away creature is a prize-specimen of black amiability.

The poetry with which the Report concludes is to us new—that it is beautiful nobody can gainsay. That an Ethiopian soul should be white we dare say is very natural—but we should suggest that there is no such a word in our language as *seraphims*, and that *Han* is not a fortunate rhyme to *sin*.

We, however, may make up for the deficiency in these lines by a reference to the list of subscriptions, which are numerous beyond belief.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes 'In the begging box', 'Coach contribution', 'Mrs. Wright', 'Mrs. Minton', etc.

Things look flourishingly, we admit—what the object of the last donation is, we do not profess to understand, unless to be available for the Slave Missy's routs and balls, for which we have dozens of invitations in our possession at this moment—but with all their energy and activity, we apprehend that at present the combined efforts of the fair Peckhamites have not yet produced a sufficient sum to purchase one black man amongst them. Bless them, again say we.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 1st February, 1832.

DEAR BULL—The Revolution has taken to dancing—and the revolutionists are expected to be gay! The President of the Council has given a ball, at which every one lost their hats and cloaks by a fire which broke out in a pavilion. LOUIS PHILIPPE has given a ball, at which those who were present lost their character, by associating themselves for dancing when they ought to have been weeping, or at least preparing themselves for the approaching storm. At the Opera House, the Mayors of Paris have been giving a ball, and Mr. ORLEANS danced with Miss Muggins to the tune of “Ca Ira.” In the boxes, white muslin and tri-coloured sashes were the fashion, but the muslins had been worn before, and the sashes were the remains of the far-famed revolution of July. There were plenty of lustres and a great many candles, some sour lemonade and some well-warmed ices! OMBLON BARROT danced with his wife's milliner, and the Duke of Nemours waltzed with his hat-maker's daughter.—“Vive le plaisir!”—“Vive la République.”—“There's nothing like liberty.” In order yet further to gratify the taste of dancing, Lord GRANVILLE, the Whig Ambassador, has given a ball to all the Whigs in Paris, including all the lads of distinction, from Mr. MEURICE, the hotel-keeper, to the hereditary successor of the throne of the barricades! As the Ambassador likes Whigs, he took care not to invite the Tories, and the Tories in their turn took care not to go invited. So the Ambassador had a Whig hop, and the gentlemen present toasted Lord GRANVILLE and Reform.—“Vive Lord Granville!”—“Vive le Roi d'Angleterre!” shouted the Whigs of all parties and colours as they trundled off their barrows from the Faubourg St. Honoré. This *Moniteur* is so delighted with all this dancing, that it has mistaken quadrilles for happiness and waltzing for amusement, and has actually published a long article of congratulation on the present joyous state of the capital. We have heard tell in the course of our lives of a certain old gentleman who fiddled whilst a certain city was burning, and the *Moniteur* appears to think that what was good for the goose may also be good for the gander; and that, like man like master—or like Nero like LOUIS PHILIPPE! Well, there is no accounting for taste; and I suppose that we who are not of the dancing order, whilst a volcano is groaning at our feet, are melancholy misanthropes, and ought to be flogged for our patriotism, and burned to death for our consistency! *Vive la Revolution!* *Vive Louis Philippe!*—There's nothing like dancing—oh no, there's nothing like waltzing.

I may as well, whilst I think of it, tell you a little story, which shall not be very long, about the grandson of “Egalité,” i. e. the son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, who par excellence is called “A Great Turkey.” At Mr. ROTHSCHILD'S ball this Turkey was present, and having selected as his mate or danseuse a bird of the female race, who had been previously invited to hop with another bird who was not a Turkey, but a Peacock, of good plumage and thorough courage, was reproached for his ornithological ignorance in having induced the mate of another bird to behave so rude in a respectable aviary. The Turkey paid no attention to the reproaches of the Peacock, but hopped on during the rest of the evening, and hopped off at an early hour. The next day some wicked journalist related the proceedings at the aviary, and repeated the words of reproach which the Peacock had addressed to the Turkey! The Turkey could no longer refrain from noticing this attack on his courage, and after having consulted

some smaller turkeys and some larger geese, resolved on sending “two poulets” to demand an explanation. The Peacock received his visitors with a high and lofty air; said that Peacocks would not permit themselves to be insulted by Turkeys—that if he were a Turkey he should not allow himself to be insulted by a Peacock; and in fine, if the Turkey considered himself insulted, he had only to demand satisfaction, and he, the Peacock, would wing it as far as the Bois de Boulogne, where a royal “set-to” would soon decide the matter in dispute. The two poulets returned to the Palace of the Turkey's family—told the Turkey all that passed, and asked the great bird what was to be done next. The Turkey replied that he must consult his papa and mamma, his sisters, and aunt, and that he, as a young though a great Turkey, must follow the counsels of his family. The next day papa and mamma, sisters and aunt, were unanimously of opinion that the Turkey's honour had been vindicated, and that it was beneath him to fight with a Peacock!!! I dare do no more than observe—*Vive le courage!*—*Vive le Duc d'Orleans!* Thus you perceive, my dear BULL, that dancing sometimes leads to duelling, but you also perceive that sometimes it does not, which is the only reflection I will make on the courage of the son of the hero of Jemmapes!

Whilst the Turkeys are dancing the people are starving, and whilst the palace is blazing with lustres the cottages are destitute of both fire and candle. The following conversation took place a day or two ago, between a Liberal of 1830 and a sufferer of 1832. The Liberal is in place. The sufferer is an almost ruined tradesman. The Liberal used in former times to dine with the sufferer, and was delighted to call himself his friend. The tables are turned, and we will find in the following colloquy.

Liberal.—How is your trade, and what have you been doing since I last saw you?

Sufferer.—The last time I saw you was at the Hotel de Ville, after the defeat of the troops of the King. That was on the 29th of July, 1830. Since then my trade has been ruined—I have been obliged to shut up my shop, dismiss my servants, to sell off my stock in trade at a loss of 50 per cent., to pawn my jewellery and plate to save myself from St. Pelagias, and have not now 50 Louis in the world, though when I last saw you I was worth nearly eight thousand.

Liberal.—Why have you not made me before this acquainted with your misfortunes?

Sufferer.—I have written to you six times—sent my wife to your hotel thrice—have spoken to your secretary, and I am now compelled to tell you of my situation, and to beg for speedy assistance. I shall be obliged to bear up against my misfortunes, and must quit.

Liberal.—Your statement distresses me; but what can I do? you know that my brothers, father, uncles, cousins, and all my family were in want of places, and my first duty was to provide for them; but as they are now provided for, I will look about to serve my friends, and will see if Baron Louis can give you a place in the finance; but tell me, to what do you attribute this terrible change in the state of your affairs?

Sufferer.—To the revolution of July. I found France flourishing—it has made her bankrupt. We have not gained one liberty which we did not before possess—no one benefit which we did not before enjoy.

It has led to gambling at the Exchange, instead of to enterprises of a useful and commercial nature. It has, in fact, by the great loss of all the capital of the country, led to withdraw their money from trade and manufactures, and has totally ruined public credit. It has driven from France her best friends, and from Paris those who were alone capable of giving it prosperity. It has annihilated public confidence, and has created civil war, family divisions, local insurrections, and a general *mal-aise*. It has shut up shops, made a hundred thousand men idle, and has added in time of peace—has added 30 per cent. to taxes and the budget—has made France the laughing-stock of Europe—has deprived her of all her allies, except the Whigs of England, who are in office for at most a few weeks, and has deprived France of the rank she held in the esteem and confidence of other Powers. For myself I can say, that you are the only man amongst all the numerous friends who once sat at my table, who has not entirely deserted me by the revolution, and of that circle of friends which two years ago you knew at my house, so happy and prosperous, not one but yourself has escaped ruin.

Liberal.—Your accounts are really horrible, and all I can do is to get you a place. I will endeavour, I assure you, though the application of an employment is no assurance that for every clerk's place which may be vacant there are, according to Baron Louis' own statement, more than two thousand applicants. Still I think that the evils you complain of are only temporary, and that with time and patience all will come round again.

Sufferer.—It is of no use talking of time and patience to a man who has starvation staring him in the face, and unless the present order of things be altered, he will be obliged to beg for bread, and on it that commerce will get worse and worse, till length the country will bear it no longer, and will themselves make a counter-revolution.

I have given you, nearly verbatim, the conversation which took place between a Liberal, now high in office and power, and one of the real victims of the revolution which placed him there. The victim was my informant. Who now amongst your readers would cry “Long live the Sovereignty of the People!” “Long live the remembrance of the glorious days!”

But we are told that these sorrows and this gloom are transient, and that England and France have agreed on ratifying the Treaty with the King of BELGIUM, which is to bring about a state of peace and prosperity. Let us examine this reply, and see whether from it we are authorized to draw any conclusions. The King of the Netherlands promises to us these golden days, has not ventured to state that either Russia, Prussia, Austria, or Holland, will consent to this infamous Treaty, which is a direct and flagrant violation of the rights of nations and of the faith of treaties. The mere ratification of the Treaty by the Whigs of England, the Liberals of France will not be sufficient. Let us take care, to guarantee LEOPOLD his throne, or to give the territory she has just acquired, to the King of the Netherlands, to war to rob the King of HOLLAND; and a British House of Commons will never vote supplies for enabling a Whig Minister to despoil England of her most faithful ally, the King of the PAYS BAS. The King of HOLLAND has only to refuse to ratify the Treaty, and no Power, therefore, but France would attempt to compel him to ratify it.

But how could France go to war against all Europe? She would not dare to do so. She has not the means to do so; and she would be conquered and humbled to the dust if she attempted to do so. As, then, England, under a Whig Government, cannot be expected to go to war for the King of HOLLAND, the British Tories have only to prevent her from going to war against him, and by this means the whole burden of enforcing the Treaty of the 15th of November will be thrown on France, who not being able to go to war with all Europe without the assistance of England, will in that case be compelled to consent to the amendments and concessions required by the King of HOLLAND. I am happy to add, that to the present moment there is no reason for supposing that either Russia, Prussia, or Austria will consent to any measures tending to compel the King of the PAYS BAS to ratify the Treaty in question, and I am certain that the King of the Netherlands will never yield, on a matter of principle, to any thing short of superior brute force. I have, my dear BULL, the English Whigs from making war against the King of the PAYS BAS, and then, in spite of the declarations of the *Moniteur* in France, and of Lord GREY in England, His Majesty King WILLIAM of Holland will not be robbed of his crown or possessions.

I have not troubled you much, in the course of my Correspondence, about the affairs of Italy and the Pope. A Protestant Tory Journal has, of course, been very ready, and these good men can take little interest in Papal squabbles and Italian intrigues. Still, however, it is necessary to notice one or two points connected with this affair. The Pope is Sovereign of his States, and, as Sovereign, must be protected in their possession. It was very stupid to give him any States, and very ridiculous to make an hereditary Crown transmissible at the death of each Pope, to the most aged, most subtle, and most wicked Cardinal, who always succeeds in being the most successful of his brethren, as the Pope always succeeds in being the very stupid and very unpromising, but still the Pope is a King, and, as long as he is a King acknowledged by the other Kings of Europe, he must be, and ought to be, maintained on his Throne. His rebel subjects are all Papists, like himself—are cowards, dastardly cowards—are men, low, ignorant, unprincipled fellows, who would make war against any Sovereign, and cut the throats of all the Kings in Europe

and the world. In fine, the subjects of the Pope are the scum and dregs of human society. The Ambassadors at Rome from France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, have therefore very properly decided on encouraging the Pope to crush the rebels, and have promised him the assistance of their Governments, if necessary, in this laudable undertaking. But it is a fact worthy of remembrance and remark, that LOUIS PHILIPPE, who was placed on the Throne of France by the very same sort of men in France as the Italian rebels, and who was so placed on the Throne at the end of a three days' insurrection, is now assuring the Pope, through his Ambassador at Rome, that he will advise the Pope to take strong measures against the rebels, and to put down the insurrection. This is a sort of confidence which LOUIS PHILIPPE himself feels in the men who raised him to power in France, and in the principles they profess.

During the past week the prosecutions against the Press in France have become more numerous; and, at one time, the Minister of Justice threatened the arrest of all the Editors who opposed him or the march of the present Administration. But the *Journal des Debats*, on hearing this fact, unites itself upon that question with the other journals, and the editors of the *National*, *Tribune*, and *Revolution* threatened to blow out the brains of the first police officer or soldier who should enter their establishments for the purpose of conducting the editors to prison. This threat has had the desired effect; and so weak and helpless is even the present Ministry, because of the march of the present Administration, that they dare not threaten the editors, and dare not risk the opposition which has been threatened. Thus you perceive that the Revolution of July cannot give, even to such men as CASIMIR PERIER, sufficient nerve and force to oppose the extreme parties which rule the Press, the Chambers, and France. In like manner, the men of the revolution are all needy unprincipled beggars, who have lived on the Civil List, or on the Treasury, or on the Government, the day after the Revolution of July, and one of the last facts which has come to our knowledge is, that the Treasury has lost six millions of francs by the dishonesty of one of its cashiers. Thus, whilst France is in a state of unparalleled misery, the Liberals in Office are rolling in wealth, and those out of office are threatening a civil war unless they, also, shall be permitted to rob the Treasury and partake of the spoils of the Civil List, or on the Treasury, or on the Government, the day after the Revolution of July.

This long letter has an admirable Postscript. It is taken from the *Quotidienne* of to-day. It is *The Abridged History of the Revolution of July*—

“Histoire abrégée de la Revolution de Juillet.”

Politics.—Propagandism—Refusal of the Throne of Belgium—Non-Intervention in the affairs of Italy—Abandonment of Poland—Peace and tranquillity.

Religion.—Destruction of the Cross of CHARENT—Pillage of the Archbishop's Palace—forcible destruction of Seminaries—Massacre of old men and women in the Midi—Abbé Châtel—and Saint Simonists.

Individual Liberty.—Domestic visits—Secret arrests—Dark-cells—Suicide of accused persons—Slow death of a prisoner arrested on suspicion.

Liberty of the Press.—Seizure of journals—seizure of pamphlets—Seizure of lithographic prints—Seizure of public writers—and 396 prosecutions against the Press in one year!

Interior Administration.—Mobs—Pillage of tax-offices—Destruction of Registers—Revolt at Lyons—Conspiracy in the Towers of Notre Dame.

Police.—“Embrigadement des Assommoirs”—Seduction of Domestic—Rewards offered to workmen to denounce their masters.

Finances.—Spoliation of the Funds—Indemnifying the Refugees of the first Revolution—Sale of Woods of the State—KESNER'S robbery of the Treasury—Taxes—Loans—Taxes.

War.—A march of fifty thousand men into Belgium—The Tricolour—Madame de FLECHERES—Lisbon—Gisquet's guns.

Moral.—Madame de FLECHERES—Lisbon—Gisquet's guns.

Rescue.—Shame—Dilapidation—Misery.

To this sketch I will not add another word, except that I am as ever, my dear BULL, your affectionate correspondent,

P. H.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL.—In the House of Commons, on the 27th inst., “Lord ALTHORP admitted that the case of single representation, which “the Constitution already recognised, was comparatively modern, but had been found to be beneficial; and that the triple representation, now proposed, was of an antiquated character.” What a contrast between the *new No. 1*, and the *new No. 3*, except that both are *old*! And, since the present numbers 2 and 4, are even, is there not *as much* “analogy” between them? Or rather, as 2, generally, is *antient*, and 4, in one instance, is *antient*, is there not *more* “analogy” between them? And have they not been found, at least quite as beneficial? But, besides the above, the proposition of analogy, and of beneficialness, and also the asserted and acknowledged existence of antiquity and experience, there is a conclusive argument in part of an old and a homely proverb—“EVEN to black STEPHEN,”—which I wonder my countryman, Mr. STUART WORTLEY, did not use, as it must at once prove to universal conviction, that the *even numbers*, 2 and 4, are, as he maintained, *much more fit* for St. Stephen's, *as it is*,—in consequence of the resolution *not particularly so* for St. Stephen's, *as it will be*, should the Bill “*entirely as an Act*.”

Always, dear BULL, your's,

REGINALD HALLOMSHIRE.

Hall, Otley, near Leeds, 31st Jan. 1832.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. W. E. CHAPMAN, M.A. Minister of Edenham, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby de Eresby, was on Tuesday instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Rectory of Somerby, near Grantham, on the presentation of the above mentioned Nobleman.

The Rev. THOMAS EDWARDS has been presented by the Marquis of Waterford to the Rectory of Aldford, vacated by the Rev. Richard Massie, who was presented to the Rectory of Eccleston, upon the resignation of the Rev. Charles Thornicroft.

The Rev. EDWARD COOKSON, late of Leeds, has been presented to the Living of Cherry Willing, near Lincoln, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Christopher Cooke.

The Rev. JOHN BOWMAN, Curate of Paul, near Hull, has been licensed to the Government Church, at Burscough Bridge, near Ormskirk, on the presentation of the Rev. J. T. Horton, M.A., Vicar of Ormskirk.

The Rev. EDWARD SALKELD, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been licensed by the Bishop of Carlisle to Trinity Church, Carlisle, on the nomination of the Rev. Wm. Rees, M.A.

The Rev. M. VINCENT, of University College, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Brampton.

The Rev. W. B. HENNELL, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the Ministry of the New Church, Paddington.

The Rev. Dr. WELLESLEY, in consequence of the Act for the partial Abolition of Pluralities, passed last Session of Parliament, having vacated the Vicarage of Chelsea, the Rev. H. BLUNT has been appointed Vicar of Upper Chelsea, the original parish of Chelsea, being now divided into two parishes, Upper and Lower Chelsea.

The Rev. BERNARD GILPIN, M.A., to the Rectory of Burnham, Westgate, Norfolk.

The Rev. THOMAS VVYMAN, of Trelowarren, is appointed to St. Mary's, Penzance, on the resignation of the Rev. C. V. LE GRICE. It is a curious coincidence, that, in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH (see Art. St. Maw's, in *The History of Cornwall*) VVYMAN of Trelowarren, succeeded Sir ROBERT LE GRICE in possession of St. Maw's.

The Rev. GEORGE BLAND, to the Prebend of Thorney, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. Patron, his Uncle, the Bishop.

Rev. JOHN WING, to the Rectory of Thornhaugh cum Wanford, Patron, Duke of Bedford.

Rev. WILLIAM WING, to the Rectory of Sibson cum Stibington, Hunts. Patron, Duke of Bedford.

Rev. GIBBERY.

The Rev. RICHARD EDMONDS, Rector of Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge, in the county of Devon. The decease of the Rev. Gentleman was awfully sudden; he had left his house, apparently in better health than he had for some time, and to visit a friend in the parish, and shortly after he was found in the Rectory Lawn, in an almost unconscious state. Every remedy was resorted to, without effect, and in five hours after his existence was terminated—a striking instance of the uncertainty of human life.

The Rev. GEORGE BURN, Rector of Holford, Somersetshire, and Vicar of Dorney, Bucks, aged 71. Patrons, of the former, Eton College—of the latter, Sir Charles Palmer, Bart.

The Rev. BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, Rector of Hungerford Parsonage, Somersetshire, aged 60. Patron, Lord Chichester.

The Rev. HENRY ROBERTS, Rector of Baxters, in the county of Warwick, aged 60. Patron, Lord Chichester.

The Rev. ROBERT DOWNES, in the 39th year of his age.

In his 87th year, at Gurnsey, the Very Rev. DANIEL FRANCIS DURAND Dean of Guernsey. (Patron, Bishop of Winton).

Suddenly, the Rev. JAMES THOMAS PARSONS, Rector of Lower Weedon, Northants. (Patron, King's College, Cambridge).

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—On Friday Mr. R. R. STREPHENS was admitted Actual Fellow of New College, being of kin to the founder.

This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. O. Ormerod, Brasenose; Rev. C. Wells, Fellow of New Coll.—*Bachelors of Arts*: A. Isham, Christchurch; E. Hussey, G. H. Franks, J. R. Nicholl, B. L. Cubitt, Exeter; H. T. Wheeler, Merton; J. R. Whyte, D. Parsons, etc.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. Dr. SMITH's annual prices of 25l. each, to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to D. D. HEATH, of Trinity College, and S. LAING, of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

On Friday last, E. STREVENTON, B.A. Scholar of Corpus Christi College, was elected a Fellow of that Society.

THOMAS WALKER, B.A., of Christ College, was on Saturday last elected a Fellow of that Society, on the foundation of Sir J. Finck and Sir T. BAINES.

ORDINATIONS.

The following gentlemen were ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry on the 22d ult.—*Deacons*: Abraham Delamere, B.A. Caius college; Geo. Hutchings, Fisher, B.A. Christ college; William Wenman, L.L.B. of the Inner Temple; J. Lloyd, M.A., of St. John's; B.A. and Urban Smith, B.A. Trinity college; J. Hodgkinson, B.A. St. John's college; Thomas Oben Drawbridge, B.A. Queen's college; and H. Maclean, B.A. Caius college.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrangements are making with all possible celerity for opening the New College at Durham in October. The Professorships are already on the point of being filled up, and for the mathematical one there are several candidates. Among others are the Rev. Dr. BLAND, Rector of Lilley, Herts, and formerly tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mr. WHITLEY, of the same college, and the Rev. J. CARR, Head Master of Durham Grammar School, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College.

ST. SAVIOUR'S.—An adjourned meeting of vestry was held on Thursday, when the apparent majority for pulling down the Lady Chapel was reduced to three, and a poll was demanded by the friends for its restoration. The poll to commence on Thursday next, and close on Friday. The subscriptions of the public for its restoration are coming in liberally.

On Tuesday, price 1s.

DUTY OF CONTENDING FOR THE FAITH.—A SERMON preached in the Temple Church, on Sunday the 22d of January, 1832.—By CHRISTOPHER BENSON, M.A. Master of the Temple. Published at the Request of some of the Congregation. Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

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HURRICANE.—BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT, and ST. LUCIA.—Subscribers for the Relief of the Poorer Classes of Sufferers, to be appointed by the Legislatures of these Colonies.

Public attention is again most earnestly solicited to the deplorable condition of the sufferers from the late hurricane, and the amount subscribed up to the present time for the poorer classes alone will alleviate in a very small degree their extreme distress.

The losses sustained by all classes (calculated in one Island only at nearly £2,000,000 sterling) having been so great as to prevent the liberality of some of the richer classes, they are of course entirely precluded from rendering any assistance to their poorer brethren, whose wants, therefore, cannot be supplied but by the humane and liberal contributions of the people of this country.

Subscriptions will continue to be received at the undersigned Bankers; and any further particulars will be given on application to J. P. Mayers, Esq., Colonial Agent for Barbados, 60, St. James's-street; or to J. Colquhoun, Esq., Colonial Agent for St. Vincent, 12, St. James's-place.

Amount of London Subscriptions up to 18th January, 1832, £1,436 2 3

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11th February, 1832.

A numerous and very respectable MEETING of GENTLEMEN, convened by public advertisement to receive and take into consideration the Report of a Provisional Committee, relative to the propriety of forming and establishing a Company, and the title "The British American Land Company," held at the London Tavern, the 9th February, 1832.

G. H. ROBINSON, Esq. M.P., in the Chair, Nathaniel Gold, Esq., the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, presented the Report, which being read, it was resolved and adopted.

It was resolved unanimously, That the Report be received and adopted. That it is expedient to establish a Company, under the name and title of "The British American Land Company," with a capital of £500,000, to be raised by Shares of £20 each.

That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to carry into effect the above object, with liberty to add to their number, and that it be referred to them to draw up a Prospectus to be presented to the Shareholders, viz.:

G. R. Robinson, Esq. M.P., Alexander Gillespie, Esq. M.P., H. Sturt, Esq. M.P., Geo. Sinclair, Esq. M.P., John Shuter, Esq., Gen. Rulhven, Esq. M.P., James Wilson, Esq., Nathaniel Gold, Esq., James Dowie, Esq.

The Hon. Secretary to the Committee, Charles Bischoff, Esq. That applications for Shares be addressed to the Committee, at their temporary Office, 1, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his candid and able conduct in the Chair.

CHARLES BISCHOFF, Sec. pro tem.

WEBB STREET SCHOOL, OF ANATOMY and MEDICINE. THE ANNUARY DINNER of the above School will take place at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, on MONDAY, the 20th of February.

President.—DR. SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

Richard, Sladen, Esq. J. K. Egan, Esq. H. Price, Esq.
— Davis, Esq. Thos. Kervil, Esq. H. Shree, Esq.
N. Delph, Esq. J. Marshall, Esq. John Smith, Esq.
A. D. Jackson, Esq. Edw. Maltby, Esq. George W. Bell, Esq.
A. Duke, Esq. George Pichler, Esq. Wm. Wain, Esq.
A. Dunsford, Esq. C. MILLARD, Hon. Secretary.

Tickets, £1 1s. each. Tea and Coffee included, may be obtained of the Stewards; of Mr. M. G. Phillips, 32, Fleet-street, or Webb-street, Southwark; and at the Bar of the Coffee House.

THE Publisher of FRASER'S MAGAZINE has the pleasure to inform those Gentlemen who feel desirous of subscribing monthly for his Journal, that an excellent opportunity now offers, the work commencing its Fifth Volume with the present Number.—FRASER'S MAGAZINE has now for upwards of two years been before the Public, and the Proprietor would be wanting in gratitude did he not embrace this occasion of returning his best thanks for that support which he has received. This has rendered his Magazine one of the most prominent of the British Periodicals. The talent, sterling zeal, independence and keenness of criticism, which have hitherto been the characteristics of this Publication, are every day more and more confirmed by the constant increase of its Orders are received at all Booksellers, Stationers, Newsmen, and Post Offices, in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

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A LETTER to the LORD ADVOCATE on the SCOTTISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. H. has left to leave to ask the Learned Lord whether he does not think he has to-night made something of a radical Speech?

Mirror of Parliament, 1831, p. 2292.

Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

FURS.—POLAND and Co.'s 35, STRAND, FURRIERS to the ROYAL FAMILY, beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of their splendid and general STOCK of FURS.—Poland and Co. make it an invariable rule, on account to take old Furs in exchange. Ladies may therefore confidently rely upon having a new and perfect article for years, at a Saving, which is not to be taken into consideration, since their improvements, render it necessary to announce, that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century, and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

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TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Company beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Turkey Coffee has been sold at the East India Company's sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased—

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R. W. solicits his Invention on his Portable Water Closets, which can be used in any room, and require no fixing. Price, including every requisite, 4l. 4s.

VALUABLE CHURCH PRESENTMENT in DEVONSHIRE. Mr. MUSGRAVE is instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1832, at 12 o'clock, the RECTORY of ST. MARY, in the PARISH of PATTONAGE, and NEXT PRESENTMENT to the RECTORY of INWARD LEIGH, in the county of Devon, comprehending the great and small Tithes extending over 4000 acres, together with a comfortable Farm House, suitable Agricultural Buildings, 170 acres of Glebe and 15 acres of Coppice; the whole moderately estimated to produce to a resident Incumbent £200 a year. Towards which is only 4 miles from the market town of Okehampton, and near the turnpike-road to Plymouth, Torrington, and Barnstaple. A new Rectory House has been lately built, and the present Incumbent will be 55 years of age in June next.—Descriptive particulars may be obtained of Mr. H. M. Ford, Solicitor, Exeter; Richard B. Perry, Esq., Barnstaple; of Messrs. Brutton, Solicitors, Exeter; Richard B. Perry, Esq., Barnstaple; at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. Musgrave's Offices, 5, Austin-friars, Old Broad-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our observations upon PORTUGAL and Mr. COURTNEY's motion are unavoidably postponed until next week, as is also our comparative review of Sir HENRY PARNELL's system.

The Gods did not make our respected friend Mr. FULMER poetical. We have no room to-day for Sir THOMAS DENNAN's speech in the House of Lords on the Queen's trial, or for Mr. COKE's speech on the character and conduct of George the Third, or for Mr. SMITH's speech on the Duke of York while his Royal Highness's body lay yet unburied; but they are certainly very striking as claims to the Attorney-Generalship of England, the Solicitor-Generalship of Ireland, and the Earlship of Leicestershire.

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

* The TITLE and INDEX to Vol. XI. are now ready, and may be had of all newsvenders.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

At a quarter before two o'clock on Monday, His MAJESTY, attended by Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, arrived at St. James's Palace, from Brighton, in his travelling carriage and four, preceded by outriders, but unattended by a Guard of Honour. His MAJESTY wore a drab great coat, and appeared in good health. Precisely at two o'clock His MAJESTY held a Privy Council, at which Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, as the Secretary at War, and Mr. TENNYSON, attended to take the usual oaths. The High Sheriffs were then pricked for, and the Proclamation for a General Fast was made. After which, NEWMAN KNOWLIS, Esq., the Recorder of London, was presented to the Council, and made his report of the various prisoners who remain in Newgate under sentence of death.

The Court did not break up till past eight o'clock. His MAJESTY left London at nine, and did not arrive in Brighton till two o'clock on Tuesday morning. On leaving Hickstead the royal carriage, owing to the carelessness of the postillions, who, we understand, were intoxicated, was drawn into a ditch by the road side, and nearly upset. After a trifling delay, however, the carriage was got out, and they proceeded on their journey.

The following is from the *Berkshire Chronicle* of yesterday:—

On Monday morning the Duke of WELLINGTON met Mr. FELLOWS and the Vine hounds with a numerous field of sportsmen at Deen Gate, and on drawing the Ash Park covers, found a fox, which they run for one hour and ten minutes, without a check, to Bradley woods, near Hurstbourn Park, where they lost.—We are happy to say his Grace appeared in excellent health and spirits, though rather thin, and kept up with the hounds the whole run, enjoying the sport as much as the most youthful there."

LORD GREY has at length proclaimed in the House of Lords the truth of all the statements which we have from time to time been making about IRELAND, and has pledged himself—better late than never—to afford the protection of Government to the Irish Protestants and their Clergy, to enforce the payment of tithes; and if the present power of the Crown is not adequate to the purpose, to apply to Parliament for such power as may be necessary to effect it.

Tardy as has been the conviction which has at last dawned upon the Noble Premier, it is something in his favour—he will rally round him the respectable portion of the Irish Nobility and Gentry, and something like confidence will be restored to the hitherto abandoned victims of expediency and conciliation. But how Lord ANGLESEY's pride will endure the *fiat* of the Prime Minister—how his Excellency will endure, as endure he must (since he has obtained only upon that condition a short reprieve from recall), the total change of system which he has been ordered to adopt—not in any communication with the Right Honourable Irish Secretary, for that Right Honourable Gentleman is not permitted to do any Irish business—but in a communication to which he *must* attend, we cannot pretend to say.

Certain it is that Lord GREY did not anticipate Lord ANGLESEY's flexibility, and that even at the Castle the Household were prepared for a start; but the "Horse Guards" was not to be had as a retreat; and Lord ANGLESEY, thinking the matter over twice, resolved to stop in Ireland and do as he was ordered; and from the moment his Excellency came to that decision, if any man within earshot of Dublin Castle presumed even to hint that his Excellency had actually been on the eve of going, and that if he had not agreed to alter his course of government and do those things which are generally expected of Lords Lieutenant, he would have gone—the chances are that that man would have his head snapped off.

So it is, however, and we repeat, with confidence, the fact which we have already stated, that yesterday was fixed for the commencement of his Excellency's unsettling.

But, to prove the correctness of our present statement as to Lord ANGLESEY's change of system, it is only necessary to observe, that the very day after his Excellency's stay was decided upon, a Council was held at the Castle, at which it was resolved, forthwith to despatch 200 additional men, of the constabulary force, into Tipperary, which is in a state of disorder very nearly, indeed, approaching to rebellion. Of course the Honourable and Learned Member for KERRY has his eye upon this change.

To exhibit, however, in the plainest colours, the state to which IRELAND and her Protestant population have been reduced by the conciliatory and healing system, let us call attention to the following few lines which appeared in the *Times* one day last week:—

"We are sorry from last night's proceedings in the Lords to infer—for there are no grounds to justify more than inference—that it is Lord GREY's intention to enforce the payment of tithes to the Irish Clergy—*The design upon the face of it appears so extraordinary, that the quomodo will be to us a matter of extreme curiosity.*"

Now, we only ask, what would have been said of us, or of any Protestant Tory, who, five years ago, should have presumed to insinuate that the fruits of conciliation would in the year 1832 have shewn themselves in the Ministerial Journals of England, in the shape of a paragraph denouncing the design of ensuring to the Clergy their RIGHT to tithes, as a thing so extraordinary in theory as to be utterly impossible in practice.

LORD GREY, however, has "said it," and Lord ANGLESEY is obeying the mandate. We are quite aware of the influence at work upon the mind of Lord GREY, in order to induce him to RETRACT what he has advanced, and that, too, in the place where he advanced it—and, moreover, the *Times* orders his Lordship to do so. But we think, as the Country is to be overturned, the Peerage degraded, and the Constitution destroyed, only to maintain the consistency of

Lord GREY's wild and silly Parliamentary Speeches about Reform, that, at least, the Irish Protestants should have the benefit of the same plea, and that his Lordship should hesitate before he resolves to eat his words upon the present occasion, more particularly as Lord ANGLESEY has consented to swallow his Lordship's commands.

We had prepared a few remarks upon Lord ELLENBOROUGH's little bit of attention to Lord BROUGHAM's interests, displayed on Thursday in the House of Lords, and some observations on the working of the Bankrupt Act; but we have heard such extremely unfavourable accounts of the LORD CHANCELLOR's health—or, we might rather say, such serious accounts of his Lordship's indisposition, that we defer our notice of the subject until next week.

In looking over Irish affairs there are so many blots to hit, that one scarcely knows where to begin. The *Dublin Evening Mail* one day entertained its readers with half a column of matter composed of nothing but the names of the PLUNKETT family, and the different sums which they individually receive from the public; this we think captious, and have decried the system in the case of Lord GREY and his numerous relations; but there is one point which strikes even us as remarkable—We mean the appointment by Lord PLUNKETT of his Son to the Secretaryship; this youth is under age, and the salary is three thousand a-year. We are told that the duties of the office are performed by a Gentleman of the name of LONG, we believe, who gets five hundred a-year for doing the work, and the Honourable minor pockets five times as much, for doing nothing.

MR. DUNCOMBE, on Friday, brought forward, in the House of Commons, a most extraordinary charge against some designing Anti-Reformer, who had, as he represented, induced five individuals, resident at Barnet, to sign an Anti-Reform Petition, under the impression that it was a Petition in favour of Reform. Mr. DUNCOMBE, however, failed to establish his point, or excite the indignation of the House against the alleged deceiver of Messrs. SCALES, THIMBLESBY, and SHEERS, who, according to the Hon. Gentleman's account, had been seduced into supporting a petition which they had never read, and which they signed at the sign of all signs in the world, "*The Green Man*," at Barnet aforesaid.

But the discussion which arose out of this affair, and which was provoked by the Honourable Member for Barnet, or Hertford (we forget which at the moment), touching the doctrine of swamping the Constitution with new Peers, was more interesting than the motion itself. The subject was most freely handled. Sir CHARLES WETHERELL was convinced that fewer than 61 new Peers would be useless. Mr. O'CONNELL suggested 122, while Mr. HUNT declared it to be perfectly indifferent to him if they amounted to five hundred.

This way of treating the Question could not have been very gratifying to the Honourable Gentleman, who had been to fetch his master and his master's friend down, to sit under the gallery and feel the pulse of the House of Commons on the New Peerage Question—neither could it have been particularly agreeable to the sweet temper of the bland and urbane LORD PRIVY SEAL to hear Mr. HUNT say that everybody to whom he spoke about Reform, said to him, "Oh, don't talk about it—the whole country is tired of it," or, to listen to that Honourable Gentleman's expressed opinion, that "if Peers were created for a good purpose, it would serve as a precedent to create them for a bad purpose hereafter."

Neither could it have been very soothing to the Noble Lords to find the Hon. Member, who followed Mr. HUNT, declaring, that "He was a Reformer, and had made great sacrifices to the cause of Reform—from the moment, however, that Twenty-five Peers appeared in the *Gazette*, his support of the measure should cease." While he respected the principle of Reform in that House, he respected also the rights of the other House. If a new creation was made for this purpose, the House of Peers would be virtually annihilated."

In short, if Lords DURHAM and SEPTON were the appointed Delegates to form a judgment upon their favourite measure, they must have gone away, convinced, not only of the weakness of their cause, and the silliness of their advocates, but of the ruinous consequences which must be brought upon themselves, as well as upon everybody else, by a perseverance in the attempt to force their Bill upon the PEOPLE, by a headstrong abuse of the undoubted prerogative of the CROWN.

OUR readers may recollect that, two or three weeks since, we just cursorily glanced at some blunders of Lord ALTHORP's, at which we thought even those who made up the accounts of the country, themselves, would stare and be startled; and we were not very much out in our reckoning; to be sure, of the two, Lord GREY comes worse off in the affair, because, while Lord ALTHORP's mistakes may be justified upon the plea of ignorance, inexperience, or incapacity, Lord GREY's statement in the House of Peers remains unmitigated by anything which might have puzzled Lord ALTHORP in his anticipations before the 11th of October, inasmuch as the Noble Earl's declaration was made on the 17th of that month—one week after the accounts had been made up—and exhibited an appearance which could deceive nobody.

Mr. GOULBURN on Monday began the task of un-ripping the mystification, and stated, truly enough, the novelty of the situation in which the country found itself—namely, in a state of insolvency, with a revenue inadequate to the expenditure, and that too after the expectations of the people had, within the last three months, been raised to a very different result. Lord ALTHORP had declared, that there would be a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £300,000, whereas, in fact, there was a deficiency of revenue amounting to £700,000, and moreover, the very extraordinary difference of £1,200,000 had occurred in the short period of one quarter of a year.

But will it be believed, that this most extraordinary difference between the prospect and the reality, never was communicated to the House of Commons by the Ministry, by observation or message—nor would it, to this moment, have been officially known if Mr. GOULBURN had not moved for papers which exposed the whole affair, and which the Government was so puzzled about granting, that no House was made, on the day when they were promised, in order that the INCAPABLES might get an additional four-and-twenty hours to see what was to be done.

Let it never be forgotten that this indisposition to furnish a financial statement was exhibited by the very men who, when in opposition, enforced the absolute necessity of laying

the estimates on the table of the House of Commons not later than the 15th of January in each year, and that from the year 1821, when one of the most prominent members of the present Government insisted upon that arrangement, that arrangement has been implicitly adhered to—recollect this, and recollect that the regulation is now overthrown for the first time, by the party now in office, who originally proposed it—and overturned, too, upon an occasion when the truth being reluctantly squeezed out of them, a falling off in the revenue beyond example, and a national insolvency without precedent, are exhibited.

On the 5th of January, 1831, there was a surplus of income over expenditure of above two millions—on the 5th of January, 1832, there was a deficiency of £700,000, instead of a promised surplus of £500,000, making, as we have already said, a difference of £1,200,000, all of this difference having accrued during three short months.

When it is recollected, as Mr. GOULBURN said, that Lord ALTHORP, last year, in one of his attempts at a Budget, talked of reducing taxes to the amount of four millions, and at the same moment the present lamentable falling off of 700,000, on the quarter is exhibited, what must the country think of the prescience and foresight of its noble Chancellor of the Exchequer?—why, if his mad scheme had been tolerated, the deficiency of revenue would now have exceeded two millions.

But, as we have already said, if Lord ALTHORP's calculations made prospectively, are astounding for their fallacy and absurdity, what is to be thought of the statement of Lord GREY, in the House of Lords, in answer to the Duke of WELLINGTON, who had proved that fallacy and absurdity—Lord GREY said—at least it is so reported in the debates—

"The total expenditure (comprehending the interest and management of the national debt, funded and unfunded, and the expense of the army, navy, ordnance, pensions, &c.) he estimated in round numbers at 46,756,000l., which would leave a surplus of 393,000l. Estimating the receipts of the quarter yet to come and the expenditure of the quarter yet to come, by the actual receipts and expenditure of the three quarters already past—which, he submitted, was not an unfair mode of forming a judgment—he calculated with confidence that the surplus of revenue above expenditure on the year would amount to 483,000l. The calculation upon which this conclusion had been come to were taken under as unfavourable circumstances as they well could be taken. It might be possible for him to take credit for a much greater sum as surplus revenue, but he trusted he had stated enough to convince their Lordships that the financial interests of the country had not been neglected, and that the country was not in a situation in which it would be incapable of meeting any expenditure which had occurred, or which was at all likely to occur. For his own part, he entertained the most sanguine hope that the expenses of the country might be further diminished."

Why, here we have the distinct statement of the First Lord of the Treasury, the KING'S Prime Minister, of sanguine hopes and expectations, which his Lordship must have known, or at least ought to have known, could not possibly be realised,—for whatever blunders Lord ALTHORP might have made in his anxious calculations of a surplus revenue before the quarter-day, Lord GREY could have nothing to do with them, since the statement so confidently made in reply to the DUKE, was delivered in the House of Lords seven days after the quarter's accounts had been made up.

But this is not all. In a few days after this statement, (made seven days after the quarterly account had been made up), there appeared a notice in the *London Gazette*, stating— "That the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having ascertained that the actual expenditure of the kingdom, for the quarter ending the 10th of October, exceeded the revenue by the sum of 25,571,000l. and that the accounts of the year ended in the 10th Dec. IV., resolved that no sum shall be applied by the said Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt."

We presume, upon this part of the subject, that Lord GREY will be thankful to those who attribute his most extraordinary, bold, and groundless declaration to ignorance of the facts. We are quite ready to give his Lordship full credit for this quality, because we are quite sure that a Prime Minister would never willfully lay himself open to a charge of misrepresentation, which the first financial question put by the opposition must expose;—ignorance, therefore, must be his Lordship's protection.

Leave we, however, the "INCAPABLES" to the practical knowledge of Mr. ATTWOOD, and those hard thumps which his hammering at them inflicted. He declared, that, from that hour, the House of Commons never could look with confidence to the calculations of Ministers, who had been convicted of such blunders as Lord ALTHORP's, or such vindications as that of Lord GREY. The Hon. Gentleman told Lord ALTHORP candidly, if not pleasantly, that he ought to abandon an office, the duties of which he was wholly unfit to discharge; and, amongst other proofs which he adduced of the folly or wantonness of the present Government, he shewed that the Expenditure for the Army alone, under the present immaculate Administration, amounted to £7,200,000, whereas the whole Charge, under the Jobbing, Borough-mongering Government of the Duke of WELLINGTON, amounted to only £6,990,000, making an Increase of £226,000 on that one item. Their Naval Expenditure was £5,680,000, while that of the profligate Tories was but £5,209,000, making an Increase, under the Whig Government, of £480,000; but these even were trifling compared with the Increase, under the head of *Miscellaneous*—The wasteful, reckless, Tory Ministry, under this head, in 1830, expended £1,950,000—while, in 1831, the first Year of the careful, upright, excellent Whigs, the same item amounted to £2,550,000, making an Increase of £600,000!! And these Increases appeared without any proportionate Decrease in any other Department.

The Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON then proceeded to vindicate the Government; and happy would it have been if he had been in the well-acquainted fallow and soap shop of other days, instead of where he then appeared. To be sure, the Right Honourable Gentleman talked of candles as it was, and of the Rideau Canal, and deplored the deficiency; this tone, however, as he warned, the Right Honourable Gentleman discarded, and declared that he was rather gratified at it, because—and oh, never will that one wise observation be forgotten to the Right Honourable Mr. T.—because "it was occasioned by the money of the people being allowed to remain in their pockets, ready to be drawn out at any time."

"I am aware," said the Right Honourable Mr. T., "of the system which has hitherto prevailed, and I dare say that it would have been more gratifying to some gentlemen to have found a large surplus, even if the money had been wrung from the people by increased taxation. But in that case there would have been in reality no greater surplus than existed at present, for the money now, instead of being spent, remained in the pockets of the people, was FRUCTIFYING there, and would come forth when called for."

To describe the shrieks of laughter which rent the House at this most remarkable observation would be utterly beyond us;

MUNDEN. He pleaded his own cause, and proceeded to state, that it was an action commenced against the *Times* for a libel upon him, published in that paper: the trial was long, and interesting to nobody except the parties concerned, and ended in a verdict of £50 damages for the Honourable Member for Preston.

We should not perhaps have noticed this affair, had it not been for the peculiar style and tone which the Honourable Gentleman assumed in conducting his case; for, while deprecating in the strongest terms the horrible criminality of the *Times* in vituperating him, he said, speaking of the *Times*, against the violence of which he was arguing, what follows:— "This paper, then (the *Times*), has called me a coward, a traitor, a liar, a villain, and other vile and opprobrious names; and the Learned Counsel would desire you to believe that they are spoken only as political squibs. The *Times* has bullied the King, the Lords, and the Commons, and calls itself the fourth estate of the realm; and, indeed, the most powerful it is, if it can go on in this way. You remember the comments it made on the words spoken by a Noble Lord in the Upper House about 'putting your House in order'; and the changes it raged upon until the hour of the Bishop's palace being burned at Bristol. It was the *Times* which caused the Bristol business. It was the *Times* which caused the attack on Sir C. Wetherell. It was the *Times* which urged the attack on the Duke of Newcastle. It is for you, gentlemen, to stigmatize, by your verdict, the conduct of this paper, or it will soon begin to bully a Court of Justice—and then adieu to the liberties of the people. The King and the Parliament have borne with their libels, and it is for you to shew that you will not suffer them."

If all this be true, according to the law it is a greater libel than that of which Mr. HUNT complained, which was shewn to be false as well as malicious.

FREE TRADE.

LEAD.—There are present thousands of tons of lead lying perfectly unsaleable in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, as is known and felt by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, and the very liberal Marquis of CLEVELAND. This is another result of the free trade toolery. Formerly lead was prohibited from importation into this country. Now it is let in at a low duty from Spain, where it is raised at a third of the cost that it is obtained at in England, and the consequence is, that great numbers of our miners are wholly unemployed, whilst the owners of the mines are nearly ruined.

BLANKET TRADE.—In Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, and the neighbouring villages, the blanket trade, contrary to custom during the winter season, is in a state of depression. It has recently been ascertained that the American market is overstocked with the article;—it is equally certain that the demand for the trade at home is likely to be limited for some time to come, owing to a great measure, no doubt, to the distribution of blankets amongst the poor under charitable institutions. Partial employment and low wages, in the meantime, leave the great mass of persons in the above populous districts in a state of want and wretchedness, and very many of them are driven to the parish for relief.

The former of the above statements (both from the *Leeds Intelligencer*) is perfectly intelligible—the latter not quite so clear, at least to us. It appears to us, that it matters little to the manufacturers whether the poor are supplied with blankets from charitable institutions, or purchase the article themselves—the demand from the manufacturer must be the same,—indeed, we should say, infinitely greater, for the charitable institutions would in all probability purchase blankets for numerous poor families who would be unable to furnish themselves.

With respect to the glove trade:—The statements made upon the subject are so clear, that none but the incapables would think of resisting their influence. The QUEEN, with the kindness and consideration which characterise every action of Her MAJESTY'S life, has ordered a stock of gloves from Yeovil. Her MAJESTY has also expressed a desire—which amounts to a command—that ladies at the Drawing-Rooms at St. James's should appear in English lace. The QUEEN, we are told, has even been pleased to order lace of URLING'S manufacture for her own wearing: it may seem invidious to find any fault with such a proceeding, but it should be recollected that URLING'S lace is manufactured by machinery, and that the great relief and advantage to the poor of Buckinghamshire, and other counties where lace is made by the poor to a very considerable extent, would be derived from the encouragement of that which is made by hand.

"MR. MUNDEN.

"This celebrated comedian, whose death we announced yesterday, was born in Brook's Park, Holloway, in the year 1758. His father, a publican, died when he was young, leaving his mother with slender means. At 12 years of age he was " thrust upon the world to seek his fortune." He was first placed with an apothecary, next with a lawyer, and afterwards, for a time, became a "hackney-writer"—to a law-stationer in Chancery-lane, during which time he imbibed a passion for the stage, being a frequent visitor at the theatre, where he witnessed the success of Garrick. About the year 1776, it is said, he crossed acquaintance with some actor, who had obtained an engagement at Liverpool, to which place Munden also went, in the bare hope of meeting with employment in the theatre. In this he was disappointed, but he succeeded to a situation in the Town Clerk's office, and subsequently, as copyist to the theatre, got access to the stage, in processions, &c., at the liberal remuneration of one shilling a night. From thence he joined a stock company, at Rochdale, Stratford, Woodstock, Guilford, &c., and only with indifferent success. He returned to London, and, at the Black Lion, in Russell-court, then the resort of provincial actors, procured a liberal engagement at 10s. 6d. per week, at Windsor, where his performance gave greater satisfaction than heretofore. Quarrelling, however, with his manager, he was compelled to leave for Canterbury, and, during the absence of the principal low comedy characters, and, during the winter of 1780, established himself a great favourite in that city. From hence he proceeded to Brighton, Chester, Newcastle, Whitehaven, Lancaster, Preston, and Manchester, where, it is said, he began to save money—then, and ever since—a rare thing for a provincial actor ever to accomplish. He now, in conjunction with Mr. Whitlock, managed the theatres just named, to which they afterwards added the Sheffield. He was at this time anxiously looking out for a London engagement, which, upon the death of Edwin, was accomplished; and on the 2d of December, 1780, he made his debut at Covent-garden Theatre in the opposite characters of Sir Francis Gripe in the *DuSy Body*, and *Jenny Jumps in the Farmer*, two parts very difficult to succeed in after Parsons and Edwin, who had been held in such exclusive favour by the town. Succeed, however, he did, and eminently so, as well as in the principal characters in his list of the new comedies. From this time, Mr. Munden also played some few seasons at the Haymarket, and remained stationary at Covent-garden from the period of his coming out there until the year 1813, when he differed with the manager on the score of salary, and joined the Drury-lane company, making his first appearance as Sir *Abel Handy* in Morton's comedy of *Speed the Plough*. Here he remained until the 31st of May, 1824, when he took his farewell of the stage in the new comedy *Bramble in the Poor-Gentleman*, and *Old Dozey in Past Ten o'Clock*. "Where shall we look upon his like again," in *Crack (Turpentine Gate)*, *Mainmast (British Fleet)*, *Old Dozey (Past Ten o'Clock)*, *Nipperkin*, *Old Dornton*, *Brummeagun*, *Verdun*, *Autolycus*, *Marrall*, *Darby*, and innumerable other parts, some of which it would be invidious to mention, as they are now essayed by other actors, whose living merits we are unwilling to depreciate in our zeal to do justice to departed ones. "The deceased has left a large family. One of his sons is in the navy; another, we have heard, is on the Stock Exchange. He has also some daughters, all of whom will, no doubt, be amply provided

for, as he is supposed to have been very rich. Mrs. MUNDEN, we believe, survives her husband."

The above biography we copy from the *Standard* of Wednesday. But we cannot content ourselves with merely recording the death of such a man as MUNDEN—one of the very best actors, in our humble judgment, that we ever saw. He might occasionally have descended into a *grimacier*, but in the richness of his humour and the playfulness of his fancy it was an excusable falling—his sterling performances were quite numerous and important enough to cover a multitude of the small errors of inherent drollery—next in succession, and in some points equal to him, stands DOWTON, who it seems is at this moment acting his best characters in provincial theatres to empty benches. MUNDEN'S retirement from the stage left DOWTON pre-eminent; perhaps in the present flourishing era of Theatrical taste, if MUNDEN had remained an actor, his merits might have been equally rewarded.

The other dramatic proceedings of the week are not without their interest. Madame VESTRIS has been made to pay the leader of her band, although he did not play—her sister, Mrs. ANDERSON, also figures in the Courts, and affords another specimen of histrionic prosperity; while Mr. ELLAR, the Harlequin, pursued by Miss OWEN, "the Columbine of real life," has produced the following scene, which was enacted at Worship-street with universal applause. We hope, however, for Harlequin's sake, it will not be too frequently repeated:—

WORSHIP-STREET.—Mr. ELLAR, the well-known Harlequin of Covent-garden Theatre, appeared to show cause why he should not be adjudged the father of an illegitimate child, of which Miss OWEN, the actress, was the mother. The office was crowded with members of the theatrical profession. The summons to Mr. ELLAR had been issued at the instance of the parish officers of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch. Miss OWEN, a very pretty young female, and fashionably attired, said that she first saw Mr. ELLAR at the Brighton Theatre, where she performed with him. He then declared his passion for her, which she did not think proper to return, not being aware that he was a married man. On the 8th of January, 1830, she came to London, and, of course, sent him word. He was then playing in the pantomime, but as soon as his labours were concluded sent her word to meet him at the Bell and Crown, Holborn. She went there, and the consequence of her visit was the birth of a child on the 29th of July.

Mr. BROUGHTON asked if no intimacy took place before the 8th of January.

Miss OWEN replied positively in the negative.

Mr. BROUGHTON said, that if such was the case, the child was only one of six months and 21 days, which was a most unusual circumstance.

Mr. WOOLER appeared for the defendant, and dwelt upon this fact, as a proof that Mr. ELLAR was not the father.

Miss OWEN solemnly re-stated that he was, and that she had never loved but one.

Mr. BROUGHTON adjourned the case, that the opinion of medical men might be obtained.

THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

(From the *Dublin Evening Mail*.)

Such is the state of the country, and the confidence is placed in the support which the Government ought to give in aid of those placed in authority, that not only do Magistrates decline to act, but in several instances gentlemen who have been nominated to the office of deputy lieutenants of counties refuse to accept the situations proffered. This is a pleasant state of things. Amongst others, the following correspondence has taken place between the Marquess of Drogheda, and Sir JAMES STEWART, which we are permitted to lay before the public:—

"Ormeau, Jan. 16, 1832.

"Sir—The Lord Lieutenant having signified his approbation of your appointment of Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Donegal, I beg to apprise you thereof, and that it is necessary you should qualify at the quarter sessions, pursuant to the 1st and 2d William the Fourth, c. 17, s. 5.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

LOUIS DONOGAL, Deputy Lieut. of Donegal.

Sir JAMES STEWART, Bart.

Fort Stewart, 22d January, 1832.

My Lord.—In reply to your Lordship's letter of the 16th instant, relative to the office of Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Donegal, I beg leave to state to you for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that I must decline accepting that office. My absence from home prevented my giving your Lordship an earlier answer.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, your very obedient servant.

JAMES STEWART.

In Inishowen, the peasantry not only refuse to pay tithes, but they have given their landlords notice that they will only pay a tenth of their rent. This is a natural consequence of the successful resistance to the payment of tithes.—The Protestants are every where associating for mutual protection.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Mrs. Barry, whose husband was murdered in January, 1827, and for whose murderer five men were executed, was herself murdered on Friday night.

HACKNEY-COACH STANDS.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—Pray call the attention of your readers to a right assumed by the proprietors of hackney-carriages, under the new Act, the 1st and 2d William IV. c. 22, of establishing hackney-coach stands in any, and as many parts of the town (out of the City) they may think fit. Perhaps some Member may be induced to require of the Law Officers of the Crown an exposition of the Act, which, as it has been hitherto read (it is conceived most erroneously) would enable the proprietors of hackney-carriages to establish, as they please, as many nuisances as may be profitable or convenient to such proprietors.

A CONSTANT READER.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—Perceiving in the leading article of the *Times* (bearing date the 4th instant), a precedent in which one Kennett, Lord Mayor of London, was heavily fined, at the suit of Messrs. Langdale and others, for inefficiency during the riots, and a recommendation to the sufferers at the late Bristol riots to adopt a similar course—now, Sir, I protest, that the present Lord Mayor of London is much more liable to prosecution for the recovery of damages during the ministerial riots on the second reading of the Reform Bill than the Mayor of Bristol is for the late riots in that City. The former having taken place not only by the aid of the Mayor's inefficiency, but by his example and instigation, the latter through the Minister's instigation, which England will find as impossible to check as the Mayor did to restrain the Bristol riots.—I am, Sir, your's obliged,

February 9, 1832.

A. E.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 8th February, 1832.

MY DEAR BULL—"Qua supra nos nihil ad nos," which means to say we have no business to meddle with conspiracies. "The things which are above us are nothing to us," is a maxim used against astrologers! as revolutionists and revolutions are far above us, we therefore, my dear BULL, have nothing to do with them; and, for the same reason, we shall not attempt to explain the unaccountable proceedings of the last week.

To begin with last WEDNESDAY night and the conspiracy of the Ruedes Prouvaires for carrying off LOUIS PHILIPPE and his amiable and interesting family from the chateau of the Tuileries. Here we may say, without fear of contradiction, "Qua supra nos nihil ad nos." This conspiracy is one of the wonders of the age in which we live. It beats the Cock-lane Ghost by 100 per cent. There were six THOUSAND CONSPIRATORS! a tolerable number in a population of 800,000 inhabitants. The conspirators hired horses and carriages by dozens, all to proceed to the same spot—a most admirable method of concealing their intentions. Two hackney-coaches or *fiacres* were

loaded with swords, daggers, pistols, guns and other fire-arms; and these *fiacres* were ordered to drive to the neighbourhood of one of the great markets of Paris, where there are hundreds of persons passing at all hours of the night,—the most admirable contrivance for keeping a secret. The conspirators supped at a public tavern—went armed—supped in a billiard room—ordered the supper for 200 persons beforehand—this tavern situated in the most populous and frequented quarter of Paris—the health of HENRY V. was drunk at the supper,—and this is called a Carlist conspiracy. One would think that Carlists were not quite such blockheads, especially as CRATEAUBRAND is a Carlist, and CORTEZ a Carlist, and FITZ-JAMES a Carlist, besides a thousand others of the very *elite* of French society and rank. It is very odd that the Carlists should be such mad and out of the way fools as thus to expose, instead of organize, a conspiracy. But this is not half. The conspiracy was, it is said, to carry off LOUIS PHILIPPE and his family. Whither?—By what means?—Who secured the telegraphs?—Who secured the National Guards?—Who was to give passports? The conspirators had hired horses to carry them away. From where, do you think?—From a riding school and livery-stable. The conspirators hired coaches!—and from where, do you think?—From a master of *fiacres*, or what are generally called caddies. The moment of a ball was selected, and that ball at the Tuileries, where, necessarily, hundreds of servants and waiters would be up all night, and where LOUIS PHILIPPE and his family would dance as usual—and as they did—until five o'clock in the morning. If these conspirators had chosen a November fog—late, and when the palace was quiet, when the inmates had retired to rest at the usual hour, and when, in the stillness of a dark night, they proposed to accomplish their scheme, we should still wonder at their temerity, as well as reproach them for their villainy; but on a ball night when every one was up, when the Palace was blazing with lustres, when hundreds of National Guards were on duty, and when 50,000 National Guards could have been got under arms in less than an hour, at such a time, and in such a way, to propose to carry off LOUIS PHILIPPE and his family from the Tuileries, is a sort of conspiracy which makes one raise one's eyes and exclaim, "Qua supra nos nihil ad nos." Nor must we stop here. The conspirators met at two miles and a half from each other. One party met in the open streets at the Bastille, more than two miles from the Tuileries—another party met in the Faubourg St. Germain, nearly a mile from the Tuileries, and nearly two miles and a half from the Bastille—another party in the Champs Elysees, where there are foot and horse patrols all night long to give the alarm—and another in the Rue des Prouvaires away from all—and these four parties were to meet on a ball night, to go to the palace of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and carry off the King and royal family. Upon my word and honour I never heard of such a conspiracy as this in either ancient or modern history; and I cannot but applaud the extreme vigilance, activity, address, zeal, and talent of the police in discovering such a deeply laid, hidden, intricate, and subtle combination. But still something remains behind. The conspiracy, it appears, by the confession of the Government, was to have broken out on two prior nights, but was adjourned. The Government knew of the adjournment—watched the conspirators—were aware of all their plans, and allowed them to proceed with their mobs, coaches, horses, fiacres, fire-arms, supper, and toasts until about two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, when a few gens d'armes and soldiers entered the supper room—put to flight some of the conspirators and seized the rest, conducting them without much difficulty to prison. Some ill-natured people have ventured to ask why the Government did not prevent the loss of human life which took place in the Rue des Prouvaires, by arresting on previous days the leaders of this plot? To prevent a conspiracy is, according to the "vulgar notions" of these very old-fashioned people, much better than exposing or punishing it afterwards—and the aforesaid ill-natured *Paul Prys* are by no means satisfied that the police is quite clear of this Carlist conspiracy. You cannot then be surprised, my dear Bull, that I also exclaim "Qua supra nos nihil ad nos," and that I in vain have searched through JOHNSON, ESTICE, and even the French Academy dictionary, for a proper definition of the word "conspiracy." From henceforth I shall of course presume that "to conspire" means "to tell to all the world, in the most public manner possible, our thoughts and wishes—a conspiracy" I shall always conceive means the same as "a public dinner or supper, at which any one may be present on paying so much per head for dinner or supper"—and if asked for the definition of "a conspirator," I shall say, "a man who, intending to carry off a king in a hackney coach, goes to the king's friends and servants, and apprizes them of his intentions."

But then you will ask me, do I doubt that a conspiracy was really formed—or do I believe that this plot, like that of Notre Dame, was got up by the police? To this question I must answer, first, that I do not think that the Carlists, as a body, or individually, conspired—secondly, that the Republicans are capable of any sort of folly, and of engaging in any sort of scheme, however mad and wicked—thirdly, that the police were by no means annoyed at having some Republicans ready for an enterprise which could not be found out, and which was intended to represent the new monarchy in danger from the to be Republic—and 4thly, that whilst I admit that some mad and wicked men had doubtless criminal intentions towards the Citizen King and his amiable family, that no person of note or distinction, in any class or society in France, had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with this Cock-lane conspiracy.

There is one observation, which, whilst I think of it, I will make, on all these plots and conspiracies which have been detected during the last twelve months, and which I think is entitled to your attention—and that is, that they have generally made their appearance when some vote of the chambers was required for the new monarchy, and when, above all, the diplomatic intrigues of the Court with foreign powers rendered it necessary to make it believed that the monarchy of the revolution was more aristocratical than the revolution, and was, in fact, to a certain extent opposed to the revolution. Perhaps you will not feel disposed to give credit to the Liberals for so much of tact and finesse in their policy, but you would be wrong not to do so ever. Since LOUIS PHILIPPE ascended the throne, the policy of the Government has been, first of all to excite revolutions in other countries, and thus prevent their attacking France; and then, afterwards, when in order to give occupation to the armies of those countries, those who had been excited to revolt in other countries applied to France for assistance against their Governments, then the policy of France has been to affect to have a great horror for those revolutions and a determination to discourage them. This was precisely the line of policy pursued by the French Government towards Poland—towards the Italian rebels—and towards the Spaniards, who, being in France, were first sent to Bayonne and the Spanish frontiers to excite anxiety in Spain, and were then afterwards removed by force from the frontiers to the interior of France, as soon as King FERDINAND had given some symptoms of his intention to acknowledge the new dynasty.

It is certainly true that M. CASIMIR PERIER and some of his present colleagues were not parties to the original acts of the new Government in France exciting revolutions in other countries, but this observation cannot apply to M. SEBASTIANI, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has served the Citizen King in that capacity for nearly eighteen months. The same observation will apply to these conspiracies which are intended to prevent that the new Royalty is in danger, and that therefore to avert Republicanism it is necessary for Europe

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. John Mason; Mercutio, Mr. C. Kemble; Juliet, Miss Fanny Kemble. After which, ROBERT THE DEVIL, Duke of Normandy.—On Tuesday, for the first time, upon the most splendid and extensive scale, a new Grand Romantic Opera, to be called THE FIEND-FATHER, or Robert of Normandy; in which Mr. Braham, Miss Shirreff, and Miss Inverarity, will perform. After which, the Farce of Raising the Wind—Wednesday, an Opera, and The Youthful Queen—Thursday, an Opera, and The Irish Ambassador.

MADAME VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Monday Evening will be presented, HES NOT A-MISS. Price Fretman, Mr. Liston; Mrs. Prettyman, Mrs. Glover. After which, GERVAISE SPINNER. Gervaise Skinner, Mr. Liston; Charles Meanwell, Mr. James Vining. To which will be added, MY GREAT AUNT. Lionel Glossop, Esq., Mr. J. Vining; Mrs. Healdy, Mrs. Glover. To conclude with the Burlesque Burletta of OLYMPIC DEVILS, or Orpheus and Eurydice. Orpheus, Madame Vestris; Eurydice, Miss Fosse.

Unprecedented Auction.—VICTORINE and ROBERT the DEVIL. THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The cheering demonstrations of delight evinced at the representations of Robert the Devil, have never been equalled. The novel beauty of the living Tableau at the end of the first and third Act, and the impression created by the reconstitution of the Nymph, with the splendour of "The Rent Day," and "Distraint for Rent," will be presented for Every Evening.—On Monday Evening, and during the Week, will be presented VICTORINE, or "I'll Sleep on It." To conclude with ROBERT LE DIABLE, the DEVIL'S SON. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Leeve, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Daly.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow Evening and during the Week, will be presented an entirely new Drama, called DISTRAINT FOR RENT; in which will be given a correct Scenic Representation of Wilkie's celebrated Pictures of "The Rent Day," and "Distraint for Rent." Principal Characters by Messrs. Foster, Campbell, W. H. Williams, Johnson, Andrews, J. L. Williams, Mrs. Wilkinson, and Miss Pitt. After which, a new Ballet by M. Edzar, called PETE DE PAQUE. To which will be added, a Grotesque Burlesque Burletta, called ROBERT LE DIABLE, or the Devil's Fan, Robert Commonly called Bobby. Mr. W. H. Williams; Sally (Pink of the Parish), Miss Helme. To conclude with the new Melo-dramatic Romance, called LORD BYRON IN ATHENS.

NEW MUSIC Published by BETTS, Royal Exchange. THE BRIGAND CHIEF QUADRILLES, as danced at the Nobility's Balls, composed and arranged by Miss Betts from favourite Airs of C. E. Horn and other celebrated Composers. THE DARK BLUE SKY, a new and popular Ballad, the poetry by Thos. Haynes Haily, Esq., the music composed by A. Betts, and dedicated (by permission) to the Right Hon. the Ladies Page. Pter 2s. N. B. The famous Song of "The Brigand Chief," and the original copyright Waltz, founded on the Ballad of "We Met," and all other celebrated Publications to be had as above.

COMPANION to the THOROUGH-BASS PRIMER; being 50 Exercises, with Bass and Melody; to which is added, a KEY to the EXERCISES. By J. F. BURROWS.—Also, new Editions, with additions, of the Thorough-Bass and Piano-forte Primers.

PARKER'S PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS FOR DINNER-TABLES, DRAWING-ROOMS, &c.; giving the Light of Three, Six, or Nine Candles each. Extract from the Report of the Royal Institute of France on the Fountain

"This Lamp is remarkable for its simplicity of construction—for its cleanliness—for its being easily trimmed, requiring no precaution but what a very servant can take; and the Light which it distributes unites all the qualities which can be desired, and equals the results of the best Mechanical Lamps." (Signed) GAY-LUSSAC. [SAVAIL.]

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. PALMER'S RAZOR RECEPTER (11 and 12, Opera House Arcade, Pall Mall) is allowed by the highest Authorities to be the best article ever invented for keeping Razors in the finest order. The great superiority of the Recepter consists in its keeping the edge of Razors perfectly flat, instead of that unwholesome round edge produced by Leather Straps.

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Company, Importers, inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which Turkey Coffee has been sold at the East India Company's last sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased—Cocoa Nibs, nibs or ground (finest) 1s. 6d. per lb. Chocolate (ditto) 2s. 6d.

ROSE and NORTON feel it their duty to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that they are Sole Promoters and Sellers of the celebrated Genuine NON-PAREIL VARNISH BLACKING. 1, York-street, 1, Jacob-street-square.

CANDLES.—The first quality Transparent Sperm-candle and Composite Candles, with plaited wicks, 1s. 6d. per pound. (one Wax, 1s. 11d. finest Wax, 2s. 2d. per pound; Carriage Mould, 2s. 2d.; Cocoa Nut Candles, 10d. per pound; old Store Candles, 6d. per pound; Old Moulds, 7d. per pound; fresh Moulds, 5d. per pound; new Moulds, 7d. per pound. Refined Sperm-candle Oil, finest quality, with imperial wicks, second quality, 6s. 6d. per hundred; Cocoa Nut Oil, 5s. 6d. per imperial gallon, warranted to burn most brilliantly in table lamps; common Oil, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per gallon. Scaucs, assorted, 18s. per dozen half-pint bottles. Tongues, 3s. and 3s. 6d. each.—At T. CANE'S Italian Warehouse, 73, Oxford-street, next door to the Queen's Bazaar.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALCULÆ.—As Spring approaches, the Larvæ of destructive Insects are propagated in infinite multitudes, and with amazing rapidity, and impregnated with millions of insects the very air we breathe; to the great injury of the young Shoots of TREES, VINES, PLANTS, and every species of VEGETATION, and to the motion and growth by the genial influence of the Season. J. READ begs to inform Noblemen, Gentlemen, Nurserymen, &c. that he has recently invented a FUMIGATING BELL-ROWS, (price 20s.), for destroying Insects in Foreing Houses, Hot Frames, or Wall Trees, &c. with the fumes of Tobacco, mixed with Indian pepper, of which a very strong aromatic substance to the purpose. Also, his PATENT GARDEN SPRINGER, for watering Trees, Plants, &c. by which any fluid may be thrown, factured and sold by J. READ, Instrument Maker to His Majesty, 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

CANDLES, 5d. per lb., Palace Wax-lights, 2s. 1d. per lb.—M. P. DAVIES, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite No. 58, The Collyer House, will meet the needs of any house in London with the same quality of articles.—For Cash on delivery as follows:—Candles, 5s. 6d. per dozen lbs.—Wax-wick the Patent Plated Wicks, 5s.—Sperm-candle, or Composition Candles, plain, or 2s. 6d. per lb.—Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb.—Mottled Soap, 6s. and 7s. per lb.—Yellow, 6s. and 6s. 6d.; Fine Cud, 8s.—Windsor and Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d.—Fine Sperm Oil, 7s. per gallon; very superior, 7s. 6d.; Lamp Oil, 3s. and 3s. 6d.—Delivered in Town, and packed with care for the Country.

SPLENDID and FASHIONABLE PRINTED CHINTZ FURNITURES, suitable for Drawing Rooms, Cottages, Beds, &c. Selling off VERY CHEAP.—JOHN WATSON and Company, respectfully announce to the Public, that being purchased from Messrs. Clayton and Co. late of Old Bond-street, all their remaining Stock, they are determined to offer it for less than Half the original Price. The Goods are of a superior kind both with respect to pattern and quality. The most elegant and others who may have heretofore bought from Messrs. Clayton and Co., will N. B. Hotel and Lodging-house Keepers have now an opportunity of selecting some extraordinary Bargains.

THEATRES ROYAL.—At SAMS's Royal Subscription Library, 31, James's-street, PRIVATE BOXES to LET by the Night, in the best situations, at DRURY-LANE, COVENT-GARDEN, and ADELPHI; and at the KING'S THEATRE, OPERA BOXES on every circle, for the Season, Alternate Weeks, or by the Night; Stalls, and Pit-Tickets 8s. 6d.

THEATRICAL BUREAU.—ANDREWS' LIBRARY, No. 167, New Bond-street.—At this Establishment may be obtained the best PRIVATE BOXES by the Night or Season, for the OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, DRURY-LANE, and MADAME VESTRIS'S THEATRES; also OPERA PIT Tickets at 8s. 6d. each—and every Information connected with the Public Amusements.

NEW ARGYLE ROOMS.—MR. T. WELSH'S VOCAL ACADEMY, open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Two till Four—Terms, Four Guineas the Eight Lessons. Private Tuition at the above Rooms, Fifteen Shillings an hour. Lessons at Scholars' houses, a Guinea each.—246, Regent-street.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of a DONATION of £100, from C. E., of Bath, in aid of the objects of this Society.—Temple 17th Feb. 1832.

SONS of the CLERGY.—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held on THURSDAY, the 17th of MAY. The Rehearsal of the Music will take place, as usual, on the preceding Tuesday. Temple, 17th Feb. 1832. J. H. MARKLAND, Treasurer.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.—Admission, 1s.—Caroline-st. WILLIAM HARNARD, Keeper.

NAVAL and MILITARY LIBRARY and MUSEUM. White-l-bait-yard, Feb. 13, 1832.—The LIBRARY, on Saturday, March 5, will be the Public House Tavern, St. James's, at Seven o'clock precisely. The Right Hon. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, Bart. M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty (a President of the Institution), will preside.—Tickets may be had on application at the Institution, White-l-bait-yard, on or before the last day of Feb. By order of the Committee, W. S. HALL, Lieutenant, H.P. Royal Irish, Sec.

AN excellent Opportunity offers itself for placing a well-educated YOUNG GENTLEMAN with a SURGEON in full practice at CHELTENHAM, as an ARTICLED PUPIL. He will meet with the kindest treatment, the situation being one of great respectability.—For address, &c., apply to R. Morgan, Esq., No. 4, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London. Letters to be paid.

A WIDOW LADY, without Children, whose connexions are of undoubted respectability, and who has a House pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, wishes to RECEIVE into her FAMILY a LADY whose friends may be desirous of procuring for her a comfortable and independent home. She has a very good education and is friendly and kind. The Advertiser has lately discharged the duties of a similar trust to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned, to whom she could give reference.—Address (post paid) to J. A., at Mr. Jennings's, 134, Regent-street.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY. G. B. ROBINSON, Esq. M.P. in the Chair. This Company is formed for the BENEFIT of the Colonies of Lower Canada, and the other Provinces of British America, Location for Emigrants, and to afford them Employment on their arrival. Applications for Shares to be made to the Committee by letter (post paid) at the Company's Office here. JOHN GALT, Hon. Secretary.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT, &c.—Two Sets of commodious and comfortable FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be LET by the Year, at two guineas and a half and three guineas and half per week, including coals, washing, fuel, &c. at Andrew's Library, 167, New Bond-street.—N.B. To be let to Single Gentlemen only.

TO BE SOLD, an Elegant HOOKAH, Silver Surpouse weighing about 40 ounces, two Snakes, one never used; also a handsome Page. The Hookah bottom is of the finest French China. Likewise about 35lbs. of Prepared Tobacco.—To be seen at Mr. FATE'S, Jeweller, Regent-street.

MR. WARREN, SURGEON DENTIST, in announcing to his friends, that he has removed to the new premises in LITTLE BRIDGE-SQUARE, No. 27, BRITON STREET, BOND-STREET, begs to add, that his Method of Supplying Deficiencies of the Mouth, from a Single Tooth, to a Complete Set of Teeth, Gum and Palates, continues to be highly and extensively patronized; and that his treatment of Bruised, or Tender Teeth, may be relied on as physiologically judicious. 27, BRITON-STREET.

BRIGHTON.—TO LET, reasonably, a few Doors from the Sea, a Delightful House, newly FURNISHED, with small outlet; it consists of breakfast room, large dining and drawing rooms, small parlour, and seven bed rooms, makes nine in the house; very convenient for a family of five or six. For particulars apply to B. M. NIAS, Estate Agent, 69, East-street, Brighton; or to Nias, jun., 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES EXCLUDED. TO THE NOBILITY and GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known, that during the latter part of the year 1831, the distress amongst the working people in this country, has been severely felt; and almost any former period. In the full hope of better times, we have had the gratification of employing several hundred persons upon the different branches of our Manufactures in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Norwich, Kidderminster, Macclesfield, and Southampton, as well as the Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers in our London Workshops.

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TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—JEREMIAH EVANS, STONE CUTTER, BAZAR, No. 45, Fish-street Hill (removed from the late corner of Eastcheap, in consequence of the New London Bridge approaches), respectfully solicits the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of his new and elegant Stock of STONE GRATES, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, Jumps, Chandeliers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Papier Mache Tea Trays and Waiters, Knives and Forks, superior Plated Waters, Patent Dish Covers, and every article of Culinary Utensils, on the most reasonable terms. Also at 5, Finbury-place, South.—N.B. A great variety of Marble, Stone, and Metal Chimney-Pieces.

DRAWING-ROOM and Dining-room Mahogany, Rosewood, Gilt and Bed-room Chairs, of all Colours, 30 dozen always ready for inspection. Sole and irrevocable Right, on no account to take up Furniture, Tables, and Cabinets; mahogany Dining Tables of all sizes, and Sideboards; Winged and other Wardrobes, Drawers, French and other Bedsteads, Glasses, &c.; all manufactured on the Premises, finished in the best manner, and warranted for years, at a saving of nearly one-half, by applying at H. KINGSTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

TO FAMILIES and UPHOLSTERERS. SPLENDID CHINTZ FURNITURES for SALE, the entire Stock of a Town Printer, retired from business, viz.—700 Pieces, at 74d. a yard. 650 ditto, at 50d. ditto, at 45d. a yard.

Together 1700 Pieces, including the most beautiful and costly designs, at less than One Half the price of printing. GRAHAM and Co., 294, High Holborn.

NIAS, Jun., of 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, (finding it requisite to reduce his Premises) offers to his Patrons and the Public a very considerable portion of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, that must be sold for money immediately, the object being to save the great expense attending a sale. FURNITURES.—POLAND and Co. 351, STRAND, Directly opposite Waterloo Bridge, FURNITURES to the ROYAL FAMILY, beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of their splendid and general STOCK of FURNITURES, of all kinds, and of all the most valuable and durable materials. Ladies may therefore confidently rely upon having a new and perfect article. The many removals that have taken place in consequence of the Strand Improvements, render it necessary to announce, that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century, and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

HODGSON'S LIBRARY, Great Marylebone-street, Wimpole-street.—ALL NEW WORKS of general interest are added to this Library on the day of Publication, and in such abundance as to prevent disappointment.

TERMS: The Year £5 5 0 The Quarter 1 3 0 Half Year 3 3 0 The Proprietors beg to return thanks for that increased share of patronage which they now enjoy, and are determined that no exertions or expense shall be spared to keep this Establishment at least equal, if not superior, in accommodation to any other Library.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF BOROUGHES.—LETTERS to the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL on the CLASSIFICATION of BOROUGHES. Highly important to the Boroughs about to be Disfranchised. Price 1s. Sold by Roake and Varty, 31, Strand; and every bookseller.

CHINA.—Just published in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. sewed. BRITISH RELATIONS with the CHINESE EMPIRE in 1832; COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ENGLISH and AMERICAN TRADE with INDIA and CANTON. Printed for Parbury, Allen, and Co., Leadenhall-street.

Just published, illustrated with Fifty beautifully coloured Engravings, drawn by THE ZOOLOGY of NORTH AMERICA, Part II. containing the BIRDS. By JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D., Surgeon of the late Expedition under Captain Franklin. Printed uniformly with the Narratives of Captains Franklin's and Gallery's Expeditions, to which it may be considered as a Supplement. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

The Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected, and containing all the Improvements of the latest German Edition of THE GREEK GRAMMAR of AUGUSTUS MATTHIÆ, IS NOW READY. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

In a few days will be published, 2 vols. small 8vo. 12s. ESSAYS on the ESTABLISHMENT of P. O. I. T. I. C. A. L. Also, by the same Author, a New Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s. COLLOQUIES on the RISE, PROGRESS, and PROSPECTS of SOCIETY. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

On the 1st of March will be published, price 2s. No. 1. of the REGISTER of RELIGIOUS and ECCLESIASTICAL INFORMATION, Parochial History, Documents respecting the State of the Poor, Progress of Education, &c.

Published by John Tarrill, 250, Regent-street, London; where Communications for the Editor (post-paid), Books for Review, and Advertisements are requested to be forwarded. Orders received by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and Post Masters in the United Kingdom.

AINSWORTH ON CHOLERA. Just published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. OBSERVATIONS on the EPIDEMIC CHOLERA (Asphyxia Pestilentialis), as it appeared at Sunderland in the Months of November and December, 1831; and on the Measures taken for its Prevention and Cure. By W. AINSWORTH, Esq., M.R.C.S.

This work tells us what the disease is according to its symptoms, and appearances; and it tells us how to avert, to meet, to treat, and (as far as has been ascertained) to cure it.—Literary Gazette. Messrs. Ebers and Co., Bond-street.

DR. LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPEDIA, in Monthly Volumes, small 8vo. 6s. in cloth. On the 1st of April, being Vol. 27, N. E. and MONTHLY LIVES OF BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDERS. By the Rev. G. R. GLIGLI. 3 vols.

On the 1st of April, THE HISTORY of SPAIN and PORTUGAL, Vol. I. Published on the 1st of February last, THE ITALIAN REPUBLICS, by Simonds. 1 vol. London: Longman and Co.; and John Taylor.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS. Price 5s. in boards, and 5s. 6d. bound. SELECTIONS from the POEMS of ROBT. SOUTHEY, Esq., LL.D. Also, uniform with the above. SELECTIONS from the POEMS of ROBT. SOUTHEY, Esq., LL.D. Price 6s. boards, and 5s. 6d. bound. SELECTIONS from the POEMS of W. WORDSWORTH, Esq. E. Moxon, 64, New Bond-street.

On the 29th will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Nine Maps, price 11. 8s. BRITISH MILITARY HISTORY. By JOHN MCGREGOR, Esq. This work contains full and accurate particulars of the lives, Soil, Natural Productions, Commerce, &c. of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada; with Practical Remarks on Emigration. The materials have been collected by the Author during his travels, and a residence of several years in British America. Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

UNIFORM WITH THE WAVELEY NOVELS. On the 8th of Feb. was published, at only 6s. per volume, neatly bound, a complete and uniform Edition of the Four Series of THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY.—ENGLAND. By HEVY NEBLE. 3 vols. 19s. From the Norman Conquest to the Reformation.

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OPINIONS of THE PUBLIC JOURNALS. The realization of that which has been often said, and often felt,—that the annals which the history of every country are thickly strewn, are in themselves far more romantic than the happiest inventions of the most ingenious novellists and poets. . . . They are valuable illustrations of manners, and striking commentaries on the history of the country.

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"Such works are a sort of composition between true history and pure poetry; the skeleton, so to speak, belongs to the historian; but the flesh and blood and the heart of life, pertain to the romancer. We have often regretted that historians (such as Homer, for instance) should have thought it necessary to plunder their narrations of all that was romantic and epic, and to have devoted to accuracy and words of man, treat us to philosophical disquisitions and chapters of ingenious conjecture."—Athenæum.

"History, in its general character, makes no appeal to the feelings which are excited by Romance; but it has, when considered more narrowly in its details, many passages of deep and most stirring interest. The noblest deeds which fancy ascribes to her heroes have been performed by real personages; and the fairest beings with which she peoples her Paradise have had their prototypes in the world. The history of every country has records of the acts of the one, of the other, and the pages which are devoted to accuracy and thought realize their fancies have in themselves the true elements of romance."—Monthly Review.

"The design of moulding the Romantic Annals of different countries into so many series of tales is a noble and happy one."—Mirror.

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"These volumes show us men as they are, and with all the feelings of our own hearts which are everlasting—in which, in fact, our nature consists."—Court Magazine. The principal Booksellers in England, Mr. Bell, the Publisher, London, Messrs. Bell and Bradbury, Agents for Scotland, and Mr. Cumming, Agent for Ireland, have instructions for receiving all orders, which should be given as early as possible, to prevent disappointment.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Feb. 15.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red, to be General of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces in the room of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. deceased.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 14.—Memorandum.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officer has been cancelled from the 14th inst. inclusive, upon his receiving a commuted allowance for his commission:—Ensign T. H. Powell, half-pay 84th Foot.

4th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. T. Gibson, from half-pay 97th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Jones.

OFFICE OF QUARTERS, Feb. 8.—Royal Regt. of Artillery: Sec. Capt. I. Whitty to be Captain, vice Beatham, dec.; First Lieut. W. H. Lawrence to be Second Captain, vice Whitty; Sec. Lieut. C. V. Cockburn to be First Lieutenant, vice Lawrence; First Lieut. J. Bloomfield to be Second Captain, vice Cockburn, &c.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. J. MACKAY, Austin friars, insurance broker.—A. L. DE METZ, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's, tea-dealer.

BANKRUPTS. At. Search, Lyon's Inn.—P. KNOX, Maidstone, grocer. At. Stephens and Co. Little St. Thomas a' Water.

R. GASCORNE, Richmond, Surrey, tailor. At. Search, Lyon's Inn.—P. KNOX, Maidstone, grocer. At. Stephens and Co. Little St. Thomas a' Water.

LOAD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Feb. 13.—The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Thomas Field Savory, of Sussex-place, Regent's Park, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved for a series of papers illustrative of the character and progress of the cholera, with the view that the Parliament and the country might have all possible information on the subject; and intimated that a Bill would be brought in to increase the powers of the Government to enable the parishes to make increased exertions to suppress the disease.

TUESDAY.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages. The Marquis of Lansdowne laid papers upon the table, by command of His Majesty, relating to spasmodic cholera, which, on the motion of the Noble Marquis, were ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bills on the table were forwarded a stage, after which their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Bill for increasing the powers of the Privy Council for the better prevention of the spread of cholera, was read a first time.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the first report of the Committee on the Tithes in Ireland, which was read by the Clerk at the table of the House, and the several clauses of the Bill were read, and it was ordered that the Committee should inquire into the subject referred to their examination, and although the evidence was not brought to a close, they thought it their duty to report such parts of the evidence as had been received, together with their opinion thereon, to the House.

FRIDAY.

The English Cholera Prevention Bill passed through all the remaining stages, the Standing Orders having been suspended, to enable that to be done.

SATURDAY.

The Earl of Wicklow declared that if the proceedings were to be so limited, the Clergy of Ireland would consider it an abandonment of Church property prior to 1831.

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Mr. P. THOMSON, in reply to enquiries from Mr. Croker, stated that cases of decided cholera had certainly occurred, and repeated the statement made in the other House that the Government would forthwith apply for a Bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council, so as to enable them to adopt more efficient means for checking the spread of the disease.

TUESDAY.

On the occasion of the presentation of a petition from the county of Wexford, praying for the abolition of the tithe system in Ireland, an interesting discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Stanley announced the intention of Government to propose a measure for the direct extinction of tithes in Ireland.

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present emergency of the appearance of cholera in the metropolis, which was read a first and second time.

Sir James Graham brought forward his motion respecting the better administration of the several Boards connected with the civil department of the Navy, the discussion on which occupied the remainder of the evening.

WEDNESDAY.

The Cholera Prevention Bill went through a Committee, in which the several blanks were filled up and adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the English Reform Bill, and proceeded with several clauses. The 69th, which regards the expenses for booths, &c., occasioned much discussion, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no objection to limit the amount of expence, suggesting that for polling places the expence ought not to exceed 40l., and for booths 25l.; but after some desultory remarks, the further consideration of the clause was postponed, and the House resumed.

Previous to the rising of the House the Cholera Prevention Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Tregony, in the room of Colonel Arbutnot, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. G. BANKS enquired whether the Government intended to submit any further information to the House relative to the recent smuggling transaction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the negative.

Mr. BANKS added, that he should hereafter move for an enquiry into the subject, and also into the state of the law regarding smuggling.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having obtained leave to bring in the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs Boundaries Bill, the House, on his Lordship's motion, once more resolved itself into Committee on the English Reform Bill.

The disposition of the remaining clauses occupied the House till after midnight; and then the further consideration of the Bill was postponed, and the House adjourned.

On the motion of the Lord Advocate the House went into a Committee on the Scotch Cholera Preventive Bill, and the various clauses, after some conversation, were agreed to.

On the Chairman proceeding to read the preamble, THE LORD ADVOCATE proposed to insert the following words, "Who are not in a state of some excitement, and said he had overheard from the Hon. Member for Middlesex an expression of which he could not refrain from complaining. The Hon. Member on sitting down applied the term 'humbler' to the amendment which had been proposed, and he (Sir R. Inglis) said he would not sit and listen to such an epithet applied to an amendment in which allusion was made to God's Providence. Such an expression as that used was, he considered, highly improper and unbecoming.

Mr. HUME regretted much that the Hon. Baronet had not concluded the observation which he (Mr. Hume) had made. If he had, the House would have heard the terms "cant and hypocrisy" applied to the amendment, and he would repeat it, notwithstanding the observations of the Hon. Baronet. He did believe it cant, humbug, and hypocrisy, to insert the name of the Divine Providence, and would consequently persist in his opposition to the amendment. He always looked with suspicion on religious professions of individuals, as they were, like the professions of the Pharisees in Scripture, ostentatious.

At such observations were often to take place the House adjourned to meet on Friday, and also orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

On the question that the House go into a Committee of Supply, Mr. DAWSON availed himself of the opportunity to enter his protest against grants voted on a former evening, of 500l. to Mr. Marshall for certain statistical tables, and to Dr. Bowring, for his report regarding the mode of keeping public accounts in France.

Mr. DAWSON also moved for a resolution, that the Exchequer should strongly defend the grants as useful expenditure of the House.

Capt. YORKE enquired whether Capt. Sartorius, who appears as having a command in Don Pedro's squadron, was still in the British service?

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that he was on the British half-pay list; but that he could not draw any pay except after an oath that he was not in any foreign service, and that he was absent without leave, and that he had no licence from His Majesty to go to any foreign service.

The House then resolved into Committee.

Sir J. C. HOUGHES moved the Army Estimates for the current three months. They are supplemental to, or rather a continuation of, the estimates already voted for 1831. They are for the three months that are left unprovided for by the new arrangement, of the month commencing the financial year in April instead of with January.

The estimates were not opposed, but they called forth a good deal of desultory discussion. There is to be additions to the Army, the Right Hon. Genl. moving that it was the opinion of the Committee that a number of land forces, not exceeding 89,483 men, exclusive of those in our territorial possessions, should be employed for the three months ending on the 31st of March. The total rank and file for 1830 amount to 89,127 men. The several resolutions being gone through, and agreed to, the House adjourned.

The Committee on the Irish Sub-letting Act was postponed till Monday.

The House then went into Committee on the Malt Spirit Draw-back Duty.

Mr. F. BARING moved that the drawback should be reduced from 18s. to 8d. per gallon.

After a protracted discussion the Resolution was carried.

The Report of the Tithes' Committee was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE LAST POPULAR NOVELS.—"Sir Ralph Esmer" is precisely the work we should have expected from this clever author. It presents a more vivid representation of the Court of Charles, than any book with which we are acquainted. All the celebrated beauties of the period pass glowing before us; Castlemain rises like the queen of love upon our imagination; and who but must be captivated with the magnificence of the belle Stewart, and the frank good-heartedness of Nell Gwynne?—One among many of the amusing features of the novel is well worth notice, and that is the description of the young noblemen, to obtain the smiles of a prime dame, whose beauty, talents, and mysterious history, had created a great sensation at the King's Theatre.—"The Adventures of a Younger Son," respecting which so much public expectation has been excited, will certainly appear very shortly. The author is an English gentleman of family and fortune, who has met with more extraordinary adventures, at home or abroad, than perhaps, any of his countrymen, not excepting even his friend, Lord Byron.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. BAZEL.—On Tuesday morning the remains of this excellent man were deposited in a vault in Westminster Abbey. The funeral left Cheltenham on Thursday last, and was followed a mile out of the town by nearly all the Gentry in the neighbourhood, and the shops were partially shut. The funeral procession consisted of ten mourning coaches and four, in which was Lord Kenyon, one of the executors, and many other distinguished individuals, and 26 carriages belonging to the Nobility and Gentry. Deputations from the Naval and National Schools, to which the late Doctor had been such a munificent benefactor, also attended.

GENOVA COMBS.—J. and E. ATKINSON have respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they have this day received a very select assortment of the newest and most elegant patterns ever imported, and as they are much in demand, and the superior fabric very scarce, an early inspection is respectfully recommended.—24, Old Bond-street, Feb. 14.

very limited.

very limited.

The TITLE and INDEX for the last Year are now ready for delivery to the Newsmen.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

THE KING and QUEEN remain at Brighton.

WE have elsewhere noticed the extraordinary conduct of Lord GREY, with respect to Ireland and its affairs. His crouching and cringing will, however, be of no avail; nor, as we firmly believe, will Lord ANGLESEY remain LORD LIEUTENANT for a month.

Let our readers carefully peruse the statements of the disturbances at Ballyshannon, and they will form some little idea of the state of the country. The Proclamation of the Privy Council tells a dreadful story, but not one half of the truth reaches England. Carefully and assiduously are reports stifled or garbled, but in spite of this extraordinary caution and activity the fatal truth must be known.

The disturbances at Ballyshannon took place almost immediately after the removal of the Troops from that place, and it is our firm belief, that, in a very short time, the Protestants will be in a situation precisely similar to that (which we recollect having seen described by a French writer) of the French in Spain—that is to say, they may possess exactly so much of the Provinces of Ireland as the Troops can actually occupy, and no more.

The truth is, the troops at this moment are surrounded by insurgents, and the moment a post is vacated it is lost. We tell Lord GREY that more troops must be sent to Ireland—we tell Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE that the army must be augmented—there is not at this moment a disposable man in Ireland. The soldiery is split into small parties; harassed by constant change of quarters, their dispersion does no good, for the evil is too general.

As for the police—it is paralyzed—the parties are so small that they are even unable to protect themselves; and after the narrow escape which a party of them had of being hanged at the last Mullingar Assizes, for their gallant and resolute conduct in the insurrection at Knocktopher—and no thanks to Lord ANGLESEY's Government that they were acquitted—they are rather unwilling to exert themselves in quelling the mob—a fact as well known to the mob, as to themselves, and therefore the mob acts with a violence proportioned to its certainty of impunity.

We cannot—Whigs as they are—believe that even the Ministers here, know what we know, and what is equally well known in Dublin Castle—they must be deceived, and as the regular channel of communication through the Irish Secretary is choked, if not altogether stopped up, we are not surprised that it is so. However, upon one point everybody at all conversant with the state of affairs, seems to agree, that things cannot go on much longer as they are, and that it is impossible that any change can be for the worse.

As to the Title question—the death-blow to Lord GREY's political character, we have no hesitation in saying, that under any Lord Lieutenant, except Lord ANGLESEY—the adviser of agitation—that difficulty never would have attained its present magnitude. Even Dr. DOYLE, if he had not been the personal friend and councillor of the Vice-roy, never would have dared to act as he has done—And look at the consequences—The Whigs must fall to ruin and disgrace, their Ministry is at this moment in a state of dissolution, and out they must go—but recollect the incalculable—almost irreparable mischief that they have already consummated—who is to set things in order again?—in Ireland nobody, without bloodshed.

Of the smaller incidents which occur in that well-governed country, we are glad to state that the official gentleman who was in the habit of selling Lord PLUNKETT's franks for two shillings and sixpence each, has been detected and dismissed. We are extremely glad of this for Lord PLUNKETT's sake.

We have failed in two of our prognostications—not because the facts which we foretold did not occur, but because we had a higher opinion of two noble individuals than their own conduct, under degradation, has justified.

We foretold the recall of Lord ANGLESEY, because we were certain it must happen; we knew, too, the day that he was to quit his post, or submit to orders which were to change, entirely, the course of his Government. For years we have looked to Lord ANGLESEY as the high-spirited noble-minded being who would not brook correction, or obey the bidding of a Minister, the object of which was entirely to subvert the principles of his administration of the affairs of a country like Ireland. We could not have believed that a man who, when quitting the Vice-royalty, had called upon the people to "agitate, agitate, agitate," would have endured, for the sake of "keeping his place," to turn round upon them; and, at the order of Lord GREY, assume a tone of coercion and severity against men whose only fault has been their obedience to his former directions. In this we were mistaken—Lord ANGLESEY submits, and stays.

We also foretold that which has come to pass, as regards my Lord GREY,—our opinion will be found in the columns of some of our former papers,—that Lord GREY, selling himself to the Radicals for the sake of their support, would at last be urged to a point from which his proud spirit would revolt, and his sense, if not his feeling, recoil; and that, then, the Radicals, whose "sweet voices" he had purchased, would turn their shouts to yells, and drive him into disgrace and seclusion. The thing has happened,—the event has occurred; Lord GREY has paused—resented—resisted—and the Radicals have acted upon that resistance,—yet is he not driven from office into seclusion: how far disgrace may attach to his Lordship's case, those only can determine who know how much degradation a Whig Premier can endure.

It is not necessary here to revert to the state of Ireland: murder follows the demand of right; and Protestant Clergymen, who have the insolence and idiotism to demand their right, are murdered. Lord GREY naturally feels that this state of things must be amended; and, after having despatched his orders to Lord ANGLESEY to be less civil to Dr. DOYLE, to send his United Irish Privy Councillor to England, and to give over the commediary system, proceeds to the House of Lords, and, in order to prove to the country that he is yet the friend of the Church and of the Constitution, his Lordship makes a speech, the report of which follows, extracted from the Times;—we prefer their own report, to which—recollecting Lord GREY's pride and respect for his "order," and his character, and his dignity, and all the rest of it—we beg particular attention:—

“Earl Grey presented a petition from a place in the diocese of

Cork, on the subject of the title system in Ireland, and praying that the church lands should be disposed of for the benefit of the poor. The Noble Earl observed, that, with reference to this last petition, he had satisfied himself that it was not worded in a disrespectful manner, and therefore he felt himself bound to present it. He, however, necessarily drew to their notice the principle on which he did not approve of such a measure as the petitioners recommended, but that if a project of that nature were proposed by any one, it should receive from him the most decided and determined opposition.—(Hear, hear.) Under all the circumstances of the case, he saw the urgency of effecting some improvement in the mode of making provision for the Clergy in Ireland; but he would unequivocally state, that he never could think of making any such improvement in the mode of providing for the Clergy, without fully securing to the Church its just rights.—(Hear, hear.) At the same time he hoped and believed that something might be done to remove those causes of complaint and dispute which were engendered by the existing system.—(Hear, hear.) However, to avoid misrepresentation, and to put an end to certain unfounded rumours which had been industriously circulated,—rumours which were connected with the opposition given to the payment of tithes, and which had a very bad effect in the present situation of Ireland,—he felt it right to say, that he thought it absolutely and imperatively necessary, before they proceeded to legislate on this subject generally, that the authority of the law as it at present stood should be fully vindicated.—(Hear, hear.) In every case where the law had been violated, the law had been strenuously exerted, so far as they could be exerted. Government were determined that the existing law should still be strictly enforced, in order to produce those effects for which its powers were originally granted; and if those powers were ultimately found to be inefficient, he should not hesitate to propose a bill to give to the GOVERNMENT STILL GREATER AUTHORITY.—(Hear, hear.)

“The Noble Earl, who felt much gratified at the declaration of the Noble Earl, must, at the same time, express his regret that such a declaration had not been made at an earlier period. If a declaration of that kind had been made by the Noble Earl, or by any other of His Majesty's Ministers, before the appointment of the Committee on tithes, it would have produced a most salutary effect, and a very considerable portion of the evil which has occurred would have been prevented.—(Hear, hear.)” For he could state his sincere belief that the appointment of a Committee of that House to enquire into the subject of Irish tithes, unaccompanied by such a declaration as they had just heard, had been attended with much evil,—evil which, he feared, the labours of the Committee could not remedy; and to get the better of which would take considerable time, and exertion on the part of Government.

“Earl Grey said he was sorry to have fallen under the censure of the Noble Lord, on account of what he had done. Certainly, in calling for the committee, he thought he was doing that which was most likely to prevent the evil that then existed. He had no reason, at that time, to suspect that the system of resistance would proceed in the way that it had done; if he had had any such suspicion, he would then have taken a different course to that to which he had just given utterance. He would have stated the determination of the Government to maintain, by all the means they possessed, the rights of the Church, and, if it were necessary, to call for further powers. He felt himself bound more particularly to make this statement, because pains had been taken to disseminate, in the most malignant spirit, a wrong impression and feeling, as to the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, and he felt bound to state, in the most emphatic manner, that the Ministers would have given a sufficient answer to the calumnies which had been propagated; but as that appeared not to be the case, he would state, fearlessly and conscientiously, that on every occasion where Ministers could act, they had done so boldly, and promptly.—(Hear, hear.)—When he found these unjust insinuations repeated and extended, he felt it to be his duty to state, and to declare more emphatically and decidedly, than he had done, that he had just given utterance, that it was the fixed intention of Government to uphold the authority of the law by every means in their power.—(Hear, hear.)”

This seems to be as plain, straight-forward language as a Minister ever thought fit to use in Parliament—here is neither quibbling, nor shuffling, nor evasion; and at the moment Lord GREY made that declaration—(having carried his point with Lord ANGLESEY, with whom his Lordship is woefully dissatisfied, and whom perhaps he thought he might yet drive out of the Lord Lieutenantancy by the unqualified avowal of his intentions about tithes),—he was sincere, and resolved upon the question.

He had then reached the spot, at which he determined to make his first stand against the radicals and rebels. As we foretold, he was instantly assailed—the Times proclaimed his Lordship's proposition monstrous, and the execution of his design impossible—O'CONNELL was at him—RADICAL was at him—and we find in the Times a letter from that able and gallant writer, seven days after the speech, in which the following passage occurs:—

“Earl Grey must, however, be careful not to be guilty of any suicidal act to destroy his brilliant measure of reform. England may be great and Europe happy. His Lordship most wisely declared, as well as most truly, that the true interests of religion were not best promoted by association with the State: his Lordship must equally learn that the true interests of the State are neither secured nor promoted by too close a connexion with any religious establishment, particularly with a church unconnected with and in direct hostility to the great majority of the people. My Lord Grey must not attempt to compel the payment of tithes in Ireland by force, or he is lost. No army he can command will effect their collection; as a great and enlightened statesman, he must remove the cause of resistance—he must abrogate the present system of tithes (doing justice to the clergy)—he must recall his declaration, avoid the use of the bayonet, and secure the power of the British empire.”

RADICAL was, however, rather late in his advice, or the Times tardy in printing it—for, on Tuesday evening—it is hardly credible—it is so unlike the character of the man in former days—so unlike the conduct of any man of spirit—of common consistency—that, unless it were before us we could not—we would not believe it; on Tuesday evening, according to the orders of the Radicals of London, whose Unions and Meetings this very Lord GREY had before been ordered and forced to denounce as illegal, and, in pursuance of the threats of the Irish Rebels, over whom he had just ordered Lord ANGLESEY to ride; and, above all, in obedience to the Times Newspaper, Lord GREY consented—not by himself, but by Lord ALTHORP, in the House of Commons, to retract all he had said in the House of Lords—to eat his words—to go down on his knees to the Reformers, and own their power and omnipotence. If Lord GREY has a heart, what he must have suffered when he heard—for he went to the House of Commons to listen to his own degradation and exposure—when he heard Lord ALTHORP say what follows, and which we copy also from the report of the debate in the Times:—

“Lord ALTHORP did not intend to take a part in the present discussion, but he felt himself compelled by what had just fallen from the Hon. Gentleman in reference to the case of a Noble Friend (Grey) of his elsewhere. The Hon. Gentleman represented his Noble Friend as ready to deluge Ireland with blood, in order to enforce the collection of the tithes in that country. ‘I was present,’ continued the Noble Lord, ‘when allusion was made here the other evening to what had fallen from my Noble Friend; but, though very much astonished at the very nature of his sentiments then quoted, I did not feel myself justified to make any observations, affirmatory or contradictory, upon them. But I felt extremely surprised that such a version could have been given of the sentiments of my Noble Friend; for when I recollect the political principles which have guided the public conduct of my Noble Friend, and which entirely correspond with my own, I was convinced that there was a misconception somewhere. I find, I fight, and that my Noble Friend and myself agree in this—that while we are separated by no party, when broken, yet we should be departing from the principles which we have acted on through our lives, if, when extraordinary powers are demanded to enforce the law, these extraordinary powers should not be granted unless accompanied by an efficient remedy for the grievance which occasioned their necessity. (Loud cries of ‘Hear, hear.’) This is the principle on which my Noble Friend and myself have invariably acted, and which we are not disposed to depart from on the present occasion. (Cheers.) While we feel that it is absolutely necessary

that the law should be upheld—that all illegal combinations should be put down—we also feel, that if the resistance to that law and those illegal combinations have their origin in any grievance which it is in the power of the Legislature to remedy, the Legislature ought to provide the remedy for that grievance. (Continued cheers.) And this is the principle on which we are determined to act with respect to the title system in Ireland.’ (Loud cries of ‘Hear, hear.’)

Let the reader compare the speech of Lord GREY and the quibble of Lord ALTHORP, and ask himself quietly what he believes Lord GREY to have meant, when he spoke that speech. But Mr. STANLEY, whose petulance is sometimes servicable to the country, inasmuch as it throws him off his guard, and leaves him at the mercy of his temper to speak the truth—which, as Ministers know, is not to be spoken at all times—clenched the declaration of Lord ALTHORP, by saying, in reply to Mr. CROKER, that—

“The Right Hon. Genl. was mistaken if he supposed that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to recommend the continuance of the title system. The attention of Ministers was certainly directed to secure a maintenance for the Protestant Clergy; but another object to which their attention was also directed, was THE EXTINCTION OF THE TYTHE SYSTEM.—Loud cries of ‘Hear, hear!’”

Then there we have it—there is the declaration of the most efficient Irish Secretary that never is in Ireland—that the Protestant Establishment is doomed to destruction, and that tithes are to be abolished.

Upon the title question we are not going to say one syllable to-day; but we must call public attention to the way in which all the institutions of the country, one by one, are in progress of overthrow. An effect, however, was produced by an occurrence of very small importance during this debate, which cannot be described on paper. Lord GREY, as we have already said, as if to make his fall more evident, and his retraction more humiliating, went and posted himself under the gallery to hear his own recantation. Mr. CROKER, in replying to Mr. STANLEY's first speech about the tithes, said—as we find it reported—

“If the speech of the Noble Lord who preceded him had been anything like that of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he was sure that his Right Hon. Friend would not have said a word on the subject. But the Noble Lord had undertaken a vicarious duty of the most extraordinary kind. The Noble Lord got up to explain there what a Noble Friend of his had said in another place, as if he, poor man, was not able to explain for himself; and the explanation, too, was made where no statement had been heard, and where, therefore, there could have been no mistake. If this was intended for an explanation to the public, why did not the First Lord make it himself, and in the place where he had been misunderstood?”

At the words “as if he, poor man, was not able to explain for himself,” Lord GREY, as if shot, jumped up and rushed out with the most surprising activity—what he expected was coming next it would be difficult to surmise—and what will come next we are equally puzzled to guess.

The fall of Lord GREY—the double treble fall—dashing and wounding himself desperately too in every tumble—as witness his Lordship's floundering and writhings under the powerful lash of Lord WICKLOW, on Friday—is such a fall as we could never have expected him to endure. The suppression of his favourite Unions has borne—his reception at Brighton he has suffered—and now, the eating of his words—the retraction of his pledges—the alteration of his resolution, he has survived.

And this man and his colleagues are to give us a new Constitution.

The difficulties regarding Lord BLANEY's Peerage are nearly overcome. If his Lordship will, in addition to his letter to Lord HILL, boastingly assert that he was an United Irishman, his success is certain. Lord GREY, it is said, has referred him for advice to Lord CLONCUNRY.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, after sundry postponements, has at length broached his marvellous scheme of abolishing the Navy and Victualling Boards, cashiering the commissioners, ruining the secretaries, beggaring the clerks, and confounding the duties of those departments with that of the Admiralty, from which it is absolutely necessary, for the maintenance of the service, that they should be kept scrupulously distinct and separate.

To abler hands we leave the exposure of this juggle when it comes regularly before the House of Commons; at present, however, we have only to remark,—that just as we had finished reading a list of reductions of sundry eighties and hundreds of pounds per annum, by which men who have given up all other professions for the certainty of their official incomes; who have married and settled on the faith of those incomes; have families grown up round them, educated suitably to the receipts and prospects of their parents, are cast off utterly destitute, some with gratuities of half-a-year's salary, others with no provision whatever,—after reading this record of cold-blooded cruelty and harshness, we turn to the Gazette, and find that on the death of Sir RICHARD BICKERTON—almost before the breath was out of his body—his sinecure appointment of General of Marines, at a pay of five pounds a day, besides other privileges, has been conferred on the newly-made Lord de SAUMAREZ, who voted, in opposition to his avowed principles, for the revolutionary Reform Bill in the last Session.

Nearly twenty families—the head of each, working hard and efficiently in the naval service—might have been continued in the enjoyment of the fruits of industry, by the suppression of this useless office; the only merit of which is the whimsicality it possesses of turning an old sailor into a young soldier, and giving him five guineas a day for wearing a red coat, in addition to whatever pay he otherwise receives for wearing a blue one.

The present Ministers, in whom the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE tells the people they ought to put a “blind confidence,” for the sake of Reform, have, during the fourteen months of their mis-rule made many attempts at legislation, and have uniformly failed in their efforts, save and except upon one great occasion—there they succeeded to a miracle, and such have been the results of that success, that, as the Irishman said of his lottery-ticket, a little more such luck would have ruined us.

The coup which the illustrious “INCAPABLES” have made is in the passing of the Game Bill—that levelling, subverting, and reforming bill, which has converted every cobbler's prentice into a sportsman, and every peer into a poulterer.—His Grace the Duke of NORFOLK respectfully informs the nobility and gentry, inhabitants of Bury St. Edmund's, that he continues to supply game at the following prices, &c. &c. &c.—and accordingly the little privilege attached to sporting, and the great advantages derivable from the residence of sporting landlords amongst their tenants during the shooting season, have all been swept away—the poulterers' shops are crammed with SNARED pheasants and hares—because the poulterers will buy none that are shot—and that in such quantities that one man one day actually received sixteen hundred weight of game in Leadenhall-market—the extermination of pheasants is a matter of

certainty, for, besides the rascally trick of snoring, the poulterers insist upon having hens, because the tailors' wives and the tinkers' daughters, who love pheasants, love hens because they are so "much more tenderer."

The plea for this democratic—revolutionary measure, was, as is universally the case with hypocrites—humanity,—pity for the poor poacher,—an anxiety to rid the gaols of prisoners, and to clear the statute-book of tyrannical laws. This was the pretext—equally just and sincere as the maintenance of thousands of free-born blacks in actual slavery, under another name, at Sierra Leone, by way of encouraging free labour. The pretext was a bubble, and the lowest and meanest of all bubbles, for it was a Whig bubble—now it has burst; and let us see what the Times newspaper, Lord GREY's master and Lord BROUGHAM's friend, says of the precious affair. Thus saith the Times:—

"A return has been made to Parliament of the number of persons confined in the different gaols of England, Scotland, and Wales, for offences against the game laws, the period to which their confinement extends, and the tribunal by which their sentence was pronounced. This return was made on the 15th of February last, and consequently includes few commitments under the new Act."

"Since that Act came into operation the number of commitments has greatly increased, and in some counties, as we are informed, has nearly doubled. The present official return gives 522 imprisonments for England alone, and adding the fruits of magisterial activity since the 1st of November, and the number of commitments at present, not fewer than 1,000 persons for transgressions against the game laws."

This is a fact given by the Times—its arguments, and customary abuse of the Magistracy, we leave to those who like such gibberish; its fact is all we want—if indeed we except the following letter, which we find in its columns of one day last week, and which corroborates the statement of facts made by the paper itself:—

"FOR THE TIMES.
"Sir,—In your well-observed article upon the Game Laws in your paper of this day, wherein you state that since the last Act came into operation the commitments have nearly doubled, you are perfectly correct, and as it is now acknowledged that the Act has completely failed, allow me to say that as the Act is now, it is an encouragement for poachers in this manner:—A friend of mine, who has large preserves, and is desirous of giving support to the Act if possible, called the other day upon one of the largest dealers in game to enquire what the poulterer would give him per head for partridges, pheasants, and hares; and the first question asked by the dealer was, how are they to be killed? His answer was, either shot or coursed. 'Oh,' said the dealer, 'I will not give so much by sixpence a head as if they are snared, because they will keep so much longer.' So you see here is actually a premium for poaching. If you think this worthy your insertion it is at your service, from
"A SPORTSMAN.
"Mincing-lane, Feb. 13."

Upon consideration, however, we believe, we ought to qualify, in some degree, our sweeping assertion, that the Ministers had carried only the Game Bill—they did succeed with another—the Hackney Coach Bill—and of that we shall presume to say nothing, because, of our own knowledge, we know scarcely anything about it, except, indeed, that there is now, to suit the literary age, as much reading about a Hackney-coach as might arise an ordinary man for half an hour—imparting the most minute information as to the owner of the carriage, and various other particulars too numerous to mention. But, again, we have recourse to the Times, the Organ of Government, the Champion of Ministers, and, in that self-same Paper, we find an account of a Worshipful Justice's decision and the Editorial observations thereupon, or rather upon the Act itself, which, we have no doubt, are perfectly just and correct.

The question is unimportant to anybody but omnibus drivers, and turned upon whether an omnibus-man has a right to take up passengers in London.—Mr. MARRIOTT decided against the coachmen; and the Times says:—

"The decision gave the utmost surprize, as several cases of a similar nature had been heard before the Magistrates at Marlborough-street Police office, and they have decided that stage coaches and omnibuses having a stage coach licence are not liable to the penalty. The real fact is, that the new Hackney Coach Act is such a jumble of nonsense that no person can understand it."

The passing of this Act is the second instance of successful legislation on the part of his MAJESTY'S Ministers, and, as we see, is consequently complimented in becoming language.

The Magistrates in Ireland still refuse to submit to the extortion of fees—consequently, the Civil power, throughout a large portion of that kingdom, is paralyzed.

To be sure, the present Ministers are the most extraordinary men for business that ever had business to do.—We are not going here to discuss the importance of, or the necessity for, the observance of a General Fast to conciliate the wrath of Providence, manifested, as it should seem, by the visitation of Cholera; we admit, indeed, a leaning to the opinion of the "Reverend Dean," expressed in his translation of the French Epigram—

- "Who can believe, with common sense,
"A bacon-slice gives God offence,—
"Or how a herring has a charm,
"Almighty vengeance to disarm;
"Wrapt up in majesty divine,
"Does he regard on what we dine?"

And we the more readily admit the force of the last couplet, from knowing that the aristocratic Papists, who so rigidly enforce and observe the rule of abstinence, universally pique themselves upon the skill of their cooks, who contrive to serve them a dinner on *maigre* days which, although strictly within the letter of the law, affords them as much satisfaction and nourishment as if it were prepared of the solids which are so rigorously prohibited.

For these reasons, we admit that we do not highly regard the *fasting* part of humiliation; but that is not the point. Mr. SPENCER PERCEVAL'S moral character and well-known piety of disposition are of themselves ample surety of the earnestness and purity of his intentions and wishes, and we have it recorded in the Reports of Parliamentary Proceedings, that he merely withdrew his motion on this subject, upon the pledge of Ministers, that a day should be set apart for humiliation and prayer—that pledge the Ministers have redeemed.—And how?—By fixing the 21st of next March, as the day upon which our humble supplications are to be offered to the Deity, that he would be pleased to avert an evil, which has already been nearly a week amongst us; at the same time selecting, as the particular day for this, one of the Wednesdays, in Lent, which, with those who have faith in abstinence, is a Fast-day already.

Mr. PERCEVAL has made an effort to alter the day, which has been fixed; but the reply made to his request was, that no other day would be convenient.

THAT extraordinary simpleton, the LORD MAYOR, in order to check the progress of Cholera, has volunteered to lend his house in Abchurch-lane, in the heart of the City, in one of the narrowest turnings out of Lombard-street, closely blocked up behind, and with opposite neighbours at ten feet

distance from its windows, for a Pest House—a receiving-house for patients—a Lazaretto.

As the Lord Mayor of London is the greatest personage in the City, we suppose nobody can interfere with his Lordship's most gracious and wonderful intentions. Otherwise we should say that Bodlam was the fittest place for a man who could make such a proposition. To be sure, if in return for his Lordship's kindness, in lending this dirty and dilapidated building to the sufferers, the City, or the Government, were to put it subsequently into thorough repair, and paper it and paint it, there might be some method in the man's madness; but, as the rest of the world are not so good-natured as his Lordship, we think the experiment, if that was the object, will fail.

In the chronicle of the Annual Register, dated the 18th of November, 1803, page 455, Vol. XLV., we find the following paragraph:—

"Reports respecting the fever at Newcastle were very erroneous; some of them state the mortality at not less than 20 to 30 persons a day—the number has not been more than so many per week. The infection communicated to Gateshead, but the mortality at that place was trifling. At Newcastle, lamps have been lighted on the quay, with tobacco, for the purpose of purifying the air. The late mild foggy weather is supposed to have produced this malady. Mr. MAYOR having requested the attendance of the physicians and surgeons of Newcastle, in order to quiet the alarms which have been spread on this occasion, those gentlemen have publicly testified, that although a typhus fever (such as is usual at this season), has prevailed in different families, from which some deaths have happened, it has not shewn anything new in its character, and that all the late cases are of a milder nature, the number taken ill considerably lessened, and the disease rapidly declining."

TEMPERANCE is a kind of virtue, and more especially is Temperance a virtue when in itself it offers security to society against a general calamity; but we cannot comprehend why a man and his wife, and his son and his daughter, may not all temperate without the requisitions, and meetings, and speeches, and buffoonery, by which the excellent resolutions of certain members of the community are accompanied, in compliment, we suppose, to the mania for sporting and legislating, which is more prevalent, thank God, than cholera.

JOHN SNOBBS says to his wife—"Mrs. S. my dear, gin is unwholesome—it costs money and it burns out our insides—we'll leave off gin my dear."—to which Mrs. SNOBBS, with a lingering recollection of the patriots THOMPSON & FEARON of Holborn Hill, assents—and accordingly Mr. and Mrs. S. resolve to drink, either the saintly BUXTON'S double X, or the liberal WHITBREAD's intermediate; and carefully eschew the juice of Juniper—and a very pretty resolution too,—but why hold a meeting in Exeter Hall, or Guildhall, or any other Hall, to ratify this judicious determination?

We see in the Times that two Temperance Meetings were held at Uxbridge on the 4th of January (reported on the 15th of February), one at 12 o'clock, for the gentry, at which a magistrate presided—the other in the evening, which was crowded to excess.

Now, as for the gentry of Uxbridge, surely there could be no necessity for the ladies and gentlemen of that genteel vicinity to meet at the Town Hall, and promise not to get drunk for some time to come—nor could it, we should think, be essential to the character of the Bishop of ROCHESTER, as Dean of Worcester, with four prebends, six clergyman, five magistrates, all the dissenting ministers, the editor of a newspaper, and many other influential persons of Worcester, that they should sign a declaration that they did not mean to get "intoxicated in regard to liquor" for the next six months.

Nothing can be more absurd than this love of public meetings, and public speechifying; by and by we shall have the Cleanliness Society assembling on the site of the Lyceum to bind themselves to comb their heads three times a-week. Why, whatarrant nonsense is this?—cannot a man leave off gin without a public meeting? is it a matter of duty to make a speech about abandoning HODGES and BURNET? It is sickening in the last degree. Nor can we discover why a Temperance Society—the object of which is to give up purchasing a luxury—requires the aid of a subscription; yet we see that that most excellent and exemplary prelate the Archbishop of CANTERBURY has forwarded ten pounds to one of these incorporated bodies at Dover.

These things puzzle us, as, indeed, did an Advertisement, of which the following is a copy, which also appeared in the Times last Saturday. It announces, as it should seem, a sort of Joint Stock Happiness Society, at the head of which stands that Prince of Quacks, Mr. HARMONY OWEN. Whether the thing proposed, actually took place or not, we cannot pretend to say, but the Prospectus is worth preserving. Thus it runs:—

"The first grand Social Festival of the Association of the Industrious Classes, for diffusing the most useful knowledge, and creating general good feeling amongst all parties in the State, will be held at the institution for removing Ignorance and Poverty, Broad-street, King's-cross, on Monday next, Feb. 13, 1832. Robt. Owen, Governor."

Programme.—A grand overture will be performed at 6 o'clock precisely, by the full band of His Majesty's 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. Glee; song by a lady. The ball will be opened at 7 o'clock, with the minuet de la cour, (new variations), by Mr. Wilson and a young lady his pupil, to be succeeded by the 1st set of Paine's quadrilles. Concerto violin by Master Cooper; song. At 8 o'clock, a lecture relative to the objects of the association, by the Governor. Overture from Moscheles, (piano); song, glee, concerto, (horn); song. Fantasia, glee, grand finale by the whole band. The quadrilles and country dances in the two large ball rooms will also be continued during the evening. Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Henderson, and Master Cooper, have kindly offered to contribute to the evening's amusement.

"Tickets of admittance, 2s. 6d. each, may be had at the institution; and of Messrs. Brooks, 421, Oxford-street; Corss, 49, Shore-ditch; Dempsey, 10, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; Franks, corner of Redcross-street; Nicholls, 57, Regent-street; Styles, 37, Marsham-street, Westminster; Hopkins, tobacconist, opposite Government, New-road, St. Savage, baker, 14, Great Titchfield-street; Noble, 40, Berners-street, Fleet-street; and at the institution, No. 13, Broad-street. N.B. One ticket will admit two persons under 16 years of age. Tea, coffee, and other refreshments will be supplied, at moderate charges, in the two principal promenade galleries. The doors will be opened at half-past 5, and the amusements terminate between 12 and 1 o'clock!"

Barring the introduction of any portion of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, we think the scheme might be agreeable. Such a charming mixture of Lectures and Country Dances, and the admission being fixed at fifteenpence for young people, fifteen years of age, with refreshments in the Galleries, and Quadrilles in the Salon, for the avowed purposes of diffusing "the most useful knowledge," and creating "general good feeling," and all this held at the Institution for Removing "Ignorance and Poverty."

This really seems to hold out a most inviting prospect, and we suppose all the young folks are expected to make declarations of their resolution to be comfortable at these social

festivals,—as the other classes are, to denounce spirituous liquors.

Trace the Temperance Societies to their germ, and you will always find a brewer at the bottom of them: that they may do good is possible, as long as the fit lasts; but it is merely to keep up the consumption of beer, and keep down the sale of spirits, that these things are contrived. Like all other speculations with a good intention proclaimed, they are sure to succeed with the unsuspecting virtuous, who shudder at "Blue-ruin" over their Curagoa and Marschino: but the instigators—the starters—the beginners, will be found to be artful knaves, who have an object far beyond the salvation of the HOBBSSES or the SNOBBSSES; and we are quite sure that, if sobriety, temperance and chastity, are only to be secured by holding public meetings and making speeches at them, it will soon turn out that England as she is, is quite as good as England as she is, and a vast deal better than England as she will be.

"In the first edition of his Discourse on the Advantages of Science, Lord BROUGHAM had stated (page 27), that birds which build in the rocks, drop or fly from height to height in *cycloids*; that being the most rapid mode of moving from one point to another. On being told of the incorrectness of the statement, he replied:—'Let it stand, notwithstanding; though not true, it is pretty.' What a key to character is a little incident like this! Action, action, action! says DEMOSTHENESE—Agitate, agitate, agitate! says Lord ANGLESEY—Effect, effect, effect! says Lord BROUGHAM."

Law Magazine, No. 15.
—which the Times, we presume by order, calls a very prejudiced publication.

DON PEDRO has sailed upon his fraternal Expedition, and is, perhaps, at this moment, beyond the reach of censure. We cannot, however, avoid publishing an "Order of the Day," issued by Admiral SARTORIUS, "addressed more particularly to the English Auxiliaries:—"

"ORDER OF THE DAY.
"The Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition hastens to make known to the seamen and soldiers of the division, that His Imperial MAJESTY has been pleased to confirm the gift of the equipments which the Vice-Admiral, in his reliance on the well-known high-mindedness of the EMPEROR, had taken upon him to promise. His MAJESTY has, moreover, not only ratified the allowance of 55s. monthly pay, but, in order to testify his high opinion of the English seamen and soldiers, especially with those who are under the command of the Vice-Admiral, he has increased that pay by 5s. a month, during all the time that the QUEEN'S flag shall remain hoisted on their vessel."

"The Vice-Admiral calls on his shipmates to second his efforts with heart and hand in a cause which, next to that of their KING and country, is the most noble that an Englishman can serve—a cause laudably undertaken for the purpose of restoring an august Princess to her Throne, of opening the dungeons of thousands of victims, whose only crime has been fidelity to their duty and their oath; and of enabling the Emperor to regain his constitutional liberty which has so greatly contributed to giving to your own country the sovereignty of the seas, and placing you among the first nations of the world. His MAJESTY'S intentions are humane and conciliatory, but if they are disregarded, it will be then for us to prove as true Britons, with the help of Providence, that reliance has not in vain been placed in our courage and our arms, for the purpose of securing the oppressed, and procuring the liberation of the innocent."
"Baltic, Feb. 4, 1832."

This is rather a curious document, considering that the Foreign Enlistment Act is in force, that our Ministers disclaim anything like intervention, and that this Admiral SARTORIUS is still a Post Captain in our Navy.

Another point is curious. Don PEDRO, who has been driven out of his empire, as we believe and have been told—who fled to this country for protection and safety—who has abdicated in favour of a child, who is now called Pedro the Second, is, in this precious "order," styled the "Emperor," and "His MAJESTY." What does this mean? was Don PEDRO sent for, by anybody to endeavour to overthrow his brother's Throne? was he promised aid if he came, and advised to fly from his own constitutional empire?

Certain it is that the Vice-Admiral could not commit such a blunder as to call the exiled Duke of BRAGANZA—the discarded Monarch—EMPEROR, and MAJESTY, unless it was considered right and official to do so. There is some mystery even in this.

With respect to the bigotted prejudice and lamentable ignorance of Portuguese affairs which the parrot-like praters of the "Incapable" faction betrayed the other night in the debate upon Mr. PERGRINE COURTENAY'S motion, they really merit little else than contempt; and the division upon that motion gives no more palliation to those prejudices or that ignorance than the majority which saved them on a former occasion, makes the transaction of the Belgic Russia Loan wise and honourable; but as an individual, whose conduct entitles him to high commendation during his residence as Consul General at Lisbon, fell under the censure of Lord MORPETH, (who, by the way, talked of fifty thousand captives in dungeons), we think it right to insert the letter of Mr. MACKENZIE, the gentleman in question, addressed to the Times newspaper, and the explanation which, in consequence of that letter, Lord MORPETH thought fit to make a night or two after, in his place in the House of Commons.

Mr. MACKENZIE'S letter will sufficiently explain the nature of Lord MORPETH'S attack:—

"FOR THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
"Sir,—Permit me to offer some observations on your report of Lord Morpeth's speech on Thursday last in the House of Commons relative to my recall from Lisbon. His Lordship was pleased to say, that it was fortunate for the British subjects in Portugal that I was succeeded by Mr. Hoppner. I must presume that the allusion was confined to my official duties there. Let me report how matters stood between Great Britain and Portugal at that period. Of 1,200 British subjects residing in Portugal, not one was in confinement,—there was no restraint on any British property,—no complaint made against me by my countrymen; in proof of which I refer his Lordship and your readers to Mr. Hoppner's first letters addressed to Lord Palmerston, dated January 15, 1831, to be found in the papers lately presented to Parliament."

"I was sent to Portugal for a very limited time and duty. My recall created no feeling amongst the people, and I regret to me."

"I must trespass further, and express my gratitude to Viscount Santarem, Portuguese Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by whose kind co-operation all the previous existing difficulties about British interests were settled, except the two unfinished cases mentioned in Mr. Hoppner's cited letter, and I had not been instructed to consider them national grievances."

"By Viscount Santarem's assistance I contributed to the release of two Frenchmen and other foreigners from confinement for political offences. I am ignorant of any accusation against Sir your most obedient servant."
"G. A. MACKENZIE.
"Travellers' Club, Feb. 11."

In consequence of the appearance of this letter, which had, we conclude, the effect of convincing Lord MORPETH of his error, we find that his Lordship mentioned the subject on Wednesday night. We again quote from the Times:—
"In our report of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Wednesday, the following speech of Lord MORPETH was accidentally omitted:—
"Lord MORPETH explained, that in some language which he applied in that house to Mr. MACKENZIE he had no intention of giving that gentleman pain, or of speaking of him otherwise than as the agent of

a Government whose policy he thought not so good as the policy of another Government who had succeeded it."

SIR HENRY PARNELL.

We were last week prevented, by a press of other matter, from submitting to our readers the following parallel review of Sir HENRY PARNELL'S little "System-book" and Lord ALTHORP'S memorable Budget—It is worthy the notice of the curious in finance; and in order to shew the extent of the injustice which, in the first instance, kept Sir HENRY from being Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the ingratitude, in the second instance, with which his assistance to him who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been treated, we solicit attention to a few pages of the work, in which the reader will see how entirely and completely Lord ALTHORP is indebted to it for his triumphant success in all his financial measures.

At page 54 of Sir HENRY'S little "System-book" we have this—

"The duty on French wines was reduced in 1825 from 11s. 3d. a gallon to 6s. (vine measure); there were imported in four years to 1825, on an annual average, 183,000 gallons, that yielded an average revenue of £106,000. In three years to 1829, the quantity imported has been on an average 382,000 gallons, that yielded an average revenue of £115,000—so that the reduced duty of 6s. has produced at the rate of £9,000 a year more than the former duty of 11s. 3d. per gallon."

Hence came Lord ALTHORP'S reduction of the French wine duty. The duty on flint and plate glass is next alluded to, with the same results; and then comes this axiom, of which Lord ALTHORP has availed himself just sufficiently to prove the converse of the proposition of Sir HENRY PARNELL.

"These different facts," says Sir HENRY, "place it beyond a doubt, that when a Tax has been carried to an excessively high point, the reducing it is not necessarily followed by a reduction of Revenue, but may lead to an increase."

So saith the Right Honourable Sir HENRY PARNELL. In answer to this *vide* the following:—

THE REVENUE.—It appears, from a document printed by order of the House of Commons, that the Expenditure for the year ending the 5th January, 1832, was £47,123,298 3s. 11d., and the Income for the same period £46,424,444 17s. 11d., showing an excess of Expenditure of £698,854 5s. 11d.

At p. 74 and 75, Sir HENRY shows clearly, that the supposition, that "Free Trade is injurious to our manufacturers, is wholly erroneous"—and that "all protection, by diverting the interests of the Country from those branches of production for which it is best qualified is mischievous, and when once imposed creates a mass of artificial interests, whose existence depending on the system from which they sprang forms a great obstacle in the way of getting rid of it."

"The History of the Protecting-system," continues Sir HENRY, "shews it had its origin at a period when nothing was known by Statesmen and Legislators of the sound principles of Trade."

So much for the little System-book—hear the facts—from the Worcester Journal—

"In the House of Lords on Friday, the Earl of Coventry presented the petition agreed upon at a late meeting of the inhabitants of this city, representing the distress suffered by the Glove Trade, in consequence of the importation of foreign gloves.—The Bishop of Rochester will present the Manufacturers' petition to the Earl of Colchester, and the Earl of Devonport will present the petition of the House of Commons for a Select Committee on the state of the Glove Trade, was to come on last night. It seems doubtful whether the House will accede to the proposition; but we have heard upon good authority that many Members who had hitherto advocated free trade principles, are now convinced that their application to some branches of our manufacture have proved most injurious.—Sir R. Vyse, Mr. Adair, Mr. Attwood, and Mr. Waltham have addressed letters to the Mayor of this city, intimating their intention to support Col. D.'s motion. Mr. Rolls, Chairman of the Committee of Operative Glovers of Yeovil, observes, in a letter to a contemporary print, 'Nothing seems more evident than that a manufacture which, in different parts of the country, employs, perhaps, 100,000 hands—a manufacture which may be strictly an article of home consumption, without the chance of exportation—ought to be protected. It must be one of the most palpable errors in legislation to suffer a foreign country, without any correspondent advantage, to introduce articles in such profusion, and under such circumstances, as to overwhelm the native manufacturer—to ruin him, and reduce those he employs to all but starvation. What do the returns of the Custom-house for the last year develop? That we have exported the value of £400,000, only 15 English manufactures to France, while the imports were four millions.—What can withstand such an importation as that of the last year?—100,000 dozen of gloves came in through the Custom-house; and, as insurances can be effected on the other side the Channel for the safe delivery of smuggled gloves, at about one quarter of the duty, it is probable that even a greater number have been brought into the country as contraband goods.' The free system," says Mr. Rolla, "is an error out of many, flowing from the wild speculations of wrong-headed political economists—an error which has plunged one of the happiest and most flourishing neighbourhoods in the Empire, from a state of competence and prosperity, into one of beggary, pauperism, and all the moral degradation consequent on such a state."

Lord ALTHORP, of course, borrows his notions from the little System-book,—facts go for nothing; and Colonel DAVIES'S motion in behalf of the 10,000 starving glovers is negated.

At page 152, 153, and 154 of the little System-book, we find, detailed at large, the notable proposition actually on the eve of being carried into effect, namely, the consolidation of the Navy Office with the Admiralty, although it is indisputable that the duties of a Lord of the Admiralty and a Commissioner or Comptroller of the Navy are incompatible. Of Dock-yards, Sir HENRY says—

"The sum voted for the Dock-yards, at home, in 1828, was £150,682. The evidence given before the Finance Committee makes it quite clear that a considerable reduction of expence might be secured by a change of system in this branch." To these liberal and enlightened suggestions, Lord ALTHORP is indebted for the activity, the salutary effects of which are so clearly described in the following paper from Plymouth:—

"It appears that Government has resolved upon reducing all the Dock-yard and public establishments to the peace complement; and that the discharges, which will include nearly 2000 men from the different establishments in the kingdom, will commence on the 31st March next."

So, to the adoption of the *Pare-nail* system is to be owing the utter ruin and destitution of 2000 poor families, while the Ministers stake £5,000,000 of money to gratify the Emperor of RUSSIA for doing what he has not done, and will not do.

At page 190, we find this:—"The French laws on the public accounts display great attention and science in obtaining the object of establishing a simple, uniform, and accurate plan, and the result proves the wisdom of the measures which have been adopted."

In return for the use of his hints, Lord ALTHORP humoured Sir HENRY PARNELL in his fancy for French accounts—a Treasury Minute was made, money was advanced to pay the Right Hon. Baronet's expenses in a tour of research, and Dr. BOWRING was nominated his Secretary.

Dr. BOWRING is still at work, and the only result that we have yet heard of the simple, uniform, and accurate plan, is the flight of the cashier with all the money.

The following principle is one which Sir HENRY, after his appointment to office, most rigidly acted upon:—"There cannot be a greater mistake than the notion generally entertained, that fitness will follow in proportion as the amount of salary is high. Those persons who are willing to work for a small remuneration, always have the greatest relish for work, and therefore giving low salaries will secure the filling of the offices with the most efficient clerks."

At page 217, 218, 219, will be found all the observations, upon an affection for which, and their supposed wisdom, Sir HENRY most rigidly and rigorously acted during the brief period of his authority—cut down and degrade the army—shake off the half-pay—make Jews—bargains to buy up pensions—do anything agreeable to the little System-book, and all will be right. And here it was that Lord GREY stepped in, as we have already said under good advice, to check these systematic proceedings, and Sir HENRY found that it was necessary to leave a little more to practical knowledge and military experience, than he fancied when he made his little book, and subsequently determined to back his opinions by practice.

At page 233, Sir HENRY inveighs against the Sinking Fund, and says—

"Our present arrangement of the revenue and expenditure, by which a revenue of 58,700,000, is requisite for the public service, is formed on the plan of having a surplus of 3,000,000, a year, to be applied in redeeming debt—so that if the Sinking Fund were abandoned three millions of taxes might be repealed. It is so obvious, from some of the present dreadful state of the country, is a source of advantage from reducing 800,000,000, of debt at the rate of 3,000,000, a year, which can be set against the certain good that will follow from reducing taxes to the amount of 3,000,000, and that there should be no doubt about suspending the Sinking Fund till funds could be got for it, without doing so much injury to industry."

Here again Lord ALTHORP has adopted the system—for, as we see, there is a balance of 698,857 5s. 11d. against the country at the end of the Whig year—and so provision has been made for the Sinking Fund. This, however, was more matter of necessity than choice with the Noble CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, for he had nothing in hand to sink.

At page 260-261, a small scintillation of Sir HENRY'S spirit of political prophecy gleams over us. He says, speaking of Ireland and the Popery question—

"Now, however, that the main evil is removed, security of property will be established, by every sect being free from all restraint, and interested in coming forward to promote the due administration of the laws—this will draw forth the capital which under all its disadvantages exists in Ireland to a very considerable amount, and tend to a rapid progress being made in adding to it. As the markets of England are open to all Irish productions, while the cost of production is low, the rate of profit in Ireland is high, and therefore accumulation with improved habits, will be very rapid."

"All the commercial restrictions and vexatious Custom House regulations that fettered the intercourse between England and Ireland having been removed a few years ago, the foundations are cast for rendering the setting on foot of the cotton system as completely successful in promoting the prosperity of Ireland as the most zealous advocates of it ever anticipated."

Oh, my prophetic soul!—By the side of the little "System-book," lies at this moment on our table, a newspaper of Thursday week, out of which we cannot resist the impulse of extracting the following:—

"Such is the state of Ireland at this moment, from religious animosity and party feeling—from the refusal of the peasantry to pay tithes—and from other causes—that a change for better or worse must soon take place. A natural consequence of a refusal to pay tithes is arising—the peasantry in many parts are refusing to pay rent, and the present dreadful state of the country is a result of the parties to the proceedings of O'CONNELL and other political mountebanks. The Westmeath Journal says, 'Priest BURKE, of Castleplodard, gave notice on Sunday last from his altar, that on that day fortnight a meeting would be held in his chapel, to enter into resolutions against the payment of tithes.'"

At page 267, Sir HENRY suggests, that if war breaks out, an income tax is the only nostrum—Lord ALTHORP, without the war, borrows the idea, and considering we are at peace with all the world, is, we are told, about to propose a property-tax; so to the very last, he appears to have availed himself of the luminous adherent now lost to him for ever.

The die, however, is cast, and Sir HENRY PARNELL is doomed to prophecy for the future in private life, and contract the influence of his little "System-book" to the small circle of his particular acquaintance.

PRINCE PUCKLER-MUSKAW.

This amiable ornament of society has put in execution a treat which we scarcely expected him to fulfil. His third and fourth volumes are now before us; and as pretty Mrs. AUSTEN has, no doubt, received her copy too, the fine folks of Grosvenor-square and Park-lane, and the regions thereunto adjoining, may look, we suppose, for the English version of his Highness's remarks upon their persons, their manners, their virtues and their vices, in the course of the Easter holidays. It is impossible to peruse one department of this book without feeling strongly disposed to kick the author. His insinuations against women throughout these London volumes are revolting for their coarseness, and moreover, in most instances, utterly destitute of truth; and the effect is only the more offensive from his transparent affectation of *initializing*. But some of his Highness's portraits of gentlemen have undoubtedly a certain degree of merit, and may be considered without exciting the same measure of disgust. We submit the following specimen, in order to secure for the next importation of foreign Princes a proper reception in good society:—

"Zuerst begegnet uns ein Schwer-hörender Edelmann"—But, on reflection, we shall merely give the English.

"And first, our attention is called to a nobleman who is deaf—and whose friends would not be sorry if he were also dumb—with a tall flabby figure, of the kind that NAPOLÉON'S soldiers used, coarsely but not unbecomingly, to call on *grands hommes*, as a consequence of the coupe of the true Spanish mien, and only in so far 'good-looking' as this is compatible with the absence of all pretension of feature and life of expression. The large dull eye reflects nothing except one great idea—namely, that which the individual entertains of himself. 'Do you observe this man?' I said to my recently disembarked friend—'he is no *dandy*—he is no longer young enough for that role; and he is not to be held the undoubted Sultan of the Mode in England.' Impossible! he answered. 'No, indeed, he is not, at least,' said I; 'and notwithstanding the exterior, which you seem to consider so melancholy, he even possesses many very important qualifications for the station which he fills.' 'And these are'—interlarded H—'To begin with,' said I—'he is one of the first of the nobility in rank, and also in riches—for whose magnificence at least 30,000 poor Irishmen, that perhaps never saw his face, are continually toiling and suffering for him; he is yet unattached; and thirdly, his personal qualities of all sorts are of that happy description that can excite neither admiration among women nor envy among men. He is, moreover, generous to the numerous poor hangers-on and quasi-noble parasites that cluster round the splendour of his position; gives dinners and balls in abundance; and submits himself to the *Donna* of the season with a truly patient and lamb-like meekness, as if he had surrendered body and soul at discretion, Add

that he possesses the most elegant palace in London, the finest castle in the country, and is admitted to have a delicate taste in all matters of equipage; and what does he aim still higher honour, that he is a well meaning creature."—*Edinburgh Advertiser*, p. 403-404.

The Prince does not give us even an *initial* to guide one's conjectures, in this case of gross and disgusting libel; but amongst the habitual worshippers of the anonymous Merino's splendour, he introduces a Mr. L—, who, we really think, ought to apply for an injunction against the advertised translation of this work; and "a grey and greenish old sinner" (vol. 4, p. 112) "that looks not unlike a pomgranate sodden in gall, and can't eat his dinner without destroying "two or three reputations;" who might also be well justified in the adoption of such a course.

It is needless to observe that the hospitable attentions of the individuals whom the Prince P.-M. visited at their country houses are rewarded by being *shewn up* to general ridicule in these letters. Among the prominent victims we observe Sir GORE and Lady OUSELEY; Countess COWPER and a "Turkish Passanger;" the Duke and Duchess of ST. ALBAN'S; Lord and Lady HOLLAND; Lady AIDBOROUGH and Mrs. FITZHERBERT; Lords MELBOURNE, DARLEY, PALMERSTON, DUDLEY, and MUNSTER—the EGREMONT FAMILY—the LANDOWNE FAMILY—(oh! impudence!!!); and his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE (now our Gracious Sovereign), whom this Prussian puppy dines with at Bushy, and characterizes as a good-natured man, not at all fashionable, and with some odd enough people about him!!!—Vol. 4, p. 450.

THE Cholera, as the lady-frighteners call the complaint in Limehouse and Rotherhithe, does not flourish, although the Ministers seem inclined to throw thousands of the poor into the possibility of generating it by starvation. We cannot do better than lay before our readers the following extract from the *Medical Journal* of yesterday—we quite agree with the able writer:—

"This long-dreaded epidemic is said to have appeared in London, and to have taken its course along the Thames. There is no trace of contagion, and, on the strictest inquiry of the relatives of those who have died of the disease, there is no suspicion of its importation, or of its communication by personal contact. Such is the conclusion of the various physicians and surgeons who have seen the sufferers during life, and who have visited their relatives while surrounding the dead bodies. This was the unanimous opinion of the eminent practitioners whose names will be found in our report of the proceedings of the Medical Society of London, on Monday evening last."

Here then is direct and positive proof of the utter utility of quarantine; here is incontrovertible evidence of a fact well known to all conversant with medical literature, that epidemic, or rather pandemic, diseases defy, and ever have defied, the mounds and barriers which mankind in all countries, and at all times, have erected to arrest their progress.

It is vain to attempt to extinguish prevailing cholera—has appeared in by far the greater part of Europe in utter defiance of human intervention. Is the disease contagious? It is not, if we believe those who have seen most of it. Will it attack the affluent who reside in open and airy situations, whose aliment, comports, and habits are of a superior description? We fearlessly answer in the negative; it will be, and hitherto has been, confined to the lower orders, the dirty, and the intemperate. Among these, and these alone, will it prevail to any extent. All the statements made in this and the other European countries in which it has appeared, lead to no other conclusion. It will be chiefly confined to low, damp, and ill-ventilated districts, and will visit only a few of the eliminate luxurious inhabitants of our squares.

It is a comparatively new discovery, the chief in the first city in the world, where affluence, personal comforts, cleanliness, salubrity of situation, and universal benevolence of the upper classes towards the poor, are unequalled by any city on the face of the earth. These are not imaginary but real advantages, and amply sufficient to prevent the bad effects of exaggerated alarm. The Lords of the Council have directed a notice to the Custom House, commanding that no foreign goods should be admitted to be landed at the port—(Three o'clock p.m. Tuesday)—thus stopping every description of commerce, and throwing thousands of the lower classes into distress. Such is the beneficial influence of the contagionists.

"We have perused with the utmost attention all the works on cholera, and our perfect conviction is that the Asiatic form of the disease has not appeared in any part of this country. What then, it will be asked, has caused the present epidemic? We answer, a modification of common English cholera. Has the disease appeared for the first time in the metropolis during the past week? We deny it. We have repeatedly seen it since the last autumn—we would prove this before Parliament, or any competent authority. This is also the opinion of those distinguished medical men, Dr. Uwins, Dr. Johnson, Dr. GILCHRIST, Mr. KING, &c. &c."

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WEST INDIES.

In addition to the other information already before the public on the subject of the critical state of our Colonies, we now submit various resolutions and letters which arrived in London yesterday, to which we earnestly entreat the attention of our readers.

"At a General Meeting of the Planters, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the Island of St. Lucia, held at the Court House, the 4th of January, 1832, WILLIAM MANNING, Esq. Chairman—among other resolutions the following passed unanimously:—

"That the Order in Council of the 2d of November is utterly destructive of our rights and property in our slaves; vests an individual in the character of a slave proprietor with an inquisitorial and despotic power over every free inhabitant, which they have never exercised; deprives the slave of the means of supporting himself and his family; compels him to furnish his labourers daily with double the quantity of provisions supplied to the King's troops, and to give them clothing such as their masters are in many instances themselves destitute.

"That the inhabitants, convinced of the impracticability of carrying into effect this unjust and ruinous measure, find themselves forced to oppose by every constitutional means the execution of these enactments.

"That they can yield obedience only on compulsion; protesting solemnly before God and man against this most gross and shameful spoliation, and carrying with them into poverty and privation, the consolation that they have not lent themselves to their own destruction.

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up Petitions to both Houses of Parliament in the spirit of these Resolutions; to remon-

THE SUN.

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

Vol. XII.—No. 585.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1832.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—The Public is most respectfully informed, that in consequence of the complete success of the New Grand Opera, called THE FRIEND-FATHER, or Robert of Normandy, it will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice. Robert, Duke of Normandy, Mr. Braham; Bertrand, Mr. Reynolds; Isabel, Miss Shirreff; Alice, Miss Inverarity. After the Opera, on Monday, The Miller and his Men, on Tuesday, Old and Young, on Wednesday, Katharine and Petruccio, on Thursday, St. David's Day, or the Honest Watchman—Friday, Married Lovers.

MADAME VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Monday Evening will be presented a NEW BURLETTA, in which Mrs. Glover will appear. After which, HES NOL A-MISS. Price Prettyman, Mr. Liston; Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Glover. To which will be added, THE BE SOLE SECOND, Mr. Placid, Mr. Liston. To conclude with the Burlesque Burletta of OLYMPIC DEVILS, or Orpheus and Eurydice. Orpheus Madame Vestris; Eurydice, Miss Forde. Box Office open from 10 till 4 o'clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, 167, New Bond-street.

Positively the Last Six Nights Victorie can be performed this Season, in consequence of the production of a new Domestic Burletta on Monday, March 5.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The cheering demonstrations of delight evinced at the representation of Robert the Devil, have never been equalled. The novel beauty of the living Tableau at the end of the first and third Acts, and the Impression created by the resuscitation of the Nuns, with the splendour of the Appointments, empower the Management to announce for Every Evening, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the grand and magnificent VICTORINE, or "The Sleep on." To conclude with ROBERT LE DIABLE, the DEVIL'S SON. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, Hemmings, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Daly. Private Boxes open from 10 till 12 o'clock at the Theatre, and of Mr. Sams, Royal Library, St. James's-street.

THE HYMN OF HUMBLE PRAYER, written expressly for the FAST DAY, to be sung in all Churches, &c. throughout the Kingdom. The Music arranged and harmonized by J. Addison. Price Nine-pence. HOULSTON and SON, Religious Tract Warehouse, Paternoster-row.

NEW FLUTE MUSIC.—Flute and Piano, by DROUET:—Non più Andrai, Trio, The Forests, La Rondina, Buona Notte, British Grenadiers' March, Non più Mea, Zitti Zitti, Mavresille Hymn, and Weber's Hunting Chorus, &c. 3s. and his Beauties, 1s. 12, each 3s. 6d. and 4s. By BERGQUIST: Les Souvenirs de l'Opera, 72 Arias, 12 books, each 2s. 6d.; Last Rose of Summer, Alpine Melody, German Shepherd's Song, &c. 3s.; Herz's Quadrille, &c. 1s. 6d.; and 18 Songs, &c. his Beauties, &c. 3s. 6d. and 4s. By FIANO, &c.—FLUTE SOLOS, by TULLO: Mozart's Opera of Idomeneus, Don Juan, Figaro, Il Flauto Magico, Cosi fan Tutte, and La Clemenza di Tito, each 3s. By HERIQUER: 12 National Airs, including Weber's and Berthold's Last Waltzes, each 1s. 6d.; 18 Songs, &c. his Beauties, &c. 3s. 6d. and 4s. each; and Rolle's Airs, &c. By DIABELLI: Russian 6 Operas of Cenerentola, Orfeo, Cello, Italiana in Algeri, Elisabetta, and Il Turco, each 3s. By FORDE: Russian 6 Operas (6) Mosé, Semiramide, Barberie, Tancredi, La Donna, and La Gazza Ladra, each 3s. 6d.; 30 Songs, &c. his Beauties, &c. 3s. 6d. and 4s. for one or two Flutes, &c. 1s. 6d. and 1s. Cabinet, 300 Songs, 12 books, each 2s. By DROUET: 12 Solos, each 1s.; his Method, 2s.; Lessons on Time, 4s. By BRESLEH: his Method, 9s.; Flautist's Companion, 6s.; Useful Exercises, 4s. 6d.; 18 Songs, &c. his Beauties, &c. 3s. 6d. and 4s. For Sale, Four Second-hand FLUTES, made by the eminent manufacturers, Messrs. Knudell and Rose.—London: R. COCKS and Co., 20, Princess-street, Hanover-square. N.B. All the foregoing Works are much recommended by the first Flautists of the day.

THE GEM THAT DECKS HER QUEENLY BROW, a Ballad, with a highly finished drawing from the original Portrait; composed for Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Wraylet, Miss H. Cawse, and Mr. H. Phillips, by E. A. Hallen.—The singular facts connected with this interesting publication will be found in the principal periodicals. *THE FAITHFUL KNIGHT, a ballad; written by Mrs. C. B. Wilson; composed by John Parry. *THE WARRIOR AND WIDOW, written for Mrs. Wood, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Parry, jun., by George Lively. *THE HAZEL EYE, &c. written by F. W. N. Bayley; composed by G. A. Hodson. *THE WRECK, a Cantata; sung by Mr. Parry, jun.; comp. by Sir J. Stevenson. *THE WIDOW, written by Haynes Bayly; composed by G. A. Hodson. OH! SING ME A BULLETT, written by Madame Lalande; written by Mrs. Hemans; composed by C. E. Horn. COME WHERE THE FOUNTAINS; written by J. R. Planché; composed and sung by the first Flautist of the day. OH! ONLY HEAR THE WORD "FAREWELL," written by Haynes Bayly; composed by John Barnett. OH! I RECALLY, FAIR MAIDEN; sung by Mr. Wood; composed by G. Herbert Robinson. *THE DESERT ISLE; written by Haynes Bayly; composed by C. E. Horn. Those marked thus * have highly finished Lithographic Drawings by Childs, Hagler, Ganci, &c. &c.

PIANO-FORTE. LA CLOCHETTE, March and Rondeau composed by Henri Herz. CAPRICE FANTASTIQUE; composed by C. Chauville. LES GRACES, a Rondeau; ditto, Op. 134. LE BALLET, a Divertissement; ditto, Op. 127. FANTASIA BULLETT, composed by Carolina Hanten. GEMS A LA RUBINI; arranged by S. T. Rosenberg. SIX BRAVOURA WALTZES; composed by C. Neate. THE DAHLIA, a Divertissement; composed by A. Moralt. WEIPER'S DEBON QUARTET, composed by the author of sketches from the Parisian Opera of ROBERT LE DIABLE. The Music selected from the most admired works of Meyerbeer.

GOULDING and DALMAINE, 20, Solo-square; and to be had of all respectable Music and Book-sellers throughout the Kingdom.

TWO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—JEREMIAH EVANS, STOVE-GATE BATHS, No. 45, Fish-street Hill (removed from the late corner of Bealechop, in consequence of the New London Bridge approach), respectfully solicits the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of his new and elegant Stock of STOVE-GATE'S, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, Lard Trays, Coal Trays, Parlor Matches, Tea Trays and Waiters, Knives and Forks, superior Plated Ware, Patent Dish Co. and every article of Culinary Utensils, on the most reasonable terms. Also at 5, Fish-street, South.—N.B. A great variety of Marble, Stone, and Metal Chimney Pieces.

PUNTED CHINTZ FURNITURES, INDIA SILK DAMASK, &c. &c.—To the Nobility, Gentry, Hotel-keepers and Families furnishing their houses. T. and W. HODGKINSON have come to the determination of Selling off their Splendid Stock of elegant Furnitures, India Silk Damask, Merino Blankets, &c. &c. at irrefragably low prices. Their stock is at present immense, and comprises the choicest designs.

TEA.—FINEST SOUL. No. 91, New Bond-street. Tea sold in the Shop. Finest and highest priced Hyson, 8s.; very good Mixed Tea, 5s.; Best Mixed sold in the Shop, particularly recommended, 6s. a pound. Coffees and Sugars on the same scale, at FELIX FELLIX, 106, Tottenham Court-road, third door from the Strand, near the New-market. Families now paying higher prices than those above-stated, are respectfully requested to give the above Tea a trial—a trial being all that is asked.

WARRANTED GENUINE AS IMPORTED. Port from the 1820 Per Dozen Champagne, sparkling Per Dozen Ditto, vintage 1820 .. 24s 0d .. 63s 0d Sherry of good flavour .. 24s 0d .. 36s 0d Ditto, old Amontillado .. 30s 0d .. 42s 0d Claret of good quality .. 15s 0d .. Burgundy (first growth) .. 8s 0d

KING'S THEATRE.—Boxes and Stalls in good situations, and an unlimited number of Opera Pit Tickets, 8s. 6d. each. Private Boxes at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. CHARLES WRIGHT, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket.

PRICES of REALLY the BEST CLOTHES: Medley-coloured Dress Coat .. 43 3 0 Black or Blue Ditto .. 36 0 0 Medley Frocks, Skirts lined with .. 3 13 0 Trowsers .. 1 10 0 Black or Blue Ditto .. 1 14 0 Waistcoats .. 0 7 0

BEST LIVERIES, COMPLETE. A Footman's Suit, .. 4 4 0 Great Buttons, coat size 2s. 6d., small size 1s. 3d. per dozen. The above articles are every good quality the same as those made up by any other eminent Tailor, and a difference cannot be discovered—because there is none—by the most acute observer. WM. TAYLER, 75, Whitepole-street, Cavendish-square Tailor.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—The Proprietors of this Theatre not having yet been able to obtain all the information that was required at the last Meeting of the Shareholders, are under the necessity of postponing the Meeting until the 5th March, at one o'clock precisely, in the Shakspeare Room at the Theatre, when the Shareholders are respectfully requested to attend.

MADAME VESTRIS' OLYMPIC THEATRE.—All the Private Boxes at the above Theatre are let by J. ANDREWS, at his Library, 167, New Bond-street; where may be had the best BOXES for COVENT-GARDEN, DRURY-LANE, and the OPERA; also Opera Stalls and Pit Tickets, &c. &c.

OPERA BOXES for the SEASON.—To be LET for the Season, the Whole or the Alternates, for an excellent FINE and PIT BOX, and a large Double Box on the two pairs. These Boxes are in the most approved situations, and may be had on trial.—Boxes, on reasonable terms, may be engaged nightly; also Stalls and Pit Tickets, at 8s. 6d. each.—The best PRIVATE BOXES, for large or small parties, at Covent-garden, Drury-lane, and Olympic Theatres, apply to Andrew's Library, 167, New Bond-street.

NEW ARGYLE ROOMS.—Mr. T. WELSH'S VOCAL ACADEMY, open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Two till Four—Terms, Four Guineas for Eight Lessons. Private Tuition at the above Rooms, Fifteen Shillings an hour. Lessons at Scholars' houses, a Guinea each.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN Daily, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.—Admission 1s.—Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

WAR OFFICE.—The ANNUAL ARMY LIST for 1832, with an Index, is ready for publication, and may be had at Egerton's Military Library, Whitehall.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the GOVERNORS will be held at the City of London Tavern, on THURSDAY Next, the 1st March. The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock precisely; when a REPORT of the State of the Society will be presented, and the Directors and the several Officers for the ensuing year appointed. The Meeting will also proceed to elect SEVEN PENSIONERS from the list of 21 candidates; the ballot to commence at 1, and close at 3 o'clock precisely. CHAS. MURRAY, Sec.

NAVAL and MILITARY LIBRARY and MUSEUM. Whitehall-yard, Feb. 13, 1832.—COMMEMORATION DINNER, on Saturday, March 3, at the House Tavern, St. James's-street, at 5 o'clock precisely. The Right Hon. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, Bart. M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty (a President of the Institution), will preside.—Tickets may be had on application at the Institution, Whitehall-yard, or before the last day of Feb. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the above Tavern, on the same day. The Chair to be taken at Two o'clock. By order of the Committee, W. S. HALL, Lieutenant, H.P. Royal Irish, Sec.

APPELITION to the HOUSE of COMMONS on the Subject of the 25th JUDGES, will BE for the 25th JUDGES at 60, St. James's Street, and at the 25th JUDGES, Billiter's Court, at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 26th Feb. 1832. GEO. SAINTSBURY, Sec.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Oxford.—There will be an ELECTION of TWO SCHOLARS on MONDAY, June 19. Candidates may be shown up and under the name of the College, and to present, in person, to the President, certificates of baptism, and testimonials of conduct, together with a Latin Epistle, to request permission to offer themselves, at Nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 13.

DAWES, NOBLE, and CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The Creditors who have not received their DIVIDEND are requested to attend at the Office of Messrs. Clayton, 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

BOARD and LODGING.—A comfortable and quiet home is offered by a private Family, who have never yet received any inmates, and who would give and require the strictest references. The accommodations given would be extensive of a handsome drawing-room, with large and airy bedroom adjoining, and one above, and would be suitable to a widow Lady with one or more daughters, or a Gentleman and his wife. The situation is most cheerful and healthy, and a view of the River Thames, with the Park, and the Hyde Park Corner.—Apply (if by letter, post paid) 6s., at Messrs. Jasper and John Camner, linen-drapers, 69, Gracechurch-street.

GUY'S HOSPITAL ANNUAL DINNER.—The Gentlemen educated at Guy's Hospital will dine together at the ALBION Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of March.

BRANDS BY COOPER, & CO., in the Chair. R. Right, Esq. M.D. H. Hamilton, Esq. M.D. C. A. Key, Esq. J. Morgan, Esq. T. Callaway, Esq. T. Bell, Esq. A. Barry, Esq. A. Taylor, Esq. R. Stocker, Esq. S. Ashwell, Esq. H. Hillier, Esq. C. R. Key, Esq. R. Wotton, Esq. L. Dunn, Esq. H. Day, Esq. P. G. Key, Esq. J. Shubbridge, Esq.

Dinner on Table, 1s. 6d. each, including port wine. Tickets, 21s. each, may be had of the Stewards; or the Honorary Secretary, 56, Gracechurch-street; and at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

LOTHBURY BATHING ROOMS. Founders'—court, back of the Bank.—This celebrated Establishment has always ready for immediate administration the following Baths—SHAMPOOING, MEDICATED VAPOUR, and DOUCHE (of such powerful nature as to cure Rheumatism, Nervous, and other painful and chronic disorders); SULPHUR FUMIGATING, Hydrate and Iodine (calmly eminently serviceable in the removal of Scrofulous eruptions, Rash, Irritations, Leprosy, Psoaritis, Scabies, and other Cutaneous affections); and an extensive range of Warm Bath, Baths, the luxury and salutariness of which are indisputable. Warm Bath, 2s. 6d.; twice ditto, 4s. 1s. Medicated Bath, 5s.; six ditto, one guinea. Respectable male and female attendants.—Mr. CULVERWELL (the proprietor, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.) in attendance, will be ready to invite the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of their splendid and general STOCK of FURS.—Poland and Co. make it an invariable rule, on no account to take old Furs in exchange. Ladies may remove themselves to any other place in consequence of the Strand Improvements, under it is necessary to announce, that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century; and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

TO THE NOBILITY and GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known, that, during the latter part of the year 1831, the distress amongst the working people in this country has been more severely felt than at almost any former period, and that the consequence has been a general and gratification of employing several hundred persons upon the different branches of our Manufactures in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Norwich, Kidderminster, Mitchenam, and Spitalfields, as well as the Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers in our London Establishments.

ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED from our Premises, and we have now the honour of submitting to inspection such Specimens of BRITISH SKILL and INDUSTRY as will convince the most fastidious, and who will be able to have recourse to the Continent for that which can be so much better and cheaper supplied at home (see the accompanying List). Our only Establishment for Furnishing Houses is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-street. MILES and EDWARDS.

FURS.—POLAND and Co. 351, STRAND, Directly opposite Waterloo Bridge, PURRIS to the FURS PALACE, in order to invite the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of their splendid and general STOCK of FURS.—Poland and Co. make it an invariable rule, on no account to take old Furs in exchange. Ladies may remove themselves to any other place in consequence of the Strand Improvements, under it is necessary to announce, that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century; and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Company beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices of the whole Turkey Coffee has been sold at the East India Company's last sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased—Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (finest) .. 1s. 6d. per lb. Chocolate .. (ditto) .. 2s. 6d. At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

On Saturday, the 26th of February, 1832.

THE "TRUE SUN" DAILY EVENING PAPER. I have elsewhere detailed the process by which I have been robbed of my property in "The Sun." I will not, therefore, on the present occasion, enlarge upon the subject. By the arrangements which I have made, the "TRUE SUN" will, in procuring and diffusing intelligence, outstrip all its contemporaries. I have been no less successful in securing the assistance of some of the ablest writers in England, on all those subjects, in the discussion of which the public feels an interest. The politics by which "The Sun" will be the politics of Reform—the interests which it will advocate will be the great interests of the Nation. Further, I may be permitted to observe, that respecting and admiring, as I do, the talent and principle of several of the contemporaries of the "TRUE SUN," I shall not shrink from subjecting it to comparison with any of them in any department; and I may confidently promise, that the "TRUE SUN" shall exhibit certain features of excellence to which no existing Evening Paper aspires. Office, 366, Strand. PATRICK GRANT.

PRICE SIXTEEN PENCE. On Saturday, the 25th, was published, THE MONTHLY PART for FEBRUARY, of THE ATHENÆUM. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

This week will be published, ENQUIRY into the REMOTE CAUSE of CHOLERA. TREATISE on CHOLERA ASPHYXIA. Second Edition. By GEORGE HAMILTON BELL. Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Just published, a Third Edition, in a small volume, 2s. 6d. BISHOP HERBERT'S HYMN S. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, a Fourth Edition, small 8vo, 6s. FINANCIAL REFORM. By HENRY PARNELL, Bart. M.P. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

FAMILY LIBRARY.—Just published, with Portraits, 5s. NO. XXVII. OF THE FAMILY LIBRARY, being LIVES of the MOST EMINENT BRITISH PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, and ARCHITECTS, Vol. V. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

The Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected, and containing all the latest additions to the last Edition of THE GREEK GRAMMAR of AUGUSTUS MATTHEW, IS NOW READY. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

In a few days will be published, 2 vols. small 8vo, 12s. ESSAYS on the MORALS and POLITICAL ECONOMY. Also, by the same Author, a New Edition, 2 vols. 8vo, 30s. COLLOQUIES on the RISE, PROGRESS, and PROSPECTS of SOCIETY. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, illustrated with Fifty beautifully coloured Engravings, drawn by W. Swainson, Esq. 4to, 4s. THE ZOOLOGY of NORTH AMERICA, Part II. containing the BIRDS. By JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D., Surgeon of the late Expedition under Captain Franklin.

Printed uniformly with the Narratives of Captains Franklin's and Parry's Expeditions, to which it may be considered an Supplement. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, with Nine coloured Engravings, 4to. of new and rare Plants, &c. &c. THE BOTANICAL MISCELLANY, No. VI., which completes the Second Volume of that work. By Professor WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Glasgow.

A few Copies of Nos. I. and II., with coloured Plates, 15s. each. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

UNIFORM WITH THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. Now in course of publication, neatly bound, and beautifully embellished, price 6s.

STANDARD NOVELS, No. XIII. Containing LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, (to be completed in 2 vols.) revised, corrected, and accompanied by a new Introduction, by Miss Harriet Lee, written expressly for this edition, with engravings from designs by Siegfried Gelpke. The Series already published in this Series consist of the following:—The Pilot, The Spy, and The Last of the Mohicans, by Cooper. Caleb Williams, and St. Leon, by Godwin. The Tale of Waverley, and The Scottish Chiefs, by Miss Jane Porter. The Ghost Seer, by Schiller. Edgar Huntly, or the Sleep Walker, by Brockden Brown. The Hungarian Brothers, by Miss A. M. Porter. N.B. Each volume may be had separately. Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

LADY GORE-BOOTH. LADY GORE-BOOTH, for March, will be embellished by an exquisite Portrait of LADY GORE-BOOTH, from a Miniature by A. Robertson, Esq., being the 57th of the Series of the Female Nobility, in the course of publication in La Belle Assemblée.

The No., in addition to its attractive illustrations of the Fashions, from original drawings, will contain the following Literary Contributions, from distinguished writers:—Illustrative Memoir of Lady Gore-Booth.—The New Female Cabinet.—The Legend of the Wrekin—Smiles—An Auction-Room Epilogue—Eulogy—Outline of Editors; or, Notes of an Initiate—An Apt Device—Scraps on Scandal—Fables picked up on the Sea- Shore—Romance in a Ringlet—Calamities in the Dress—Costume of Paris—Reviews of New Books.—The Drama—Fine Arts, &c. &c. Price 2s. 6d. Proof Impressions of the Portraits, by M. Colnaghi, 23, Cockspur-street. Whittaker and Co., London.

On the 1st of March, price 2s. 6d. with a splendidly coloured engraving of a fine variety of live animals, a View of an Island, 16s. at Tatchell, 6th illustration of Burns's Poems, and four full-length Portraits, the 3d number for 1832.

THE ROYAL LADY'S MAGAZINE, and Archives of the Court of St. James's. W. Sams, Bookseller to the King, 1, St. James's-street, and Robinson, St. Paul's.

When we see among the contributors to this work the names of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Morpeth, Hogg, Miss Mitford, Porter, and Pardo, the notable reviewer of the "Keepsake," the author of the "Five Nights at St. Albans," &c. &c., we think the journal, which knows there is such a work, and is not among the readers, deserves the reproach which has long been cast upon their sex, by the insulting assumption that they are in mind and education inferior to man."—Country Paper.

A new number was published in January, 1831, and dedicated (by permission) to the Queen.

AS PRINTED FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Two concluding Volumes of THE POPULATION RETURNS of 1831 (including Ireland), with a Statement of Progress in the enquiry regarding the Occupation of Families and persons, and the duration of Life; an Historical and Descriptive Account of London, Westminster, and other parts of the metropolis; a Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain, in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831; Table of Mortality, calculated upon the ages of 93,333 persons buried in the City of Essex, during eighteen years—1813—1830; and a Summary of the Population of Great Britain, in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831.

Published by J. B. RICKMAN, Esq. "A very valuable body of statistical facts."—Times. Published by E. Moxon, 54, New Bond-street; Ridgway and Son, Piccadilly; and E. Wilson, Royal Exchange.

In a few days will be published, by Effingham Wilson, 89, Royal Exchange, THE TOUR OF GERMANY and HOLLAND, his Description of the external aspect of England, and his Observations on the Society and Manners of the METROPOLIS, and of other places of fashionable resort.

These Volumes have been consigned to the Translator of the former portion of the work, which is so justly received, who is preparing them for immediate publication. A NEW EDITION of Vols. I. and II. is just published, price 18s. Country Booksellers are requested to transmit their orders.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent, who wishes a report of Prices in our City Article, is perhaps not aware that the Monday Edition of this Paper contains a voluminous detail of Prices, Markets, &c. We are sorry that, on Sunday, the press of Advertisements, great numbers of which we are, as it is, obliged to omit, prevents the publication of such a table in the Sunday Edition—as far as the Prices of Stocks, his list shall be attended to.

E. I. has been received. We have invariably abstained from noticing any Sunday Paper; and, although the Article to which he points our attention is certainly reprehensible, we cannot but think that the zeal and activity of the individual attacked, however well-intended, upon a point somewhat equivocal, has rendered him a fair subject of remark to those who differ entirely with his views.

The Friend, who informs us, that His Majesty's Ministers have held Cabinet Councils on four successive Sundays, and upon no other days (as he says), should recollect, that having postponed the Public Fast, until the Anniversary of the Battle of Alexandria (which falls on a Fast-day naturally this year), have also had the ingenuity to contrive that the first celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day should happen upon another Fast, in Lent, upon which day of humiliation and abstinence, dinners were given by all the Members of Government and the Household, the guns were fired and the bells rung, illuminations blazed through the streets, and nothing but the want of one very essential article, deprived the Court of a ball and supper to consummate the happy celebration.

We have not received the Pamphlet from Salisbury, mentioned in a Letter, dated Feb. 20, 1832.

The Letter from a Subscriber to the Opera is too long—and, as we think, quite superfluous. With such an exhibition as that of Otello, and the four Napiers for a battle, the thing must soon come to an end. The virtuoso, who has been used forward to sing without a voice, is really an object for commiseration rather than censure; and we conclude, that the proof afforded on Tuesday evening of the popular feeling, by the emptiness of the House, will be a hint quite strong enough to the conductor of the concern without an elaborate essay, like that of our friend—a fine orchestra will not satisfy a London audience.

We should be glad to know who the Vicar of Castle Acre, in Norfolk, is. He was already aware of the name of the Curate, and of the liberality of Mr. Coke, of Holkham; but before we admit the whole case as an additional qualification to all others for an English Barchana, we should be glad to have our present question answered. Expositor, and the letter from Cranbrook, next week.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to London on Tuesday. On Wednesday the KING held a Levee, at which the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners appeared in their new uniforms—Fancy caps, Hussar boots, Naval trowsers, and Military spurs.

His MAJESTY conferred Knighthood upon seventeen or eighteen individuals.

The Duke of BEAUFORT presented the Gloucestershire Address against the Reform Bill; and the Duke of WELINGTON presented, and read to His MAJESTY, the Hampshire Address on the same subject.

The great Dublin Address was presented by the LORD MAYOR of Dublin; which, although signed by many thousand persons of the first character and consequence, was replied to by His MAJESTY in a manner not quite so gracious as might have been hoped. The reply was of course Lord GREY's production.

Her MAJESTY held a drawing room on Friday (the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birth-day), and never in the memory of man or woman was there upon any similar occasion so thin an attendance of the female nobility.

Her MAJESTY may rest assured that this circumstance is not to be attributed to any want of dutiful respect and affection to her Royal Person and character. Too proud and too happy must all those be, who have a right to do so, to present themselves to offer their congratulations upon the anniversary of Her MAJESTY's birth; but the QUEEN may learn from the spectacle of Friday to judge of the actual state of the country, of the unexampled thinness of the metropolis, and in short, of the total absence, under a revolutionary Government, of all that spirit, cordiality, and energy by which English society, in the days of loyalty and prosperity, was so particularly and advantageously distinguished.

THE Corporation of Dublin on Wednesday presented the Freedom of that City with a complimentary Address to Earl HOWE.

Lord HOWE came to London and attended the Drawing Room on the QUEEN's Birth-day, by the special command of Her MAJESTY, and his Lordship had the honour of dining with the QUEEN in the evening.

It is said of serious sinners that the Devil always leaves them in the lurch—in the cases of smaller offenders the same thing happens sometimes. The country has been ejected—at least the credulous part of it—into a belief, not only that the odious Reform Bill was to be the conclusive and permanent measure of what is called improvement in the state of Parliamentary Representation, but that the conciliatory admission on the part of the Ministry, of every proposition made during the progress of the last Bill by the Opposition, was an earnest of their determination to make the present affair ultimate and definitive.

So, went the people on—the same people too who dreamed that the concessions to the Papists were to be the ultimate and definitive measure of Irish conciliation; and even with the example of that lamentable miscalculation of results before their eyes, they had faith in the pure and upright character of a Whig Government, and were assured that when GATTON and OLD SARUM, and one or two other misrepresented boroughs, had perished upon the altar of their country, everything would go on smoothly, and the Constitution, damaged and altered as it must necessarily be by their meddlings and jobbings, would, at all events, when they were consummated and achieved, be left again at peace—but to us and behold, Lord ALTHORP himself has torn away the veil which his colleagues have been all along so assiduously employed in throwing over their operations, and waives a discussion upon what he considers an equivocal point, because it may increase the opposition to Reform, and therefore he wishes not to introduce it at present.

Such a melancholy piece of blundering was not for an instant lost upon Sir ROBERT PEEL, whose speech upon the occasion appears to us to have been one of the finest specimens of Parliamentary oratory we have ever heard. Its effect out of doors will be proportionably great to that which it produced within, and when considered, in company with the petulant and silly declaration of Mr.

STANLEY, as to the ulterior resolution of Government upon the extinction of tithes, will afford a most cheering prospect for the future, as relates to the tranquillity of England and the existence of Ireland.

We refer our Readers to the details from the West Indies, in order that they may there indulge themselves with the contemplation of what has happened in our Colonies, as the first results of the sapient avowal of the Ministerial determination eventually to abolish slavery. And we only ask, whether this expressed desire and intention of subverting every existing system and principle, does or does not fully justify those who denounce the present Cabinet as the Revolutionary Administration.

THE Times is extremely angry at the Dublin Address, and so is Lord GREY, who makes the KING, in his answer, snub the Addressers for doubting the "vigour of His MAJESTY'S Government."

If the Times writer or Lord GREY will look dispassionately at Ireland in a state of rebellion—Her Protestant Church abandoned—Tithes gone—Rents going—the Military preparations, which we announced more than a month ago, rapidly perfecting at the Pigeon House and at the Bank, where loop-holes and places for artillery are in progress, with fires and murders occurring every night, and wonder at the Irish people for claiming the support and protection of the Government,—we shall wonder still more.

The reply which Lord GREY has put into the KING's mouth is of a peculiarly dangerous, and even unconstitutional, tendency. The KING is made to defer entirely to his Parliament, and this is merely a new display of Lord GREY's systematic endeavour to blind the MONARCH, or rather merge his political and constitutional character in that of the House of Commons. The KING is a separate, independent, and the highest estate of the realm—and it is when the people have no confidence in a House of Commons that they are most anxious to throw themselves at the feet of their MONARCH—the father of his people, who in his kingly capacity is as solemnly bound by oath to support their rights, laws, religion, and customs, as his MAJESTY'S subjects are bound by their allegiance to be loyal and true to him.

The KING should rouse himself to an understanding of the degrading principle which is at work—with dressing the Gentlemen Pensioners in the uniform of horse-marines, or in the distribution of Guelphic ribbands, or the dissemination of knight-hoods amongst every crowd within reach of the Sword of State, nobody thinks it right, or worth while, to interfere; but the moment the Irish people, outraged and oppressed by the grossest neglect and misrule, fly loyally to the foot of the throne, to implore succour and support, my Lord GREY makes the Monarch refer them back to the House of Commons, which has just saved Lord PLUNKETT'S fees from jeopardy, or the Ministers, who have given O'CONNELL a patent of precedence, and created Lord CLONCURRY a Privy Councillor.

The last news we have from Ireland is, of the apprehension of 25 conspirators and rebels in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny; several important papers were seized upon their persons, and the immediate result of the seizure has been the hasty march of additional troops to that part of the country. We conclude that, upon Lord ANGLESEY'S system, all these rebels will be immediately released—the miscreants, who resisted the tithe-proctors, were, although the police, who manfully did their duty at Knocktopher, had a narrow escape of hanging.

And a dislike of this sort of government, expressed by thousands and thousands of the most respectable inhabitants of Ireland, is, according to Lord GREY'S view, to be met by a snappish answer, sounding very like a rebuke, put into the MOUTH OF THE SOVEREIGN.

We sincerely lament the painful, and, we fear, serious indisposition of the LORD CHANCELLOR. Whatever may have been the excesses and eccentricities of his political life, whatever the imperfections and errors of his judicial career, such men as Lord BROUGHAM are but seldom seen in the world; and we more particularly regret his Lordship's illness, as being of a character likely to depress his spirits and subdue the energies of his mind.

To this cause may be attributed his Lordship's absence from Lord KEY'S last Saturday; and we must say, that however his Lordship's brother (who was present, and prepared with a speech explanatory of his Lordship's absence) might have felt, upon finding that the opportunity of returning thanks for the honour of having his Lordship's health drunk by the company, did not occur, we think the omission of that mark of courtesy somewhat extraordinary, under all the circumstances.

Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY is not to have the Secretaryship of the Charity Commission. Now that the joint influence of the LORD CHANCELLOR and ROBERT the Messenger have failed, perhaps justice will be done to a meritorious public servant, by the re-appointment of Mr. CARLILE.

THE Times of yesterday gives not only its arguments and reasonings upon the sentence passed by the Court Martial on Captain WARRINGTON, but gives extracts from the letter appended to the proceedings by the Court recommending the Captain to mercy, and their grounds for so doing.

By what means this document has reached the Times, which it has not been considered right to communicate to any of the heads of military offices, and the communication of which, as far as oaths and honour are binding, is wholly incompatible with the laws and regulations of the service, we know not; but since a garbled version of it is printed in a newspaper, we conclude it will be published for general perusal; and if it is, we think it will be seen that its reasonings and facts distinctly and clearly justify and warrant a much greater extension of royal consideration than has been bestowed upon Captain WARRINGTON.

LORD PLUNKETT appears to have brought himself into a very agreeable position; and, what appears even more extraordinary, knowing his claims upon them, to have brought Ministers into a position equally lamentable with his own.—A job, the most flagrant—excepting always the Russian Belgic Loan job—that ever perhaps was brought before Parliament, has been managed for his Lordship's sake, and his Lordship preserved in a matter, in which no other Government would have interfered, by a magnificent ministerial majority of four.—A more Plunketty affair never came before an English House of Commons.

One thing Lord PLUNKETT has most satisfactorily accomplished—Having degraded the Ministers,—who (with their well known affection for the art and mystery of gastronomy,

celebrated long since by us in that agreeable ballad known as "Michael's Dinner.") were all at a Cabinet feast, with the exception of the Right Hon. Mr. STANLEY, left all hungry and alone, to snap and snarl for five good hours on an empty stomach—has achieved the hitherto unattainable object of being abused, ridiculed, and exposed by every party in the State. The Ministers naturally wish him at Old Scratch, for having dragged them through the mud; and the Opposition cordially detest him upon principle; and thus, together, he is exposed to the pitiless pelting of the storm which on every side assails him.

The Morning Post of Friday gives his Lordship an agreeable tumbling; for, after clearly showing the price at which the present economical Ministers bought his Lordship's services, and the pension which they, for the purpose of securing him, gave to Sir ANTHONY HART; and after not very gently describing those manoeuvres with regard to the Secretaryship, which we touched upon last week, characterizes, in no very qualified terms, the Chancellor's arrangement with respect to certain fees, which, it seems, were destined to increase the emoluments of the said young Secretary, and denounces the attempt to procure these fees, as a virtual deprivation of Ireland of an efficient magistracy.

After having explained the nature of the question at issue, between Lord PLUNKETT and the MASTER of the ROLLS, as to the appointment of a Registrar, which the Chancellor, PLUNKETT, claims, and shewing that the Chancellor, having constituted himself Judge in his own case, the MASTER of the ROLLS applies to Parliament for an Act, not to decide the question, but only to enable him to try it legally, and that the Ministers support the Chancellor in denying the justice requested, and throw out the Bill by a splendid majority of four. After stating all this, the Post says—

"And why has Earl GREY'S Administration thus sacrificed itself for the sake of what at first view appears to be the peculiar and personal iniquity of Lord PLUNKETT? This is really the mysterious and appalling question? What secrets are among them which place a whole Cabinet thus in base and abject and desperate servitude to the selfish and unprincipled objects of one man? And such a man! A superannuated driveller, who was once clever—a man who could speak with power while he thought himself entitled to be listened to with respect—a person who now speaks but to apologise and shuffle, and never apologise and shuffles but to show that he cannot do either even with ordinary dexterity."

This is Tory writing; and however sharp, Lord PLUNKETT must know that he must bear such observations from the Opposition. Now, however, let us see what the Whig writers say about it—for instance, the Morning Chronicle—the Chronicle says—

"The House of Commons was occupied to a late hour last night with a question amounting in substance to this—whether the LORD CHANCELLOR or the MASTER of the ROLLS should be entitled to a certain share of the spoil of the people of that country, taken under the name of fees. The LORD CHANCELLOR claims the nomination of the Secretary of the MASTER of the ROLLS, which is contrary to the practice in England, and he will not allow the right to be tried. A Bill had been brought in to allow the question to be tried. Last night it was moved that the Bill should be committed, when a strenuous opposition was made by Ministers, and especially by Mr. STANLEY. In a house of 172 Members, Ministers had only a majority of four—a pretty clear indication of the injudicious policy of allowing themselves to be dragged through the mire by Lord PLUNKETT. We may observe, that Lord PLUNKETT's name seldom comes before the public except with reference to some shabby squabble about money matters. The feeling of the independent part of the House seems to be decidedly against the claim of Lord PLUNKETT, and the enemies of Ministers must have rejoiced at the course they pursued. When Mr. HENRY GRATTAN said that Lord PLUNKETT had invariably shown the greatest indifference about fees, a laugh, and cries of "Oh!" from the Opposition silenced him. What a situation for the chief magistrate of a country to be in!"

This is Whig writing—on the same subject—let us try once more, and see what Radical writing will do for Lord PLUNKETT.

"It is disagreeable to observe the position in which Lord PLUNKETT appears to have been placed, or to have placed himself, before the House of Commons, with regard to the Secretaryship to the Master of the Rolls. If his Lordship assented to the introduction of a legislative measure, for the sake of enabling Sir WILLIAM M'MAHON to try his legal right, then, undoubtedly, in point of high feeling, he ought not to have qualified that assent, by stipulating to save the pocket of an individual whom he had himself appointed from the results, whatever they might be, of a decision upon the question of right. The Master of the Rolls must establish the right, or have it given against him. In the latter case, the Lord Chancellor's nominee would have nothing to fear, and he had no need of any preliminary protection: in the former case, viz.—that of the question being determined against the Chancellor—he ought not to make any condition which would deprive the Master of the Rolls of his present right, and transfer it pro hac vice, and in defence of law, to himself. The taste of the House of Commons, on this occasion, evidently revolted against the Irish Chancellor. We repeat that it is a disagreeable business."

This is meant to be extremely kind, and letting his Lordship down easily; and yet, we find the Times admitting not only that it is a disagreeable business, but that the House of Commons revolted at it; and yet the Ministers carried their exclusion of the Bill by one of their majorities of four!

The Globe, too, gives it his Lordship pretty well—and, all Ministerial as it is, concludes a lively attack by the observation, that "whenever Lord PLUNKETT goes hunting, his predilection for the Lion's share is self-evident."

One more testimony to the conduct of Ministers and the character of Lord PLUNKETT, and we have done. This we deduce from the lips of Mr. O'CONNELL himself.—The Illustrious Agitator's Agitator-General: Mr. O'CONNELL

"—contended that if justice was to rule the decision of the House, that decision would be in favour of the motion. The opposition was monstrous, and placed the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the most unenviable position possible. What confidence could be placed in a Judge, who the moment a sum of 2l. 10s. affecting himself was to be mooted, shut the door of justice and said it should not be tried? It was idle to talk of reform, and to support the conduct advised by the Secretary for Ireland.—(Hear.)—All that the Master of the Rolls asked for was to have the question tried, and would the British House of Commons say the door of justice should be closed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland against a claimant for a fair trial? (Hear, hear.)—They were not there to try the right claimed by the Master of the Rolls, but as that right had been argued, he would candidly state that his conscientious conviction was that the right claimed was a good one. It was said Sir W. M'Mahon had himself given up the right. He had done no such thing. If he had, that had nothing to do with the question, which was not between Sir W. M'Mahon and Lord Plunkett, but between the Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls for Ireland. Lord Plunkett was injured, grossly injured, by the conduct

of the Government in resisting the motion. If the title to an acre of land was disputed, and one of the disputants shewed in the Court of Chancery that a bar had been set up to prevent him from trying his right, what would be said to the Chancellor who should refuse to remove that bar? He would at once be driven from the office, which he would have disgraced if allowed to retain it. But if such a case was a strong one, how much stronger was the case in which the Chancellor himself was the interested party setting up the bar? He supported the motion."

All the lawyers—except, of course, Sir THOMAS DENMAN, who made the latest imaginable attempt at a vindication of Lord PLUNKETT—took the same side. Mr. CAMPBELL thought the Chancellor's conduct most unfair; and Sir EDWARD SUGDEN re-stated, *verbatim*, what we stated in this paper last Sunday. He said that—

"Mr. LONG, the Secretary appointed by Sir A. HART, and who still discharged the duties of the office as deputy, was put down from 2,000, or 3,000, a-year to 500L., the remainder of the salary being received by the son of the Chancellor—(Hear, hear.)—The proposal of the Chancellor, therefore, amounted to this:—Give me all I desire for the Secretary while I am in office, and dispose of it after as you please."—(Hear, hear.)

Never, in modern times, has such a case as that of Lord PLUNKETT's been exposed to the public, and supported by a Government; and we cannot help thinking, that if the Cabinet dinner had not kept his MAJESTY'S Ministers at Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S hospitable board, and left the petulant self-willed Irish Secretary to manage the affair by himself, that common decency, or (which, perhaps, is more to be expected from such a Ministry as ours), the common principle of self-preservation, would have induced them to change their tone according to the turn the debate took, and the opinions which were expressed, and not to have exhibited the mingled profligacy and weakness which have been made evident to the whole country, by their support of Lord PLUNKETT, and the extent of the majority they were able to command.

THAT extremely silly personage the Lord Mayor gave a dinner yesterday week to the KING'S Ministers and one of the KING'S brothers, and if the poor man could only know that his dinner has been the standing joke of the last week, and how much mental food the half-cold, quite dirty mashes and squashes which his postilion and others combined to put upon his table have afforded to his Noble Whig visitors, we think that he would hesitate a little before he made another effort at disgusting people who are accustomed to tolerable living, by a display of "preparations" which, in the museum of Mr. BROOKES in Blenheim-street, or in the shop-windows of Doctor GARDINER in Long-acre, might be particularly instructive to the curious in natural history, but are not exactly the things to be served as delicacies to Cabinet Ministers, and, as we regret to say—their female relations.

We make no observation as far as the Duke of SUSSEX is concerned—his Royal Highness has a stomach which readily receives what liberality offers—the President of the Beef-steak Club is not expected to be particular; and to such digestion any dirt, well buttered with flattery, is savoury—as BEN JONSON says—

"Long may he rebound about him see
"His roses and his lilies bloom;
"Long may his only dear and he
"Joy in ideas of their own."

Underwoods, Vol. v. p. 253. Ed. 1716.

However, his Royal Highness is not particular, but a great many of his Lord KEY'S company are; and far be it from us to assail the ear of the Right Honourable Lord Mayor, Baronet and Governor of the Blue-coat Charity School, by anything likely to disturb his repose—hold we therefore our peace about his "provender," and let us come to his politics—and when we do—what do we see?

Why we see Lord GREY—the unbending advocate of his order—the extra Knight of the Garter—in the presence of his colleagues—of the Duke of SUSSEX, of part of his own amiable family, declare that the LORD MAYOR had taken too flattering a view of his Lordship's public conduct.

Oh, look down ye dingy shade of FOX!—Peep from behind some murky cloud, ye gorgeous vision of our SHERRIDAN!—Old HOWARD, come from purgatory—hear your GREY—now EARL G.—K.G.—EGGE!—profess himself gratified and flattered by the approbation of the LORD MAYOR of London—KEY—made a Baronet by himself—raised out of his sphere where he ought to have been stationary—the laughing-stock of those who take no severer measures to expose conduct not quite to be laughed at. That Lord GREY should put his aged head into a puddle of city mud, and spurt out flattery to Mr. KEY, is so far beyond our expectations—so very much below our suspicions, and so very much above our hopes—that we leave the fact, insulated and bald, to speak—as his Lordship himself did—for itself.

We certainly did Mrs. KEY—(a thousand pardons, my Lady KEY)—an incalculable service, in taunting the nobility and gentry with never taking their wives to these City meetings—there were Ladies there, and high Ladies, and Honourable Ladies, and Noble Ladies—and we sincerely wish that Lady KEY could have heard all that these high Ladies, and Honourable Ladies, and Noble Ladies, said about it, when they got home. Their visit to the Mansion House is exactly such a treat as it would be to peep into a glass bee-hive, and see how those busy creatures work, or into a microscope, to see how many nasty "live things" can exist in a given space of filth; and the conversation, after the inspection of either, is very much of the same character. We must, however, say, that Saturday's burst has occasioned more fun than any thing of a similar nature that has preceded it.

Lord GREY—looking at his speech more critically—was particularly unhappy—His complimenting KEY has damaged him a good deal—but then, in addition to that, his Lordship expresses only a hope—not the certainty—of carrying the revolutionary Bill. Why, if he had all the patents in his pocket he would not have talked so—he would have promised KEY an Earldom, and perhaps the postilion a Barony—Not a bit of it. As far as ten or a dozen men, to whom he has been pledged for years, he may carry his point. BURDETT, for having uniformly advocated republican principles, will be a Peer, in order to overcome his opposition to the increase of metropolitan members, as HOHOUSE'S opposition is overcome by place—(not the tailor who was to have for calling GEORGE THE THIRD a bloody and tyrannical King,—and a few of these particularly deserving people will no doubt be favoured; but Lord GREY is quivering—

and his speech after the *feast* of Saturday naturally gave rise to the well-known poetical question of HOLCROFT'S—

"Hoh, you dost thou shiver and shake,
GAFFER GREY?"

The thing was a dead failure, and broke up early. The great and gay people got home as fast as they could, and, having taken warm baths and properly fumigated themselves, subsequently met in various little coteries after the Opera, and had something clean to eat, and went to bed, dreaming until nearly church-time on Sunday morning of the horrors which they had escaped on Saturday night.

THE Cholera is on the increase—some new cases and deaths have occurred in St. Giles's, as well as at Limehouse, and little doubt can be entertained that the wretched foggy weather of the last two days has had its share in pre-disposing the lower orders to the contagion.

It must be owned that it is a difficult thing to understand, according to the numberless instructions which are published, how to fortify one's-self against its approach—low living induces it—so does high living. Spirits are poison—hot brandy and water is an antidote. Cold brings it—but if your rooms are not constantly ventilated, it is certain to come. Fat people are most liable to it—thin people are sure to have it.

Dr. MAJENDIE said, "it was a disorder which began where others ended, with death;" the force of which saying never struck us so forcibly as when we read in the *Brighton Gazette* of last Thursday, an extract from Mr. ANSWORTH'S work upon the subject, in which, after describing a variety of terrible symptoms, he divides the disorder into five grades, all of which are sufficiently alarming; but in the catalogue of horrors, death is mentioned as the *second grade*; the third grade, which naturally follows the second, is a *slight fever and recovery*—the two others we forget, but this certainly is corroborating Dr. MAJENDIE'S view of the case most completely.

There is one thing quite clear—which is, that if Cholera is a bad disorder, it is a remarkably good job—the Physicians who interest themselves about it receive twenty guineas a-day, and are graced with honours and titles; the apothecaries naturally swell their bills, and the chymists and druggists make their fortunes; while the important wholesale dealers (many of whom are luckily connected just now,) load their coffers by emptying their warehouses of laudanum, camphor, and cajuput, at an advanced charge of two or three hundred per cent. upon the prime cost.

Still, however, caution and cleanliness are absolutely necessary; and those two things, combined with a not unbecoming confidence in their own constitutions, will preserve the mass of the people from the disease; and as we believe this to be the case, and as, above all, we believe that the disease called Cholera now, has been known in this country for years, and has been prevailing, in all the low and dirty parts of the metropolis, often and often before, we must say, that we think the awful announcements and potent preparations which have been made, and which must have the effect of stopping our trade, paralyzing our manufacturers, and destroying our commerce, may be ranked amongst the other successful efforts of the Government to do as much good to the country as they are able.

ZACKMACKERY.

OUR readers are aware of the favour shewn by the present prosperous and successful Ministry to the person and family of Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY, whose name, as connected with the strenuous exertions of the *soi-disant* ANTI-SLAVERY Society, is just now particularly popular, and upon whom places and pensions have been conferred as mere sops, until the opportunity occurs of getting rid of the present Judge Advocate-General, and of putting into his office Mr. BAN. MACAULAY, maker and importer of "sweltering venom" to the House of Commons.

At such a crisis perhaps a perusal of the following case, tried on Tuesday, the 14th inst., before Lord LYNDRHURST, in the Court of Exchequer, may be neither unamusing nor uninteresting. We make no comment upon it—the facts—the defence, and the verdict speak for themselves:—

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, GUILDHALL,
Tuesday, Feb. 14th, 1832.

(Before Lord Lyndhurst and a Common Jury.)

LAKE v. MACAULAY.—This was an action brought upon a Bill of Exchange for 997l. 3s. 11d., which had been drawn at Sierra Leone in the month of May last, by the son and agent of the defendant, in favour of the plaintiff, and which was refused acceptance. There was also another count charged in the declaration, for labour and work done.

The facts of the case, as stated by Mr. KELLY (with whom was Mr. FOLETT), were shortly these:—The defendant had been for several years carrying on an extensive business at Sierra Leone; which was managed, in that colony, by a Mr. R. MACAULAY, a nephew and agent of the defendant, who died there in 1829. On the death of the defendant's agent, defendant wrote to the plaintiff requesting him, the plaintiff, to assume the agency, at the same time enclosing a power of attorney to that effect. The plaintiff, in consequence, became the agent of the defendant. After the plaintiff had acted in this capacity for the space of three months, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, stating that he was on the point of sending his son to Sierra Leone, to inspect the state of his, the defendant's affairs in that colony; but that his son was not to interfere with the plaintiff's agency, should he not deem it necessary.

Upon the arrival of the son at Sierra Leone, he handed to the plaintiff a letter from the defendant, wherein the plaintiff was directed to look upon the defendant's son as standing in the light of the defendant; and as such, authorized to decide upon all questions, as if the defendant was personally present. The defendant's son, after remaining at Sierra Leone for six months, returned to this country, having, as agent for the defendant, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, as to the sum to be allowed for a remuneration for his services as agent. On the arrival of the son in England, the defendant writes to the plaintiff, stating his concurrence to the agreement for salary entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant at Sierra Leone; but gives the plaintiff notice of such concurrence, that he, the plaintiff, is to take it as a notice, that three months from the receipt of that letter, the agreement entered into between plaintiff and defendant's son was to cease and determine, agreeably to a clause contained therein.

About a month afterwards the defendant's son returned to Sierra Leone with a letter to the plaintiff, from the defendant, requesting him to deliver up all the defendant's property, with all books, papers, vouchers, &c., as he had appointed his son his sole agent; and that his son would examine the plaintiff's accounts, taking the requisite vouchers for the same, and would furnish the defendant with a continuous account, showing the balance due to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, in consequence, after settling his accounts, delivered up the books, papers, vouchers, &c., to the defendant's son, receiving a Bill of Exchange, signed as agent of the defendant, in payment of the balance, which was due to him for salary as agent at Sierra Leone.

Evidence as to the handwriting of the defendant and his son having

been produced, as also to the impossibility of conducting the defendant's business at Sierra Leone without the drawing of Bills of Exchange, and the agreement having been put in and read.

Mr. RICHMOND, for the defence, contended that the defendant's son was not authorized to draw Bills in his character as agent, and that he had also no authority for arranging the accounts at Sierra Leone, as his express instructions were to examine the accounts at Sierra Leone; but the final arrangement of the same was to be left to the defendant in England.

Lord Lyndhurst having examined the account, and having stated that the defendant's son was supposed to be a person of education, and as such, capable of making up the account, and it moreover appearing that the sum of £1,125 was allowed in the account for salary due to the plaintiff, which was more than claimed by the plaintiff, and to which there was no set-off pleaded, his Lordship directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of the account.

In the days of Toryism, the people were not unfrequently treated with an *Extraordinary Gazette*—and those *Extraordinary Gazettes* were generally ushered into public notice by the firing of the Park and Tower guns, the ringing of bells, and the preparations of illuminators to celebrate some glorious victory. Now, we are favoured, indeed, with a *Gazette Extraordinary*—to announce a victory—to proclaim a triumph?—No: to give to the country the details of a ruinous insurrection in the West Indies, which every man, except the mock philanthropists and real canters, knew must be the consequence of the system which has been for some time at work in our colonies.

This precious document, this catalogue of crime and villainy, is before us—this first "London Gazette Extraordinary" of the Whigs—would we had room for all its contents, for sure we are that the description of the burnings, destructions, and robberies of the revolted savages could not be read by the dupes of the designing faction, who have for years been labouring in the great cause, without opening their eyes to the doltish stupidity of their confidence in such leaders, and their adherence to such a fallacious scheme of mock philanthropy as that to which, for the sake of a little speculifying, and mob popularity, they have been lending themselves.

What do Ministers mean to do? Ignorant of all local circumstances, habits and customs, and prejudices connected with West India legislation, Lord HOWICK, unexperienced, (fit colleague of Lord PLUNKETT'S precious precocious secretary of eighteen), tutored by the old Mentors of Downing-street—(the French would perhaps spell this, *menteurs*), has rallied all his energies to concoct and export Orders in Council, as they are called, for the regulation of the colonies, which have blown the smouldering embers into a flame, and added to the rascally doctrines of the Methodists and Missionaries, thrown the fine island of Jamaica into a state of open rebellion and civil war, and brought to beggary and ruin, hundreds of families of character, honour, and respectability.

What will the cold-blooded canters of Aldermanbury and the suburbs say to the destruction of property amounting to nearly a million and a half of money—£800,000 will not repair the mischief that has been done at St. JAMES'S and HANOVER alone—ominous names for the Incapables—and who are the instigators—who the guides, the plotters, the designers of this tremendous explosion?—the Missionaries—the creatures of the Anti-Slavery advocates, who, taking due advantage of the ignorance of the Government, and the influence which their hateful, canting crawlers have over it, seized upon the opportunity to persuade the foolish negroes that the Liberal Ministry and the Ladies of Peckham-rise and Clapham-common had secured their freedom, and that it was only ask and have.

To the negroes, as Lord BROUGHAM has so powerfully said, liberty and idleness and profligacy are synonymous. "We are to be free, and do no work," say the blacks, under the guidance of their preachers; and in order to prove to the unbelievers in BROUGHAM and those able writers who have shewn over and over again the impossibility of procuring free labour, and the utter incompatibility of work and liberty in a black, these savage wretches announce the assumption of emancipation by burning down all the mills and destroying all the crops.

What will the besotted drivellers of the twopenny subscription and the penny tract schools say, when they hear that the blessed fruits of their enlightening and emancipating exertions have been the destruction of upwards of one hundred sugar estates—the proportionate ruin of families—the destruction of their happiness—the shipwreck of their fortunes?

The savages call this bloody and barbarous rebellion "The Baptist War." Three Missionaries have been secured—one called WILLIAM WHITEHORNE—formerly a clerk in a merchant's office, who being reduced—how, we do not pretend to say—to a state of destitution, turned preacher; the other two are called HIBBS and ABBOTT. We trust they will meet with the due reward of their exertions.

One of the sufferers writes—"Our own has as yet been but one militia man killed, but our two poor negroes, who have been misled and ruined by the infamous villains in England and their emissaries here, have been killed in considerable numbers by the militia, and several have been tried by Court Martial and shot."

Another correspondent says—"The slaves had been taught by the Missionaries and other infernal emissaries from England, to believe that the great Lord GREY and King WILLIAM had reformed all slavery, and that Christmas was the epoch of their total release from all kinds of work. This intelligence, conveyed with an air of authority—strengthened too, unfortunately, by all that has transpired with regard to the Orders sent out, operated upon their minds in different ways, according to the different dispositions and characters of the men themselves. In some places they have satisfied themselves with quietly stopping work—declaring themselves free, and therefore of course not liable to do any thing for their bread."

A third letter informs us that "the fires were all pre-concerted and regulated with a degree of method and arrangement which indicates the systematic proceedings of the agents; the superior persons concerned traversed the hills, and, at an appointed signal, their subordinates set fire to the different properties." "It is my opinion," says this gentleman, "that Jamaica is lost."

That this would be the case we have long foretold; nor must we heap all the blame of this catastrophe upon the Whig Ministry alone; the same influence was at work with the Tories; the only difference in the two cases, is that the present Ministry have shewn themselves so decidedly incapable in every thing they have undertaken, except the Game Bill and the Hackney-coach Bill, that the Missionaries had less difficulty in persuading the more intelligent of their victims that they had perfected the great scheme of emancipa-

CITY-SATURDAY EVENING.

Consols yesterday were rather animated, the closing price being 82 1/2. This morning the Market opened steady, but became rather low, and closed at 82 1/4.

Our Foreign Stocks are all better than during last week. Russia Bonds closed at 94 1/2, the New Stock at 92 1/2; Belgian Span at 1 1/2 discount; Portuguese Bonds, par to 1 discount; and Spanish at 1 1/2.

We have received the French papers of Friday by Special Express. They are principally occupied by discussions on the state of their Ministry, which appears to be in a desperate situation. It finds itself incapable of carrying in the Chamber of Deputies any, even of the most reasonable, demands for the public service, without infinite deductions. Ministers have declared that every estimate is so dreadfully reduced, that it will not be in their power to carry on the public service.

The French affairs are not going on prosperously in Algiers; and the troubles in the departments continue. Dutch Papers to the 22d inst. have reached us. The news of the cholera having manifested itself in London had reached Rotterdam by the Batavia steam-boat, and appears to have caused considerable alarm in that city; more than 1000 persons have been ordered to leave the city, and many have been ordered from places alleged to be infected, and those from suspected ports are to be quarantined ten days. The accounts from the Hague are of a warlike complexion. Increased vigilance is recommended on the part of the Authorities, in consequence of the alleged approach of three thousand Belgians to the frontiers, and the Governors of fortresses are ordered to make a general inspection of their troops by the 1st of March. Count Orloff arrived at the Hague on the 20th, but nothing had transpired with respect to the mission which he is charged. It is stated that the Count is to proceed to London as soon as he has fulfilled his duty at the Hague.

Official accounts have been received from Berlin, that Prussia has ordered higher duties on goods in transit through Belgium, and lowered the rate on goods from Holland, as a retaliation for the duties being very favourable to the Dutch Monarch. Calcutta Papers to the 4th October have been received. There is the greatest bustle with the reported expedition against the Chinese. The expedition, it is stated, will consist of 15,000 men. All the disposable vessels of war are ordered to rendezvous in the Hooley. The delay of the sailing of the expedition, it is reported, was owing to the absence of the Governor-General, who was about to have a conference with the celebrated Runjeet Sing, from which important events are expected, particularly in the settlement of the boundaries of the north-western territory. Another great forgery on the Bengal Bank has been discovered.

SHERNESS.—The Ramillus has been ordered to be sent to London, to be fitted up as a cholera hospital. All vessels arriving here from the Thames are made to perform quarantine. The bankruptcy of Houghton and Watts, of Soho-square, silk mercers, came again before the Court of Bankruptcy Commissioners on Friday, when 5,300l. additional debts were proved against them. A curious fact transpired on the occasion. Mr. Houghton, who appeared for the first time, had taken a passage in the ship Francis for New York, but soon after her sailing she experienced so much injury as to be obliged to return to Falmouth to repair. While this was going forward Mr. Houghton came to London, with the intent to return to Falmouth as soon as the vessel was ready to put to sea again. Here, however, he found himself so closely pursued, that he determined to surrender himself to the commission, and of the 3,000l. with which he went off he returned 2,900l. The proceedings were adjourned.

REPORT OF CHOLERA.

Table with columns: Places and Dates, Remaining on hand, New Cases, Dead, Recovered, Remaining, Total Cases, Total Deaths, Total Recovered. Includes data for Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Harton, Haslington, N.B., Trent, Preston Pans, Manselburgh, N.B., Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, Glasgow, Paisley, Maryhill, and a Grand Total.

Table for LONDON-Saturday, Feb. 25. Columns: Name, Cases, Deaths, Recovered. Lists various districts like Limehouse, Abbot in the River, Whitechapel, Lambeth, etc., with a Grand Total at the bottom.

NEW WORKS printed for LONGMAN, REES and Co. ADVERTISEMENTS OF LANCASHIRE, Second Series. By J. ROBY, M.R.S.L. 2 vols. with 10 highly finished Engravings by Finden, and 10 Woodcuts by Williams, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. in cloth; royal 8vo. with India Proofs, 3s. 6d. royal 8vo. with India Proofs and Engravings, 4s. 6d. A few copies of the First Series may still be had.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND LITERARY JOURNAL. Edited by B. L. BULWER, Esq. The Third Number for 1832, to be published March 1st, will contain among other articles by the most distinguished writers of the day—1. On the State of the Rural Population.—2. On the Industrial and Educational of Women.—3. The Law of Arrest, a tale from facts.—4. Convenient Principles, or the Results of the Reform Bill, a dialogue.—5. Conversations with an Ambitious Student.—6. A Few Plain and Practical Remarks on Cholera, by a Physician.—7. The Coffin Maker, a tale.—8. What shall we do with the Spirit of Song? by Thomas Haynes Bayly.—9. Italian Humourous Poetry.—10. Songs found in a Grecian Urn.—11. Adventures of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II.—12. The Sublime and Beautiful.—14. Monthly Commentary on Men and Things, &c. &c.

THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL AND NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE for March, contains, among other interesting papers—1. Tactics, No. II.; 2. Combat of Cavalry against Infantry—2. Military Reforms of Turkey and Egypt; 3. A Voyage upon Youngster's—3. History of the West Coast of Africa, 1825 concluded—4. Sketches of the Frigate War, No. II.—6. Recollections of a Sea Life, by a Midshipman of the last century, continued—7. Colloquies with Poland, No. VII.—8. The Beacon Light—9. Service Afloat during the late War, continued—10. Memoirs of the Services of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B., of General Sir George Don, G.C.B. and G.C.H.; of the late Vice-Admiral Robert Barton—11. Memoir of Lieut. General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B.—12. Percussion Shells; Steamers of War: Horizontal Fire of Ship from Shipping—13. General Correspondence: Sam Spratt's Memoirs; Military Law; General Sir George Don, G.C.B. and G.C.H.; the Portfolio: Affairs at Home and Abroad, Navy and Army Estimates, and Debate, Promotions and Appointments, Obituary, &c. &c. Published by Colburn and Bentley, New Burlington-street.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.—In 3 vols. post 8vo. ADVENTURE OF A YOUNGER SON. THE LIVES AND EXPLOITS OF CELEBRATED MILITARY COMMANDERS. By the Author of "Darnley," "Philip Augustus," &c.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. SIR RALPH ESHER: OR, ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN OF THE COURT OF CHARLES II. "We know not whether it is the best or the worst which has captivated us, whether we have been dazzled by the bon-mots of the King, and of Killgrew, and Buckingham; or whether the perfectly original manner of the author has won us by the irresistible charm of novelty; but we do not hesitate to say that no book of the season has afforded us so much entertainment."—Weekly Journal.

CAPTAIN FRANKLAND'S NARRATIVE OF HIS VISIT TO THE COURTS OF RUSSIA AND SWEDEN in the Years 1830-31. "This work is a valuable and interesting addition to our military, political, and social, of Russia and Sweden. The picture of high life at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Stockholm, as given by this officer, must excite great curiosity."—Courier.

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Second Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. ADVENTURES OF THE COLOMBIA. By Ross Cox, Esq. "One of the most interesting publications that have lately issued from the press."—Morning Herald.

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, No. XI. Edited by THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. Author of "The Pleasures of Hope," assisted by the leading talent of the day. The number will contain a great variety of original articles, on subjects of striking interest, among which are—Lines, by T. Campbell, Esq.; Benediction on Children—A Good Story of a Glasgow Tailor, by the Etirick Shepherd—Irish Sketches, No. 3; Malindi Castle, by Lady Morgan—Autobiography of Alexander Selkirk; Original Analyses of the most distinguished Literary and Political Characters of the Last Century—Present State of Trade in the Metropolis—The Simpkin Papers; Perceval and the Tory Saints, Irving Correspondence, &c.—Oswald the Bighearted, a Tale of Ayrshire, Chapter 1.—Anti-rotary Gully, by the author of "The Two Admirals"—Diagrams of the Deck, No. 2; The March of Mind, by the author of "Tales of the Far—Finance and the Currency—Recent Facts respecting Cholera—Gilliland's Scottish Songs, reviewed by the Etirick Shepherd, &c. Printed for James Colquhoun and Co. No. 11, Waterloo-street, and sold by all the booksellers in the kingdom. The preceding numbers of this established periodical contain admired poems by Thomas Campbell, Esq.; James Montgomery, Esq.; of Sheffield; Allan Cunningham, Esq.; with valuable papers by the author of Newton Forster, by Lady Morgan, by the author of the Naval Sketch Book, the author of the Kaziliah, &c. &c.

CHOLERA.—Just published, price 6s. 6d. SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER OF THE EDINBURGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, the whole of which is devoted to the Discussion of the EPIDEMIC CHOLERA; including the Official Decisions of the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Medical Societies, and an Account of the Advance of the Malady through Europe and Asia, accompanied by Charts illustrative of its Progress; containing also Analyses of the Principal Publications on the Subject, with the Arrangements of the Edinburgh Board of Health, preparatory to the arrival of Cholera in this Kingdom. By Adam Black, Edinburgh; and Longman and Co., London. No. CXLII, will appear on the 1st of April.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo with nine Maps, price 11s., dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty. BRITISH AMERICA. BY JOHN MCGREGOR, Esq. This work contains full and accurate Sketches of Climate, Soil, Natural Productions, Commerce, &c. of Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada; with Practical Remarks on Emigration. The materials have been collected by the Author during his travels, and are the result of several years in America. Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

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NEW SERIES OF CAPTAIN BASIL HALL'S FRAGMENTS. Early in March will be published, in 3 handsome vols. plates. A Second Series of FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. By Captain BASIL HALL, R.N. Printing for Robert Cadell, Edinburgh, and Whittaker & Co. London.

1. Capt. BASIL HALL'S FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. First Series. 3 vols. 15s. plates. 2. Capt. BASIL HALL'S TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA. 3 vols. 3d. edition. 11s. 6d. plates 10s. 3. DESTINY; or, the Chief's Daughter. A Tale. By the Author of "Marriage and the Inheritance." 3 vols. 11s. 6d. "We now leave the Chief's Daughter to that fair favour she so well deserves to receive from the public."—Morning Herald. "Destiny has many charms about it—gracefulness of style—scenes that affect even to tears—variety of character well sustained—knowledge of human nature, wit, and mirth; and, in all, a practical morality, which reflects credit upon the author, and cannot fail to be profitable to the reader."—Monthly Review, May, 1831. 4. THE COOK'S ORACLE. A New Edition. Containing a Complete System of Cookery for Catholic Families. 12mo. 7s. 6d. "We consider it a duty to propose, that the 'Cook's Oracle' will be considered as an English masterpiece."—Morning Herald. 5. Mrs. DALGINA'S COOKERY. Adapted to Everyday Life. A new edition. 7s. 6d. "We consider it a duty to recommend Mrs. Dalginas as an economical and practical system of Cookery, and to the wants of all families, from the tradesman to the country gentleman. It is not a gourmand's book, nor does it pretend to be; and though we shall not put away Rundell and Kitchenor for Mrs. Dalginas, she is far more copious than they are, far more judicious, and more interesting."—Morning Herald. 6. The SEA-KING IN ENGLAND. A Romance of the Time of Alfred. By the Author of "The Fall of Nineshew." 3 vols. 11s. 6d.

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Table showing the following are selected from the even rates: Bank Stock, 105 1/2; 3 per Cent Reduced, 82 1/2; 4 per Cent, 92 1/2; 5 per Cent, 102 1/2; 3 per Cent, 181; 3 1/2 per Cent, 191; 4 per Cent, 201; 5 per Cent, 211; India 4 per Cent Annuitants, 163 1/2; Exchequer Bills, 8; Consols for Account, 82 1/2.

DEATHS. On the 17th inst. of a daughter, (who survived but a few hours), the lady Edward Fowler Benn, Esq. of Denmark-hill.

On the 18th inst. at his house in Bryanston-square, the lady of Thomas Perin, Esq. of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 23d inst. in Harley street, the lady of Le Marchant Thomas, Esq. of a son.

On the 20th inst. the lady of Francis Oswald Trant, Esq. of a son.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. Wm. Nolle, Fleet-street, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst. at Church road, Drixton, the lady of F. Looack, Esq. of a son.—On the 23d inst. in Montagu-street, Portman-square, the lady of James Rust, Esq. of a son.—On the 23d inst. the lady of George Bassett, Junr. of a son.

MARRIAGES. On the 21st inst. at Peasey, in the county of Chester, by the Rev. Edward Mainwaring, M.A., the Rev. George Pitt, youngest son of Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Wingfield, to Charlotte Augusta, third daughter of Sir Henry Pitt, Bart. of Wingfield, and daughter of Dyer Peasey, in the same county.

On Tuesday the 1st inst. at Kent, by the Rev. George Lock, D.D. Edward Russell, of Croydon, Surrey, to Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Cook, Esq. of Lewisham, Kent.

At Hawstead Church, Suffolk, Miss Culham, only child of the Rev. Sir G. Culham, Suffolk, to Thomas Gilson, Esq. of Ilchester, Suffolk.

On the 22d inst. at Wandsworth, William Willmott Sandeys, Esq. second son of the Rev. Dr. Sandeys, of Kirtlington, Oxfordshire, to Catherine, daughter of Joshua Saunders, Esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth.—On the 21st inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Sandeys, to Miss Henrietta Rowley, only daughter of the Rev. Joshua Rowley, of St. George's, Hanover-square.—On the 22d inst. at Canbywell, the Rev. George Parry, of Arbury, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq.—On the 21st inst. at Ilfay, near Oxford, by the Rev. Dr. Sandeys, Esq. eldest daughter of the Rev. H. H. Sandeys, of Canbywell, daughter of Charles Tawney, Esq. of the same place.

DECEASED. At Sunbury, on Monday, the 20th instant, Marianne, widow of Charles Bishop, Esq.

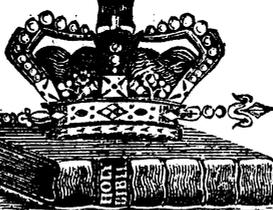
On Thursday at his house in Berkeley-square, Owen Williams, Esq. M.P. for Marlborough. His gentle manners, refined taste, and unobtrusive kindness, endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, who sincerely lament his loss.

On the morning of the 23d instant, at his residence in Upper Montague-street, Russell-square, Philip Hughes, Esq., late Commander of the Hon. East India Company's Brigade.

On the 23d inst. in Edward-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. B. Bagnall, aged 74.—On the 20th inst. at Colchester, in her 90th year, Mary, relict of the late Joseph Winwick, Esq. of Great Brighthelm, Essex.—At Queen's row, Portman-square, the wife of James Milnes, Esq. of the same place, aged 74, who died at the house of her brother, the Rev. J. F. Smart, Henlow, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, aged 66.—At King's Bay estate, Tobago, on the 18th of November last, William N., second son of William Johnston, Esq. of St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth.

On the 22d inst. Mr. Edward Philip Ripley, upwards of 39 years in the service of the Society of Antiquaries.—On the 19th inst. at Hampstead, in the 80th year of his age, John Hillyard Green, Esq. at Worthing, on the 20th inst. Dr. John White, Royal Navy, aged 75.—On the 22d inst. in London, the late Dr. John White, the wife of the Rev. H. Ford, Rector of St. Andrew's, in the East-End of the county of York, and eldest daughter of the Rev. H. J. Todd, of York, and Rector of Settrington, in the same county.—At Wigton, on the 20th inst. aged 22, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. G. Parker, of that place.—On the 21st inst. aged 81, Mr. B. Simmons, of St. Paul's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 17th inst. aged 81, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. D. Griffith, aged 21 years, deeply lamented.

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

Vol. XII. No. 586.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1832.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the Tragic Drama of CATHERINE OF CLEVES. Henry of Lorraine, Mr. Waide; Paul Causse, Mr. C. Knott; Catherine of Cleves, Miss Fanny Kemble. After which a New Grand Opera, called THE FRIEND-FATHER, or Robert of Normandy. Robert, Duke of Normandy, Mr. Braham; Bertram, Mr. Reynolds; Isabel, Miss Shirrell; Alice, Miss Inverarity.—On Tuesday, The Romance of a Day, and The Friend-ship, Wednesday, no performance.—Saturday, a new Drama, with music, to be called Don to Good Luck, or a Trisuman's Fortune; with The Friend-Father.

MADAME VESTRIS'S ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Monday Evening, will be presented, GLOAMER'S RING. On Tuesday, THE BROTHERS OF THE MOUNTAIN. On Wednesday, MY REVENGE. On Thursday, MY REVENGE. On Friday, MY REVENGE. On Saturday, MY REVENGE. On Sunday, MY REVENGE. On Monday, MY REVENGE. On Tuesday, MY REVENGE. On Wednesday, MY REVENGE. On Thursday, MY REVENGE. On Friday, MY REVENGE. On Saturday, MY REVENGE. On Sunday, MY REVENGE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Never Acted.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, will be presented, DONNINI'S BURLESQUE, called THE FORGERY, or the Reading of the Will. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, Hemmings, O. Smith, Buckstone, Galton, Bayne, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. and Miss Daly. In the course of the Piece, the characters will portray the celebrated Pictures of White Smith, Lord Polington, and the Reading of a Will. After which, WAS I TO BLAME? To conclude with ROBERT LE DIABLE, THE DEVIL'S SON. On Friday, Mr. YATES will have the honour to give his VIEWS OF HIMSELF and OTHERS.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Third Week of "Distraint for Rent." played to crowded houses with increased success.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, an entirely new Drama, called DISTRAINT FOR RENT, in which will be given correct Sentiments Representations of the celebrated Pictures of the Rent Day and Distraint for Rent. To be followed by a laughable Burlesque, called TWO EYES BETWEEN TWO. After which the much admired Ballet, called FETE DE PAQUE, the principal Characters by Misses Edger and Miss Griffiths, who will introduce the celebrated T. Rienne, &c. To conclude with, on Monday and Thursday only, the much admired Drama of THE WRECK, or the Buccaneers' Bridal—and on Tuesday and Saturday, with THE OLD CAHEST.

MISS SMITHSON'S ITALIC QUARTET.—To announce to her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT is fixed for THURSDAY NEXT, the 8th of March, under the immediate Patronage of His Grace the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, when will be presented Otway's Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED, the rest of the evening being devoted to the representation of the celebrated Pictures of the Rent Day and Distraint for Rent.

NEW ARGVLL ROOMS.—M. T. WELSH'S VOCAL ACADEMY, open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Two till Four. Terms, Four Guineas for Eight Lessons. Private Tuition at the above Rooms, Fifteen Shillings an hour. Lessons at Scholars' houses, a Guinea each. 246, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by BETTS, Royal Exchange.—THE BROAD CHIEF QUADRILLES, from the Nobility's Ball; composed and arranged by Miss Betts, favourite Airs of C. E. Horn and others; dedicated to Miss Garrow. Price 4s. THE DARK BLUE SKY, a new and popular Ballad; the Poetry by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq., the Music composed by Betts, a dedication (by permission) to the Right Honourable the Ladies Page. Price 2s. N.B. The favourite Song of "The Brigand Chief," and the original copyright Waltz founded on the favourite Ballad "We Met;" and all other celebrated Publications to be had as usual.

NEW FLUTE MUSIC.—Flute and Piano, by DROUET.—Non plus Ultra, Third Part, La Biennale, Buenos Ayres, British Grenadiers' March, Non plus Mesta, Zitti Zitti, Marseilles Hymn, and Weber's Hunting Chorus, each 2s.; and his Beauties, 1 to 12, each 3s. 6d. and 4s. By BERGQUIER, six nouveaux de Opera, 72 Airs, 12 books, each 2s. 6d.; Last Rose of Summer, Alphonse, German Style, each 2s.; Heroic Quadrilles, 2s. 6d.; and My Lodging, 3s.; Talou's Trio in E flat, two Flutes and Piano, 6s.—FLUTE SOLOS—by SAUST: Mozart's Opera of Idomeneo, Don Juan, Figaro, 1s. 6d.; Rossini's Don Giovanni, 1s. 6d.; and by BERGQUIER: 12 National Airs, including Waverley's and 3s. 6d.; 18 Waltzes, each 1s. 6d.; 18 Studies, 6s.; his Beauties, by Forde, 6 books, 2s. each; and other Airs, 2s. By DIAZ: Rossini's 6 Operas of Cenerentola, Diabolo, Corradino, and the 3rd Part of the 1st Opera, each 3s. By FORDE: Rossini's Operas (6) Mago, Semiramide, Bardi, T. and C. (2) Don Giovanni, and La Gazza Ladra, each 3s.; Pirata, 3s.; 36 Swiss Airs, 3s.; his Recreations, 92 Airs for one or two Flutes, 3 books, each 1s. 6d.; and his Cabinet, 30 Solos, 12 books, each 2s. 6d.; and his Solos, each 1s.; his Method, 21s.; Lessons on Time, 4s.; by DRESSLER: his Method, 4s.; 42 National Airs, 6s.; Useful Exercises, 4s.; and his Beauties, complete in 12 books, each 3s.—N.B. For Sale, Four Second-hand FLUTES, made by the eminent manufacturers, Messrs. Knott and Co., London; R. COCKS and Co., 29, Princes-street, Hanover-square, N.B. All the foregoing Works are much recommended by the first Flautists of the day.

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Company beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Turkey Coffee has been sold at the East India Company last sale, they are obliged to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased—Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (finest) .. 1s. 6d. per lb. Chocolate .. (ditto) .. 2s. 6d. At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, South-ampton-street, Strand.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—JEREMIAH EVANS, STOVE GRATE BAZAAR, 44 and 45, Fish-street Hill (near the late corner of Batehall, in consequence of the New London Bridge approach), respectfully solicits the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of his new and elegant Stock of STOVE GRATES, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, Lamps, Gas Apparatus, Patent Stoves, Patent Tea Trays, and Wafers, Knives and Forks, superior Plated Water, Patent Dish Covers, and every article of Culinary Utensils, on the most reasonable terms. Also at 5, Princes-street, South.—N.B. A great variety of Marble, Stone, and Metal Chimney Pieces.

WARRANTED GENUINE AS IMPORTED.—Per Dozen Port from the wood .. 24s 0d Champagne, sparkling .. 63s 0d Ditto, Vintage 1820 .. 30s 0d Claret, St. Julien .. 36s 0d Sherry of good flavor .. 24s 0d Moselle, Hock, and Sauterne .. 42s 0d Ditto, old Amontillado .. 42s 0d East India .. 42s 0d Cape of good quality .. 15s 0d Burgundy (first growth) .. 85s 0d Samples sent to any part of the Metropolis.

KING'S THEATRE.—Boxes and Stalls in good situations, and an unlimited number of Opera Boxes, 5s. each. Boxes at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. CHARLES WRIGHT, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket.

SPLENDID and FASHIONABLE PRINTED CHINTZ FURNITURES, suitable for Drawing Rooms, Cottages, Beds, &c., Selling off VERY CHEAP.—JOHN WATSON and Co., 56, Holborn-hill (opposite Hatton Messrs. Clayton and Co., late of Old Broad-street), in consequence of their being determined to offer it for sale at less than Half the original Price. The Goods are of a superior kind both with respect to patterns and qualities. Upholsters or others who may have heretofore bought from Messrs. Clayton and Co., will be able to obtain their Goods at the same Price. N.B. Hotel and Lodging-house Keepers have now an opportunity of selecting some extraordinary Bargains.

DEFICIENCIES OF TEETH.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist, to her Majesty the Queen, to the Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, and Duches of Gloucester, to the late King Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and her Majesty the Queen of Naples, in numerous cases has been highly successful in rectifying DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION, by the substitution of his improved THERMO-METALLIC TEETH for those which had decayed, or fallen, whose pronunciation he has rendered clear and distinct. The Teeth (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaranteed to be as well articulated, and as durable as the natural teeth, and will be made as tender and tender teeth which may be distinguished from the originals, and rendered useful by Mr. A. Jones's unrivalled ANODYNE CEMENT. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. References can be given to the most eminent medical men. At home from ten till five.—64, Lower Grosvenor-street, Strand.

OPERA BOXES for the SEASON.—To be LET for the Season, the Whole or the Alternate Weeks of an Excellent One Pair and Six Box, and a large Double Box on the Two Pair; these Boxes are in the most approved situations, and may be had for trial. Boxes in the best situations may be secured nightly also at small parties, at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and Olympic Theatres.—Apply at Andrews's Library, 167, New Bond-street.

OPERA BOXES, at SAM'S Royal Subscription Library, St. James's-street, to LET for the Season or by the Night; Stalls and Pit Tickets, 6s. 6d. Also may be had Private Boxes by the Night at DRURY-LANE, COVENT-GARDEN, and ADELPHI THEATRES, on very moderate terms.—The Subscription to the Library:—The Year .. £5 5 0 Half Year .. 3 0 Every year Wholesale as above published.

MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, Leicester-square.—The Galleries having undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of a GRAND NEW PICTURE, THE JUDGMENT upon CAIN, are now RE-OPENED to the Public from 9 in the Morning until dusk.—Admission 2s.; Children 1s.—Catalogues gratis.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—THE GALLERY FOR THE EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening. Admission 1s. Catalogues free. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

AFFLICTION.—The following case of REAL DISTRESS is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the benevolent:—MR. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, who has arrived on business as a Bookseller and Stationer, at No. 137, Oxford-street, and subsequently at No. 11, Old Cavendish-street, for forty years, died on the 13th ult. after a lingering and expensive illness of nine years, leaving two daughters of 17 and 20 years of age, totally unprovided for and unprotected, the latter being a widow with two sons, and the expense of his illness having completely drained their last resource. Having managed his father's business during the last two years of his life, there is no doubt they should be able to support themselves by continuing it, if they could raise a small sum to replace the stock in their shop, and to buy their newspapers. To effect which purpose, the aid of the benevolent is humbly solicited, and the smallest donation will be thankfully received, by the Orphan Girls, at No. 11, Old Cavendish-street; Messrs. Horn, Bankers, 37, Fleet-street; Mr. Ford, No. 10, Clarendon-place, Middlesex; Mr. Henry Linnitt, Bookeller, 57, Windmill-street; Messrs. Bailey, Chancery-lane; Mr. J. A. Dorset-street; Gosling and Egley, Bookellers, 69, New Bond-street; and Mr. Lloyd, Bookeller, Harley-street.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS in DISTRESS.—At the Annual General Court, held at the City of London Tavern on the 27th ult., the following SEVEN PENSIONERS were ELECTED from a list of 21 Candidates, viz:—

Name	Age	Votes	Name	Age	Votes
John R. Taberman	66	531	John Miller	64	430
John Seller	72	525	John G. D. D. D.	67	410
Eve Meyer	79	530	George Dyer	77	400
E. Frank Lippard	79	512			

Resolved, That the thanks of this Court be given for the following Donations received for distribution amongst the poor candidates:—A Lady at Bath, per A. J. Dost, Esq., £10 0 0; E. B. Lawrence, Esq., .. 2 2 0; T. Bevington, Esq., .. 1 1 0; Consul-General May .. 1 0 0. £14 3 0 CHAS. MURRAY, Sec.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Oxford.—There will be an ELECTION of TWO SCHOLARSHIPS on MONDAY, June 18. Candidates must show 16, and under 20 years of age, and will be required to present, in person, to the President, certificates of baptism, and testimonials of conduct, together with a Latin Epistle, to request permission to offer themselves, at Nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 13.

A LADY, who can have an unquestionable recommendation and is desirous to have her two young daughters educated between three and four years, is desirous to form a similar engagement. As she wishes for a permanency she would prefer her Pupils being young. She undertakes the usual branches of education, the French excepted.—Address by letter, post paid, to F. Z. B. B. B., Bookseller, Bouverie-street, Oxford.

ARTICLED PUPIL.—Wanted, in a long established SCHOOL, of the highest respectability, within three miles of Hyde Park Corner, a YOUNG LADY of genteel connections, who will be treated with maternal kindness, and have the same advantages as the regular Pupils. The Premium will be paid on the first of the year. A liberal education on fixed and moderate terms of obtaining for a Daughter a liberal education on fixed and moderate terms. Address, post paid, to M. D., at Mr. Westley's, Bookseller, 165, Strand.

DRAWING ROOM and Dining Room, Mahogany, Rosewood, Cottage, and Bed-room CHAIRS, of all colours—many dozen always ready for inspection, at a saving of nearly one half, by applying at the Manufactory, and every article warranted for years. Rosewood Card Tables, Iron Tables, and Cabinets; Dining Tables of all sizes, Sideboards, winged and other Wardrobes, Drawers, French and other Bedsteads, Glasses, &c. At R. WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

TO BE LET, a very superior MANSION, in the neighbourhood of Regent-street, delightfully situated, in a large garden, surrounded by plantation and shrubbery; with Gothic brewhouse, dairy, and other ornamental buildings and useful offices; large and capital stables, coach-houses, &c.; well stocked gardens, orchard, mown ground, paddock, greenhouses, hotbath, peach and apple trees, &c. The premises are well fitted for a large family, or an arch'd garden, and over a bridge which crosses the trout stream at the foot of the lawn. A very considerable amount has recently been expended upon the premises in substantial repairs. Capital window land very near may also be had. For particulars, and to view, apply to Brown and Wilson, Solicitors, 12, Little Portland-street, Cavendish-square; or to Henry Reid, Surveyor, 64, Old Broad-street, City.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. PALMER'S RAZOR RECTIFIER (11 and 12, Opera House) is now allowed by all Gentlemen who have tried it to be the best article ever invented for keeping Razors in the finest order. The great superiority of the Rectifier consists in its keeping the edge of Razors perfectly flat, instead of that unmeaning round edge produced by Leather Stroppers.

N.B. No connection with any other house of the same name. ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES EXCLUDED. TO THE NOBILITY and GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known, that during the latter part of the year 1831, the distress amongst the working people in this country has been more severely felt than almost any former outbreak. In the sale of Lace, especially, there has been a gratification of employing several hundred persons upon the different branches of our Manufactures in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Norwich, Kidderminster, Mitchen, and Spitalfields, as well as the Cabinet-makers and Upholsters in our London Workshops.

ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED from our Premises, and we have now the honour of submitting to Inspection such Specimens of BRITISH SKILL and INDUSTRY as will convince the most fastidious and unobtrusive eye, that the Lace of the Continent for that which can be so much better and cheaper supplied at home. Our only Establishment for Furnishing Houses is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-street. MILES and EDWARDS.

CAUTION.—Hearing that Persons are in the habit of placing our Names upon inferior SADDLERY and HARNESS, in India as well as at home, to secure a sale, and thereby impose upon the public, we hereby beg to caution all who are anxious to purchase Saddlery and Harness of superior style and quality, that we shall in future STAMP all we supply to prevent imposition. JOHN and ROBERT LAURIE, 296, Oxford-street.

PATENT BRANDY.—In cases where Brandy is prescribed by the Faculty, it is now quite common practice to recommend the PATENT FRENCH DISTILLED BRANDY, as being decidedly more pure and wholesome than the finest Cognac, though only half its price.

To prevent the imposition of deleterious counterfeits, it may be well to make a memorandum that Mr. HENTY BRETCH, of 109, Drury-lane, is the only individual who is entitled to the name of PATENT BRANDY, and who is the proprietor of the Patent, and that not only the Patent Brandy, but every article in the Wine and Spirit Trade sold at 109 is warranted perfectly free from adulteration. Price (as at the Distillery) 18s. per imperial gallon. Retail at 2s. 4d. per pint, or in sealed bottles, 2s. 6d. each. Families residing out of town are recommended to make trial of one of Brett's Sample Hamper, containing six bottles of assorted Spirits, price 18s. package included—for London, the contents of a hamper only 16s. bottles returnable.—Terms, Cash on delivery of goods in London or the suburbs. Country postage payable by buyer.

FRASER'S MARSH OF ZENON, for March contains:—The Spirit and Practice of the Whig Executive, by Independent Pitt;—The Clinax of Cemeteries—London, a National Song—The Stock Exchange, No. 111—A National Ode, in Commemoration of the proposed General Peace—Schiller's Ode, and Madame de Staël—Theological Library. Life and Times of Wiclif—The Warrior's Steed—A Second Poem, by the Rev. Edward Irving, on the recent Manifestations of Spiritual Gifts—Gallery of Literary Characters, No. XXII, with a full-length of Portrait Gueite—Historical Romance, No. II. Sir Walter Scott and his Imitators—Invasion of Portugal—Address to Cupid, by a Modern Pythagorean—Conferences on the Road; Mary Penwick—The Elder in Love, by the Ettrick Shepherd—Letters to the Learned Professions, No. 1. To the Students of Medicine, by Gabriel Cuvillier—Are we to have new Poets or not?—John Black's Lord Plunkett and John Galt's Archibald Jobby—Epistles to the Liberal, No. 1. Peace to Wilson, Wilson to Peace—A Letter to the Publisher, by Sir Morgan O'Doherty. James Fraser, 215, Regent-street, London; John Anderson, jun. Edinburgh; W. R. M'Phun, Glasgow; and Grant and Balfour, Dublin. Price 2s. 6d.

JOURNAL OF OBSERVATIONS on the OBLEMEN, comprising an Account of his TRAVELS in POLAND, TURKEY, WALLACHIA, TRANSYLVANIA, and HUNGARY; together with an Account of his RESIDENCE at VIENNA during the CONGRESS, and Accidents of the distinguished Personages there assembled. "From his rank and fortune the author enjoyed every facility for obtaining access to the first circles in every place he visited; and he must be allowed to have used his advantages well. Considered as the progress of a man of fashion, visiting and conversing with the people of fashion of other lands, these volumes are extremely entertaining, and will be certain of obtaining the attention of a large class of readers."—Globe. Printed for Colburn and Bentley, New Burlington-street.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and Literary Journal. Edited by E. L. Bulwer, Esq. The third Number for 1832, published March 1st, contains among other articles by the most distinguished writers of the day—Can the State of the Rural Population be improved?—The Influence and Education of Women—3. The Law of Arrest, a Tale from Facts—4. Convenient Principles, or the Results of the Reform Bill, a Dialogue—5. Conversations with an Ambitious Student—6. A Few Plain and Practical Remarks on Cholera, by a Physician—7. The Court of the Poor—8. The last of our Splinters?—9. Spirit of Song! by Thomas Haynes Bayly—10. Italian Humorous Poetry—11. Songs found in a Grecian Urn—12. Adventures of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II.—13. The Sublime and Beautiful—14. Monthly Copyright on and in the last of the Jockies—the Premier Banker—the Ugliness of Cambridgeshire—Connection of Ignorance with Crime—the Lion's Mouth, &c. &c. Published by Colburn and Bentley, New Burlington-street.

MISS FANNY KEMBLE'S TRAGEDY. On the 14th instant will be published, in 8vo. FRANCIS AND FRISBY'S. An Historical Drama. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, the Third Edition, in a small volume, 2s. 6d. BISHOP HERBERT'S HYMNS. By JOHN HERBERT, Bishop of Exeter. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

ON FINANCIAL REFORM. By Sir HENRY PARNELL, Bart., M.P. John Murray, Albemarle-street. Just published, dedicated with permission to the Right Hon. Lady Grantham, A TIT L A, A TRAGEDY; and other POEMS. T. and W. Boone, 22, New Bond-street; W. F. Wakeman, Dublin; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

On the 1st of March was published, price 5s. LOWNDES'S BIBLIOGRAPHERS' MANUAL. Part 15. The 16th and concluding part will appear shortly. W. Pickering, 57, Chancery-lane, London.

THE TRUE THEORY OF RENT; or THE SPEECH of the Hon. JOHN RICHARDSON, M.P., in a Debate on the subject, being an Exposition of Fallacies on Rent, Tithes, &c. By a MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE. Edited by R. Heward, 113, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers. Eighth Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

Just published, handsomely printed in one volume post 8vo. POEMS. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, an American. Edited by Washington Irving, Esq. Printed for J. Andrew, 167, New Bond-street.

RESULTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TRADE, IN INDIA; or, Facts submitted to illustrate the character and condition of the native Inhabitants: being an Exposition of the Results of the East India Company's Trade in a Political and Financial point of view, from 1600 to the present time. By ROBERT RICHARDS, Esq. This Part is now published. A few Copies of Parts I. to III. may be had of the Publishers, Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

NEW TREATISE ON TITHES. Just published, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. AN ESSAY on the supposed Existence of a Quadripartite and Clergy, the Poor, and the Fabric of the Church. By the Hon. W. HALE, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Preacher of the Charter House, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London.

Sold by J. G. & F. B. Barrington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall mall; and B. Felton, 39, Ludgate street. Just published.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. CCXCI, for MARCH, 1832. Contents.—I. Present Balance of Parties in the State.—II. The Belgian Question.—Abandonment of the Barrier.—The English in the East.—Guarantee of the Barricades.—III. What caused the Bristol Riots?—IV. The Executioner (concluded).—V. The Snowing up of Strath Luga.—VI. Gaffer Maurice. By the Translator of Homer's Hymns.—VII. Nautical Adventures.—VIII. Lord Byron.—IX. On the Form and Use of the Penning Sheep on Turnips.—X. On the Foot-Rot in Sheep. By Mr. Black, Farm-Grazier to the Duke of Buccleuch.—XI. Description of a Broad-Cast Sowing Machine.—XII. On the Age of Cattle and Sheep as indicated by the Growth of their Horns.—XIII. On the means of obtaining New Varieties of agricultural Seeds by Impregnation. By Mr. Gorrie.—XIV. Incendiarism.—XV. The Science of Police.—XVI. Holland—Belgium—Free Navigation of the Rhine.—XVII. The Cape of Good Hope.—XVIII. Miscellaneous Notices.—XIX. Quarterly Agricultural Report.—XX. The State of the Prices of Grain, Seeds, Butcher-Meat, and Wool; and of the Monthly Returns of Foreign Grain, and of the Revenue.—XXI. Foreign Corn Markets.

PRIZE ESSAYS and TRANSACTIONS of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of SCOTLAND. Contents.—I. Notes made during a Visit to the United States and Canada in 1831. By James Watson, Woodhill.—II. On the Tea-plant. By Mr. Main of Chelsea.—III. On the Salmon Fishery. By Mr. James Watson, Woodhill.—IV. On Wheat not liable to the attacks of the Wheat-fly. By Mr. Gorrie.—V. The Soil, and the Mode of removing them, in Domestic Animals. By Mr. Dick, Vener. Surgeon.—VI. On the Form and Use of the Penning Sheep on Turnips.—VII. On the Foot-Rot in Sheep. By Mr. Black, Farm-Grazier to the Duke of Buccleuch.—VIII. Description of a Broad-Cast Sowing Machine.—IX. On the Age of Cattle and Sheep as indicated by the Growth of their Horns.—X. On the means of obtaining New Varieties of agricultural Seeds by Impregnation. By Mr. Gorrie.—XI. Incendiarism.—XII. The Science of Police.—XIII. Holland—Belgium—Free Navigation of the Rhine.—XIV. The Cape of Good Hope.—XV. Miscellaneous Notices.—XVI. Quarterly Agricultural Report.—XVII. The State of the Prices of Grain, Seeds, Butcher-Meat, and Wool; and of the Monthly Returns of Foreign Grain, and of the Revenue.—XVIII. Foreign Corn Markets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have always abstained from allusions to the subject touched upon by Puck—what is done cannot be undone; and the persons themselves most deeply concerned are not answerable for their position, or the course adopted with regard to them.

In reply to "An Old Subscriber," we can only repeat what we last week stated, that in the Monday Edition of this Paper the tables and returns of prices to which he refers regularly appear, but that it is impossible to insert them in the Sunday's number.

In reply to the remonstrance letter of F., with regard to our praises of particular works, we can assure him that our observations are always wholly impartial, and founded upon the best opinion we are able to form.

We are extremely obliged to our able correspondent who has forwarded us several papers and notices, and especially the notice from the Church of England, which has made a local sensation.

Our correspondent who writes "Opera as considered by Mr. Spencer, for he agrees in all his main points, but where we see such people as PASTA, MALIBRAN, and, in spite of "Danciphobia, where is the bewitching TAGLIONI?"

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

ON Monday their MAJESTIES entertained a small party at dinner at St. James's Palace. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND partook of a dejeuner with the KING and QUEEN.

ON Wednesday the KING held a Levee, which was but thinly attended. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND dined with their MAJESTIES.

YESTERDAY their MAJESTIES went to Kew, the residence of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, to congratulate the Duchess on her Birth-day, when they partook of a dejeuner.

THE reports of the health of the amiable Duchess of GLOUCESTER have been, during the last two days, much more favourable.

IT will be recollected that we have, over and over again, endeavoured to impress upon our readers—especially those personally interested—the vital importance—the absolute necessity, we should say, of having all the Bills connected with the carrying of the Reform Question, before the House of Lords simultaneously—AT ONCE.

HOW can the House of Lords presume to legislate piecemeal—how can they venture to give their consent to a Bill, which requires another Bill to explain it, or how can they consent to admit a principle affecting England, without knowing precisely what they pledge themselves to with regard to Scotland and Ireland?

THE garbled and unauthenticated scraps of what has been called Lord HARROWBY's Circular, have given the greatest discontent, because some people believed in their authenticity: we will not believe that Lord HARROWBY ever can have given as a reason for permitting the Bill to go to a second reading in the Lords, his impression that if it be opposed, Lord GREY has the power to create a sufficient number of new Peers to carry it.

AT all events, we suppose the milk and water party will not so far emasculate themselves as to let the Bills come up and go through their House one by one—they will, at least, think it necessary to see the entire question in all its bearings before they proceed to change the whole constitution of the other House of Parliament, with which their enemies say they have no right to meddle.

OF one thing, Lord HARROWBY and Lord WHARNCLIFFE may be sure—if the Bill goes to the Committee it passes—and if it do pass, our firm belief is—and we speak not less confidently, after looking at the success of Irish concessions—our firm belief is, that the road will not be longer to the overthrow of the Constitution, than it would be, if Lord GREY made his Peers, while the great difference will be, that the blame and odium will fall upon the TRIMMING and the TIMID instead of upon the DARING and the DESPERATE.

THE ballot for the Dorsetshire Election Committee took place on Thursday. Mr. PONSONBY may succeed—but he will not walk over the course, as his zealous but ill-informed dependants boasted that he would.

THE Times of Friday, after affecting, in a laboured article from a favourite correspondent, to the latter part of which it affixes explanatory annotations, to ridicule the right of petition to the Throne, and in short to set aside the KINGLY POWER and authority altogether, says—

"We hear that, beyond the speech inflicted on his MAJESTY on Wednesday by the Noble Marquis (LONDONDERRY), his MAJESTY had to endure a religious dissertation from a noble apostle of the

new Irish Reformation," and a twaddling and mumbling discourse from a certain learned and venerable lawyer, the only words of which, intelligible to the by-standers, were—'Poor old man,' 'this side the grave,' and, 'so help me God!'

These fooleries!—one of these fooleries is an appeal from nearly three hundred thousand of the King's subjects—another is an appeal from Lord ELDON, in whose presence the wretched man who affects to sneer at "his Lordship's twaddling and mumbling" discourse, would scarcely dare to speak or breathe.

The Times is injudicious to admit such things, and that they are admissions, the explanatory notes clearly prove. It would be unpleasant to fill up the hiatus in Lord ELDON's speech to the King, which the Times represents as "valde defensius." We could do it, and consider it no foolery either, although it might tend to abate the respect due to the Crown.

But with regard to the attacks made upon the Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord LONDONDERRY for presenting Addresses to the KING, by his MAJESTY's command, at a Levee, instead of an audience, to which every Peer is entitled, that Peer surely does only his duty, and does not pass the boundary of propriety, in telling his MAJESTY, as Lord LONDONDERRY did, that the Address he presented came from the "Prentice boys" of Derry, complaining of three things—1st, That his MAJESTY's Ministers had encouraged agitation—2nd, That they were incapable advisers—3rd, That the Protestant interests were not properly supported, or whatever else might be the points of the Address.

There was no speech—but a short statement of the grievances of which they complained; and, if his MAJESTY does not know who the "Prentice boys" of Derry are, we would recommend his MAJESTY, forthwith—if Lord GREY will permit him—to read the History of the Siege, and "NO SURRENDER."

WE only ask, are Tory addresses to the KING to be thrown on one side by the Lord in Waiting, while Whig addresses, constantly presented by Lord GREY to the King at the Levee, are to have the privilege of a public display of royal favour and protection, and a private car-wiggling into the bargain; either the KING must give a private audience, or condescend to listen to Tory addresses from his people. If the Tories feel that they are abandoned by the Crown, in whose support they are stemming popular delusion, the day will shortly come when they must accede to the Royal pleasure, and become as democratic as Lord DURHAM in England, or Lord CLONCURRY in Ireland.

IF the conservative party is to be subdued by the KING for vindicating his rights and prerogative, in decency and humanity let the Tories take the short cut at once at the desire of the MONARCH, the MINISTERS, and the MOB, and save all the turmoil and bloodshed that resistance to the general feeling may occasion, and let the Reign of King WILLIAM THE FOURTH be henceforth dated as the first year of freedom.

UPON whom the onus in these proceedings really rests, we presume not to guess, but we believe that the political irresponsibility of individuals meddling in public affairs, to whom no Constitutional public character belongs, will not successfully protect them from punishment when the day of Justice and Retribution arrives.

LORD PONSONBY, LADY GREY's brother, does not go back to the Brazils as our Minister there. We hope and trust that his Lordship, under the patronage of his brother-in-law, will get something better and nearer home, and a younger or more distant connection of the Premier's be appointed to the hot climate, dull society, and very equivocal Government of DON PEDRO minimus.

WE have from time to time called the attention of our readers to the intimacy which has been for some months existing between Father DOYLE, the Popish Priest, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; endeavouring always to refresh the memories of our readers, with the repetition of the fact that in the nominal diocese of that titular Prelate the first opposition to tithe payments was made.

THIS exemplary adviser of a Protestant Vicar,—this worthy colleague of Lord CLONCURRY in the private confidence of the Marquess of ANGLESEY, has been under examination before the Committee on the Tithe question, and from a Dublin newspaper we collect the following as the substance of one of his Reverence's statements before that tribunal.

IN a letter from what the editor of the Freeman's Journal calls his "Loudon private correspondence," we find the following:—

"Dr. DOYLE was again examined to-day. I can only give you an outline. He was asked by Mr. STANLEY if he opposed tithes—how he could reconcile it to the words of a catechism he held in his hand, written by Dr. DOYLE, that tithes should be paid to your lawful pastor. Dr. DOYLE replied, 'I was not the author of it, it was not the opinion of the Catholic Church. Nothing was binding on the Catholic Church, but what was universally adopted and sanctioned by the Pope, and that in the catechism, in his diocese, was ordered the payment of dues to the clergy, lest it should be mistaken for tithes. He was asked, was that his improvement in the catechism? No, said he; it was a change made in the catechism before his time. He was asked whether he thought there was not now a moral obligation to pay tithes? He replied that there was not—that, on the contrary, he knew they would, and thought they should, suffer every thing to be distrained first, and that for himself, he would suffer his last chair and table to be distrained—may he would sacrifice his life before he would pay tithes for the purposes to which they were now applied. He gave several authorities respecting tithes, and referred to Acts passed in the reign of ELIZABETH, directing the relation to the peers, and that he could only consider the tithes held in trust for these purposes, and that the trust had been most grossly abused.

"He then stated that he would not consent that tithes should come in any shape into the hands of the Catholic clergy; that they would be bad in their hands, but worse in the hands of the Protestant clergy. He might differ with others, but he thought that such would be prejudicial to the interests of the religion, for the Catholic clergy may always be sure of having sufficient for their respectable maintenance.

"He recommended that all tithes and church property should be paid into the hands of trustees appointed by the Legislature, who should be chosen from the House of Commons, and of Catholics and Protestants promiscuously, and that those should apply the tithes to the original purposes. He then gave the outline by next post.

"He said that he was aware that in the outline he gave respecting the support of the clergy, he might differ from other Prelates of his church. He said that he did excite this legal opposition to tithes; that he felt it would be criminal not to do so, and that he would continue to excite it, so far as he could, consistently with peace and good order!!

TO be sure he would—and why not? his Reverence is only avowing a determination to follow implicitly the advice of the KING'S Lord Lieutenant, AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE! These were Lord ANGLESEY's own words, applied most pointedly and particularly to this very subject amongst others connected with the Popish Church—for they were addressed

to a Popish Priest, a titular Prelate; and Dr. DOYLE cannot be blamed for his obedience to his Excellency's mandate, strengthened as he must now feel himself by the subsequent evidence of friendship and confidence which his Excellency has been pleased to bestow upon his Reverence, in the intimacy he has formed with him, and the readiness with which he has followed his advice.

BUT now—thanks to the Standard of Thursday, which has collated for the information of its readers some former evidence of this very Father DOYLE on the same subject—we are enabled without trouble to submit the following extracts from the professed and delivered opinions of this person, when under examination by another Committee, and when his Reverence adopted the plausible tone of affecting to believe that admitting the Papists to all the privileges of Protestantism would be the true way of taming their rebellious spirit, soothing their animosity, and modifying their hatred of their heretic fellow-subjects. How wise, clever men could have listened patiently to such gibberish, we indeed wonder—a moment's consideration of the incompatibility of his Reverence's office and duty, with a sincere wish to see the Papists quiet and submissive to Protestant dominion, ought to have convinced his hearers that all he was saying, however excusable as being for the good of the Church to which he belonged, and however praiseworthy in the eyes of his Holiness the POPE (and therefore not only innocent but laudable), was as far from his real opinion, as it ought to have been, if he be a good Popish Priest, from his hopes and wishes.

FATHER DOYLE says, in the examination to which we refer: "Are you acquainted with the letters which were published under the title of I. K. L.?"

"I have seen them.

"Do you concur in the opinion given in those letters of the Established Church in Ireland?"

"The opinions which I entertain with regard to the Establishment are these; and as the letters alluded to are many, and they may contain opinions which might be misunderstood, I think it better to make myself responsible for the answer I here give, than for what is found written in those letters. The Established Church in Ireland I look at in two lights: as a Christian Community, and as a Corporation enjoying a temporal possession. As a Christian Church, consisting of a Hierarchy, and professing the doctrine of the Gospel, I respect it and esteem it more than any other Church in the universe separated from the See of Rome; but I do unquestionably think that the amount of property enjoyed by the Ministers of that Church is prejudicial to the interest of the Established Religion in Ireland, as well as to the interests of the country. I have, therefore, given to your Lordship my feelings and opinions in those words most explicitly; and I believe that they are the same in substance as those expressed in the letters alluded to, if those letters be understood in the sense in which I understand them myself.

"Do you entertain any objections to the Establishment of the Church of England in Ireland, in the respect now adverted to, which a Protestant might not equally feel?"

"I do not think so.

"Would the objections to tithes, as they now stand, be removed in any degree by giving admissibility to political power to the Roman Catholic laity?"

"Yes; I DO CONCEIVE THAT THEY WOULD BE GREATLY REMOVED. In what way?"

"I conceive that the removal of the disqualifications under which Roman Catholics have long been prohibited from holding any offices of opposition which they may present entertain with regard to the Establishment, chiefly for this reason, that whilst we labour under the disabilities which now weigh upon us, we find that the Clergy of the Establishment, being very numerous and very opulent, employ their influence and their opulence on various ways in opposing the progress of our claims; and I do think, that if those claims were once admitted, such opposition would be promoted in our common country.

"How would tithes become the less objectionable, considering they are to be paid by the people chiefly engaged in tillage of land?"

"I think if the present Tithe Composition Bill were universally adopted, or a compulsory clause inserted in it, and the tithe levied by an acreable tax, that would excite infinitely less discontent than exists at present."

WHAT does the reader think of Father FOIGARD now?—here we have him, before the Emancipation of the Papists, painting the most beautiful picture of peace and tranquillity, and Ireland settling down into a habit of quiet—an agreeable contrast to his own personal declaration made within a few months after the emancipation of the Papists, that he himself will excite the resistance to tithe payments, and sacrifice even his last chair or his table, or (which to his Reverence perhaps is even yet more valuable) his life, before he will pay tithes as they at present exist.

AND now, with this man—the adviser, the friend and the councillor of the LORD LIEUTENANT—with the public edifices of Dublin fortified and strengthened with loop-holes and embrasures—with a paralyzed police—a scattered army—the public duties of the Administration neglected—the laws of the country in the hands of the mob—LORD GREY has the temerity—the folly—the madness—to put into the KING'S mouth an insulting answer to the appeal of the most important Address ever laid at the foot of a Throne, complaining of the mode in which Ireland is governed—An Address actually signed by TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND MEN, devotedly attached to the KING, and the religion and principles which placed him and his family on the Throne—and this too, at a moment when Lord ANGLESEY himself declares his conviction that things cannot go on as they are in Ireland for three weeks!

KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH must think a little for himself. The Minister is nominally responsible for the acts of the Government—and the KING can do no wrong; but the time must come when the KING, as one, and that the paramount Estate of the Realm, in his own person, must, to save the Crown, resist the advice of his paid servants—KING GEORGE THE THIRD did so—and KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH professes an anxiety to tread in the steps of that good and Gracious MONARCH. To elevate to honours and confidence Lord CLONCURRY and Father DOYLE—to exalt Lord PLUNKETT, and to dignify Mr. O'CONNELL, may be little—but when coupled with the contemptuous repulse of nearly THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND of the KING'S Protestant subjects—the preference—when effects are already so glaringly conspicuous in the rebellious state of the sister country—may excite a stronger feeling than the mere contempt or pity, which constitutionally belong to Lord GREY alone, who ventured to advise it.

BUT we have yet a word more to say to our FOIGARD—Dr. DOYLE having undergone his examination, discovered that he was likely to be subjected to the cross-examination of a Right Hon. Baronet, whose past experience and local knowledge, eminently qualify him for the task of striking the truth. What does FATHER DOYLE do?—Why beg, upon religious grounds, to be permitted to return to his flock in Ireland;—the appeal was listened to—the request granted—

and four nights afterwards FOIGARD was seen under the gallery of the House of Commons listening to the clack of Mr. BLACKNEY, FOIGARD's own delegate from Carlou.

This is a pretty wind-up of the Jesuit's evidence, and a beautiful specimen of the truth, candour, and sincerity, which are brought to the aid of Popish interests and the destruction of Protestant rights.

In the *Salisbury Journal* of last week we find the following:—

"The Hon. JOHN ASHLEY COOPER, fourth son of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, will, it is understood, officiate at Her MAJESTY'S first Drawing Room for the season, as CHAMBERLAIN to the QUEEN—no successor having yet been appointed to Her HOWE."

This is a mistake, which we notice for the purpose of correcting it. The Honourable WILLIAM ASHLEY (we believe we may say Sir WILLIAM ASHLEY, K.C.H.) has been, ever since her MAJESTY'S accession, Vice Chamberlain to the QUEEN.

A CURIOUS circumstance has occurred in Hampshire, which has had the effect of producing a powerful manifestation of the change which popular feeling in that county has undergone since the last election.

It seems that his MAJESTY'S Whig Ministers had nominated certain political partisans of their own, to be selected to serve as Sheriff for the present year; but when their man had been picked, it was discovered that not one of their Radical friends was qualified to serve. The consequence was, that the nomination devolved upon the Duke of WELINGTON, as Lord Lieutenant, who appointed Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, a firm, staunch anti-reforming Tory.

"This," says our correspondent, "has been quite an unexpected business, and it was not known until the 21st of last month that the Reformers had been foiled, and Sir WILLIAM elevated to the office; so great was the joy that hundreds and hundreds of the people more than did assemble would have met to greet him—as it was, such a scene was never seen on a similar occasion in this county. I send you the printed account of Sir WILLIAM'S reception from the *Hampshire Chronicle* of Monday; in addition to which I can tell you that to mark their respect in a more pointed manner, all the horsemen, yeomen, gentlemen, tradesmen, &c. upon the cavalcade meeting the judges halted, opened files, faced inwards, and remained uncovered as Sir WILLIAM passed.

"I," continues our correspondent, "you are a stranger to Sir WILLIAM, you may naturally ask, what is the cause of all this marked expression of feeling? I will tell you—it is the striking evidence of REACTION in the feelings of the county—aye, and of the COUNTRY too—on the odious question of Reform. This same Sir WILLIAM, at the last election, was obliged literally to conceal himself from the violence of the mob, who would then hear nothing but the speeches of Messrs. MACDONALD and LEFEBVRE, who triumphantly defeated him upon the yell of Reform—the Bill—the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill. Look at the case now—at the joy and satisfaction which the then persecuted Baronet is now received. Believe me when I tell you, that the well-disposed people here feel that the reign of radicalism is passing away, and the good old times of order and protection of property are returning."

Thus writes our valued and highly respectable correspondent—the statement to which he refers follows:—

"Sir Wm. HEATHCOTE, Bart. High Sheriff of Hampshire, has appointed Mr. BAILEY of this city, his Under Sheriff. Mr. ROBERTS, of Bishop's Waltham, has been appointed County Clerk."

"As a mark of respect and attachment, the tenants of Sir Wm. HEATHCOTE, and his troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, volunteered their services to escort him into Winchester, preparatory to the commencement of the important duties of the Shrievalty. The offer having been accepted, they assembled in Hurley Park early this forenoon, about 100 in number, mounted, and after partaking of some refreshment at the hospitable mansion, escorted the Hon. Baronet to this city, where they arrived soon after twelve o'clock."

"In the afternoon Sir J. A. PARK and Sir S. GASLIZE, His MAJESTY'S Judges for the Western Circuit, arrived here, and proceeded to the Castle, where the commission to hold the Spring Assizes was read. Their lordships were met a short distance from the city, by Sir W. HEATHCOTE, the High Sheriff, in whose carriage they took their seats, and entered the town. They were preceded by the members of Sir WILLIAM'S troop and tenantry, mounted, in double files, bearing white wands, and dressed in plain clothes; Sheriff's Officer, drummers, Under Sheriff, Governor of the Gaol, The High Sheriff's carriage, of black wood, mounted on horseback, two and two, and gentlemen and tradesmen mounted in the same order, forming altogether a body of about 200 horsemen, with the usual number of javelin men on foot. In this order they proceeded to the Castle, and returned in the same manner, escorting the Judges and Sheriff to their respective lodgings. Many years have elapsed since such a splendid procession has been witnessed here on a similar occasion, or been so well conducted. The arrangements, appointments, and liveries were elegant, and complete in every respect, although furnished at an unavoidably short notice; and the whole was highly creditable to the tradesmen of Winchester, whose active exertions on this occasion shew that, in point of taste and expedition, they are not excelled by their brethren of the metropolis."

MUCH amusement is anticipated from Mr. O'CONNELL'S motion regarding Mr. STANLEY'S residence in Ireland—the mystery will, we suppose, be then unravelled, which even yet remains a mystery to some. For our own parts we believe that Lord DUNCANNON'S appointment to the Secretaryship has long been made up, and that his Lordship has been in the habit of acting as if it were actually gazetted. How Mr. STANLEY suffers himself to be so maltreated, we cannot exactly comprehend—however, we congratulate Mr. O'CONNELL on the change, which, as Lord DUNCANNON is one of his private friends, and, moreover, one of his nominees in Parliament, cannot fail to be agreeable to that Honourable and Learned Gentleman.

The following account we copy from the *Times* of Friday:—

"The French Papers of Tuesday have found a curious topic for discussion in a fatal accident which had nearly befallen the KING.—As His MAJESTY was walking with the QUEEN in the Place de Caroussel, before his own Palace, he was nearly *rode over* by M. A. BERTHIER driving furiously in his cabriolet. As M. BERTHIER is a violent Carlist, and an enemy of the present dynasty, it is supposed that he put the KING'S life in jeopardy with malice prepense. He has therefore been arrested and imprisoned; his house has been searched, and his papers seized. The question which the Paris Journals now agitate is, whether BERTHIER had killed the KING, in the circumstances above-mentioned, would have been guilty of high treason? He himself declares that in driving towards His MAJESTY, he was not aware that it was LOUIS PHILIPPE,—that the KING, maintaining his character of citizen, was in a bourgeois habit, and therefore not distinguishable from other citizens;—and that he did not recognize him till he turned round and saw the 'enormous' red-coloured cockade in his hat. Most people, however, think that BERTHIER intended to do the KING some bodily mischief, and his imprisonment therefore excites neither surprise nor pity."

This is perfection. The Citizen King of the FRENCH and his WIFE! walk out, and, according to the phraseology of the *Times*, his Kingship is nearly "rode over" by A. BERTHIER "driving" his cabriolet. How a KING could be ridden over—

(rode over, except by mis-spelling, in a boat crossing a river, no man could be)—but how his Citizen King-ship could be ridden over by a gentleman driving, it would be difficult to understand. However, as M. BERTHIER is a violent Carlist—that is, a loyal subject of the true, real and legitimate King of FRANCE—it is supposed that he put the Citizen KING'S life in jeopardy, with malice prepense; and, therefore, HE HAS BEEN ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED, HIS HOUSE HAS BEEN SEARCHED, AND HIS PAPERS SEIZED. VIVE LA LIBERTÉ, say we.

M. BERTHIER declares, that he did not know the Citizen KING in his bourgeois habit; but as most people think he did, his imprisonment excites neither surprise nor pity!!

Here is a pretty doctrine—so, because most people think M. BERTHIER meant to drive over the Citizen KING, he is arrested and imprisoned, his house searched, and his papers seized, and all this excites neither surprise nor pity.

This is one of the blessed effects of Revolution—one of the sweet fruits of the three days. Why—only imagine—at the time when our patriotic Monarch, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, was let to go about the streets just as he liked, before the Whigs got hold of him and shut him up; that any man, who had been devotedly attached to his MAJESTY'S late gracious and illustrious Brother, seeing nothing but an ordinary-looking person, with a red silk handkerchief round his neck, and a drab great coat upon his back, had driven sharply along St. James's-street or Regent-street, so as certainly to hurry His MAJESTY more than an affectionate and dutiful subject would wish to hurry a SOVEREIGN, not very fast in his paces,—what would have been thought of us, or our police, if the unfortunate individual had been bundled neck and heels to Newgate, his house searched, and his papers seized?

Why, in this monarchical, and, thank GOD, anti-revolutionary country (AS THE KING WILL SEE IT), if such a thing had been done, Newgate would not have stood where it does. When a KING, contrary to the opinion of good advisers, or in compliance with the servile folly of bad ones, chooses to let himself down to the level of ordinary subjects, he must take the chances to which ordinary subjects are subject. And the idea that, because most people think that a gentleman driving in his cab means to kill CITIZEN PHILIPPE, because he loves King CHARLES THE TENTH, his shameful, tyrannical imprisonment, search and oppression, ought to excite neither pity or surprise, seems, for a liberal paper, like the *TIMES*, the most extraordinary it yet has broached.

We should like to hear what the *TIMES* would have said, if a similar affair had happened at Lisbon, and DON MIGUEL had been the assaulted personage.

THE following gentlemen have received Knighthood during the last few days:—

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. ROWE | *Colonel TRENCH | Mr. SERJEANT RUSSELL |
| *Dr. MEYNIK | Dr. WHYPIER | *Colonel WHITEHORN |
| Dr. BARRY | *Captain MONTAGUE | *Colonel GREENSWELL |
| Mr. YALLOP | JOHN GUNNEY, Esq. | *Maj.-Gen. PARSONSON |
| Maj.-Gen. WATERS | Dr. GUNNY | *Lieut.-Gen. HAY |
| Mr. SMIRKE | Mr. AUSTEN | *Maj.-Gen. SMITH |

Those marked with stars have also received the Guelphic Order.

It is agreeable to perceive, that in spite of native blundering and hypocritical mis-direction, His MAJESTY'S Government have proposed and carried a vote of £100,000 for the relief of the sufferers at Barbados, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent—it is but a pittance as relates to the devastation of property, and although somewhat long after date as a Christmas-box, may be meant only as a prelude to an Easter Offering—an earnest of efficient relief to the suffering colonists.

We, however, regard it with greater interest, because, since the Ministers feel themselves powerfully called upon to compensate to the worst used portion of His MAJESTY'S subjects for misfortunes the act of Providence, and over which no earthly Government has controul, we cannot doubt that their liberality,—their justice rather,—will lead them to consider of some important measure, the effect of which may be to repair in some degree the vast and extended mischief which has accrued to the magnificent colony of JAMAICA, from none but human causes, and those, their own mismanagement and ignorance.

In another part of our Paper will be found a Letter from a Jamaica Merchant, in which there is a calculation of the amount of mischief done in that Island. Putting the blood that has been shed out of the question, what must be the feelings of a Government, the Members of which cannot disguise from themselves the real causes of such effects?

We are very much inclined to believe that if the Rebellion had not broken out in Jamaica, the sufferers at Barbados would never have been relieved. The shew of sympathy where the calamity was providential, is to lush the groans of those who are suffering under the inflictions of mis-rule; but we apprehend that the next accounts from Jamaica will bring such intelligence as will completely relieve the English Ministry from any further solicitude upon the subject.

This mode of relieving the colonists, who have been visited by an inevitable calamity, in order to soothe those who are suffering from bad government, reminds us a little of the couplet which was written on Dr. JEGON, formerly Master of Benét College, Cambridge. The Doctor, by uncommon severity, and the frequency of personal punishment (then admissible), had brought the under-graduates to a state of mutiny, and was high losing his Mastership; when, in order to tranquilize his subordinates and conciliate his superiors, he resolved to repair and beautify the College Hall. This he accordingly did; and on the day when the Hall, so repaired and beautified, was opened for use, a wag fixed up this couplet over the Doctor's chair—

"Doctor JEGON, Benét College Master,
"Broke the scholars' heads, and gave the wall a plaster."

This manœuvre is not altogether unlike Lord ALTHORP'S liberality towards BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT, and ST. LUCIE.

THE *Times* has long since avowed its affection for assassination, its advocacy of getting rid of obnoxious Monarchs, and its regrets where the knife of the murderer, or the bullet of the rebel, has missed its aim—what must be thought of the leading Ministerial Journal, which, while it casts the more damning opprobrium upon the "NOODLES and DOODLES," for their only successful measure, gives the true reason why partridges and pheasants are safe in Ireland.

"A return has been printed of the number of persons confined in the different gaols in Ireland for offences against the Game Laws,

similar to that which we lately noticed relative to Great Britain.—When we say similar, we only mean that both returns were answers to a similar order from the House of Commons, for the contents of the two documents have scarcely any resemblance. In Ireland one prisoner only is suffering the penalties of poaching; while in this same preserving island about a thousand of our fellow-creatures are immured in dungeons for such an offence. It should not, however, thence be inferred, either that the rural justices are more merciful, or the peasantry more disposed to respect the laws, than in England. In Ireland as in Scotland, game-preserves are scarce, and game abundant. There are, therefore, few temptations to poaching. Besides, our Irish brethren have of late preferred shooting tithe-payers to killing hares and pheasants.

What uncommon good fun this is.—This Ministerial Paper, as a set off against the blunders of the Game Bill in England, tells us jocosely that our Irish BRETHREN prefer shooting MEN to hares and pheasants.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

The Address to the KING from the Protestants of Ireland, which has excited Lord GREY'S intemperate reply, contains the solemn declaration of two hundred and thirty-six thousand men, devoted to the Constitution. The signatures fill two thousand skins of parchment, each skin measuring two feet three inches; so that the whole Address extends in length within a few yards of an English mile.

FOREIGNERS, as it is generally admitted, form very odd notions of English manners and customs; and really we are such an extraordinary race of people that it is not very surprising that they should. At the present moment, the trade of London is stagnant—the manufacturer is out of employ—the artisan out of bread—the cholera is raging in parts of the town—Ireland is in a state of rebellion, so are the Colonies—the interests of the East India Company are in jeopardy, and about to be extirpated by a war with the Chinese—our fine Treaty about Belgium remains unratified—the revenue falls short of the expenditure—the fund-holder trembles and the merchant quakes, and the newspapers are full of details of the miseries of perishing hundreds of diseased paupers in the suburbs;—in the midst of which, we perceive a public meeting called, at the Angel at Islington, to petition the Government—for what will the reader think?—he need not puzzle himself, for he never would guess!—why—to repeal all the laws which prevent the minor theatres from acting the regular drama!!

Who will venture to say that England is not a theatrical nation, or that London is an anti-theatrical city?—who will presume to point out one actor dying at this present moment in a poor-house?—who will exhibit one of the best performers of the day starting to empty benches?—who will even hint at the debts of Covent-garden, or the difficulties of Drury-lane?—who will mention executions in the Orange Theatre at Pimlico, or the forced sale of the Garrick Theatre in Goodman's-fields?—who will talk of Miss BARTOLOZZI'S insolency, or the destructive losses of Mr. PRICE, now so handsomely paid and so honourably retrieved elsewhere?—Nobody! The people of England, represented by their delegates at Islington, want the legitimate drama acted at the Minor Theatres; give them that, great CAVDENISH, and they are contented to live under a Whig Ministry, with an empty Exchequer, a stagnant trade, and no dividends. Who could be deaf to such an appeal, which, we believe, was not singular—for somewhere else in London, a Meeting of the same sort has been held for a similar purpose.

Now, if this be not errant absurdity, taking the question generally, we know not what is; and if it be not something like madness, taking it abstractedly, then we think, future applications to the Chancellor wholly unnecessary in any case.

Generally, to think that a population, like that of London, on the verge of a precipice, in a state of starvation, in peril of plague, prospectively, will poverty at hand, with the certainty of new and accumulated taxes hanging over their wretched heads, should affect to care one penny-piece whether the people at Sadler's Wells could act *Hamlet* or *Black-Eyed Susan*, *Othello* or *Gianni in London*, does seem to be so utterly beyond the belief of man, that really unless we saw names—proper names we can hardly call them—but names of people—printed and published, as making speeches, and adducing arguments and reasonings upon the subject, we could not believe the thing possible.

But even this—NERO'S taking PAGANINI'S part while Rome was in flames being its only parallel—is nothing compared with the entertainment of the question abstractedly.

Now, look at the absolute nonsense of the thing;—we mean, taking it in a theatrical point of view, and treating it seriously as a theatrical question. The minor theatres cannot act the regular drama—that we believe to be the grievance—that is the calamity to which poverty, revolution, ruin, cholera, and a Whig Government all succumb—admitted—and if they could, what then?

We will answer that what then?—if they could, and did, nobody would go near them—the people interested in these meetings, and in this affair altogether, are those who think they can write regular plays and act regular plays—but regular plays they could not write, and regular plays they could not act. The taste is past—do not let us be misunderstood—we seldom argue, we endeavour by facts to prove, or by such statements as we think admissible, establish our points. We ask theatrical people this question—If the Adelphi managers, who are now cramming their pockets with the rich fruits of melodramas and burlettas, were to advertise for to-morrow night the *Rivals*, the *School for Scandal*, *Hamlet*, or *Romeo and Juliet*—even if Mr. J. REEVE were to be the *Romeo*, and the sweet, soft, delicious Mrs. FITZSIMMONS the *Juliet*—if VESTRIS were to announce herself, and the king of all comedians, LESTON, as the heroine and Nero of one of CONGREVE'S or of FARQUHAR'S plays—and we think we put it fairly when we pre-suppose the liveliest comedies in the language—what audiences would they attract?—None.

The thing is a mistake, and all the arguments upon it are mistaken. One silly fellow, hot upon notoriety, writes a letter on the subject, in which he objects to the size of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, because, he says, in such large Theatres what would have become of the expression of a SIDDONS—or the sweet tones of a JORDAN? Why this is errant idiotism, very few men, now living, recollect the Winter Theatres smaller than they are now; and the Drury Lane, in which Mrs. SIDDONS'S unrivalled talent and Mrs. JORDAN'S unequalled sweetness and playfulness, attracted all audiences, was considerably larger than the present one.

We are told by some contemporaries, that the taste for Theatrical amusements has descended; and that, therefore, the Patent Theatres should lower their prices to accommodate the present class of play-goers—this is wrong—because the

Minor Theatres, when the regular drama is *not played*, are more frequented by the higher classes than the large ones; if it be meant that the taste is deteriorated, and that the irregular drama is the most popular, then, again, we cannot see why the town should be in arms to obtain permission to act the regular drama at places where the present performances attract all the spectators.

There is one thing which appears to be tolerably evident to very small minds—every speculator in public amusements provides that, which he thinks will produce the best returns. The taste for the melo-drame, the mangled opera, and the motley pantomime, serious or comic, prevails; and, accordingly, the winter Theatres suit their bills of fare to the prevailing taste. If they fail, why is it?—not because they are wrong in their estimate of the public taste, but because such an actress as Mrs. YATES in the sphere of melo-drame, like *Victorine* or *The Wreck Ashore*, is far and away more effective than anything of that class—or, indeed, of most others at the great Theatres,—while VESTRIS, with all her talent and popularity, at the Olympic, kills dead the small fry of Miss HIGGINS and FIGGINS, who are brought forward to be fine singers and great actresses in the winter houses.

It is difficult, therefore, to ascertain what the amateurs of Islington, and the other meeting, wherever it was held, really want. People who have anything to lose or to care about, now go to the minor playhouses to get rid of domestic sorrow, and laugh, if they can;—they leave the chess and whist of legitimate tragedy and comedy, for the mace and loo of burletta and farce; and why the great unwashed want to have tragedies at the twopenny ordinary of Whitechapel Pavilion or the Orange Theatre at Piccolo, when they can enjoy fun and folly (much more congenial results of a shilling's expenditure), we do not understand; and we think they are all wrong.

The *Brighton Gazette* of Thursday (a Paper to which we very much attend) has a long disquisition upon the improvement of our Theatrical system, and well written it is; but we think we may venture to bring against its principle a fact or two—more especially in that part of the essay, in which it illustrates a suggestion for the improvement of the stage by a reference to Mr. PLUMTREE'S Dramas, which were avowedly written for the purpose of reforming the thing altogether, and which, although in several instances presented to the Managers, were unfortunately rejected.

The *Brighton Gazette* dividing its essay into six heads:—
1. The Audience.—2. The Individuals composing the Company.—3. The Compositions.—4. The Dresses and Scenery.—5. The Orchestra.—6. The Business, the £. s. d. Department, says of the third division, this:—

3.—*Dramatic compositions.*
The Rev. Mr. Plumtree once published a clever work, the leading idea of which was, that if the drama were purged by its excesses and impurities, it might be rendered a most agreeable and useful amusement. This is precisely the opinion we hold. We would, with unsparring hand, cut out every passage—every equivocal expression that might offend the ear of chastity. But, in point of fact, this is already done to a great extent. All our old authors abound in offensive passages,—not so much the fault of the writers themselves, as of the age in which they lived, and it is a blemish by no means confined to dramatic writings. Rabelais was once a great favourite in the most refined Courts; but where would a single chapter of his work be tolerated, if read aloud now? Hundreds of old authors might be quoted, many of whom even very religious men, 'Baxter's' for instance, that have similar defects; all these were now banished by the refinements of the day. If great vice still abounded, it at least dares not show its face with the same effrontery as in the days of yore. The stage has produced efforts of the highest and purest capacity of man, many of which find their way into the study of the divine, whom prejudice prohibits from appearing in public to witness their performance; yet can that be bad on the stage, which is good in the closet? We have no space to enter upon the merits of these delightful productions; but when we hear persons rail against the stage, we would ask them where vice (for the stage is a branch of ethical instruction, and a most useful and powerful branch, if it might under proper management be made) is so powerfully portrayed, and its consequences so powerfully depicted?

We quite agree with the writer's praises of Mr. PLUMTREE'S Plays; and indeed, several years since we ventured to notice them, and our agreement with him we think may elicit some reasons why dramatic and other literature of fiction is securely run down in the present age by comparisons. No man can write like CONGREVE, or like FARQUHAR—we admit it; but if he could, the wit of the age of FARQUHAR and CONGREVE would not be now endured. Novelists are told, that SMOLLETT and FIELDING are not to be reached. Where is the Gentleman who will venture to read either FIELDING or SMOLLETT before a Lady of the present day? This refinement is all "to the good," and if we are no better than our great grandfathers, we have, at least, the merit of rendering our vices less gross; but with respect to Mr. PLUMTREE'S writings, we must say, that with every respect for the intention and design of the *Brighton Gazette*, we suspect, that, with all the indulgence of performing the regular Drama, Plays, like those of that Rev. Gentleman, would scarcely succeed upon the stage.

We have them before us, published 1818, by HODSON, Cambridge: RIVINGTON, &c. One, beginning p. 165, called "*Mrs. Jordan and the Methodist*," which opens with the scene at Mrs. JORDAN'S lodgings, Mrs. JORDAN playing on a pianoforte, is founded, Mr. PLUMTREE states, on an anecdote extracted from the *Cambridge Chronicle*, Aug. 7, 1817, but it was refused by the Managers of the London Theatres, because "it would not do" to bring forward Mrs. JORDAN in *propria persona*. The anecdote, however, does infinite credit to the heart and feelings of that delightful actress, and to her memory.

We pass this, however, to another play, founded upon *Buck's Anecdotes*, which turns upon the reformation of a swearing butcher; and we are quite sincere in saying, that nothing can be more excellent than the moral; a little less of the equalizing principle might be as well, but the point, the *gist*, are unimpeachable.

But, we ask the *Brighton Gazette*, good as it is, excellent as it is, amiable as it is, how would the following little bit of dialogue, which we extract from it—would we had room for more—be received on the stage?

The piece opens with the arrival of a pedestrian, called Mr. SHEPHERD, in a village; he wants a bed; he tries the inn, they are gone to rest and will not admit him; he then tries the baker, who equally refuses; he then tries the butcher, who is not gone to bed, but whom he hears with his family singing a hymn; he knocks and is admitted. Whistle, change of scene, and here we have him.

Scene 2, (p. 213)—*The Inside of Goodman's House—the walls hung with prints and other papers—shelves of books, a violin, &c., &c. Everything remarkably neat, and even elegant in a plain way. Mrs. Goodman, George, and Ruth enter first, then Goodman and Mr. Shepherd.*

GOODMAN—Mary, here is a gentleman will lodge here to-

night; Muggins is in one of his surly fits, and has denied him. Put clean sheets on our bed, and you shall sleep with Ruth, and I will sleep with George.—(Aside to her.)

Mrs. GOODMAN—What will the gentleman be pleased to have? Pray be seated, Sir: take this great chair. Shall I do you a mutton-chop, Sir?

GOODMAN—George, bring the ease and comfort.—(Upon this there is a long note.)

Mr. SHEPHERD—I thank you; if it would not be giving you too much trouble, I should prefer tea before every thing: nothing refreshes me after fatigue like tea.

Mrs. GOODMAN—By all means, Sir. The fire is not out in the back-house; Ruth, put on the kettle,—it is hot,—and get the tea-things.

GEORGE (bringing in the ease and comfort)—Here, father.

GOODMAN—Will you rest your legs on this, Sir? we call it ease and comfort.

Mr. S.—'Tis ease and comfort, indeed—I know it by the name of rest and be thankful!—I will beg, if you please, when I go to bed, the patriarchal hospitality! of water for my feet, and that warm . . .

Mrs. GOODMAN (brings in the tea-things, &c.)—Will you give me leave, Sir, to make the tea, or would you like to make it for yourself?

Mr. S.—It will trouble you.

Mrs. G.—It will be a pleasure!!!

GOODMAN—You will like a glass of ale first, Sir?

Mr. S.—I thank you, I had rather not.

Mrs. G.—Or a glass of our home-made wine?

Mr. S.—Not to-night, I thank you. You have, I see, your case of books and your instruments of music?

GOODMAN (the butcher)—Yes, Sir, good books are good company; my son and I play and sing at church, as it may happen. Ours is a rude business, Sir, and music, I think, tends to soften and amend the heart.

Mr. S. (to the butcher)—True, your business is a rude one, and has its peculiar disadvantages, difficulties, and trials; there is, however, too much prejudice in the world against it, though I think it is wearing off.

This dialogue goes on for some time, until Mr. SHEPHERD finds out that his reproof of the butcher's swearing in early days has made him what he is, and the first act ends with CRUSTY, the baker, who did not let Mr. SHEPHERD in, when he asked, having an apoplectic fit, and GOODMAN, the butcher, praying for his recovery. We cannot follow the play regularly, but there is an episode concerning an excellent leg of mutton, and a still more excellent Lord ORWELL; but we have given a fair specimen of the dialogue, and proceed to detail the *Tableau* with which the play concludes, as it is printed in the stage directions.

Lord O.—Such a circle, Sir William, should not separate without joining hands in friendship—and yet—how shall we arrange it—Mr. Shepherd—Mr. Goodman.

(Lord O. and Sir Wm. alternately shake hands with Mr. S. and Goodman—Mr. S. and Goodman then take each other cordially by the hand, in the centre, while Lord O. takes Goodman's hand and Mrs. G.'s—Sir William takes Mr. S.'s and Ruth's—Mrs. Goodman takes Muggins's, and Mugg, George's—Ruth takes Crusty's, and Crusty his wife's. The curtain drops.)

We regret that we cannot do more justice to the butcher, of whom we may observe, that Lord O. describing him to his friend, Sir WILLIAM RIGHTLY, says, "I assure you I have a very high regard for him—in addition to all I have said, there is a civility and gentleness in his manner—an ease and frankness—civil without severity—easy without familiarity, and gentle, with much animation."

To which Sir William replies—"It seems, then, that the butcher, if not a gentleman, has much of the gentle man about him."

"Exactly so," says Lord ORWELL; "but let us join the breakfast party." (Exeunt.)

We have made this extract from Mr. PLUMTREE merely to show how incompatible the matter-of-fact goodness of society must inevitably prove with the representation of the drama. We admit that the case is strained, and that the Lord (dear ORWELL) as he is, is not very likely to be the intimate friend of his butcher; and that the whole history is somewhat exaggerated for the purpose of inculcating piety and morality; but we doubt very much, if this be the legitimate drama, whether the gods of Grub-street or of Finsbury-square would endure, any more than the audiences of Drury-lane or Covent-garden, such scenes as we have quoted.

Into the question of the monopoly we have not time to-day to go; but at a moment when Charters granted by KINGS, and hitherto held sacred, are to be torn to atoms by the Reform Bill, in matters of real importance to the country, we are not surprised at the attack upon vested rights in the shape of theatrical patents. All we know is, that the case is strongly analogous to our minds, to that of the West India planter. The West India planter, upon the faith of the existence of slavery—nay, under the encouragement of the slave trade by various Acts of Parliament, vested the whole of his fortune in colonial property. Emancipate the slave—indemnify the planter first. The proprietors of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, secure in the faith of their KING and the value of patents, expended thousands and thousands to accommodate the public; destroy their exclusive privilege if you please, and let *Hamlet* be acted up two pair of stairs in Long-acre, but justice demands that you indemnify the persons who laid out their money upon the faith of the KING'S PATENT, before you destroy the privileges so sacredly and solemnly assured to them. As we have already said, we believe it would do no real injury to the great Theatres to abolish the monopoly, but the faith of the KING is pledged, and the property of the people is involved; and neither the honour of the MONARCH nor the means of his subjects, are to be jeopardized by the screamings and yellings of the crazy creatures of Radical agitation.

We find the following in the *Morning Post* of Monday:—"It will be in the recollection of our readers that, in consequence of two unfavourable seasons, Mr. PRICE, the late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, became a bankrupt some time since. That which should have excited commiseration as a misfortune was immediately magnified by certain of his creditors into a crime, and they were not sparing of their invectives against Mr. PRICE as a man destitute of honest principle.

But soon a wonder came to light, which showed the rogues they lied; for Mr. PRICE, though armed with the Lord Chancellor's certificate, did, in the course of last week, discharge every debt (to the amount of some thousands), for which he would have been legally liable if his certificate had not been granted. Circumstances of this nature are so very rare, and occur very rarely; but when they do happen they ought not to pass unnoticed or unpraised."

THE LATE DUEL AT WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Wednesday having been appointed for the re-examination of Major General Moore, he was brought to Union Hall from the county gaol, where he had been confined since the late duel with Mr. Miles Stapylton, on Wimbledon Common.

Mr. Chambers, addressing the General, said, that he had that morning received from Mr. Guthrie a certificate describing that Mr. Stapylton was better than he had been since the late unfortunate affair. None of that gentleman's friends were present, neither were there any persons in attendance to give evidence against General Moore, although it had been intimated that he was to have been brought up that day for re-examination. He (Mr. Chambers) had received a letter from a friend of the wounded gentleman, in which it was stated, that it was the decided wish of Mr. Stapylton's friends that he should drop, and no further proceedings be instituted against General Moore. As this was the wish of Mr. Stapylton's friends, and the certificate of his health describing that "he still continues improving, and that Mr. Guthrie had favourable hopes of his recovery," he (Mr. Chambers) and his colleague (Mr. Murray) had resolved, under the circumstances, to admit the General to bail.

General Moore said he was very glad to hear so favourable a report of Mr. Stapylton.

The Magistrates then decided that General Moore should find two sureties of 1000l. each, and enter into his own recognizance in the sum of 2000l. The condition of the recognizance, which was read by the clerk, was to the following effect:—"That Major-General Moore personally be and appear at the next assizes for Surrey, there to answer such matter of complaint as may be objected against him on his Majesty's behalf, and that he in the mean time be of good behaviour towards all his Majesty's liege subjects." Similar recognizance was required of the General for his appearance at the Old Bailey, in the event of a fatal termination to the wound under which Mr. Stapylton is now labouring.

George Moore, Esq. of Home-street, Dublin, brother of the General, and Mr. Wright, of 41, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, entered into the required sureties for the appearance of General Moore, who was then discharged. He was congratulated by several of his friends, who were in attendance, and with whom he left the office.

Mr. Peachey, of Salisbury-square, and Mr. Flower, of Furnival's Inn, attended as solicitors on the behalf of General Moore, since his apprehension on the above charge.

Mr. STAPYLTON, it appears, is considered in a fair way of recovery; part of the coat and waistcoat which were carried into the wound have come out of themselves, and it is supposed that very shortly he will be able to bear the operation of extraction.

We regret not to be able to give so favourable an account of another meeting, which took place last week in the Bois de Vincennes, between a Count ST. LEON, a natural son of the late BUONAPARTE, and Captain HESSE, for many years in the 18th Hussars, who was extremely well known and very much respected in this country, but who afterwards, we believe, became in some manner attached to the Household of Queen CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK.

The duel arose in consequence of a dispute at cards, and Count ST. LEON shot his adversary in the breast; of which wound, we sincerely regret to say, he died on Tuesday evening. Capt. HESSE was married to an English lady, who survives, with two children, to lament his loss.

TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

The situation of our suffering countrymen, the West India Proprietors, demands the sympathy of every good man; disguise it as we will, they have been for years the victims of prejudice and calumny. The sum of their misery is now almost complete, from the insubordination and insurrection of their slaves.

It cannot be denied that their property in slaves, be the morality of it what it may, is the creature of British laws. If it be a sin to possess slaves, our nation is the culprit, and has not only sanctioned and encouraged it, but participated largely in the benefits of it for a long series of years; and particularly of late, by high duties on reduced profits, to the exclusion almost of profit to the proprietors of slaves. If we are now to retrace our steps, and abrogate the right of property in slaves, justice demands that the owners should be fully indemnified—to adopt any subterfuge for this would be rank injustice.

The losses occasioned by the rebellion now raging, in consequence of the agitation of this question, ought to be made good to the utmost farthing, from the national purse; and if the project of emancipation is persisted in, it ought to be preceded by full indemnity.

Let the properties in the West Indies be fairly estimated by Commissioners appointed by Parliament, and the value secured to the proprietors; then Parliament may proceed upon the purest motives of philanthropy and humanity, to emancipate the slaves if it thinks fit; but if one step further is taken to effacuate that object without full indemnity to the proprietors, for past, and future loss, being first provided, humanity will afford a poor pretence for positive wrong.

If the scheme of emancipation is not visionary, the loss to the nation would not be great by this act of justice; and whatever that loss may be, ought to be borne, before the experiment is tried. Let the value of the estates, say at 15 years purchase, be secured to the proprietors on the national funds, in long annuities or otherwise, then the slaves be made free, and the property be placed in the hands of sequestrators or others till it can be sold at a reduced rate, say ten years purchase, under condition of being worked by free labourers only, the pre-emption being given to the present holders; the experiment will be then tried as it ought to be, at the nation's expense.

ONE OF YOURSELVES—NO WEST INDIA PROPRIETOR OR DEPENDANT, AN ENGLISHMAN.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 29th February, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—The last week has been as rapid a seven days as we have known in the political world for many months past. Every thing is uncertain,—nothing known, nothing positive; and all parties are so completely wearied out with this state of indecision, that they desire any thing and any measure rather than continue to exist as they are now doing.

It is not known whether there is to be war or peace.—It is not known whether Belgium is to be governed by King WILLIAM of King LEOPOLD.—It is not known whether the King of Greece is to be AUGUSTUS CAPO D'ISTRIA or ORTHO of BAVARIA.—It is not known whether the King of Portugal is to be DON MIGUEL or DON PEDRO.—It is not known whether the King of the French is to be acknowledged by Europe or dethroned by France.—It is not known whether the Cholera Morbus is or is not in London.—It is not known whether a Bill of Revolution of any sort or kind is or is not to pass in England.—It is not known whether King WILLIAM IV. has or has not resolved on creating new Peers to pass the Revolution Bill.—It is not known whether the French fleet which has sailed for Italy has gone to Ancona or Civita Vecchia or nowhere.—It is not known whether Louis PHILIPPE is to make 60 or 70 new Peers or not. (Faggot Peers, as the *Standard* calls them.)—It is not known whether France is to have "des grands homes" for the Pantheon, or the Pantheon for "des

THE SPEAKING FRENCH GRAMMAR.

In Sixty Lessons, particularly calculated to render the speaking of French easy to English persons. The 4th Edition, by J.V. Douville, M.A., Professor of the French Language, 110, Strand, London, 1832.

To be sent by JOHN BULL.

Sur—This Grammar, which the fourth Edition has just appeared, will be found eminently useful for self-instruction. It is the best companion which a person desirous of learning the French language can possibly have. The Essays on the rules of the language are all colloquial, and form a valuable repository for conversation. By constraining these familiar exercises into French, according to the method recommended in the Key, a person is kept in constant practice, and may learn the French language with as much facility as if he studied in Paris. The work is concluded by a Grammatical Analysis, and a Treatise on French Prosody and Versification; besides a comprehensive and classified Vocabulary, with a collection of familiar Phrases, and numerous models of notes, bills of exchange, and receipts; and also two tables of the respective value of the French and English coins.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully, M. N. O.

London, March 2, 1832.

N.B.—M. Douville is also the author of an excellent introductory book to the French Language, in Nineteen Lessons.

CITY—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Settlement of the Consol Market, which has taken place since our last, passed on without defalcation. It had been of very minor moment, the extreme fluctuation not exceeding one per cent, and it proved a Bear Account. The Market, since the opening of the new Account, has been rather firm, and the price for April this afternoon at the close of the business was 82 1/2 to 83. Our Foreign Bonds are rather inclining upwards, the dividend on Russia Stock being 4 per cent, and the quotation on that dividend is 97 1/2. Brazilian Bonds are 45 1/2 Danish 66 1/2 and Portuguese 49 1/2. The Spanish Bonds are in some little request, and the quotation is 14 1/2. Bank Stock..... 194 1/2 New 3/4 per Cent. 90 1/2 India Stock..... 184 1/2 4 per Cent. 1826 82 1/2 3 per Cent. 82 1/2 Bank Loan Ann. 16 1/2 16 1/2 3 per Cent. 82 1/2 Bank of India 16 1/2 16 1/2 3 per Cent. Red. 82 1/2 Exchange Bills 7 8 per cent. Consols for the Account..... 82 1/2 83

We have received the Paris papers of Thursday. The Chamber of Peers persist in carrying their amendment for keeping the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. a strict holiday, although the Deputies reject it. The report on the opera is not so favourable as it almost exclusively occurred on debate on the opera. It appears that almost all the theatres in Paris are bankrupt; 1,300,000 francs were voted for their assistance, M. Mauguin declaring that the theatres make the glory of France!

On Wednesday there was a long and rather interesting debate respecting St. Domingo, against which an angry feeling evidently prevails. General Lamourgue and others recommended hostile measures to enforce the peace 1825; but the Minister of Marine said that he would not take so decisive a step until all other means were exhausted. In the course of his speech he used these remarkable words:—"This is not the time nor the place for examining the hostile projects proposed by the Honourable General. I think it would be imprudent to engage ourselves with St. Domingo, while threats of a general attack exist [from the army] on the 10th of March, it appears that the Ministers do not coincide with him in his opinion, that there is no chance of peace being disturbed.

Some of the Paris papers contain articles breathing a hostile spirit against this country. The National is the most violent against "faithless Albion," and recurs to the last war as a proof of our ceaseless hostility. Other nations, it remarks, were sometimes allies of France in the war; France was never an ally of any other nation; she found her on every continent, on every sea, in every part, whether she was led by her hatred against the French revolution; and this hatred, transmitted from Pitt to Castlereagh, from Castlereagh to Wellington, has not been replaced by other sentiments, whatever may be said to the contrary. Why? Because England knows that the liberty of France is inconsistent with British preponderance; because as often as she has been in alliance with France, she has been active to commercial enterprises, we have been led to examine rather more closely the exorbitant and arbitrary power assumed by England on every sea."

At the Northampton assizes, on Friday, William Grant, aged 46, was found guilty of the willful murder of Mary Wright, otherwise Mary Cheney, at the parish of Sibbertoft, near Welford, in that county, on the 30th of August last, by stabbing her with a knife. He is to be hanged on Monday.

A man named Daniel Lynch was fully committed for trial on Friday, on the coroner's inquest, charged with the willful murder of Wm. Harrington, by stabbing him in the intestines with a knife, during a drunken quarrel on Tuesday morning last, in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's.

Mrs. Treherne, the wife of a Gentleman residing at Belcour-place, St. John's Wood, shot herself through the breast with a pistol yesterday, and it is feared she will not survive. She had been in depressed spirits for about a fortnight, in consequence of the death of her eldest daughter, which is supposed to have induced the act.

An Inquest was held on Friday at the Three Compasses, Little Marylebone-street, on the body of Mary Ann Whitmore. The deceased, it appeared, had become pregnant by a young man, named Cratchford, who married her, and she afterwards became pregnant with the dread of the disgrace which would have attached to her conduct, she took oxalic acid, which caused her death. The Jury gave a verdict—"That the deceased had destroyed herself by taking oxalic acid, being at the time in a state of temporary derangement."

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held on Friday night at Guy's Hospital, on the body of Elizabeth Batt. She was housemaid to Mr. Cutbush, cheesemonger, London-road, Southwark, and had for some time past been in a low state of mind. On Wednesday she was so distracted with it that she took up a bottle of oil of vitriol, used for the cleaning of the kitchen utensils, and pouring a quantity into a mug, drank it off. Her shrieks brought assistance, and she was taken to the Hospital, where she refused to assign any reason for the rash act. She died in a few hours.—Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

REPORT OF CHOLERA.

COUNCIL OFFICE, March 3.

LONDON.

Table with columns: Places and Dates, Remaining in last Rep., New Cases, Recovered, Remaining, Total Cases from Commencement, Total Deaths from Commencement. Lists various locations like Cripplegate, Abchurch Lane, etc., with corresponding case counts.

Grand Total 213 121

(Signed) W.M. MACLEAN, Sec.

DISCOVERIES AND COMPARATIVE MERITS.

The life sphere that by Columbus unfolded, Was styled in the pride of his day, The New World. Served only the Spaniards with rigour to brand— A broader discovery for England remained, And yielded reflection all nations have gained, By Warren's Jet Blacking, of 30, the Strand.

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in England. Lined in bottles and Paste Boxes, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for WARREN'S, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

SANSKRIT PROFESSORSHIP.

THE following Documents are respectfully submitted to Convocation.—The Election will take place on the 15th of March.

MR. WILSON'S MEMORIAL TO CONVOCATION: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT, and to solicit your Vote at the approaching Election.

My residence in Bengal leaves me no other alternative than this method of making my pretensions known, as well as the grounds upon which I hope to be thought deserving of your support. As soon after my arrival in India, in 1808, as my official occupations allowed, I entered upon the study of the Sanskrit Language with a warm interest, excited by the liberality of Sir William Jones. When I had made some progress in the study, I felt it my duty to recommend and facilitate its acquisition to others, and with this view published in 1813 the Text and a Translation in verse of a short standard Poem, the Megha Duta, or Cloud Messenger of Kalidasa. Of this Poem, and the method of following the opinion of Mr. Colebrooke. In a note addressed to me by the learned, I am gratified at the great closeness to the original which you have been able to preserve in an elegant Poetical Translation; it conveys a much nearer idea of the original than any Prose version can do. The Work and Translation were also compared with some length in a lecture by Mons. Lezay, the Sanscrit Professor at Paris. My next publication was an Alphabetical Dictionary, Sanscrit and English, which appeared in 1819. It formed a large Quarto Volume of above 1000 pages, comprehending all the radicals of each language, and between 300 and 400,000 of the derivative Etymologies, with a variety of characteristic Grammatical inflections. This publication has been repeatedly and favourably noticed by Continental Writers. The Copies sent to England have long since disappeared; and although the Work, as the first attempt of the kind, was necessarily imperfect, I have since published a Committee, who reforming the extended cultivation of Sanskrit Literature on the Continent of Europe.

At the end of 1819 I was sent by the Government of Bengal on public duty to Benares, and remained there a year. Besides the more immediate objects of my duty, I was appointed to a Committee, whose business was to reform the Benares Sanscrit College, which had fallen into great neglect. Most of the Professorships were vacant, and the active competition that ensued upon the prospect of their being filled up brought me acquainted familiarly with all the Sanscrit Scholars at Benares, and enabled me to avail myself of the valuable opportunities of improving my knowledge of Sanscrit, of which I endeavoured to avail myself as much as my time and capacity permitted.

After my return to Calcutta, I published in the Asiatic Researches the first authentic and complete Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of the History of Cashmir, derived from a series of Original Works of great rarity and difficult style. This Essay has since been epitomized in the Journal Asiaticque, and has been noticed in the Journal des Savans. Another contribution to the Asiatic Researches, in the form of an Appendix, entitled "An Account of the Religious Sects of the Hindus of the first part of which the late Bishop Middleton has recorded his opinion as Vice-President of the Asiatic Society, that a more valuable Paper was never offered to the Society for publication." The second part of the concluding part of this Paper is printed, but not yet published in Volume of the Asiatic Researches.

During my residence at Benares, and for some time after my return, my attention was directed to a comprehensive view of the Dramatic Literature of the Hindus, and, in the course of 1820 and 1821, I published entire Translations of an Introduction to the Sanscrit Drama, and an Appendix, giving an analytical description of Twenty-three other Dramatic Compositions. In this branch of Sanscrit Literature I have left little for my successors. The Work has been translated into French, and is believed to be one of the highest commendations in the Jahrbücher of Vienna, and the Journal des Savans.

Shortly after the publication of the Hindu Drama, I published, in two 8vo. volumes, a descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Manuscript of the late Colonel Mackenzie, which was the result of his long and successful labours in the Religion and History of the Peninsula. The Work does not yet appear to be known in Europe.

Besides the Publications I have thus enumerated, I have contributed various minor articles to the Asiatic Researches, Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of the Hindus, an analysis of Pancha Tantra to the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, and about fifty Articles on subjects of Oriental Literature to the Calcutta Quarterly Oriental Magazine, comprehending Translations of the Bhagvat and other Sanscrit Works. I am happy to be enabled to state above that the Syndicate of Bishop's College did me the honour to print the observations made at the request of the Rev. Principal Mill, on the proposed rendering of Scripture Terms into the Sanskrit Language.

For the last three or four years my industry has been principally engaged in the superintending of the Sanscrit Works of the Government of the Colleges under the Bengal Presidency. A number of standard books have been printed for this purpose, the whole of which have had my final revision, in giving which I have introduced various innovations, calculated to lighten the labour of the press, and to conform to the modern mode of printing. In the Sanscrit Works thus printed are the originals of the Plays which I translated, and a New Edition of Menu, with the Commentary. Amongst those in progress is the Text of the Maha Bharata, the whole of which is calculated to extend to five volumes, and to comprise a more complete and accurate translation than any new and greatly enlarged Edition of my Sanscrit Dictionary, which I hope to complete by the end of the current year.

In this specifying what I have done I do not wish to over-rate the extent or value of my labours; although I may modestly add, what I do not desire to boast, that I have attempted the sum of my ambition; and I have in hand ample materials for an account of the contents of the 18 Puranas, for a Historical Review of ancient India, for a Biographical and Mythological Dictionary, and of the Dictionary of Sanscrit Words, and the Dictionary of Sanscrit Principles. I have also much at least the printing of the text, with a translation of the Ritual of the Vedas, I have made some progress in one of them, the Rig Veda, but the execution of this and my other projects will essentially depend on the aid of the Government, and the employment, and the devotion of the remaining portion of my life, as I can do well content to do, to the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature.

Although my past labours have not earned for me any extraordinary distinction, I have no more reason to complain than Oriental scholars of higher pretensions than myself. The Royal Asiatic Society and Committee of Translation have enrolled me among their number, and I was one of the earliest Foreign Members of the Asiatic Society of Paris. In this country I have been Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 20 years. I am also Member of the Managing Committee of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, and of the Annual Examination of the Students. I am an assistant of the Examiners of Native Law Officers. My connexion with the Classical Language and Literature of the Hindus, is therefore more intimate than that of any other person can be, or can have been, and should I turn out, as I have every reason to expect, which I trust a competent examination of my several Publications would satisfactorily confirm.

In being thus obliged to recapitulate the literary efforts of my past life, I am fully sensible of my disadvantages, and I have no other mode of making known to you the circumstances that may be thought to merit your favourable consideration. Long absent from my native country, and unconnected with any individuals of the kind in England, I have no other mode of making known to you the circumstances that may be thought to merit your favourable consideration. Long absent from my native country, and unconnected with any individuals of the kind in England, I have no other mode of making known to you the circumstances that may be thought to merit your favourable consideration. Long absent from my native country, and unconnected with any individuals of the kind in England, I have no other mode of making known to you the circumstances that may be thought to merit your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient Servant, H. H. WILSON.

Calcutta, June 2, 1831.

Conclusion of a Letter from the Hon. W. B. Bayley, formerly Acting Governor General of India:—

"I have mentioned these facts to show that Mr. Wilson could not have introduced the Scriptures or Religious Education into the native Collegiate Institutions with which he was officially connected. But in other Schools, where Indian Priests have been employed, and where Mr. Wilson has been present, he has given his cordial aid by advice and encouragement, by superintending the examinations and by other means. I will not prolong this letter, but conclude by simply expressing my opinion that the cause of Native Education and Literature in India is deeply indebted to Mr. Wilson—more so, indeed, than to any other Englishman. January 21, 1832."

Extract from a Letter of Bishop Turner to the Principal of Magdalen Hall:—"Sanskrit Scholar British India, Mr. Wilson is probably aware, the most distinguished diversity of talent, and accomplishes every thing he undertakes with a profuse facility. His eminent fitness to discharge the duties of the New Professorship, and his distinct perception what those duties are, and how they may be accomplished, is evident in a letter to me sent here by the hands of Dr. Kay to Dr. Burton, of Christ Church."

Copy of a letter from the Rev. J. Lightfoot, Rector of Enham, Hants, to the Rev. John Wilson, of Queen's College:—"I have had almost the greatest interest taken in his success by two Letters, which I have just received, I am shocked at the very idea of countenancing the pretensions of any one liable to the slightest imputation on the score of irreligion. One of these is the Mrs. Bayley's, and the other a near relation of the same. The latter says, in a letter to a near relation of the same, 'Wilson has not been called on to contribute to the promotion of Christianity, but I verily believe he has laid the foundation for it more deeply than any other individual.' I have no reason to doubt his principles being orthodox, and know that he attends to the Episcopal Church with the most sincere attachment. I heard him read the beautiful Liturgy to us, when the weather or illness kept us from Church. Both the Ladies have seen, and their sincerity in the cause of Religion I should never think of doubting."

Letter from Dr. Young, Bishop of Calcutta, in a letter to a Member of Convocation, speaks of Mr. Wilson as a man of great talents, and of great industry; far more than is usually met with of intense application and great retentive powers, has been. I may undertake to say more and more constant in the study of Sanscrit, and the tasteless Translator of the Cloud Messenger of Kalidasa.

press than any man in India. He was, in particular, well known as the Editor of various Literary and Political Journals and Newspapers, in all of which, whether he conducted or superintended, he entered as an advocate the Supreme Government (who more than once appointed him confidential Editor of the Official or Government Gazette) the principles ever strenuously maintained by him have been those dearest to the University herself; thus I mean of warm and affectionate attachment to the Supreme Government, and of a just and liberal defence of the Government, maintained sans controversy, or cast with little vituperation from conflicting Politicians, Dissenters, and Latitudinarians, who would have been too glad to silence their powerful adversary by such an accusation, had there been any foundation for it. If ever a Bill shall be circulated freely, as containing the Creed of Christianized India, it will not be without the aid of Mr. Wilson, though humbly, Wilson has aided in that cause. So, too, of educating the population, particularly the young, with which he has long been familiar, and in which his exertions have been almost incredible, a cause scarcely inferior, being our best hope for introducing Christianity.

Letter from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. F.R.S. Director of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, to James Colvin, Esq.—

"Dear Sir—I am favoured with your's of the 9th inst. I consider our friend Mr. H. H. Wilson to be unquestionably the Sanscrit Scholar, and I feel proud to be Professor of that Language on the New Foundation at Oxford, and I have already testified to that effect in speaking of the merits of Mr. Haughton, whom I consider to be the next best in qualification. As to the rumour to which you allude concerning Mr. Wilson's religious opinions, I have to be utterly unfounded. Yours, very sincerely, H. T. COLEBROOKE."

Letter from James Colvin, Esq. to Colonel Doyle:—"Manchester street, 9th February, 1832."

"My dear Sir—I regret to find such unworthy measures resorted to by Mr. Wilson's opponents, and I am glad to see that you have taken the opportunity of yesterday having been practised to injure that Gentleman with the Convocation of Oxford. Mr. Wilson lived in habits of the greatest intimacy with my family, and all its branches, in India, and not one of us ever entertained an idea that he added to his talents as a Religion Man those of the Established Church. My sister-in-law, Mrs. Colvin, whose house was Mr. Wilson's home whenever he chose to make it so, herself a very sincere member of the Established Church, vouches in a letter to you, which accompanies this, for his conforming with the Service and retaining the Sermon of the Church of England, and that he held the highest situations in India, you will observe by Mrs. Colvin's letter, declares that Mr. Wilson gave his cordial aid in the Schools where the Scriptures were taught; and the inclosed letters to your address, written by my Son, who has recently arrived at Oxford, and who has been conversing with Mr. Wilson, and with those most intimate with him, he never heard a doubt cast on our father's religious opinions. Moreover, my son vouches that Mr. Wilson was a regular attendant with his family at Church. Now, when to these testimonies of the intimacy which existed between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Haughton, I believe every one must arrive at the conclusion of his religious opinions being perfectly sound—a conclusion still more emphatically impressed by the letter to you from a rival Candidate, which, I conceive, must be as useful to Mr. Wilson as it is honourable to Mr. Haughton. I remain, my dear Sir, your's most faithfully, "JAMES COLVIN."

Letter from B. D. Colvin, Esq. to Colonel Doyle:—"February 9, 1832."

"Dear Sir—I was in the habit of familiar intercourse for several years, and up to a recent day, with Mr. Wilson, and those with whom he was most intimate. I can aver that I never heard a doubt cast upon his religious opinions, and moreover I was in the constant habit of seeing him and his family at the Cathedral Church of Calcutta most regularly. I am, dear Sir, your's faithfully yours, "B. D. COLVIN."

Letter from G. C. Haughton, Esq. to the Principal of Magdalen Hall:—"Royal Asiatic Society's House, Grafton-street, Bond-street, Feb. 9, 1832."

"My dear Sir,—Though my eye is very far from being restored to its former power, I feel myself bound to make an effort and write these few lines, which could not be so well done by dictation. I hear that some would-be friend of Dr. Mill has stated that Mr. H. H. Wilson is unfavourable to those who have been communicated to me by a Gentleman who has written in my favour to Oxford. I was in constant and familiar communication with Mr. Wilson when in Calcutta, till I quitted it at Christmas 1814, and I can state positively that my impression of my life and conversation with him, and that they do not recall to my mind a single word uttered by him that was unfavourable to religion. Begging you will make any use of this letter that may be of service in doing justice to Mr. Wilson."

"I remain, my dear Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, "GRAVES C. HAUGHTON."

"To Dr. Macbride, D.C.L. &c. Oxford."

Sir Edward Ryan, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, speaks in a letter to Professor Babbage, of Cambridge, of Mr. Wilson as a Gentleman who has done more service to the natives of India, in promoting education among them, than any European that has ever visited India. See Mr. Haughton's published Testimonials. See above—part of a letter from the Rev. J. Lightfoot. See letter of B. D. Colvin, Esq. See Mr. Haughton's letters.

Just published, uniform with the Waverley Novels, price 5s.

BYRON'S LIFE AND WORKS, fully illustrated with Views of Marathon and Athens, from Drawings by Stanley. Owing to the great demand for former Volumes, the Plates have been re-engraved in order to secure good Impressions to purchasers. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN.

Per Imperial Quarter, of England and Wales, for the Week ending Feb. 24. Wheat 34s 0d | Oats 22s 0d | Peas 37s 6d

AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY. Wheat 33s 6d | Oats 21s 3d | Beans 35s 2d

Duty on Foreign Corn for the present year. Wheat 27s 8d | Oats 15s 3d | Peas 16s 9d

Barley 9s 4d | Rye 16s 0d | Peas 14s 0d

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table with columns: Stock, Bond, Times, Wed, Thurs, Friday, Sat. Lists various financial instruments like Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Reduced, etc., with their respective prices.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult. at Stert, near Devizes, the lady of Rev. J. Vincent Foster, of a son. On the 31st inst. the wife of John Shephard, Esq. of Kensington-square, of a daughter. At Cheltenham, the lady of S. Grove Price, Esq. of a son—On the 27th ult. at Farnham, near Abingdon, the lady of Mrs. Price, of a son—On the 27th ult. in Nottingham place, Mrs. Robert Incke, of a daughter—At North Rutton, Lady Harriet Curney, of a daughter—On the 28th ult. at his house in Beaton-place, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 7th ult. at Clene Church, county Kildare, by the Rev. H. Fitzgerald, Vicar of Castleblayney, Henry F. D. O'Rourke, Esq. eldest son of the late Colonel De Montmorency, to Dorothea Ann, relict of John Leigh, Esq. and daughter of the late Edward Fitzgerald, Esq. of Carrigrohane, county Clare. On the 29th ult. at St. James's Church, Major-General the Hon. Henry King, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Phillips, of Lamphey, Pembroke-shire—On the 28th ult. at Richmond, Sir George S. Clarke, Bart. P. Hope, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. S. Hope, of Derby—On the 28th ult. at Guildford, Arthur Gussamer, Esq. of Westwood, Surrey, to Mary Ann, Esq. of Auguston, Essex—On the 27th ult. at the 1st inst. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, James, of the Honourable House of Lords, Esq. to his youngest daughter of the late Geo. Henry De Laistre, of Worthing, Esq.—On the 28th ult. at Harsey, by the Rev. S. Meace, William Hill, Esq. of the Leigh, county of Gloucester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Jones, Esq. of Hilditch.

DIED.

On the 29th ult. at Aylesbury, Bucks, Louisa, wife of Joseph Ross, Esq. aged 55—On the 28th ult. Cecil, third daughter of the late Sir John Talbot, D.D. and widow of the late Edmund John Chamberlayne, Esq. of Mangersbury, county of Gloucester—In India, on the 28th of July last, in the 29th year, P. Lloyd, of the 2d Regiment of B. N. Cavalry, Brigade Major at Calcutta, Esq. young son of the late P. Lloyd, Esq. and relict of Lady Louisa Lloyd, late Lord Vicecount Anson—On the 28th ult. at Gorb, in his 72d year, Peter Still, Esq. of Devonshire-place and Lincoln's Inn—On the 28th ult. at Highgate, Hen. Cook, Esq. aged 68—On the 23d ult. at the house of her son-in-law, Heriot-road, by Mrs. Esq. Grace Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Colonel John Gordon, of Aboyne, and relict of the late Hon. Esq. of Devonshire, Esq. of Devonshire, who survived sixty-six days—At Brighton, on the 15th ult. Lady Sophia Lumley, only surviving sister of the present and late, and daughter of the preceding Earl of Scarborough—At her house, Stratford-grove, Essex, Mrs. Judith Smith, relict of Captain Alteson, of the Royal Navy, in her 40th year—At Hastings, on the 24th ult. in his 19th year, Robert Maitell, third son of Samuel Dick, Esq.—On the 24th ult. George Tennant, Esq. of Russell-square, and of Colinton, Esq.—On the 24th ult. George Tennant, Esq. of Russell-square, and of Colinton, Esq.—On the 24th ult. Mrs. Skirrow, widow of John Skirrow, Esq. of Hilditch, Esq. and of Glaston, in the county of York—At Valleyfield House, Perthshire, Lady Preaton, of Valleyfield, aged 61—On the 23d ult. at Harlin, in the county of Cornwall, Mrs. Peter, relict of Henry Peter, Esq. of that place, and daughter of the late Thomas Rous, Esq. of Pterfield, in Devonshire.

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKEL, at No. 40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY'S SUPPLEMENT.

S. MORRIS and W. WILKINSON, court-road, linen drapers—J. OSBORN, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

E. N. FOWLER, New-road, St. George in the East, victualler. At. Dyer, Cook's-court, Chancery-lane. ... S. BISHOP, Birmingham, factor. ... J. JACKSON and S. JONES, Chester, linen drapers. ... G. BROCKBANK, Manchester, slate dealer. ... T. LONGSHAW, Grappenhall, Chester, tanners. ... G. DEANE, Manchester, ironkeeper. ... J. GARFIT, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, wine and spirit merchant. ... J. CASEMENT, Toxteth Park, Lancashire, painter. ... W. STEPHENSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipowner. ...

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

St. James's Palace, March 8.—The King was in this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on David B. ... The Archbishop of Canterbury's Pluralities of Benefices Regulation Bill was read a second time.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

S. KEYTE, Minorca, oil-merch. W. EVANS, Carmarthen, draper. ... H. GRAVES and W. S. GOODING, Strand, tailors. ... J. REYNOLDS, Royston, Hertfordshire, carrier. ...

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Pluralities of Benefices Regulation Bill was read a second time. On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne various papers were ordered relative to the disturbances in Jamaica, and the Government of Lord Belmore, &c. Their Lordships adjourned till Thursday.

TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne various papers were ordered relative to the disturbances in Jamaica, and the Government of Lord Belmore, &c. Their Lordships adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.

The Earl of Eldon gave notice that on Monday next he should bring forward a motion regarding his own conduct while Lord Chancellor, an office that he had held for 25 years. He intended to adopt this proceeding in consequence of what had been stated in his place elsewhere. [This was understood to allude to Mr. S. Rice's observations on Tuesday night, on Mr. G. Dawson's motion regarding Lord Chancellor Plunkett.] The Noble Lord declared that he did not fear the result of any enquiry.

FRIDAY.

Lord STAMFORD brought forward his promised motion to a Committee to inquire into the state of the glove-trade. His Lordship said the manufacturers attributed their distress to the system of free trade, and the consequent unlimited importation of gloves; he therefore trusted that the advocates of free trade in particular would not oppose his motion, as they ought not to fear, but rather to protect inquiry into the efficacy of their principles. His Lordship then detailed the different causes which had characterized the trade, and the wages before and after the adoption of the free trade system, and concluded by moving for the appointment of the Committee.

MONDAY.

The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded to the consideration of schedule D. Mr. TREVENANT, the Hon. Mr. Tees, being a part of so much business, he introduced into this schedule. The proposition was negatived without a division.

TUESDAY.

A long discussion took place on the presentation of further petitions from parts of Ireland, complaining of the Government plan of general education. Mr. STANLEY defended it, as a great experiment to try whether general education ought not to be promoted, to a certain extent, amongst all classes and sects, without exciting rancour and prejudice; and contended that the selections and extracts were made from the Bible, by the Board, consisting of two Catholics and five Protestants; were not mutilations, but were in accordance with the recommendations of various reports and clerical authorities. Therefore, to say the plan was unprotestant or unchristian, or was a mutilation of the Bible, or denied the children the use of the Bible, was contrary to the truth, and was only falling in with that extensive misrepresentation which still continued to be most actively directed against this Plan.

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WEDNESDAY.

Sir R. VIVYAN institute enquiry as to the landing of French troops at Algiers, on what day, and how long he had received any communication on the subject from the Sovereign of the Papal States? There was no information to shew that such landing had been with the concurrence of that Power, or with the cognizance of England. How was the fact?

Lord PALMERSTON said he could not, consistently with his public duty, enter into details regarding the proceedings adopted either by this country or France. He would content himself with remarking that he thought there was no reason to apprehend that the present disturbed state of Italy might not be settled without war.

Sir R. PEEL viewed with alarm the landing of French troops in Italy, without the concurrence of other States, and urged the making of communications on the subject, as being more calculated to be advantageous than the withholding of information. The Right Hon. Bart. also alluded to the occupation of part of Greece by the French, besides their possession of Algiers,—proceedings that tended to give the French too much power.

Lord PALMERSTON made no further reply. Sir R. PEEL adverted to the communication in the Royal Speech on the opening of Parliament, respecting measures for the improvement of the municipal police of the country, and asked whether any measure was in contemplation?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative, adding, that the plan was not yet sufficiently matured to be brought before the House.

Sir C. WETHERELL availed himself of this opportunity to declare that, in his opinion, the Magistrates had degraded themselves by consenting to a popular clamour, to institute that sort of enquiry into the conduct of the Magistrates of Bristol which was now directed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL condemned this species of remark, and declared that the Commission was issued because the circumstances of the transactions rendered the enquiry imperative.

The Committee decided for it, 134; against it, 148; majority, 14. The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and resumed the consideration of schedule D.

Mr. CROKER, on the first proposition, "South Shields," moved that South Shields, North Shields, and Tynemouth, be united, and added to the "South of the County of Durham" and the "Canals."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. Mr. CROKER did not press his proposition to a division, and Tynemouth was placed in schedule D, as was also Wakefield.

The House then resumed, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The Dublin Coal Bill went into Committee, but there being only 30 Members present, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. STANLEY, for the purpose of bringing forward the same subject that had been proposed in the other House, moved that they resolve into Committee.

This preliminary proposition led to a very extended debate; various members for Ireland and other parts, strongly protesting against the contemplated measure, which, if adopted, would lead to fearful results.

The House (at half past one o'clock) divided on the question of leaving to the Committee, when the numbers were—Ayes, 314; Noes, 31.

The Committee was postponed; and the other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Marquis of CHANOS inquired whether the Government had received more recent despatches from the West Indies? Lord HOWICK replied in the affirmative, adding, that they brought intelligence of the suppression of the insurrection, and that the slaves were returning to their work; but that he feared there had been frightful destruction of life and property.

A long time ensued on the consequences that had resulted from Lord Golerich's Circulars requiring the Orders in Council to be acted upon by the Colonies, as the condition of obtaining measures of fiscal relief.

Mr. CROKER and Sir R. PEEL thought they were calculated to irritate—while Ministers said they were adopted to give the fullest information as to the progress they were adopted to carry into effect the wishes of the Government, the Parliament, and the country.

The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded with the remainder of schedule D, beginning with Walsall.

Mr. G. BANKES proposed that Purbeck should be inserted instead of Walsall; but this amendment was withdrawn, and eventually the Committee divided on the original motion, which was carried by 165 to 87, being a majority of 78.

Whitly also called forth a good deal of desultory discussion, and a division, namely, 221 for the motion, and 120 against it; majority, 101.

The Committee next proceeded to schedule E, which enumerated the places in Wales that are to share in elections for the shire towns. It was not carried for very little comment.

The Committee then came to the consideration of schedule F, which regards the division of counties, which was adopted, as was also schedule G, when the House resumed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. GIBBONS, said, according to present calculation, he thought the third reading would be moved on Monday week.

The Dublin Coal Bill went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.—Adjourned.

We have great pleasure in observing that Lady Charlotte Bury has recently published a new and enlarged edition of her valuable work, *Scriptural, Historical, or Holy Birthdays, a series of Morning and Evening Prayers*. As these devoted compositions of her noble authoress are equally adapted to the closet and the family, we have no doubt that the work will, in this improved edition, speedily come into very general use, especially among the elevated ranks of society.

DUMONT'S RECOLLECTIONS OF MIRABEAU.—We are requested to announce in English the English edition of *Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau*, and of the two first legislative Assemblies of France, will be published on Friday, the 18th inst. by Mr. Bull, Holles-street, Cavendish-square. All orders for the edition in French should be particular in specifying that published by Mr. Bull, otherwise the more expensive Paris edition may be substituted.

We can safely recommend this work," observes the *Quarterly Review*, "as these devoted compositions of her noble authoress are equally adapted to the closet and the family, we have no doubt that the work will, in this improved edition, speedily come into very general use, especially among the elevated ranks of society."

Her Majesty has signified her intention of being present at the next Ancient Concert (on Wednesday), and of which the Archbishop of York will be the Director.

To all collectors of coins and medals we would recommend a little work which has just made its appearance. It is entitled *A Numismatic Manual, or Guide to the Study of Greek, Roman and English Coins*, and is a condensation of the most approved authors on the subject of this most interesting science, with corrections of the errors into which some of them have fallen. The price and size of this volume are highly favourable.

Another *Annual* seeks the public favour, but one of a more substantial character than its highly-ornamented contemporaries. We refer to the *Cabinet Annual Register*, just published by Mr. Washbourne, of Salisbury-square; and which, comprising the whole events of the year 1831, historical, political, and miscellaneous, foreign as well as domestic, within the compass of 500 closely and beautifully printed pages, forming, as well as an admirable result, in a form ranging with the popular editions of the *Register*, is now published by Mr. Bury's Works, &c., at the low price of 8s. in canvas, or 10s. 6d. elegant Turkey morocco.

THE GERALD ADMINISTRATION.—Too much attention cannot be given to the perusal of the leading paper against the Whig Executive in *Frazier's Magazine*. It is full of the closest reasoning, based on incontrovertible facts, and much ingenuity will be required on the part of the ministerial journals to answer it. Res. Edw. and Irving also figures as a contributor for the second time, and has written a paper in explanation of the late doings at his Church, in regard to the Unknown Tongues. The interests of Protestant Episcopacy also are manfully and powerfully upheld in an article on the "Life of Well."

Government has given notice to the Collector and Comptroller of Customs and Excise at Bristol that a considerable reduction is about to take place in their salaries.

IN CHANCERY.

SMITH v. NETHERSOLE.—His Lordship's judgment in this case, which was an application to discharge a writ of *ex parte Regis*, marked against the defendant for £6000 odd, (1834). The plaintiff described himself, in his affidavit, upon which the writ was obtained, as John Grant Smith, of Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, merchant; yet, nevertheless, it appears sworn to, upon the answer, that he has not resided at Sittingbourne for many years past, and has been carried on the business of a merchant there, but has been for the last five years at Boulogne, to avoid his creditors. That he was there nine days before his affidavit was filed, and five days before the bill in this cause was filed, and that he came over here on purpose to swear the affidavit, and to file his bill; nevertheless it is sworn to, positively, that he does not reside at Sittingbourne, that he has not been there for many years, except on three occasions for a few days only, but been five years at Boulogne to avoid his creditors.

It is also sworn in the answer, that on Mr. Elin going to Smith (in Boulogne), Smith told Elin he would take £2000 to compromise his claim, but that, if the defendant refused to pay him that sum, he would put in his claim for £25,000. It appears that the defendant's books, papers, &c., were returned to him, and he got into that, but after getting in great length into this case, *in re facts* as appearing in the affidavit of the plaintiff, and upon the answer of the defendant, an objection was started of a nature which I said was such as to make it necessary that I should take time to consider it, namely, the residence of the plaintiff out of the jurisdiction of this Court, at the time, at least within a day or two of the time, if not at the very time, when the writ was obtained, and the party made the affidavit within the jurisdiction, and not being what he described himself to be, a merchant in Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent.

The case of Hyde v. Whitefield, reported in 19 "Vesey," was referred to. That case is deserving of the greatest attention, because it contains a very strong opinion of Lord Eldon's against the extension of this writ. He says there is no instance of it, and great inconvenience would result from its being so far extended to a party coming on the application of a plaintiff, who may never come here. If an account is to be taken, how is he to proceed against the plaintiff? and, I have reason to believe, that his opinion remains, to the full, as strong now as it was when he pronounced this judgment.

The defendant in this cause, in his turn may become a stern actor in the account, and may have something to recover against the plaintiff, who is a party coming on the writ, leading to still greater injustice, and more absurd consequences: suppose two parties residing abroad, and contracting with a view to the laws of their domicile, and to the remedies offered by its Courts; one of them comes to this country, and during his temporary stay the other swears to an equitable demand, files his bill against him, obtains *ex parte* and prevents him from returning to the place of their contracting, where, possibly, they both were, and where he has intended to bring his suit against the party arresting. It is surely to be supposed, that on these facts appearing the writ would be discharged, and the application regarded as having been an abuse of the process of the Court.

The present case may be put.—That of a party preventing another returning to the place of his usual residence, and where his books and accounts are; but though at one time it was questioned, it is now clear that the writ will issue to restrain a person from quitting the realm; though his stay here was temporary, he was minded to revisit his wonted domicile. But if the party seeking to detain him is himself resident abroad, it shows how far a considerable oppression may be wrought under the process by detaining him until he find security, upon a stranger's bare facility, and procuring without his having reciprocal means of proceeding against the plaintiff who so proceeds.

In the case of the King of Spain and Machado, the writ was issued and marked for £100,000 by Lord Lyndhurst,—the sum sworn to being between £200,000 to £300,000. His Lordship's attention at that time was never called to the case of Hyde and Whitefield.

The circumstances of this case are fastidiously gone over, in taking the course, which for reasons I have already given, I have no doubt Lord Eldon would have taken in Hyde and Whitefield, had there been nothing before him beyond plaintiff's residence out of the jurisdiction. But I am bound to add, that the question is not rested here so nakedly as I have been supposing. There are circumstances in the state of these accounts which raise great suspicion, when the statement of the plaintiff is come to be reviewed. Had all the facts in the answer been disclosed when the writ was originally issued, it certainly never should have been for the sum of £6,000 and upwards, most probably not for more than the £2,000 which it appears the plaintiff offered to Elin to take, if I had granted it at all; but I cannot overlook the manner in which the plaintiff describes himself as a merchant in the county of Kent, and as a party coming on the writ, when it appears he never carried on the business of a merchant there, but for many years had only been there occasionally, and for the last five years been living abroad.

This writ, then, must be discharged, and with costs. It does not follow that in no case whatever of a person residing out of the jurisdiction the writ may not be had; but I think the safe doctrine is that the writ will issue to restrain a person from quitting the realm, when it appears he never carried on the business of a merchant there, but for many years had only been there occasionally, and for the last five years been living abroad.

PARALLELS IN LITERATURE.—Our critics have lately adopted an admirable mode of putting the public in possession of their opinions by giving, as it were, comparative views of publications. We thus perceive, that the novels, generally speaking, of the present season take a very high rank: *Cameron* is placed by the side of *Marriage and Inheritance*—*The Robber*, written by Blackwood's well-known contributor, with the last works of Bulwer and Grant—*Chastity*—*Scott's*—*The History of Scott's*—*The Pitae Step*, with the Tales of Edgeworth, Brantton and O'Connell, and the most impressive lessons—*The Affiliated One* is called a singular combination of the modern with the Radcliffe school; but *The Jew*, (whose heroine Esther, though resembling the Rebecca of *Jumboe*) is said to stand alone and distinct, and has, on this account no doubt, been designated a very extraordinary production.

The interesting *Annals of the Duchess of St. Lennox*, *Queen of Holland*, are, as we are accompanied by the Duchess's original romances, set to music by herself, and embellished with 12 plates from her own drawings, illustrative of the several scenes in the romances. As gain is not the object of the publication, which is only brought out for the gratification of the Duchess, it will be published at the small price of 25s. neatly bound up, so that this work of the celebrated authoress may be expected to grace the table of almost every drawing-room in England, of which it cannot fail to be a most desirable ornament.

CARTOONING, by the Rev. W. Gunn, B.D. 8s. 6d.—This very interesting account of the *Cartoons of Raphael*, or rather, of the whole of the series of designs by that artist, of which our only remaining monuments are the tapestries in the Vatican, the original drawings of which have perished, one, or accident, or neglect, doubtless obtain very general circulation, and are, as an historical and critical disquisition, it is superior to anything we have yet seen. But we would recommend the volume as combining objects of a far more elevated nature, and for such an object we cannot do better than say, with our eminent cotemporary, the *Literary Gazette*, "his work is calculated to improve the taste and enlighten the mind by inspiring a love for the arts, it has obviously in every portion of it the noble end of amending the heart by making the Muses the handmaids of virtue."

The *Fossil Flora of Great Britain*, by Professor Lindley and Mr. Hutton, ten copperplates, 5s. 6d. We are requested to mention, that the Fourth Quarterly Number of this valuable work, which appears on the 1st of April, will complete the First Part of the First series, and will contain a preliminary view of the subject, a general introduction, and a branch of what is now called the Fossil Botany, and a compendious classification of such remains of the ancient Flora of the world as have been discovered up to the present period. A list of subscribers will also be given; but as the number of copies of the work sold is considerably greater than the names received, such subscribers as have not already done so, and wish to be included in the list, will please to forward their names immediately to the respective booksellers, or to the publishers, James Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly, in a plain envelope. Professor Lindley's continuation of *Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery*, for 1831, is just completed, with 96 coloured drawings of fine flowering plants and shrubs, 21, 10-cloth boards. Also the *Pomological Magazine*, in 3 volumes; containing upwards of 160 finely coloured drawings of fruit, with descriptions and cultivation, 10l. handsomely bound; No. 1, of the Fifth Volume, containing 8 plates, was published on the 1st inst. 4s.

Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

On Saturday, March 17th, will be published, price 2s. VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES used for the FOOD of MAN; being the 29th Part of the LIBRARY of ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

The 30th Part, completing the Volume, will be published on the 31st; price in cloth, 4s. 6d.

The previous Volume of VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES comprises TIMBER TREES and FRUITS.

On Saturday, March 17, will be published, THE SECOND PART OF FINDEN'S LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS OF LORD BYRON'S WORKS.

The appearance of this work is necessarily postponed, from the necessity of procuring the large number required previous to publication. Such arrangements, however, have now been made as will ensure the regular appearance of the future Parts. Those persons who have been disappointed in procuring Proof Copies are now happily informed that the Plates are re-engraved, and a further supply is now ready.

John Murray, Albemarle-street. Sold also by Charles Tilt, Fleet-street, just published, price 10s. 6d. prints: 21s. 6d. proofs before letters. Part II. of

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CHRISTIE'S DISCOURSES on the DIVINE UNITY. Fourth Edition. 5s.

The mastiff in the fable had certainly the best of the argument. Well covered ribs, with a neck slightly rubbed or even sorely bruised by a gilded collar, are fearful odds against lean sides and limbs that are as thin as a quill.

And fat too, in the Church and State vineyard? Is there no grammaing a Clergyman without cooping him? This is a mystery which an Act of Parliament might solve much more easily than some others it has attempted with such egregious success; and were not the expiring work making if only for fun, in a free country?

Sold by Hunter, St. Paul's Church-yard; and Eaton, High Holborn OXFORD.

SANSKRIT PROFESSORSHIP founded by Colonel BODEN, with a view to disseminate a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures amongst the Natives of India.

The friends of Dr. Mill have hitherto abstained from putting forward his claims in any other than the usual mode of submitting testimonials to the members of Convocation; but they feel that it is now become their duty to circulate his testimonials in a more public manner, and in consequence they are anxious to declare that their desire is, and has uniformly been, to rest his pretensions solely on his own merits.

A sound and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit being a principal qualification in a Sanscrit Professor, the attention of the Members of Convocation was particularly called to the Christa Sangita, as supplying full evidence of Dr. Mill's extraordinary acquirements in this respect. It is believed that the Christa Sangita is the only instance of an original Sanscrit work, the composition of any European. The ability with which it is written, and the accuracy of the translation, are subject has been attested by many distinguished natives of Bengal. The poem has been eagerly received by priests devotedly assembled from various parts of India in the Temple of Calcutta; and its value has been confirmed by the expressed opinion of a learned Brahmin now residing in this country, the Rajah Rammann Roy.

That Dr. Mill possesses other very essential requisites for the professional chair will appear from the testimonials which are attached. And it is hoped that the Members of Convocation will appreciate the varied scholarship, the attainments in sacred, classical, and oriental literature, and the high academic character which are certified by men whose opinion is most positive and of indubitable authority.

COPIES of the PAPERS submitted to the VICE-CHANCELLOR and MEMBERS of CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD by the REV. ARCHDEACON BARNES, in the absence and on the behalf of the REV. W. H. MILL, D.D. Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

LETTER FROM ARCHDEACON BARNES to the VICE-CHANCELLOR of OXFORD.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor.—The Reverend Dr. William of the University of Oxford, desiring to be established in the University of Oxford, under the will of the late Colonel Boden, but being withheld from formally presenting his application to the University from a desire of his arguments to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the name of his Missionary College, near Calcutta, has addressed himself on the subject to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (No. 1), as President of the Society, under the sanction of the Bishop of Calcutta, as Visitor of the Bishop's College, and the Archbishop has done me the honour of kindly expressing to me His Grace's entire approval of Dr. Mill's wishes in this respect.

As the personal friend, therefore, of the Principal of Bishop's College, and long and intimately acquainted with him in India, I venture now in his absence to lay before you, as the members of Convocation, the various testimonials, a statement of Dr. Mill's pretensions for the situation to which he aspires, enforced with such testimonials as the kindness of his friends in England have supplied.

Dr. Mill became a Member of the University of Cambridge in 1809; and the enclosed Testimonial (No. 2), as given by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College in June, 1820, will most fully evince the diligence and efficiency with which he pursued his academic studies, his great acuteness and genius in mathematical and philosophical inquiries, his proficiency in the Greek, Latin, and Arabic, and his early and successful devotion to the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian languages. Appointed at that time by the Incorporated Society to the office of Principal, or first Professor, in their Missionary College, then first established near Calcutta, he applied himself with unwearied ability, industry, and piety, to the several duties of instructing his pupils in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian, and of preparing them for the work of propagating the Gospel among the various natives of Hindostan. In these engagements he frequently received the most marked approbation of the Society; who, in the accompanying Letter (No. 3) to myself, testify in the strongest manner their confidence in his industry and faithfulness with which he has discharged the duties of his office during the last twelve years, and of the services which he has rendered to the cause of Christianity and sound learning in India. Between Dr. Mill and those eminent Prelates to whose pastoral care the Indian Church has been successively committed, the most perfect confidence at all times subsisted; and each of them, in his correspondence (No. 4) has spoken of his talents, his learning, his piety, and his judgment, in terms of the highest respect and regard.

From Dr. Mill's first arrival in India, according to an arrangement suggested by Bishop Middleton, he early and constant attention to the study of the Sanscrit language; in which the annexed testimonials (No. 5) state him, in the opinion of the best judges in Bengal, to be equal in sound scholarship to any European now living; and the tract on the rendering of theological terms in Sanscrit, which he has published, and which he has since, for some time past, to have more especially applied his knowledge of that language to the great purpose of promoting Christianity in India.

In these several statements, exhibiting the high order of Dr. Mill's qualifications for the office for which he is offered to the University, it must be unnecessary for me to add; but I would be permitted to say, that had it not been for the uncertainty which Dr. Mill has felt regarding his application to the University, and the distance at which he now is, I should without doubt have been enabled to produce, if it could be deemed requisite, more numerous testimonials in Sanscrit language. And, considering the pious object contemplated by the mission, in furthering the cause of the Sanscrit Professorship, I cannot resist the pleasure I have acquired with Dr. Mill's opportunities I had in India of becoming only a man of very superior attainments in literature, especially in those departments of knowledge which are so essential to the correct interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, but a conscientious clergyman, sincerely attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, combining a sound and sober judgment with active zeal and deep and genuine piety.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with great respect, your very obedient and faithful servant,

GEORGE BARNES.

No. I.

COPY of a LETTER from PRINCIPAL MILL to HIS GRACE the ARCHBISHOP of CANTEBRURY.

My Lord Archbishop.—The occasion which now prompts me to avail myself of a Poem in Sanscrit, containing the life of Christ, in 14 cantos, lately written and published by Dr. Mill.

of the permission with which Your Grace so kindly favoured me at Lanchester, in 1829, of direct communication whenever the case might next require it, is out of a state that any further delay could then anticipate. As, however, the public interests to which I am attached in India, are in no slight degree concerned in the point at issue regarding myself, I hope on that account also for Your Grace's favourable attention to what I have now to submit to your notice.

It is nearly a year since the Bishop of Calcutta asked my consent to his naming me, with two others, to some leading members of the University of Oxford, as one qualified, by known attainments in the language, to fill the vacant Professorship of Sanscrit in that University. I have not, however, my consent to being thus named the few individuals persons with whom the election was then conceived by the Bishop to reside. I merely expressed to his Lordship the high sense I entertained of the honour which their choice would confer; and leaving the matter entirely to the Bishop, and the first and most of their choice pointing to me, I said nothing whatever to my own friends in England on the subject, abstaining from every line of canvass or solicitation for an office, which the mere circumstance of my name being put forward, had not created my exerting myself, in any manner, before. The accuracy, however, which have just reached India, on this subject, stating the election to reside, not with the Regius Professor or Heads of Houses, but with the Members of Convocation, and published, with the view of inviting competition, in the Gazette of the three Presidents, altered the aspect of the affair materially; and imposes on those whom the Bishop has nominated to Oxford, the alternative of either renouncing all idea of eligibility, or being in some manner declared Candidates for the Professorship. After considerable hesitation, I yielded to my friends, as well as to the Bishop, who, in some friends, in adopting the latter course, or rather in requesting, what is now most necessary, the sanction of your Grace to my being thus proposed. I do not mean of your Grace, in connection with that University of which you are so distinguished a member, but as President of the Indian Diocese, and presiding over the Incorporated Society to which Bishop's College belongs.

I beg to assure your Grace that nothing would induce me to seek even this suspension of my Indian labours, but the hope of a situation so strictly conformable with the views of my friends here, and though my studies of Brahminical Literature are so near the expected termination of my stay in India, and without the least prospect of any similar opportunity recurring. The object proposed by the Bolen Professorship, which is the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature with the view of furthering the progress of Christianity in the Indian Diocese, and to be near the expected termination of my stay in India, and without the least prospect of any similar opportunity recurring. The object proposed by the Bolen Professorship, which is the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature with the view of furthering the progress of Christianity in the Indian Diocese, and to be near the expected termination of my stay in India, and without the least prospect of any similar opportunity recurring.

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It is his last to confer more important advantages on India, than any thing more interesting than his own. I have been engaged in her foreign employments. And again—"I am about to send him a letter, which my learned friends Principal Mill and Mr. Robinson are engaged in translating into French."

EXTRACT of a LETTER from PRINCIPAL MILL to the REV. A. HAMILTON, SECRETARY. Ameer, July 29, 1822.

The attention of my colleagues and myself was necessarily drawn at first to the study of the Hindoostanee—a language, the Hindoo basis of which, diversified in dialect, is the vernacular tongue of that extensive central district of North India from which I am now writing, and which in its mixed state of Persian and Arabic has been every since the Mogul conquests the general medium of communication, every other part of the country, in nearly the same manner and with the same variations, is spoken in the several parts of the East India continent. In addition to this, Mr. Alt had lately at the suggestion of our lamented Bishop undertaken the study of the Bengalee, the vernacular language of the Hindoo population in the eastern province of Bengal Proper, totally distinct in construction and idiom from the Hindoostanee; and my attention has been drawn from the beginning chiefly devoted to the Sanscrit, the ancient Brahminical language, in which all the terms of Hindoo religion and philosophy are contained, and by which alone we can hope to understand that singular system of opinions to which the whole of that vast population is enslaved. This, together with maintaining and improving my previous acquaintance with Arabic and Persian, the languages of theology and literature to all the better part of the Mahomedan inhabitants, made up with more ordinary pursuits and studies my principal occupation in the country.

No. VI. COPY of a LETTER from the REV. J. H. ALT, M.A. of PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, and LATE SECOND PROFESSOR of BISHOP'S COLLEGE, CALCUTTA, to the REV. A. HAMILTON, SECRETARY, Nov. 10th, 1831.

My dear Sir,—I have no difficulty in replying to your enquiries respecting Dr. Mill's knowledge of Sanscrit. During a close intercourse with him for three years (1829 to 1832), I had daily occasion to know that he paid almost undivided attention to that language, and that in the opinion of his native teachers his assiduity was successful as might be concluded from his fluency in its pronunciation and habits as a scholar. I have particular reason to recollect the eagerness and devotion with which Dr. Mill prosecuted this study. I have not the slightest doubt that he has consistently persevered in it, and as I firmly believe that he would not have relinquished it, I have no hesitation in stating that he is permitted to add that it was the constant habit and delight of Dr. Mill to trace the analogies between Sanscrit and the classical languages, and that his especial attention was paid to this language whilst music was given to others, under an arrangement proposed by Bishop Middleton.

Having thus plainly and faithfully replied to your enquiry, I subscribe myself with sincerest gratitude, &c. &c. J. HENRY ALT.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the REV. PROFESSOR HOLMES, M.A. LATE of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to the REV. A. HAMILTON, SECRETARY, Nov. 10th, 1831.

My dear Sir,—With reference to Principal Mill's knowledge of the Oriental languages, the Sanscrit especially, I beg leave to state that I have reason to know Dr. Mill's having commenced the study of the Turkish nearly twenty years back, before he went to Bishop's College, Calcutta. He has since that time, at least, (but I think for years before that again) he has been studying the Arabic and Hebrew, and afterwards the Syriac, and that he is considered a sound and excellent scholar in each. The Sanscrit he has been reading for at least ten years past, and has made the same progress as his native languages, as far as I am allowed; and this I can aver from personal observation ever since January 1826, when I found him admired and considered, then, a good and sound Sanscrit scholar, scarcely second in real knowledge of the language to any other scholar in that branch, and who, in his private conversations, was by the best judges, have had the opportunity of hearing speak of him in Bengal, to be equal in sound scholarship of Sanscrit to any European now living. His able and admirable work, rendering our theological terms into it, was prepared at the express desire of Bishop James, about March 1828, from a manuscript starting from my pen, and which he has since been able to do. In the College Syndicate, he it is who presides and takes the lead in all the dialects, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengali, and Hindustani, and is universally looked up to as a sound and admirably qualified in the Oriental tongue, and in the Persian, Arabic, and Syriac languages (all the Dr. Perley has since allowed) he collated word for word with the original Hebrew and the Arabic and Syriac versions, what scarcely any other man living could have done so critically.

I know that the "Christa Sangita" (the Sanscrit Poem I presented to his Grace the Pimare) was composed entirely (save the introductory Cantos) by the Pundit, written before Dr. Mill went to England, in August 1828, and which gave him the idea of the work since printed by Dr. Mill himself, without the smallest help from any other person. I have seen the original manuscript, and have been able to do it. In the College Syndicate, he it is who presides and takes the lead in all the dialects, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengali, and Hindustani, and is universally looked up to as a sound and admirably qualified in the Oriental tongue, and in the Persian, Arabic, and Syriac languages (all the Dr. Perley has since allowed) he collated word for word with the original Hebrew and the Arabic and Syriac versions, what scarcely any other man living could have done so critically.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lord Grey's appointment of his steward, Mr. ANDERSON, to the... The letter on the no-CHOLERA at Chelsea has been received; the writer is thanked.

The letter of "Another Opera-goer" is quite unintelligible. What does he mean about "copper" and "penny refreshments"?

In reply to a Lady—we think an elderly one—who writes us a monitory sermon on our unfeeling mode of treating the subject of Cholera, which she states to be "a providential visitation for our sins," we must beg to say, that we do not think incertitude as to the malignity or contagiousness of disease fairly comes under the head of impiety or profaneness.

RAUFER—Yes. P. A. ROBY, Esq., shall hear to-morrow. We think it would be dangerous to publish the letter of EXPOSITOR; but, with his permission, we will avail ourselves of his facts next week.

We are obliged to defer until next week the Observations on the Bill for Settling Controversies by Arbitration. We have not received the report of the Commissioners, to which a learned friend of ours referred us.

We have seen the appointment Gazetted—we know the merits, and duly appreciate the feelings of the highly-gifted person to whose officious kindness it is attributable; but perhaps a direct allusion to the proof of sisterly love would be painful to the exemplary object of our admiration.

We should advise our City friend to apply to the General Post Office here, in order to ascertain the cause of the non-delivery of the letters referred to. A Clapham Spinster is under consideration. We quite agree with JAMIESON—We shall return to the subject. DEVOUS is unavoidably delayed. We do not think KEXTON'S communication sufficiently novel in its design for use.

WE regret to hear that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER was not so well yesterday. Mr. CROKER has, during the last week, been engaged in two Parliamentary skirmishes, in which he honourably and manfully vindicated his political character from the attacks of his envious and irritated Whig adversaries; but it is curious to observe how completely the old proverb, which refers to the difference in different persons, between "stealing a horse," and "looking over a hedge," has been verified by the conduct of the Whig press upon these occasions.

We extract the following account of the latter of these affairs to illustrate our position:—Mr. CROKER proved by the papers on the table the accuracy of his statement, which he said the Hon. Member had dared to contradict.—(Laughter.) The chapelry of South Shields was 5,074, and with the addition of Weston it made 18,000. The statement, looking to the receipts on the table, was right to a figure.

Mr. HODGSON admitted that he had quoted wrong returns when he charged the Right Hon. Gentleman with inaccuracy; but the Right Hon. Gentleman had used the words, "the Hon. Member had dared to contradict." If he had to give his answer to that remark elsewhere he could give it without difficulty, but he was not disposed to violate the order and courtesy of the House. The Hon. Gentleman expressed a hope at the same time that the House would allow him to throw back the word dare with indignation. If the Right Hon. Gentleman thought proper to repeat the word elsewhere he was at liberty to do so.

Mr. CROKER did not doubt the courage of the Hon. Member, but objected to his statement. He could only say he wished the Hon. Gentleman had not made the assertion of his inaccuracy. He could assure the Hon. Member that his statement was correct.

It will be recollected that, some twelve or fifteen days since, when Lord EBRINGTON was pleased to lose his temper, and apply language, accompanied by gestures ill-calculated to soften its asperity, to Sir HENRY HARDINGE, that Sir HENRY, for using expressions not one-half so strong or unequivocal in their meaning as those which fell from Mr. HODGSON last Wednesday evening, was attacked by all the Whig and Radical papers, for presuming to hint at the "elsewhere"—he was stigmatized and vilified, for referring to any hostile result, and severe lectures were read him by the great moral and political authors of the daily press, upon the indecency and impropriety of his conduct. The violence of Mr. HODGSON, however, (that gentleman being of the liberal party) goes unnoticed, and not one word is seen or heard in reprobation of the course he thought fit to pursue.

The matter is trifling; but it is curious to observe how, upon every occasion, great or small, the same system is pursued and the same principles adopted.

A WEEK or two since we gave our readers a specimen of the popularity of Ministers, and the impression made by their proceedings in Ireland, by the refusal of a Deputy-Lieutenancy on the part of Sir JAMES STEWART. We are to-day enabled to offer another instance of a similar nature, in the shape of a letter from the Honourable EDWARD WINGFIELD to that distinguished, patriotic supporter of the Government, Colonel KNOX GORE:

"TO COLONEL KNOX GORE, &c. &c. &c. My DEAR SIR,—Wishing to co-operate as much as possible in preserving the peace of the county of Sligo, which I have ever had at heart, it was my intention to have renewed my commission for that county, and also for the county of Wicklow; and this I mean to do on my return to Ireland, though quite indignant at the attempted execution of an illegal fee, and the odious attack upon the late Magistracy for complying with it. But as I attribute the lawless and insurrectionary state of the country in a great degree to the weakness and incapacity of the present Administration, I beg leave to decline accepting the situation of Deputy Lieutenant, which your kindness and favourable opinion of me induced you to offer, and for which I feel personally obliged.—I am, dear Sir, your's truly, EDWARD WINGFIELD.

"Addington—pla e, February 20, 1832." WE rejoice to find that the opinion which we last week expressed upon the glaring impolicy of the alleged concessions of Lords HARROWBY and WHARNCLIFFE to the Revolutionary Party is in unison with that of The Quarterly Review published yesterday. In a review of several political Pamphlets, a powerfully striking Article, full of first-rate writing, we find this passage (p. 298, 299):—"Admitting that the object of the Waverers is to preserve the House of Lords from being overwhelmed by a new creation, we confidently ask them whether, on the contrary, such a creation will not be facilitated by the concession of the second reading? If the Lords reject the second reading, a creation of Peers will appear odious—monstrous—as an attempt to overbear the independence of that House on a question vitally concerning its own existence; but if the second reading be carried, the Ministry will then claim to have the unanimous assent of Kings, Lords, and Commons, as to the principle; and if the Waverers should turn round in the committee, and be able to defeat some of the details, which, in truth, are technically House of Commons questions, the Ministry would then create their Peers—not, they would say, to overbear the opinions of the House of Lords, which had already sanctioned the measure, but to defeat the intrigue of a small clique or faction, which had taken a course not sanctioned by the concurrence of either the majority or minority, and having no other object than to gratify the vanity or swell the importance of that little faction itself. This is the view which the Ministers will take, and which they will be in some degree justified in taking, of any defeat in the Committee; and a creation of Peers that would have been execrated by every honest man, if openly made to bear down the opinions of a majority of the House, will be tolerated, if not approved, as a necessary and just resistance to the individual pretensions of one small party which had arrayed itself equally against the wishes of the King and the people, and against the decisions of the majorities and the principles of the minorities of both the Houses of Lords and Commons! These are not our own sentiments—but we appeal to the common sense of our readers whether they are not likely to have a great effect towards reconciling the country at large to what it at present looks at with the deepest alarm and abhorrence.

"But, finally—the most important consideration of all—does any man, however blinded to other consequences, not see that if the principle of this sweeping Reform be admitted and established by the second reading, any alteration of details, even if possible, would be wholly inefficacious and worthless; none would be made; but, if they were, it would be but shearing, for a moment, the hair of the giant—it would grow rapidly again, and his awakened force would pull down upon the assembled nobles of the land the edifice which they thought their pride and their protection, and they would be buried dishonourably and dishonoured in the ruins. No, no, no! In politics, as in morals, there is but one safe course—that of duty and conscience; if any man thinks the principle of the Bill, with all its consequences, less pernicious than the rejection, let him vote for it, reluctantly, yet honestly—fearfully, but sincerely; let him not think that he can maintain his own character, or that of his class, or preserve the existing Constitution, or even gratify for a moment, what he may think public opinion, by attempting to—palter with us in a double sense, To keep the word of promise to the ear, And break it to the hope.

"Such an attempt, such an unworthy attempt, we must venture to call it, will fail with both sides, and on every point; already odious to the Reformers, those who may be deluded into such a course will become the objects of their ridicule and contempt, while the conservative party will charge on their tergiversation and imbecility the ruin of the country.

"What, we would ask any man of sense and consistency, has happened to render the second reading of the Bill more necessary, or even more expedient, in March than it was in October? Have Ministers shown any disposition to conciliation or modification; and does the country exhibit the same pressing anxiety for the only measure of the existing Government that ever conciliated the favour or confidence of any part of the public? We do not wish to rate the latter suggestion too high; but will any man say that the rejection now is likely to be attended with worse consequences than it was before; or, to repeat a consideration to which we have already alluded, is there now more of dissatisfaction to be apprehended from the rejection of the Bill, than from any important alteration in its most objectionable details?

"We live in awful times, and are surrounded by appalling difficulties and dangers—the ends of the world are come upon us—but it is the Government which has raised the tempest, and which (O feeble consolation to a ruined nation!) is responsible for the issue; and let not us, let no man of good intention and an honest heart, associate himself in that dreadful responsibility. Let those noblemen and gentlemen who approve the course of the Ministers, or who think it the least dangerous of the alternatives offered to us, adopt it and vote with them; but let those who think and feel differently take no guide but their own consciences; and even though they may doubt—which we do not—that they can save their country, let them preserve—for that, at least, is in their power—their own characters, and the honour of their order."

THE Admiralty has issued orders that Physicians in the Navy are to wear the uniform of Commanders, and Surgeons the uniform of Lieutenants. What droll fellows these Lords are. About half-a-year ago, they persuaded the KING to degrade the Medical Branch of the Sea Service, by excluding them from His Royal Presence at Court. Now they dress it up in battle-array with epaulettes.

IT will be recollected that at a recent Levee his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON presented and read to the KING the Hampshire loyal and dutiful Anti-Reform Address to His MAJESTY, and Lord LONDONDERRY, at the Levee on the 20th, presented and read to the KING the loyal and dutiful Anti-Reform Address of the "Prentice-boys at Derry."

In so doing, the Noble Duke and the Noble Marquis not only did nothing but their duty to their KING and to those of His MAJESTY'S loyal subjects who entrusted those Addresses to their Lordships' care, but they did nothing more than they had a right to do—a right which is not to be beaten down even by the jealous anger of Lord GREY, or the flimsy wand of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. On Tuesday, however, the following order appeared in the Gazette:—

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MARCH 5. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having petitions or addresses to present to His Majesty at the Levee, are to write on two cards, with their names, a statement of the object of such petitions or addresses, and of the persons from whom they come; one card to be delivered to the Page in the ante-room, and the other to the Lord in Waiting, who will read its contents at the time of presentation to His Majesty; and that, on these occasions, no other statement is to be addressed to His Majesty.

It is hardly to be conceived that Lord GREY, full of the love of his "order," could have suggested or sanctioned this announcement. Lord GREY knows, too well to be reminded of them, the privileges of the Peerage; he knows, therefore, that every Peer is an hereditary Councillor of the KING, and may, as BLACKSTONE has it, "demand an audience of the KING, and lay before him, with decency and respect, such matters as he shall judge of importance to the public weal."

Lord GREY must know that audiences have been—not demanded—but sought by Peers of the highest rank; and that, owing to unaccountable delays in some Department of the Household, it has been found more convenient to receive those Peers at the Levee. We are not now alluding either to the Duke of WELLINGTON or Lord LONDONDERRY; and Lord GREY must know still better, that he would be in a state of infinitely greater agitation if the Duke of WELLINGTON had chosen to avail himself of his privilege, and present his address on a private audience.

But what a slur the affair casts upon the Government altogether—what an avowal of weakness—what an admission of alarm—that the reading of two Addresses to the KING should endanger the Ministry, and jeopardize the success of the only measure by which it exists.

If our readers should like to turn to BLACKSTONE for our authority, they will find, immediately after his declaration of the privileges of the Peerage, the following bit of information, which perhaps may equal, in its applicability to present circumstances, our formerly quoted Article of Impeachment against Lord OXFORD, for making new Peers.

BLACKSTONE, having stated the right of the Peers to an audience, says— "And therefore, in the reign of EDWARD II. it was made an article of impeachment against the two HUGH SPENCER—father and son—for which they were banished the kingdom— That they by their evil covin would not suffer the great men of the realm, the KING'S good counsellors, to speak with the KING, or to come near him, but only in the presence and hearing of the said HUGH the father, and HUGH the son, or one of them, and at their will and according to such things as pleased them."

The Court Journal of yesterday says— "The Duke of BUCKINGHAM, Marquis CHOLMONDELEY, and the Earl of LONSDALE, had separate audiences of the KING at the Levee, on Wednesday week, to present Anti-Reform Addresses, which were read by their Lordships to His MAJESTY."

If so, Lord GREY has got himself exactly into the scrape he wanted to avoid, and "evil covin," like "sweltering venom," fails of its object. We had really no idea that a Minister, whom some call great, could shew himself to be so very little.

WE very much regret that the great length of our communications with regard to the West Indies, prevents our affording space for several articles which we had prepared for to-day. One, on the all-important subject of Irish titles, which we shall submit next week; and another upon the complete exposure of the blunders, falsehoods and follies of the Reform Bill, as exposed on Friday by Mr. CROKER; Mr. DAWSON'S exhibition of the PLUNKETTY list; and various other matters, to which we have more particularly referred in our notices to correspondents.

We take some little credit to ourselves for having explained the difference between English lace, manufactured by machinery, and that made by the poor, industrious inhabitants of Buckinghamshire and the adjacent counties. We find in the daily papers the following note from Sir JOHN CONROY, expressive of the kind and considerate feelings of that most amiable and exemplary Princess, the Duchess of KENT:—

"Sir JOHN CONROY is commended by the Duchess of KENT, to acquaint Messrs. DIXON and Co., that her Royal Highness is very much gratified to find that there is a prospect of making blonde lace by the peasantry of Buckinghamshire, so as to compete with the foreign article of this sort; and it will be most gratifying to her Royal Highness, both for herself and the Princess VICTORIA, to do all in her power to encourage this manufacture, as her Royal Highness feels it incumbent on her to do so on every occasion in relation to the manufacturers of this country." Kensington Palace, Feb. 28, 1832.

Greatly at variance, indeed, appears to be the policy of His MAJESTY'S Government with the benevolent principles of her Royal Highness.—They shut the door against even enquiry into the causes of the ruinous situation of our manufacturers, and defeat, by one of their splendid majorities of eight, the laudable endeavours of Noblemen personally acquainted with the privations of the poorer classes of their neighbours in the country, upon some cold-blooded calculation much on a par with Lord ALTHORP'S rigorous perseverance in the West India duties, which he carried by another striking majority of fourteen, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday night.

It is painful to see such reckless carelessness of every thing like public principle, and a heartless perseverance in a career which, in fourteen months, has produced a perfect stagnation of trade, and reduced the revenue so as to leave the nation bankrupt.

WE, sometime since, mentioned that the LORD MAYOR KENNETT—to whose conduct much of the mischief which accrued to the City of London in the riots of 1780—had to pay for his popular and patriotic conduct in the shape of damages to Messrs. LANGDALE and Co., the distillers. The Times of yesterday has the following:—

"In answer to a Landale Correspondent, we have to state that the trial of the case 'Langdale v. Kennett,' was tried at Guildhall in London, before Mr. Justice Buller, then a Judge of the King's Bench, and a special jury, on the 5th of March, 1871. The jury gave a verdict with 18,729l. 10s. damages.

This answer to an imaginary correspondent, who might do much more readily have obtained his information than by a roundabout application to the Times newspaper, is meant as a sort of hint to alarm the Magistracy of Bristol; but it unluckily cuts more ways than one, for if the conduct of the Bristol Magistracy is likely to involve them in any pecuniary responsibility, what would Mr. KEY, the present Lord Mayor of London, have to pay, for the mischief which was done in the metropolis upon the occasion of his memorable display of patriotism, for which he has been made a Baronet?

The LORD MAYOR has been ill-treated during the week. This clumsy blow of the Times will do him no good, although

meant to do him no harm; but, besides this, there has been a most absurd attack made upon his Lordship through the columns of the Morning Post, which we only extract in order to vindicate his Lordship from its severity and ill-nature —

“ TO THE LORD MAYOR.

“ DOGBERRY.— Touch not my pitch, lest I be considered a madman. My Lord—I am not a very old man, though I can remember the names of BECKFORD, HARRIS, WILLIAMS, ANDERSON, CURRIE, and many others who were the aldermanic gown, and by their conduct in that and other offices adding dignity and respectability to their station. You, my Lord, must be aware that the importance of an office in the city of London depends wholly and solely upon the personal importance of the officer; and I now, in the spirit of friendly advice, ask you, whether you, joining an ordinary, at 2s. 6d. per caution, ask you, whether you, joining the Irish Chamber in Guildhall-yard, every day that a Court of Common Council is held—nay more, whether you being the President of this ordinary, and merging your high office of Magistrate and Guardian of the Morals of the City by assisting in continuing these orgies till after midnight—is consistent with the honour of your office? Adieu, my Lord; remember the motto of Bayard—

“ Riding Home, Guildhall, March 7, 1832.” With every respect for the evident good-intentions of the writer of this letter, and convinced, as we are, that his love for the respectability of the City is the only motive to his address, we must say that we think it an unfair and illiberal attack.

Lord KEY is not rich—last year he was very liberal—and one of the great objects of his ambition in getting the civic chair again, was to save this year enough to make all square with the year before—so much for the economy. For society, he naturally goes to places where congenial spirits are to be found—where so likely as “ at a public-house?” As for continuing his orgies till after midnight, what have his subjects to do with the private pleasures of the KING OF COCKAYNE? And as for “ joining an ordinary,” we only put it to any of the aristocratic visitors of the Mansion House, whether the dinners given by his Lordship there, are or are not “ ordinary” in the truest acceptation of the word? We think that his Lordship shews at once his taste, his prudence, and his wisdom, by pursuing the course to which his calumniator so strongly objects—he pleases himself—he dines cheap and he dines out.

In another part of our paper to-day, we have given the official report of the decision of the French Tribunals in the case of the Duc de BOURBON'S Will—as might be expected by every body, and certainly was anticipated by Madame la Baronne de FEUCHERES nee SOPHIE DAWES, her Ladyship and the KING'S son share the property. SOPHIA, whatever else she may be, is no bad tactician—leaning on a KING'S son, is not trusting to a reed; and we find by the following paragraph how righteously the MONARCH has evinced his respect for his illustrious relative—his admiration of virtue, and his gratitude to his illustrious relative's clevant mistress, by giving her the unprecedented privilege of adopting and using the Royal Liver.

“ The Baroness FEUCHERES, having gained the suit in the French Court, respecting the will of the late Prince of Condé, intends, in addition to her mansion in Tilly-street, and her estate in Hampshire, to purchase a residence at Brighton, and a villa at Battersea; and in virtue of an extraordinary grant from Louis Philippe, the Baroness will assume the liveries and carriages of the French Royal Family.”—Morning Herald.

Strange coincidences sometimes occur—the one to which we are now referring loses none of its oddity by the facts that Madame de FEUCHERES is to have a marine residence at BRIGHTON—a villa at BATTERSEA, and a town mansion in TILNEY-STREET.

Our readers will elsewhere find letters, and extracts of letters, which have been transmitted to us, relating to the present state of the West Indies. The destruction of property, and loss of life, we believe to have been infinitely greater than has yet been imagined—Upon extremely good authority we are told that the eventual loss by destruction of property will fall very little short of FOUR MILLIONS; and that the loss of life extends to the amount of 2000 slaves killed, besides upwards of 500 still missing.

On Friday night, Lord HOWICK admitted the loss of property to be terrific; but stated that he! was quite prepared, when the proper time came, to defend the policy of Government exhibited in the Orders in Council, which have set the Colonies in confusion; and to vindicate Lord GODERICH'S compulsory instructions to the Governors of the several Islands to enforce their provisions. So much for the wisdom of Ministers.

Lord ALTHORP, on Wednesday, proposed the renewal of all the Sugar Duties. He was very sorry, he said—he was aware of the great distress in the West Indies, but he could not take off one penny's worth of their burdens; and he did not so much regret it as he otherwise should, because the Colonies were so badly off, that a little relief would be of no use.—So much for the humanity of Ministers,—and of those Ministers, too, who take great credit to themselves for making a grant of £100,000 to relieve the sufferers, who have lost a million and a half.

But if report may be credited, the Government have one blessing in store for the West Indies, which will set all things to rights. It is said that Sir JAMES GRAHAM, finding the Admiralty too much for him—which he confidentially admits—is to be created Lord NETHERBY, to leave his proxy with Lord GREY, and to proceed to Jamaica, as Governor, having of course the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order to make him look smart.

When will the measure of kindness to the West Indians be full? We now submit Lord BELMORE'S last despatch, together with some other accounts, which Lord HOWICK is pleased to consider “ satisfactory.”

Mr. Lonn—I have the honour to continue my narrative of the proceedings which have taken place since my last despatch. I then transmitted to your Lordship the copy of a letter from the Custos of Falkland, in which he stated that a person of the name of Box (who I then imagined belonged to the Baptist Society, but since have learned is a Methodist Minister) had caused him to be retained here, waiting for further information. Finding, from the reply I received from the Custodes, that there was no substantial charge against him, I caused him to be immediately liberated. Sir W. Cotton, in a despatch of the 6th inst., stated, that from all the accounts he had received he thought he could assure me that the work of this widely-spread and organized insurrection was broken; moving about, without any fixed plan, Sir W. added that the Militia Trelawney of Hanover, Westmoreland, St. Ann's, St. James's, and he was highly satisfied. Major-General Robertson transmits a Report (6th of January) stating that he had sent troops to prevent the rebels escaping by the Maroon Tract into Mile Gully. A detachment of the Manchester Regiment had visited Spur Tree and the neighbourhood, which were

in a state of insubordination; many negroes were taken in the act of rebellion, and the ringleaders were shot. A despatch (7th of January) from Sir Willoughby Cotton states, that he had visited several estates, and reconnoitred those posts which were stated to be occupied by the rebels, some of whom had surrendered themselves, but the greater number had retired to fastnesses in the mountains, where it would be impossible to follow them without great care. The Commander-in-Chief established a strong post in a mountainous position, which effectually overawed those insurgents. He states that General Robertson, Colonel Williams, and Colonel Campbell, were all at their posts, but complains of the officer commanding the Trelawney Regiment having neglected his orders.

The Major-General mentions that the rebels had endeavoured to destroy the road leading to the Maroon Tract, which he had ordered to be re-established; that Mr. Beaumont, a Member of Assembly, and whom he states to have been exceedingly useful and active, had brought in fifty negroes, who were of the greatest use in removing trees and abattis which the insurgents had thrown across the road leading to Catadupa; that on his arrival there, in searching the huts, he and several musketeers and a considerable number of guards were present. The property of Mocho was found wounded in a cave, where he had been left as dead, and his brother murdered. The Maroons were behaving remarkably well, and the Militia daily gaining confidence in their efficiency. A letter from a Major of the Hanover Regiment, dated the 9th instant, stated that Flint River, Trial, and Orchard Estates, in Hanover, were destroyed, and that the rebels were burning on the mountains that look out to the town of Luca. The head driver at Trial, who endeavoured to protect his master's property, was shot by the rebels: two notorious villains had been taken in arms, and one found burning a house. They were tried, found guilty, and hanged.

Sir Willoughby Cotton laments the necessity of these examples, but he is considered a madman for proposing minor offences the Court-Martial was to visit by corporal punishment. A party of the St. James's Regiment was attacked at Anchovy Bottom by a body of armed and other negroes; the officer instantly drove them before him, and killed the chief, who was dressed in uniform, and eight rebels. The number of slaves in this parish is stated at 25,000, including women and children, one half of whom were now dispersed in various directions; numbers, however, were hourly returning. Major-General Crawford reports (11th January) his detachment having visited Bull Head, Hopeton, and Kingsland, in Manchester, which properties were in a state of rebellion; that six of the insurgents were supposed to have been killed in action, two of the ringleaders taken, and subsequently shot, which had the instant effect of restoring order.

A despatch from Sir Willoughby Cotton (11th January) states, that the post of Vaughansfield had been occupied without opposition—that the Maroons had been sent to reconnoitre the chain of the Cockpits, a remarkably strong post, where the Maroons had long maintained themselves during the Maroon war. That he in person had visited great numbers of estates, and that he had been informed he found upon them the nature of the Proclamations which had been issued, and he believed with effect. That upon other estates, where few slaves had come in, he believed many were restrained by fear, and hoped that a good effect would speedily be produced from the encouragement he held out to induce them to return. That of course on many properties, where the greatest outrages had been perpetrated, negroes would not return, and that the Maroons and a party of riflemen would continue to harass them.

Captain Galloway, of the 33d Regiment, reports from an estate called Lapland, that he had rescued a brown lady and her three daughters on an estate called Belmont; the buildings had been burnt, and these ladies kept in the greatest terror. At Marchmont also he rescued a Mrs. Jones, and several other ladies and children. Mr. Holmes, the proprietor of that estate, had been murdered on Sunday. Capt. Galloway speaks of Mr. Holmes's murder as having been attended with great cruelty. By the confession of one of the negroes concerned (lately received) it appears that the murder of the women had been in contemplation, and that of the male children was to have taken place on the evening of the day they were rescued. Colonel Galloway reports having sent a party to Marchmont on a similar service, under the command of Captain King; and on his return, at an angle of the road, near a property called Retrieve, the advanced guard was fired upon by several of the rebels from the negro houses belonging to Mr. Floyd. The attack continued for a short time after the main body came up and were formed, but the rebels were speedily driven from their houses. Capt. King could not ascertain what number among them were killed or wounded. In this affair he lost two men killed and two wounded.

Notwithstanding these atrocities, I had the satisfaction to learn, by various accounts, and those confirmed by Sir Willoughby Cotton, that from the general appearance of the state of affairs throughout that district, he was beginning to entertain some tranquillity. A great inconvenience now presents itself from the want of keepers of the various properties being all serving with the militia. Sir Willoughby Cotton, with great propriety, suggests that some relaxation of the militia law should be made in their favour, as in their absence it will be impossible to reduce the negroes on the various estates to order.

A gentleman whose name I mentioned in my former despatch (13th of January), called on me on Friday last, and informed me that no doubt remains that the plan of insurrection among the negroes had long been meditated; that on pursuing those who had absconded to the woods in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal, in the parish of Portland, thirty-one houses were found by the Maroons completely ready for occupation, and these placed in such distressing circumstances might produce the most alarming effects. Although all was tranquil in that parish at the period, I caused his Majesty's Proclamation to be issued, and nothing more than the execution usual amongst slaves at that period of the year had manifested itself; yet upon its being read on the Sunday following in Manchioneal, the slaves treated it with marked contempt and derision. Accounts from Major-General Cox, dated the 14th inst. were received yesterday, stating that a native owner of an estate, called Unity Valley (but marked Hawthorn's in Robertson's map), at the south-eastern end of St. Ann's, had refused to work, and otherwise manifested insubordination. He had sent a detachment of the St. Ann's Regiment to that estate, under the command of Major Hamilton, and one example had been made of a ringleader; this part of the island had hitherto enjoyed the greatest tranquillity, and therefore such an insubordination was quite unexpected. I immediately caused two companies of the St. Catherine's Militia, under the command of Colonel Archer, to march from this town to that neighbourhood, in the hope thereby of overawing any further mischief.

The information I have received from Sir Willoughby Cotton, as well as the Custos of St. James's, leads me to hope that, with the exception of some of the ringleaders and principal offenders, it will not be long before the great body of the negroes may be induced to return to the estates and resume their labours. He reports to me that he is now obtaining information of the different slaves who are absent, in order that rewards may be offered for the apprehension of the ringleaders.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BELMORE. Right Hon. Viscount Goderich, Secy.

The following are from other sources:— Mr. Thomas in the V. Three of the rebellious negroes from Charlton had returned to the property, and resumed their usual occupations. A company of the parochial regiment are on duty at that property.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated January 11.— “ I am sorry to say things in this quarter look very bad, many of the slaves on the different estates, &c. are going to work. Ten companies have just now passed with more of the rebels, from New River to Mandeville, where the goal is full. Constant guards are kept up night and day throughout the parish, with the assistance of two companies from Vere. Business is completely at a stand, every one being on duty. Last week a drum-head Court-Martial was held on two, who were taken out and shot, and on Monday other two; and more were expected to share the same fate to-day at Mandeville (head-quarters). They were killed and their property taken. We have got hold of a Methodist parson in close custody, named Triffer, who, I believe, is to be tried to-day. Evidence, I understand, is strong against him. These are the people that are aiding in this work. I hope a good example will be made of some of them for causing this bloodshed and destruction of property, which is great.”

Extract of a letter from Black River to the Editor, dated Jan. 10, 1832.—“ Dreadful are the times, and those high in office have a good

deal to answer for from their apathy, by not in time enquiring into the cause of the discontent which was visible amongst the slave population. Amongst the prisoners who have been shot was Capt. Douglas, of Y. S. estate. He and another negro, named John Williams, were sent by Col. Gardner and Col. Thorpe to entice the Maroons to join them, stating that they had beat the whites (owing to the unfortunate retreat of the whites from Maroon Bay, after the rebels had attacked him and been beaten off); that he wished Col. White, of the Maroons, would give them a meeting, and he would make him a handsome present; that he did not want men, but officers, and wished to know how he was to go about the business. Colonel White and the Maroons very properly secured the rebels, who were brought to trial and shot. Douglas has given a great deal of information; he begged the Maroons to give him the place of execution. The execution was carried into effect by the Regulars and Militia, united with all the estates' people, drawn out to witness it. After it was over, Major Nelson, of the 77th Regiment, read the Proclamation of Sir Willoughby Cotton, on particular parts of which he laid great stress. He then told them, as they had a notion that the King's troops would not fight against them, to lose no time in spreading the information that he, in conjunction with Gen. Robertson, would move to such properties as still held out, and of those who did not immediately return to their masters' work, the ringleaders should be made an example of, agreeably to Sir W. Cotton's Proclamation. One hundred prisoners were sent in by the different detachments of the St. Elizabeth's Regiment, many of them from the lower part of St. James's. Captain Jones, of the 77th Regiment, and his Regiment, were sent in pursuit of part of the rebels, who are retreating towards Trelawney; they made a stand at Vaughansfield, in St. James's, near Maroon Town, in Trelawney. Captain Jones has written to the General that he was determined, if possible, to bring them to battle; he has with him 50 Maroons and a strong body of Militia. General Robertson has received the thanks of the Governor and the Commander of the Forces for his conduct. He has saved the parish of St. Elizabeth from conflagration. It is gratifying to see the people of colour flocking from all parts of the parish to join us, who are all eager to be led against the rebels, some of whom have commenced with the usual ferocity of savages, by destroying their own young children. Two respectable brown women are missing, and some of the prisoners state that three brown children were thrown into the fire. One and all of the prisoners state that the sectarians were the cause of the rebellion. “ One hundred and forty men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Farquharson, have been ordered in advance by General Robertson, ready to co-operate with the Commander of the Forces.”

As also the following:— Court-office, half-past Twelve o'clock, A.M. We are happy to state that the rebellion on the north side is nearly subdued. Trelawney is tranquil. Order is nearly restored in St. Elizabeth's. The negroes who endeavoured to corrupt the Maroons have been tried and shot. The navy, army, and the militia, &c. in this parish, are united in doing their duty. The conduct of General Robertson is beyond all praise. He was at Black River at the departure of the parson, and all of the prisoners agree in stating that the rebellion broke out at the instigation of the Sectarian Preachers. Burchell is on board the *Blanche*, in double irons, and his papers secured. Several others who arrived at Montego Bay, in the *Garland Grove*, are ordered to remain on board. Burchell's house and chapel are burnt to the ground. We wish the example was general throughout the island. The ordinary who burnt down the Court Estate was the confidential servant of his master, and had been to England with him. On applying the torch he stated that he did so in the name of Jesus Christ and Parson Burchell. In St. Elizabeth's two respectable brown women are missing, and prisoners state that three coloured children were thrown into the flames which consumed — estate.

Every thing is quiet in this parish. Colonel Madden's detachment all well. SECOND BULLETIN.—LATEST INTELLIGENCE. MANCHESTER. Despatches have been received this morning from Mandeville, dated 11th January, stating that a body of negroes at Marlborough had opposed a detachment of the Manchester Regiment, in the afternoon of the 10th inst. when six rebels were killed, and the remainder had taken to the woods. The Spur Tree negroes had returned to their duty, and on the properties from which the ringleaders have been brought to justice have evinced a similar disposition. At Hull Head, Hopeton, and Kingsland, the negroes were in a state of rebellion. A strong detachment of militia were sent there, and succeeded in driving the rebels away, and were tried and shot. The instant effect of this awful example was restoration of order on these properties.

Colonel M'Leod, of the Vere Regiment, with a detachment, has been employed in visiting the properties in that district called the *Colombo*, ranging from Spur Tree, to look out, and to attack and destroy the rebels. On the appearance of the troops the rebels fled; some, however, were secured. Five companies of the Manchester Regiment are still in St. Elizabeth's. Major Skaife is actively employed in frustrating the movements of a body of negroes near Oxford.

Several of the forest negroes were rebellious, and a body of men had been sent there. CLARENDON AND VERE. All quiet. ST. MARY'S, ST. JOHN'S, AND ST. ANN'S. All quiet. The Cane Valley negroes had returned to work. ST. JAMES'S.

The negroes of Unity Hall sent to their overseer, requesting him to come to them, as they were anxious to return to their work, and, on his doing so, treated him with cruelty, leaving him apparently dead, and succeeded in carrying him away. Dispatches were received this morning at eleven o'clock, from Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Montego Bay, the 11th January. The Major-General was to move to Natim Estate that evening, for the purpose of visiting several properties in that vicinity, where the rebels have been, but will not work. After having performed this duty Sir Willoughby Cotton was to proceed to Burt Savannah and Endeavour, in that neighbourhood, for the same purpose. The disposition of the negroes upon all the sugar estates in that quarter appears to be extremely bad. Those who have promised to return to their work have, in every instance, failed to do so; and the idea of freedom seems so firmly fixed in their minds, that they are disposed to receive every recommendation to return to their duty with dogged determination, almost amounting to contempt.

Colonel Hilton was at the Horse Guards, one mile and a half from Vaughans' Town. No account had been received from Maroon Town, or its neighbourhood. King's Hills were still annoyed by the rebels, notwithstanding the various posts around them. They were to be secured from Mount Pleasant to the sea on the morning of the 11th inst.

A number of men had been brought in who had been taken in arms, with strong evidence of their guilt. Two men were hung on the morning of the 11th; both were of most infamous character. Burchell, the preacher, has been arrested, and placed on board His Majesty's sloop *Blanche*, until a Court-Martial assembly for his trial. His papers have been seized and sent to the Governor. Mr. Oppenheim, late Editor of the *Montego Bay Gazette*, has also been seized and placed in prison on suspicion. Distribution of the different Regiments, dated 11th Jan. 1832:— Colonel Grignon's—Cambridge, Richmond Hall, Greenwich. Col. Hill's—Falmouth. Col. Lawson's—Montego Bay. In the Counties of—Latium, Iron Shore, Content, Salt Spring, Spit Valley, Anchovy, and Vere. Colonel Cadien's—Falmouth, Spring Vale, Good Hope, Western Favel. 84th Regiment.—With Colonel Grignon—Unity Hall, Latium, Iron, Fairfield, Pitoures, Catherine Mount, Montego Bay. A party will march to Latium this day. The 10th Regiment.—General Cox's Regiment.—At Rio Bueno; 2 ditto at St. Ann's Hall, 1 ditto at St. Ann's (Falmouth.) 33d Regiment.—Kataduna and Lapland Detachment, under Capt. Galloway. 22d Regiment.—Falmouth and Montego Bay. The following is from the *Contract* of the 11th:— We are sorry to learn, from a letter received by the Middle Packet, that it is the determination of His Majesty's present Ministers to endeavour to enforce the Orders in Council here which have been

prepared for transmission to the conquered Colonies. It is, however, supposed that such a measure will be condemned by impartial persons in and out of Parliament, and that it will not fail to excite strong feelings in favour of the Colonies, as it shows how very little Lords Goderich and Howick know of the actual condition of the West Indies. On Lord Brougham's return to him is to fix his fiat to the Order in Council for immediate operation in the Crown Colonies; and copies will be sent to the Governors of those Colonies having Legislatures, with a request that they may use their influence to have similar measures proposed to a law in their respective Governments.

The tone and ignominy displayed in framing these documents evince the most hostile feelings towards the Colonies, and of utter incapacity, on the part of the Colonial Ministers, to devise any scheme for Colonial legislation. A hope is, however, expressed by the writer of the letter alluded to, that when this precious document is laid on the table of the House of Commons, that it will be considered as betraying a tone and disposition which, however calculated to gratify the views of Mr. James Stephen, and the other members of the anti-Colonial faction, is altogether unbecoming the character and duty of the Government. The Orders in Council have already been laid before the public, through the medium of our columns, and when Lord Brougham calls upon the Representatives of the people to enact a law which will entail so much further misery upon the island we shall be found at our post.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, March 7th, 1832.

DEAR BULL,—The Carnival is concluded. The balls are terminated. The masks and dominoes are laid by for another year. The soirées are over, and Paris is once more sad, gloomy, and anxious. During the last fifteen days the capital has been somewhat more lively—the giddy and the gay have endeavoured to forget their sorrows in the dance or the banquet—but they are now coming back again to March winds, cold poverty, ruined trade, and empty pockets. In former times the Carnival was of course much gayer than it has been this year; but above all, in former times shopkeepers and merchants had the satisfaction of knowing and of feeling that they could afford the little extra expences which this season of the year always entails, and that as soon as Carnival was over, spring pastimes and spring expenture were at hand, which would replenish their coffers and make them at their ease. These times are past, and now Carnival is over, I have counted in four streets this morning 30 shops closed which were opened yesterday.

The last week has been fruitful in events of a more or less important character. It has not been a lost week to the Liberals or Revolutionists, and I am sure it has not been a lost week to either Royalists or Tories.

The French fleet has arrived off Ancona—has landed its troops—has taken joint possession of the citadel with the Papal forces—and has hoisted the tri-coloured bunting in Italy. All this looks remarkably well on paper. The French themselves are in raptures at it, and *Le Nouvelliste* is so delighted that it has indulged itself in a long exclamation of joy and triumph at the success of the French arms and the honour paid to the French flag. They say that they went to Belgium to defeat the Dutch—went to Portugal to beat Don MIGUEL—and have now gone to Italy to defeat the Pope. But there are two versions of this story, and one is good till another is heard. The other version is, that they went to Belgium to come back again when ordered by the London Conference—went to Portugal to rob the Government of its vessels, which Great Britain would not secure to it—and have now gone to Italy to remain about a month or six weeks, and then return, having accomplished nothing but a large expence for a little and unworthy object. The appearance of the "tri-colour" in Italy has already led to scenes of disorder. Already the mad-headed dancers and singers, thieves and *proletaires* of Italy imagine, that the French nation has sent an army to encourage them in their insurrections and protect them from attack, and that they will therefore be able to renew with security their scenes of lawless and revolutionary violence. If we may believe the French Government, this result is, that it least desires and anticipates, and certainly M. PERIER, for a Liberal, is one of the most respectable and aristocratical of their number. Personally he is no friend to revolutionists or their works; but then he is Minister of a King elected by the *canaille*, or at least adopted by them after being elected by a majority of Deputies. Whilst, then, M. PERIER could well and advantageously serve a legitimate Prince and a legitimate cause, he is not so likely to serve with effect a Citizen King and a Monarch of the barricades. This expedition to Italy may turn out, then, to be a source of great uneasiness and annoyance to M. CASIMIR PERIER, since instead of calming the public effervescence, and rendering Italy submissive and orderly, it may have the effect of exciting bad passions and renewing those terrible scenes which have been enacted at Ravenna, Forlì, Paraza, and Bologna. The Pope is not well pleased at the arrival of French troops in his states. He has not much faith in the proverb of "Set a Thief to catch a Thief." He does not appear to think that the army of a Revolutionary Prince is the best sort of force to put down a Revolution in another State, and he has therefore requested that they may retire. The idea of retiring from Ancona will now be gall and wormwood to the French nation. It longs for conquest—it desires once more to involve Europe in war—it wishes to see its Tri-colour waving over burning cities and blood-stained plains. Even the most moderate Frenchman, if he belong to the Liberal school, cannot tolerate the greatness and influence of England; and, in order to be avenged of her for the past degradation of France, the French armies are marched to Belgium, Portugal, and Italy, in order to disturb British influence and oppose British policy. The Austrian Government is known to be opposed to this Piratical Expedition to Italy. The Austrian forces are more than sufficient, in that country, to put a stop to fifty revolutions. The addition of a few hundred French soldiers, with a *Tri-coloured* flag at their head, will neither add moral nor physical might to the Austrian forces. The Expedition is therefore much to be condemned, and it can excite no surprise that the Pope and the Austrian Government have protested against it. And now they are there, what will they do? If they remain in the citadel of Ancona mere spectators of what is passing around them the Expedition will be useless. If by their presence alone they excite revolt the Expedition will be dangerous. If they take part with the Italian Revolutionists their conduct will be unprincipled, and will lead to a general war; and, if finally, they join against the Revolutionists, and fire on them, their conduct will be inconsistent, and even detestable. They can do but one thing well, and that is to come back again.

The King of SPAIN has come to the formal resolution of aiding Portugal in the event of an invasion of that country by the Rebels under Don PEDRO. This determination has been formally communicated to the French as well as to the British Governments. It has frightened Louis PHILIPPE, and will scare Lord GREY, but it will render from henceforth impossible the establishment of Jacobinism in the Peninsula. The King of SPAIN, in coming to this resolution, has acted wisely. A man must be a fool, who, informed before-hand that his house will be robbed on a certain night, shall take no measures of precaution; or who, when his neighbour's house is on fire, shall remain a calm spectator until his own premises shall be destroyed with it. This is the precise case with the King of SPAIN; he knows that if DON PEDRO'S expedition could, either by artifice, or treason, or murder, or assassination, be momentarily successful, that the even temporary triumph of Jacobinism in Portugal must be dangerous to the Spanish Monarchy; and it is, therefore, that before-hand he has resolved on securing the defeat of DON PEDRO, and on maintaining the Old Monarchy of Portugal and the

reigning Prince. The King of SPAIN has sent nearly 30,000 troops to the frontiers of Portugal—this King of SPAIN, who, it was said, was incapable of sustaining the expence of a single dollar, as the Treasury was alleged to be bankrupt. Yet the King of SPAIN, unaided by any other Power, has, in a few days, sent an enemy into the field, which will prove, if necessary, that the purest and bravest blood yet runs in their veins. It is said that the British Government has protested against the interference of King FERDINAND in the affairs of the House of BRAGANZA; but that the answer of the Spanish Government has been, "The Emperor of RUSSIA was permitted to interfere in the affairs of Poland—the King of the PAPEN in those of Belgium—Austria in those of Italy—and all the three Northern Powers are now preparing to interfere in those of the German States. For these reasons, and because I have so decided, I shall interfere in the affairs of Portugal." This is at least the substance, if it be not even the very wording, of the reply to the British Minister at Madrid; and, notwithstanding all the protests of Lord GREY and his coadjutors, the Spanish army is on the route, and the Don PEDRO expedition will be well routed. It is not a little extraordinary, that although the British Government professes a system of neutrality with reference to this expedition, that yet troops, recruits, money, arms, provisions, vessels, have been, and still are, supplied by it, either openly or secretly, to aid DON PEDRO. The Portuguese people demand no Constitution, and yet a Constitution is to be forced upon them. The Portuguese nation demands an absolute monarchy, and yet, under the pretext of liberty and the form of freedom, another Government is to be prepared for them. The Portuguese nation is satisfied with what it possesses, and yet it is to be made to change. And although it is said that the principle of non-intervention is the only safe principle for the security of thrones and people, yet Great Britain, through her Ministers, is interfering first of all to get up a conspiracy in Portugal against DON MIGUEL; and in the event of that failing—as it is sure to do—then to harass Portugal by foreign war and a hostile invasion, until she shall consent, to avoid ruin, to acquiesce in some arrangement which shall be approved by French Jacobins and Liberals, and by English Whigs and Radicals. If DON MIGUEL were detested, and his Government were opposed to the wishes of the nation, then that nation would have made a revolution, and DON MIGUEL would have been removed. But this is not the case. Portugal is satisfied. Portugal only desires peace and commerce, a monarchical Government, and a good understanding with foreign powers. France, being jealous of the power and influence of Portugal, because she is the ally of England, has encouraged DON PEDRO in his attempts to overthrow this Government, and destroy this good understanding. England, represented as she is by Whigs or knaves, has not seen through this policy, and has also aided this expedition. But if it shall succeed, then France will at once endeavour to detach Portugal from British influence, and the Jacobins of this country will soon come to an understanding with the Jacobins on the Tagus. The firmness of the King of SPAIN may perhaps defeat these conspiracies, and save us from these results. Let us hope, my dear BULL, that he will continue unalterable in his determinations, and firm in his resolves, and then the Terceira expedition will soon terminate in smoke or disappointment.

The local insurrections in Southern Germany begin to attract general notice, and to create general anxiety; and it is necessary, my dear BULL, that your readers should understand the real gist of this question. In consequence of the Belgian and Polish revolutions, and in consequence of the passage of the Poles through Southern Germany, the hot-headed young men and the famishing journalists and public writers have resolved on getting up a drama, and on exciting local and general commotion. They at once decided on attacking the constitutions and established institutions of the respective States by means of the press, and on publishing articles, though repudiated by the censor, and to overthrow all that exists. In this mission it has many assistants. Subscriptions are everywhere opened by the factious and turbulent to aid these revolutionary priests against the established governments. The contest has commenced between legitimate Governments and revolutionary incendiaries, and from north to south, and from east to west, efforts are making to attack every Throne—to bring power, and religion, and the laws into contempt, and to overthrow all that exists. In Germany is not a little dangerous to the interests of the British nation in Hanover; for although the thrones, as the countries of Great Britain and Hanover are distinct, yet it is a point of no small importance for the former country to have her Monarch, for the time being, also King of Hanover. This arrangement is obnoxious to the French and German Liberals, and one of the objects of their very revolutionary movement in Germany is, to detach Hanover from the Crown of Great Britain. How necessary is it, then, in times like these, that Royalists and Tories should be faithful to themselves, and to each other. How necessary is it that all the little points of difference should be concealed—and that one vast union should be formed of well-wishers to the Throne, and against the revolutionary parties which now threaten to derange all that exists, and substitute nothing in its place but disorder and anarchy.

The debates on the Foreign policy of France, in the Chamber of Deputies, is the last leading event of this week. They began last night, and are now continuing. LAMARQUE, who hates England with all his heart and soul, has attacked LORD GREY and PARSONSTON with as much bitterness as he could command.

It is not enough for LAMARQUE that Lord GREY should be allowed to dictate to England in all matters of foreign policy, but he requires that England herself should become subservient to France. LAMARQUE will never forgive England for having conquered NAPOLEON, and the Duke of WELLINGTON is, to him, a demon. Today M. PERIER will defend his Administration—he will do so with nerve and talent, but with will, in the end, not availing him—for M. PERIER now clearly perceives, that he must either make war with Europe or consent to a restoration in France. If he will join the Royalists the work will soon be accomplished, if he will not do so, then his Government will very shortly be overthrown.—Adieu, my dear BULL, believe me, as ever, very affectionately yours, P. H.

WEST INDIES.

We have received the following communications on the present state of our West India Colonies:—

Sir,—Knowing that your columns are always open to the cause of truth, particularly when opposed to unjust accusations, I will make no apology for sending you an extract from a letter of recent date from Antigua, tending to shew, that not only a Missionary from the Bible Society, but even a Buxton himself, were he to venture across the Atlantic, might perhaps see matters that would surprise him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Dodington, March 6, 1832. C. BETHELL CORDINGTON.

"The negroes, I am happy to say, are behaving well, indeed I think I may say wonderfully so, considering the state of their minds must have been kept in by the variety of reports, expectations and suggestions, every arrival from England lately has given rise to, or at any rate been calculated to produce. An agent from the Bible Society (a Mr. THOMPSON), who arrived here from England a week or two ago, sent out by that Society, I believe, to inquire into the religious instruction of the slaves, was astonished beyond measure, at his landing, to find the manager of an estate in this Island had travelled in the same ship with him, bailed with joy his arrival by the slaves of the property which had been under his care, and the boat dragged on shore with acclamations of pleasure at his return. Mr. THOMPSON, a few days afterwards, on the Sabbath, visited

the Sunday-school in St. John's, where the Rector of the parish was instructing the slaves, and which was very numerously attended. After minute observation, when the instruction for the day was completed, he introduced himself to Mr. THOMPSON, confessing he had witnessed a sight which he did not expect the whole of the Colonies to produce, and that if it had not been with his own eyes, he was free to confess he should have doubted a fact of that nature from the authority of another. He also acknowledged he knew it would be the case with many of his friends at the other side of the Atlantic. In the evening he walked through the town, and the next day said he had kept his Sabbath so religiously kept in any town or village except in Scotland."

Sir—This morning I received letters from three of the West India Islands. I annex extracts from those letters, which you can insert in your Paper if you think fit.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD LATHAM,
Winchester House, Broad-street, 8th March, 1832.

"Nevis, 31st January, 1832.

"The late Orders in Council are as inconsistent a medley as ever emanated from any Government; a master-piece of folly. They exact more for the comfort of a negro than many of the proprietors can obtain for themselves and families; such as straw hats, shoes, and three pounds of flour per day for each negro. Flour is now from 14 dol. to 18 dol. per barrel, and no poor white person can buy it; but substitute Cassava bread, potatoes, yams and plantains. The idea of flour never entered the head of a negro before. I think if my Lord Goderich was obliged to eat three pounds of flour every day, for a week, we should hear of his dying of plethora before next Sunday."

"I mentioned to you, in my last, our being threatened with a promulgation of an Order in Council relative to the mode of working plantation slaves, as well as the food to be allowed them. Two days subsequently it was proclaimed, and on the 19th directed to be carried into effect. I send you the newspapers, that you may gather what is likely to be the consequence. For my own part I am bringing all my matters to a close, so that I may be prepared by the latter end of the year, to avail myself of what may be the most advantageous, whether to remain here or go to Europe or America."

"Antigua, 4th February, 1832.

"We have been recently presented with some outrageous Orders in Council, and our acquiescence required without alteration. We of course rejected them at once, for they were truly extravagant and impracticable."

Extracts of letters received the 8th of March, 1832, by the packet *Brisets*:—

"Antigua, 31st Jan. 1832.

"How long our slaves will remain quiet is a matter of fearful anxiety—the measures taking at home are daily unsettling their minds, and the wonder is that they are as subordinate as they are. You have no doubt heard of the Orders in Council sent to the Crown Colonies; similar ones have been sent to this and the other islands which are the objects of our legislation, for their treatment, and the islands that do not adopt them shall be excluded from the advantages of the measures of relief contemplated for these oppressed and distressed Colonies—thus ruin must follow either the adoption or rejection of them. Great excitement has been occasioned in the Crown Colonies by the promulgation of these orders—what the result may be, it is fearful to contemplate."

"Another letter dated Antigua, 31st Jan. 1832:—

"The immense quantity of provisions and the expensive clothing allotted to each negro by the Orders in Council, would ruin any estate, and I have no hesitation in saying that if they are acted upon in the island, immediate ruin will be the consequence. In St. Lucia, it is reported that the Acting Governor has insisted on their being complied with, and that the island is in a dreadful state of confusion. 'That is the only island I believe, in which the experiment has been tried, and I sincerely hope it may not be extended to any other.'"

Sir,—I address you as the chief, and almost only able advocate of the basely treated West Indians; and beg to commit to the revision of your able pen the following simple and practicable plan, by which the Government may yet do something like justice to the numerous amiable and distressed families whose property has been most unjustly torn from them, and many of whom are, at this moment, actually reduced from affluence to positive penury.

Let the Government take all our West India Colonies into its own hands, paying the proprietors half only of an appraised value of their respective estates, and let a Board of Commissioners be appointed to colonize the island in a gradual state of confusion. The island, I believe, in which the experiment has been tried, and I sincerely hope it may not be extended to any other."

The payment to be made by a public loan, at 3 per Cent., to be taken at par, and to be called the West India Loan.

The produce of the estates, well managed, would abundantly pay their owners, and even give rise to millions of revenue which is now extorted from the necessities of an educated and honourable portion of the community. Moreover, our manufactures, our mercantile shipping and naval strength (all of which, under the present system, must very greatly diminish) would be fully maintained, and the dividends on the proposed loan would be chiefly circulated in the colony.

Had it not been made to the South American Governments, &c. been applied to the above purposes, all the recent acts of injustice, (equally unjust and injurious to the slaves and the planters), and all the horrors which have been already acted, and which, and worse, will soon be repeated under the present system, if persevered in, would have been avoided, and would be wholly spared, and the happiness of the slaves themselves greatly promoted.

The Minister should first direct attention to the revenue at the end of the year. (I only put this hypothetically) he would be obliged to raise a loan to pay the public creditor, or the State would be bankrupt! And what greater claim, let me ask, has the fundholder to his dividends than the West India planter to the protection of his estates—the purchase and cultivation of which were encouraged and guaranteed to him by acts of the very same Legislature as solicited the liberation of the slaves, and the division of the fundholders' property?

If Jamaica should share the fate of St. Domingo, a very large loan must be the indispensable consequence, and perhaps the first of a train of consequences which no man who loves his country can contemplate with complacency.

If Lords GODERICH and HOWICK, and that Prince and Paragon of Statesmen, Mr. "fructification" THOMPSON, had witnessed, with their own eyes, as I have done in the Colonies, the real state of West India slavery, and the real state of distress to which the injured proprietors of estates there are reduced, they would themselves be astonished at their ignorance, and ashamed of their humanity.

AN OFFICER IN HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE AND NO SLAVE-OWNER.

MR. PRICE AND HIS CREDITORS.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—I observed a paragraph in *the Morning Post*, relative to the above-named gentleman, which is calculated to mislead the public. You have my authority to state, that Mr. PRICE has not paid all his creditors.—I am, Sir, yours, obediently,
HENRY WITHAM.

We merely copied the paragraph referred to in the above note, from the *Morning Post*.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. DIXON, of Worthing, has been presented to the Vicarage of Ferring, Sussex. Patron: the Rev. Edmund Cartwright of Arundel, rectorary in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. W. L. DAVIS, M.A. late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Vice-Principal of Elizabeth College, has been appointed Principal at Guernsey, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. George Proctor, D.D. of Worcester College, Oxford.

The Rev. COURTNEY BOYLE BRUCE, A.B. has been instituted to the Rectory of Homersfield, with Sanderot annexed, in the county of Suffolk, on the presentation of Alexander Adair, Esq.

A dispensation has passed the Great Seal, enabling CHARLES HENRY CLERK, M.A. Rector of Beconsfield College, of Gloucester, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, to hold with Bromsborrow, the Rectory of Macresfield, in this county, void

by the death of Reginald Pyndar, Clerk, to which the said Charles Hill has been instituted on the presentation of the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp.

The Rev. F. MONEY, to the Rectory of Offham, Kent. Patron: the King.

The Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College have presented the Rev. H. E. HOLLAND, B.D. Senior Fellow of that Society, to the Rectory of Thurston, in the County of Leicester.

The Rev. OWEN MATHIAS, L.L.B. has been collated to the Rectory of Gresham, county of Lincoln, void by the resignation of the Rev. Henry Rycroft, Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

OBITUARY. The Rev. WALTER WHISTLER, Rector of Hastings and Newthorpe, in the County of Sussex.

The Rev. RICHARD SYKES, of West Ella, in the County of York. The Rev. T. DIXON, Rector of Lacy, and of Stainland, Esq., and Vicar of the Rectory of the two former, John Fardell, Esq., and J. Leghby, Lincolnshire.

OXFORD, March 9.—There will be an election of two Scholars at Trinity College on Monday, June 18. Candidates must be above 16, and under 20 years of age, and will be required to present in person, to the President, certificates of baptism and testimonials of conduct, together with a Latin epistle, to request permission to offer themselves, at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 13.

Thursday, the following Degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts—Hewell Gwyn, Trinity, grand compounder; Robert Samuel Flower, Trinity; Rev. John Hamilton, Brazenose; John Ellis Robinson, Christ-church; John William Chambers, St. John's.—Bachelor of Arts—Jonathan Gubbins, scholar of Worcester.

In a congregation held this day, the Rev. Thomas William Lancaster, M.A. late Michel Fellow of Queen's, and the Rev. William Sewell, M.A. Fellow of Exeter, were nominated public examiners in Literis Humanioribus; and William Falconer, M.A. Fellow of Exeter, examiner in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Colonel Haughton and Mr. Hodder have withdrawn their names from the list of candidates for the Foder Professorship of Sanscrit, the election for which will take place at eleven o'clock on the morning of Thursday next.

CAMBRIDGE, March 9.—On Tuesday last the Rev. Professor Musgrave, Fellow of Trinity College, was elected a Senior of that Society.

The congregation announced for Wednesday the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, is postponed to Friday the 23d, at the same hour.

At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. T. Brigstocke, Trinity Coll. Rector of Whitton Radnorsh, and Incumbent of St. Katharine's, Milford Haven.—Masters of Arts: Rev. H. Filtness, Queen's Coll., Rev. Erskine Neale, Emmanuel College.—Bachelors of Arts: C. S. Grey, and A. Vickers, Trinity College; S. Herdson, St. John's College; E. Thompson, Clare Hall; M. Roe, Sidney Sussex Coll.

MISCELLANEOUS. After eleven months' interruption, in consequence of extensive repairs, Divine Service recommenced in the venerable parish church of Yarmouth on Sunday last. The solemn duties of the day began in the morning with the usual services of the church, and the celebration of the Sacrament, which was followed by a sermon, in which the preacher in truly eloquent and appropriate sermon, from the words "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my commandments."

The Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS has been lately presented by the inhabitants of the parish of Bosworth and its vicinity, in the county of Leicester, with two pieces of plate, as a token of their sincere esteem and regard for the manner in which he has performed the duties of his Curacy during the last 21 years.

The Rev. EDWARD BURY, husband of the accomplished Lady CHARLOTTE BURY, has been seized with an alarming illness at Ardingle Castle, in the island, the seat of Lord JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, her Ladyship's brother.

The London Bridge Committee have withdrawn their opposition to the clause in the London Bridge Approaches Bill, granting an opening of 130 feet, to allow a public view of St. Saviour's church.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—General Committee, March 7th, 1832.—The Committee of the National Society held their Monthly Meeting yesterday, the 7th inst., when the usual business was transacted; there were present: Archbishop of York, Dr. D'Oyley; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, R. V. H. Norris; Bishop of Bangor, Rev. R. Lendon; Bishop of Chester, Joshua Watson, Esq.; Bishop of Exeter, James Trimmer, Esq.; Lord Henry, Archbishop of Cambridge.

The schools of eighteen places were received into union, and nine grants voted in aid of the erection of school-rooms, amounting to £45.

the elder branch of the family were then in the direct succession to the Crown, such a succession was incompatible with the preservation of a private patrimony; that this choice was also suggested by the affection which the Duc de Bourbon bore towards the elder branch of the family, and particularly to his son, the Duc d'Aumale, an affection which was equally proved in the correspondence of this Prince, both with the city of Orleans and with the Baroness de Feucheres.

Whereas that the will in question was openly proposed before all the parties interested either to support or oppose it. That it is not even pretended that any effort was made either to separate the nearest of kin from the testator, or to injure them in his good opinion; and that the Prince Louis de Rohan was especially named by the testator to the last moments of his life, which reflects the most ordinary presumption of an undue influence;

That it is no less proved that the Duke de Bourbon never had an idea of choosing an heir from the House of Rohan; and the result of all is that the Duke de Bourbon voluntarily adopted and fixed the inheritance as he originally contemplated doing. In short, it is proved—1st, That a draft on a will having been asked for and obtained from the Duke de Bourbon, this Prince, after having given it to be inspected by the Baron de Surval, determined on alteration, and chose to add to the nomination of the Duke d'Aumale a provision by which, in default of the Duke d'Aumale, it constituted his residuary legatee the youngest male child of his nephew, Louis Philippe d'Orleans, a circumstance which proves the consideration of the Duke de Bourbon at the moment of his death.

2. That the Prince himself dictated the principal provisions of his will to the Baron de Surval, desiring him to arrange them in their proper order, that he, the Duke, might transcribe them. 3. That, after Surval had made all the notes necessary for the drawing up of the will, the Prince copied them with his own hand.

4. That he then remitted the packet, enclosing his will, to M. de Bourbon, notary, by the hands of the Baron de Rohan, who means he might be present at this deposit, and after having written upon the packet these remarkable words, indicative of his thoughts—"Important Deposit made by me with M. Robin." That his acts subsequently to the execution of the will show that the Prince continued in the same mind; and, indeed, the confirmation of his will is to be found in the letters of the Prince to the mother and aunt of the heir, in which he says, in speaking of the making of the will, "I am sorry that I had not the opportunity of dictating them to him." That the continuance of the Duke de Bourbon in the same sentiments is besides proved by the friendly intercourse which he continued to the end of his life with the family of Orleans.

With respect to the provisions made in favour of the Baroness de Feucheres, whereas those provisions only relate to particular legacies, and their being set aside would not affect the Duke de Rohan in any way, and he has no interest in disputing these provisions; and have, therefore, no right to do so; seeing, moreover, that the motives for these provisions are clearly explained in the correspondence of the Prince with the Baroness de Feucheres; that a former will, made in her favour on the 1st April, 1824, by M. Robin, notary, according to the instructions sent to him by the Baron de Surval, in favour of the Duke de Bourbon, shows the uniform intention of the Prince to provide for her; it is evident that out of all the circumstances arising from the will now attached is truly the will and positive intention of the testator; it is only to be concluded that the hearsay evidence to the contrary being already beforehand destroyed is hereby declared inadmissible.

Thus the allegations endeavouring to show that the Duke de Bourbon felt a repugnance towards the family of the Duke de Rohan, are uniformly refuted by the evidence before the Court. It is satisfied by the correspondence of the Duke de Bourbon, and the affectionate terms upon which he always lived with that family. The Plaintiffs quote in vain, and to their own confusion, the letter written by the Prince de Conde, 20th August, 1829, as a proof of the pretended repugnance of the Prince, since this same letter contains, on the contrary, a formal declaration of his intention TO LEAVE TO THE FAMILY OF THE DUC DE BOURBON, the whole of the property, that he possessed, and his rights, if he should die before the Duke de Bourbon, at the moment of putting his hand to an act which brought before him, with the idea of death, the horrible event which had deprived him of his son; moreover, the Prince, little accustomed to business from his habits and his pursuits, was in a measure embarrassed by the difficulty of settling, at the same time, the foundation of an establishment at Fontenay-le-Comte, and the disposal of his servants and his household. That the motives expressed by the testator himself in his letter of the 20th August, 1829, explains the dissatisfaction he may have expressed when urged to put the seal to his last will. The scene which is said to have taken place on the 29th in the same month between the Duke de Bourbon and the Baroness de Feucheres in the billiard-room of the Palais Bourbon after midnight, if proved, is of no weight, if proved, if it is as it was no longer a question with the Duke de Bourbon how he should dispose of his property; that had already been settled by the instructions given to the Baron Surval many years before; and the only question was, whether the Duke should consummate this act a little sooner or later, and that the impatience he felt at finding himself pressed upon this point, sufficiently accounts for the warmth of the discussion which ensued, besides the fact that the Duke de Rohan, and the persons who were present, deprive it of all characters of impropriety.

With respect to the statement made of the Baroness de Feucheres' habitual controul over the Prince, Whereas in such cases all is relative, and the influence exercised over a person of sound body and mind, in the possession of all his faculties, and surrounded, as the Duke de Bourbon was, by devoted officers and servants, ready to execute his orders, must be in accordance with the inclination of the person so influenced, and by no means places him in a condition of incapacity; whereas the provisions of the will of the Duke de Bourbon, especially the naming an heir, belong to motives of a higher order than the influence of Madame de Feucheres; and there she herself, when proposing the disposition, felt the necessity of recalling to his mind the ideas of duty and conscience, which alone could lead him to the execution of the statements made upon these points are not evidence. Of the same character are the acts termed acts of violence on the 29th of August, which, it appears to the Court, have nothing whatever to do with the composition of the will which is now under their consideration: and of the same nature are the accounts of the pretended outrage or flight of the Duke de Bourbon, which, if proved, might arise from motives of a totally different nature, and which, in relation to his will, and upon which revocation no precise evidence is given, and all is vague conjecture with respect to the declaration of forfeiture from unworthiness in the residuary legate.

We declare the statements made by the Princes de Rohan to be irrelevant and not admissible, and there is no ground for admitting them to proof; we declare the Princes de Rohan unfounded in their charges and conclusions of every description, both against the Duke d'Aumale and the Baroness Feucheres, and we reject them. In consequence we annul the testamentary disposition made by the Duke de Bourbon, issued by the President of this Court on the 7th September, 1830, by which the Duke d'Aumale was put in possession of all the property contained in the will of the Duke de Bourbon, which Ordinance shall have full and complete effect. And we forbid the Princes de Rohan to interfere or meddle with the affairs of the succession, we condemn them to pay damages, compensation, and interest to the heir universal, as the representative of the succession, for all the expenses incurred.

We direct the Baron Borel Bretzel, in the name and character which he holds (as guardian to the Duc d'Aumale), to deliver and pay to the Baroness de Feucheres, the legacies granted to her use and benefit, by the wills of the 1st April, 1824, and 30th August, 1829, as follows:—

1. The sum of two millions of money.—2. The Chateau and Park of St. Leu, the furniture of it, and its dependencies.—3. The Chateau of Borel, and all their dependencies.—4. The Forest of Montmorency, and all its dependencies.—5. The Domaine of Morfontaine.—6. The Pavilion occupied by the Baroness de Feucheres at the Palais Bourbon, as well as its dependencies.—7. The furniture of the Pavilion, and the horses and carriages belonging to the service of the Baroness de Feucheres.

Altogether with the interest, produce, and revenues, according to right; in neglect of which the present judgment takes place, and making good their delinquency, and consequently authorises the Baroness de Feucheres to take possession of the property above detailed, and orders the succession of the Prince de Conde to pay her the sum of two millions with interest thereon, according to her right.

We postpone the order for the transfer of the legacy of Ecouen and its dependencies; we condemn the Princes de Rohan to a fine of fifty francs, in consequence of the rejection of the third opposition; we condemn them to pay the costs on all demands and conclusions, as well as the expense of the instigation of the present judgment.

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CITY-SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week there has been some buoyancy in the Consol Market, and the price for the Account this morning was quoted at 53 1/2, closing at 53 1/4. In our Foreign Securities the tendency has been generally upward. Brazilian Bonds, on account of the announcement of the Peace, are quoted at 47, and Greek Stock is at 26 1/2-27 1/4, as it is understood the great Powers are about to put an end to the existing disorders in that country; it closed at 27 1/4; Russian left off at 97 1/4; Danish at 66 1/2-67 1/4; Spanish at 13 1/2-14 1/4; and Portuguese at 48 1/2-49 1/4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-(SATURDAY.)

The SPEAKER took the Chair a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and soon after the House resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill. The remaining schedule 14, and the rest of the clauses, were agreed to after some opposition; when the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Wednesday next. The Bill, with its amendments, was ordered to be printed.—The House then adjourned.

REPORT OF CHOLERA.

Table with columns: Places and Dates, Date, Remaining at last Report, New Cases, Recovered, Total Cases from Commencement, Total Deaths from Commencement. Lists various locations like City, Abbot in the River, Poplar, etc.

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At Paris, on the 26th ult. the Duchesse de Montebello, of a daughter.—On the 27th ult. at Clontarf, in the County of Dub., Robert Soutar, Esq., aged 80, died.

DEFICIENCIES OF TETH.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist

To their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, and Duchesse of Gloucester, &c. &c. I beg to inform you that I have the honor to have been highly successful in rectifying DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION, by the substitution of my improved TERRO-METALLIC TETH for those which had decayed, or were liable to removal, respectfully inviting the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, whose parts of the face are affected, to the great importance and utility of the above-named unrivalled remedy. The TERRO-METALLIC TETH (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaranteed to restore to the wearer all the advantages of the genuine ones in mastication, as well as to be so constructed as to be distinguished from the original. Careful and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by Mr. A. Jones's unrivalled ANODYNE CEMENT. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. References can be given to the most eminent medical men. At home from ten till five.—54, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

HAIR and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience less inconvenience in Shaving, from a tender face or coarse beard, J. and T. RIGGS most particularly recommend their celebrated MACNETT RAZOR TABLETS, which, with its improvement, they engage will produce an even edge as to supercede all other kinds of razors, and render the operation of Shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain. Price 7s. 6d. J. and T. RIGGS's Cordial Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 68, Abchurch-lane.

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SALE BY AUCTION. THREE ELEGANT RESIDENCES, viz. Saint James's-place, Piccadilly, and Bruton-street; and Two on a smaller scale, Stone-street and Hans-puddle, held for long terms at Ground Rents, all with immediate possession.—By Mr. L. B. MORTON, on MONDAY, the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock.

THE SPACIOUS MANSION, No. 17, St. James's-place, comprising suitable suites of rooms, bath-room, two staircases, 11 bed-chambers, superior domestic offices.—The beautifully situated Residence, No. 109, Piccadilly, with fine view, containing nine parlours, drawing-room, dining-room, morning room, and library, 13 bed-rooms, bath-room, two staircases, and the usual domestic offices.—No. 19, Bruton-street, only two doors from Berkeley-square; comprising capital dining room, library, two drawing rooms with folding doors, two bed-rooms, detached kitchen, pantry, an housekeeper's room—No. 63, Stone-street, in the best situation, opposite to the Piazza, and near to the Park, Kensington Gardens, &c., containing good bed-room, dining and drawing rooms, breakfast-room and library, seven bed-rooms, kitchen and offices—No. 16, Hans-puddle, adjoining, having the same number of apartments on the same plan, in excellent repair, in excellent repair, and are held for long terms at Ground Rents, or low annual Rents.

May be viewed after 12 o'clock. Particulars to be had there: of Mr. Hurley, Solicitor, No. 7, Argill-place, Regent-street; and at Mr. Lahee's Office, No. 69, New Bond-street.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTI-PLUNKETT is only delayed till next week. We have not room for all the proceedings at PORT OF SPAIN; we shall watch the Shoe Job. The letter headed "MABELLY'S BANKRUPTCY," ought to be referred to some solicitor; we have nothing to do with it. The pamphlet forwarded to us from a lady, is a libel in every line of it, and of all true, the more libellous. The letters on the Evening Court would be superfluous; see suppose it is already evident that the machine cannot work. VERITAS may rest assured that the translation is a most favourable and vivid version of the original. We have not room to notice Mrs. TROLLOPE'S work on America, — it is delightful. We were not prepared, even after reading the review of it in the Quarterly, for half so much amusement—not to speak of the prints.—The Evening at the Boarding-House, "The Court of Justice," and "The Box at the Play," are of themselves a fund of amusement and instruction.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE KING, accompanied by His MAJESTY'S Private Secretary, Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, came to London, and held a Levee on Wednesday. The QUEEN, who was to have had a Drawing Room on Thursday, followed the KING about seven o'clock, having remained in anxious attendance until nearly four o'clock upon the Princess LOUISE, upon whom Her MAJESTY has uniformly bestowed the most affectionate care and kindness.

Shortly after the QUEEN'S departure for London, the young Princess had a violent attack of convulsions, and Lady KENNEDY ERSKINE set off for St. James's to apprise Her MAJESTY of this unfavourable circumstance. The QUEEN, with her characteristic kindness, did not hesitate for a moment to undertake the return to Windsor, but quitted London, for the Castle, at nearly ten o'clock at night. Another despatch met Her MAJESTY at Hounslow, and the QUEEN reached London about midnight, when, happily, the illustrious Patient was somewhat better.

The Drawing Room, intended for Thursday, has been indefinitely postponed; and the KING (whose next Levee is fixed for next Thursday, the ordinary Levee Day being appointed for the observance of a General Fast) left town on Thursday, at five o'clock, to join his illustrious and amiable Consort.

EVERY Englishman who has a spark of feeling for the honour of his country must be heartily grateful to the Duke of WELLINGTON for his Grace's complete vindication, not only of the foreign policy of the late Government, but also of that of the Allies of Great Britain, in the masterly and eloquent speech which he delivered in the House of Lords on Friday.

Although this country may with pride claim this extraordinary man as her own, whose public character has become property from the eminent services he has rendered; yet Austria, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and even Holland, may claim him as the champion of their honour in the Senate, with an equal confidence of support as on the fields of battle on the Peninsula or at WATERLOO.

That the conduct and assertions of M. CASIMIR PERIER are exposed to public contempt, is not the fault of the Duke of WELLINGTON—the subject was handled by his Grace in the tone of a perfect gentleman, and at the same time with that straight-forward manliness with which the Noble Duke characterizes every action of his life, and every expression which falls from his lips.

Undoubtedly M. CASIMIR PERIER will be most considerably damaged by the exposure—for if we are to believe Lord GREY, his Lordship says, "He must admit, the statement made by M. PERIER was NOT CORRECT!—The consequences which the Noble Duke had deduced from the facts which he had stated were incontrovertible." And again, his Lordship said, "he was bound to say, that M. CASIMIR PERIER'S statement was INCONSISTENT WITH GOOD FAITH!" And farther did my Lord GREY add, "that he had looked over the correspondence carefully, and his opinion was, that the statement of the Noble Duke was FULLY BORNE OUT BY THE CORRESPONDENCE."

That M. CASIMIR PERIER and the French Government should deprecate revolution in their diplomatic correspondence with Europe, and claim revolutionary intervention as a merit in the Chamber of Deputies, is a piece of fraud and trickery which might be considered by the indulgent few in an extempore speech—but the speech in question was not only delivered from a written paper, but a revised printed copy of it was sent to every French Minister in Europe.

And, let us ask, what more insulting expression could be used towards this country than that, in which M. PERIER says, "England saw the NECESSITY for a union with France, and France felt its EFFICACIOUSNESS."—For the last hundred years no Minister in alliance with this country has dared to treat her with such a sneer of contempt, tantamount to declaring in the face of Europe that England, by the circumstances in which she was placed, was compelled to seek the protection of France, and that France, to advance her own interests, graciously condescended to afford it.

The different Courts of Europe must feel that they have much to thank the Duke of WELLINGTON for, for having thus exposed the meanness, falsehood, and duplicity of the revolutionary ministry of CITIZEN PHILIPPE. The effect it has produced already upon the minds of the adherents of the present Government, may be imagined by reading the following passage which we have extracted from yesterday's Times:—

"The Movement speakers and writers in France will rejoice at last night's conversation in the House of Lords, as it will enable them to replenish their quiver with some keener arrows against M. CASIMIR PERIER, than any which they have hitherto discharged at that very meritorious but not very popular Minister. The supply comes from the Duke of WELLINGTON, the last person in the world to be suspected of aiding such allies; and though his Grace himself always acts according to the rules of honourable warfare, we are afraid that the faction to whom he has presented these shafts will be able to tip them with poison. The havoc which they will then inflict, with such weapons, on public character in France, will not be confined to one Ministry, or to one Minister, but extend to the KING and to every set of servants whom his MAJESTY has called to his councils since the late revolution.

"We need not remind our readers that no greater enormity in the eyes of the Movement party could have been committed by any French Ministry, than an attempt to stifle the Belgic revolution, or to restore the dominion of the Orange family over the Belgic provinces. M. PERIER felt this so much, that in order to gain popularity for the cause of his Sovereign, he has lately used some freedom with official truth, and represented the revolution of July at Paris as always affectionate to her daughter—the revolution of Sep-

tember in Brussels. The Duke of WELLINGTON, on the contrary, speaking from official recollection, and confirmed by Lord GREY, speaking from official documents, shows that the French Government, down to the period when his Grace left office, always professed its desire to contribute to the restoration of the House of NASSAU, and to revive those Treaties which united Holland and Belgium under one chief. The admission of the Duke's statement therefore gives a double blow—it wounds the popularity of M. LAFITTE'S Cabinet, and attacks the veracity of M. PERIER."

LORD GREY is ill and unhappy—he is nervous and vexed, and would give his head to let the bill go by the board, and retreat to Howick. Mr. EDWARD ELICE terrifies his Lordship on one hand by declaring that, if he were to bolt, he would be caught before he got to Caxton, and disposed of a la lanterne—so much for one son-in-law.

LORD DURHAM, another son-in-law, has left off talking—he finds that although Lord GREY once thought it — a very fine thing to be father-in-law

To a very magnificent three-tailed bashaw, he has lost his influence in conversation. His Lordship, therefore, tries what effect the language which he has heretofore ordinarily employed in dialogue with the Earl will have when coming before his eyes in the newspapers, and accordingly we have been favoured, during the last week, with Lord DURHAM'S dutiful suggestions to his venerable friend, through the columns of the Times.—So much for the BEAR and the BASHAW.

We suspect that the majority of the Cabinet have a keen instinct of the gulph (as Mr. SHELLE has it) which is yawning to receive them, and think if the bill should, unfortunately for the high character of the Lords, get into Committee, that Lord GREY would cheerfully escape from the more ripened disgrace which infallibly awaits him there, by a resignation, which might delude the people into a belief that he threw up office merely because he preferred principle to place.

We have long heard of, and watched, the conduct of a certain highly influential, yet irresponsible person, about the Court; but from motives, which even our opponents may appreciate, we have either continued entirely silent upon the subject, or made extremely slight allusions to it: but since it has become a topic of discussion in all kinds of newspapers from the Times upwards, we conceive that it would be false delicacy in us any longer to abstain from making one or two observations.

We are more particularly led to the subject to-day by perceiving paragraphs in the papers, stating that the Duke of WELLINGTON had written to a Noble Lord a letter, intended for the KING'S eye, but which, instead of being looked at, by the KING, was referred to Lord GREY; and moreover, we find published in these newspapers, passages and paragraphs alleged to have formed part of the letter so written and so referred.

If it be true that the Duke did write such a letter, we sincerely rejoice; because whenever the fit season arrives for its being made public, the Duke will be found to have established a new claim upon the affection and gratitude of the country; but it is not of the contents of the letter that we are at this moment treating—we are calling public attention to the extraordinary conduct—conduct which we cannot bring ourselves to credit, but which it would be scarcely safe to characterize correctly—the influential irresponsible person to whom we have already alluded; and we think it incumbent upon us to say, that if Whig honour, Whig confidence, and Whig decency are to be regulated by such a standard, the sooner the Tory party all over the empire is apprized of the circumstance the better.

Some facts have been circulated which will serve to illustrate the principle upon which the affairs of the nation are conducted—one or two will suffice for the instant.

A few weeks since, a Noble Lord who had been not voluntarily joined in the deliberations of other noble individuals, held about that period, for the adjustment of the Reform Question, wrote—as it is said he had been commanded to do—a letter, for the KING'S perusal, through that channel which, although the Constitution does not recognize it, is, for the personal convenience of the SOVEREIGN, tolerated; the irresponsible person filling this unrecognized office, instead of communicating the contents of that important letter—which it was the duty of the noble writer so to transmit—is said to have kept it in his possession for a day or two, until the arrival of Lord GREY at the Pavilion, and then delivered it—not to the SOVEREIGN, whose private servant he is—but to Lord GREY—and subsequently to have answered it himself, under the dictation—not of the SOVEREIGN, his master—but of the Prime Minister, with whom he has no more to do than any one of the Aids-du-Camp or Pages.

To this moment, for all we know, the SOVEREIGN may be in ignorance of this transaction, or of the contents of the letter which the Noble Lord addressed to His MAJESTY. Not so the public; for, to follow this most extraordinary proceeding still farther, it should be known that the substance of the letter so addressed to the KING, and so not delivered to the KING, was printed and published a few days afterwards, in a letter signed RADICAL, in the Times newspaper.

Everybody knows that the writer of that letter could have no means of hearing, except through one channel, the contents of a private letter addressed in confidence to the SOVEREIGN by one of His MAJESTY'S hereditary Counsellors, added by the KING'S command to a party at that time in the most confidential negotiations with the KING'S Ministers. This one channel must have been the Secretary of the Treasury; and really, if communications confidently made to the KING, are, within four or five days after having been directed out of the course which it was intended they should take, into the Cabinet-box of the Prime Minister, to be thus dealt out piecemeal through the correspondent of a daily newspaper, it is time for people to look about them.

In the letter of RADICAL to which we refer, allusion is directly made to other letters which had been written to the KING, and sent by the KING'S Private Secretary to Earl GREY—nay, the writer of the letter is authorized to state, "that the Duke of BUCKINGHAM owes his continuance in the Lieutenancy of his County, to the forbearance of Lord GREY and the kindness of the KING;" and it is shewn that the offence justifying such a mark of Royal displeasure was, that as a Peer of the Realm, his Grace had thought proper to make a dutiful representation to the KING on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

As to the conduct of the responsible Government, after these private letters had been handed over to them, that forms a distinct point for animadversion—we are, at this moment, referring to the irresponsible part of the KING'S Household; and we must say, that we neither do nor can

believe that the confidence placed in the irresponsible servant to whom we point, formed upon the knowledge of his feelings, during a long official life, when his devotion to the service, and political principles of that most excellent and constitutional Prince, his Royal Highness the late Duke of YORK, gave an earnest of strict fidelity to the House of Brunswick, can be misplaced;—but we ask—and we ask with great pain—suppose such to be the case, in what a situation is a SOVEREIGN placed, who, wishing for the opinions and advice of his personal friends, is deprived of them by the intervention of his own immediate servant—(whose very tenure of office depends upon his non-interference in any political question)—and not only deprived of them, but exposed to the indignity and inconvenience of having the details of correspondence intended wholly and exclusively for his own private consideration, handed over by the irresponsible person to the Cabinet, and under their sanction printed and published in the public newspapers, to which they are furnished through the medium of a favoured correspondent by the Secretary of the Treasury?

If this system could be supposed to exist, we have no doubt that Lord GREY has some irresponsible friend who can give his Lordship much more valuable information on the same subject—nay, we fancy that Lord GREY might recognize his own composition in one of the letters, although it does not bear his signature, and if his Lordship is inclined still farther to gratify the country we should, in common with the rest of our fellow-subjects, be greatly obliged to his Lordship to publish a letter at this moment in his Lordship's possession on Political Unions; and in particular one from Lord GREYVILLE, on the probable effects of his Lordship's liberal measures.

The subject is one of the gravest importance—the KING—the Constitutional KING of ENGLAND—is accessible by his hereditary counsellors. We presume the KING of ENGLAND is not to be the only individual in the realm, disqualified from receiving a private letter, or obtaining the opinions of individuals for whose talents and principles he has a respect. We should say it is to ensure this privilege of the meanest of his subjects, divested of the difficulty or trouble which the indiscriminate applications of a multitude of individuals might occasion, that the office of Private Secretary exists. Must certainly it is not the duty of a Private Secretary to exercise his judgment as to the contents of letters once admitted and acknowledged to have been received, and most of all is it not the duty of a Private Secretary, acting upon such an unwarrantable assumption of discretionary power, to deliver to one person, letters addressed to another; and we do not believe that such misconduct has yet occurred.

To descend to a much smaller person, and a very inferior case: what would Lord GREY say if his private Secretary took upon himself, instead of delivering his Lordship an address from some of the Political Unions, which his Lordship has recognized, and which months ago he was ordered to put down, was to drive to Windsor or Brighton, and acting upon his private conviction, his personal feelings, and his great anxiety for the welfare of the country, hand over the precious document to the irresponsible servant of the household, for the purpose either of laying it before the KING, or publishing it in a newspaper?

SIR JAMES GRAHAM has made up his mind to go to Madras, and Lord MULGRAVE goes Governor to Jamaica. Had SIR JAMES gone to Jamaica, Lord MULGRAVE would in all probability have gone to the Government of Madras, which, under all the circumstances, notwithstanding its greater distance from town, we think his Lordship would have found more agreeable—the climate, we think, better, the people more easily managed, and its chance of remaining an English possession for the next three years much better than that of Jamaica. The Honourable CHARLES PHILIPS, now Captain and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Guards, goes out as Military Secretary to his noble brother; and Mr. FRANK SHERIDAN, the son of the late highly-gifted Mr. THOMAS SHERIDAN, accompanies his Lordship as Private Secretary.

With Lord MULGRAVE'S appointment we meddle not; his Lordship is a clever and accomplished nobleman, and the worst that can be said of him—except that he is a Whig—is, that he is yet inexperienced in the very difficult task which, at this critical juncture, has been assigned to him; but with the appointment of anybody, at this moment, to the Government of Jamaica, involving as it does the recall of Lord BELMONT, everybody who is interested in the preservation of our Colonies, and of that Island in particular, must be grieved, and incensed and irritated.

Lord BELMONT, with zeal, energy, and discretion, has succeeded in stemming the torrent of a violent and sanguinary rebellion, created by the exertions of the Saints and Liberals; he has adopted vigorous measures; he has, to the fullest possible extent, carried the point of restoring order—and the result is, that within five days of the receipt of his despatch announcing the satisfactory issue, a successor to his Government is named and appointed.

What does it matter that we, in England, know that Lord BELMONT is a Tory, and therefore is recalled, and that Lord MULGRAVE is a Whig, and is therefore appointed; what matters it, that we know—(not that we do know it, but His MAJESTY'S Ministers say so)—that the removal of Lord BELMONT was resolved upon, before the news arrived of the insurrection, and of the means taken to overcome it? What matters all this—what will the blacks know? Why the blacks will know—and at this moment the emissaries and creatures of the Saints are actively employed in giving the affair that turn—they will know that they clamoured for Idleness, under the name of Freedom—that they had been told that Lord HOWICK, Mr. STEPHEN, and KING WILLIAM, had made them free, but that their local Governors withheld the boon; and, in consequence of this misconduct of their Governor, they rebelled—that, in consequence of his activity, the rebellion was quelled, and some four or five hundred of them were shot, some were hanged, and others imprisoned. These are the facts which they do know.

What is the first question these saint-led savages will ask upon the arrival of the next packets from England? Naturally what effect their struggle for freedom has produced in the Mother Country, and what was the opinion of Ministers at home, of the conduct of the arbitrary Governor who denied them their rights? And what will be the answer? Why, that the arbitrary Governor is RECALLED—REMOVED—and DISPLACED from his power and authority, and succeeded by a Nobleman of exactly opposite principles, appointed by Lord GODBICH and the father of Lord HOWICK, from whose

department have emanated those orders which have thrown the whole of our Colonies into confusion.

The consequences are as clear as light; nor can we doubt that the Government are prepared for these consequences—for we find as the conclusion of that mendacious pamphlet called the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for March 10th, the following wind-up of a review of the proceedings of Lord BELMORÉ, as Governor of Jamaica, whose despatches are criticised with all the activity of malice and misrepresentation. This is the passage:—

"Having brought this examination to a close, we call on the Government and the Parliament and the public to open their eyes to these statements—to think of the blood that has been carelessly shed, and of the misery that has resulted in a variety of ways from this unhappy event; and would urge upon them, again and again, the obligation it imposes to put a speedy termination to that crime of slavery, which is the prolific source of these, and of multiplied evils besides. This country will not and cannot go on to tolerate such abominations, and to continue loaded with the guilt arising from them. Slavery must cease."

"Possessors of this moment heard that all the other Colonies have united, in the contumacious purpose of Jamaica, to resist the recommendations of Government, respecting the provisions contained in the Order of Council of the 3d of Nov. 1831. If this be so, we trust it may lead, forthwith, to the only rational remedy for these bloody disorders; we mean one general Act of Parliament, extending to all the Colonies, which shall be far more effective than any measure which has yet been contemplated."

When it is recollected that in all human probability the man that penned the hateful orders to the Colonial Governors, wrote this very passage, little hope can remain for the colonists; and when it is also recollected that the mendacious pamphlet in which it appears will be transmitted to all the agents and emissaries of the dissenting and levelling factions, in company with the announcement of Lord BELMORÉ's removal and Lord MULGRAVE's appointment, we think we may venture to doubt whether JAMAICA will be ours in June or July, to be ruled by his Lordship; but if it be, under all the circumstances, we are quite sure that his departure for his Government will, for his own sake, and for the sake of those who are interested in his fate, afford ample cause for condolence rather than congratulation.

It is not in great things only that the Opposition should be careful in watching the last edition of the Reform Bill—the contrivers of the measure are ready to take every advantage—A case not a little suspicious occurred on Wednesday. Upon looking over the present edition of the Bill, it was discovered that the names of the three Welsh counties, to which an additional Member had been allotted, were omitted—Mr. EDWARDS VAUGHAN, the Member for Wells, asked Lord JOHN RUSSELL whether this omission were accidental or intentional—because, if the latter, he should trouble the House with a motion that Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, and Denbighshire, should, (as was proposed in some other edition of the Bill,) have an additional Member each?—Lord JOHN RUSSELL assured the Honourable Member that this trifling omission was an error of the printer! Was it?—Where is the proof?

In running our eyes over the headings of different subjects discussed in Parliament, it is difficult which to select first—Belgium—Ancona—Free Trade—West Indies—French Influence—India—Sugar Duties—Ireland—Tithes—and if these words only were chiseled on the tomb of the present "INCAPABLES" they would of themselves proclaim to future ages the justice of the appellation by which they are universally recognized.

Ireland and Tithes, appear at the moment the one most pressing—most important—most vital. How few months since it is, when the magnanimous deliverer of his country, "Le Petit Litterateur" the reputed father of the first of the Reform Bills—the concocter of the first draft of the RUSSELL purge, told us that one of the great claims of the present Ministers upon the people of England was founded on the tranquillity of Ireland, which ought of course to be taken as a pledge of their future success in consolidating the happiness and prosperity of England by a perseverance in their system and by the success of their measures.

Look at Ireland now—and look at it with reference not only to its own actually existing state, but for Lord JOHN RUSSELL's sake, look to it in connexion with the successful issue of his odious measure. Mr. SHELL who is, of a small man, powerful, on Thursday week was successful in the highest degree, by bringing down, in what might be called a double-barrelled speech, both Tithes and Reform.

Mr. SHELL told the House of Commons that all legislating about the mode of collecting Tithes, or of making arrangements with the Clergy, was of the question. "The gallant high-minded ANGLESEY is not to be turned into a Tithes-proctor, and whatever a little temporizing may be supposed to do just now, wait awhile and see what will happen after the passing of the Reform Bill. Here for Lord JOHN RUSSELL's comfort we have the two events coupled—here we have the effects of Reform brought to bear upon the Tithes Question. Hear what Mr. SHELL says. He speaks to the Ministers:—

"Infatuated men! what are you doing? Look before you—you are walking blindfold upon the brink of a gulf. You will exasperate Ireland—you will array the nation against you; then will come a general election in November; Reform will have thrown the close boroughs open; the democracy will have become gigantic—they will the people have their revenge—Hear,—The poisoned chalice will, in just retribution, return to your own lips. It is your turn this Session, but it will be ours the next—Hear, hear!—What are you doing?—Succouring a Clergy, from which you expect nothing—affronting and irritating a nation from which you look for much—opening the boiling fountain of popular indignation—leaguering a nation against you by your threats of coercion. We have served and supported you, and stood by you in many an emergency, and have received your praise for your zeal, our vigilance, our devotion to your interests; but, alas! what can we do for you in the hurricane of popular passion, which you are about to raise? Our voices in your behalf will be like whippers in a tempest; our arms are not strong enough to swim against the tide that knows no returning ebb, and if we attempt it we shall be swept before it. Reform, an election in November, and Ireland exasperated for the sake of certain persons of the Establishment! Awake!—you are on a precipice, and you must be rudely shaken, to rouse you from your poisonous slumbers—Hear—But he might be told that relief was offered. What relief? It is a mere mockery of the national understanding. Tithes are to be abolished. How? By providing for them a sepulchre from which they are to be informed in immortal resurrection. Nay, he did not exaggerate. We revenues of that tithes are to be abolished, and *non fuit*, that does this mean? Is it not a palpable contradiction, or is it not as incongruous, and in order to commodate you, I shall oblige you by taking a mortgage, or, if you prefer it, a slice of your estate." "Is with a violation of our rights, and do not offer an insult to our ordinary sense. A better to speak out at once. The collection of tithes Hampden was sent to go to the devil. Hear,—But the question is, shall the tithes be otherwise appropriated? Tell you that a deep conviction seized hold of the nation's faculties, and taken possession

of its entire heart, that church property is the nation's property. It is idle to tell the people that it rests on the same right as private property, and that an inroad upon one will afford a precedent for an invasion of the other. This is mere phrase—grainless and empty apophthegms,—with which we are not to be caught."

Here we have it. This is what may be called—we cannot say plain English, but plain Irish—and Mr. SHELL speaks out at once. Whatever you do, the opening of the Irish close boroughs, by the operation of the Reform Bill, will not only work the abolition of Tithes, but the Repeal of the Union; and, for this clear reason—no man will be elected for those places, who does not pledge himself to those measures. Here, then, we have the fact—here we have the existing circumstances—now let us ask, what has brought us into this position?—The answer is given in one word—AGITATION.

We may then be asked, what is AGITATION—where is the magical virtue or vice in that one word that it should have been no sooner pronounced, than IRELAND should become AGITATED? To this we will answer, look to the man who used it—look to the station that man filled—look to the high and commanding character he bore—look to the Marquess of ANGLESEY, who, when quitting Ireland, left behind him that word by which all the subsequent changes have been effected. He wrote to a Popish Priest, and his parting advice, his final admonition to the people of Ireland, through that consecrated organ of the Papists, was couched in that one word, thrice repeated—AGITATE—AGITATE—AGITATE!!!

When Lord GREY's Government came into office, Lord ANGLESEY returned to reap the benefits of his advice; but however quiescent at first, he might have been under the consciousness of the responsibility he had incurred, and however he might have

"Trembled at the noise himself had made," he for some time acted prudently, and things were quiet—but then he could not recall these ominous words—occasion came, when, as the adherent of Lord GREY, and the subordinate of Lord MELBOURNE, Lord ANGLESEY was obliged to render good service to the Whig Ministry—a Dublin election occurred—a point was to be carried—Mr. O'CONNELL received a silk gown—Dr. DOYLE visited the Castle—Lord CLONCURRY was made an English Peer and a Privy Councillor. In Dr. DOYLE's nominal district the first resistance to tithes broke out—O'CONNELL became more violent—what could the Lord Lieutenant say?—these people were only AGITATING—following his Lordship's advice. His Lordship's personal staff attended agitation meetings—the Secretary for Ireland was forbidden to appear in Dublin—insurrection everywhere shewed itself—the police were paralyzed—conciliation was tried—the agitators construed passiveness into timidity—they encroached—then came a panic, and then troops were hurried from England to Ireland—guards were doubled—the public buildings were fortified—the LORD LIEUTENANT admonished.

A new system began, but too late; more military measures were taken; certain districts were proclaimed in a state of insurrection; the constabulary force was increased; murders and burnings began; daily conflicts took place; justice was defied, authority reviled; and at the present moment we hear O'CONNELL praised to the skies as the deliverer of the people, and the Attorney-General of Ireland publicly declaring that it was impossible to enforce the law or administer justice.

We do not mean to say, that when Lord ANGLESEY said "AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE!" he saw the danger of such expressions; nor do we mean, that when he received as his friend and councillor Father DOYLE, the titular Bishop, that he was aware that such conduct identified him with the proceedings of the Jesuit, who has declared in evidence that he would oppose payment of tithes, to the death, and would preach up similar resistance to his flock; nor do we imagine that, after having declared his resolution to resign his Lieutenancy if Lord CLONCURRY were not made an Irish Peer, his Excellency believed that his subsequent elevation of that nobleman to the Privy Council Board in a day or two after his Lordship had proclaimed himself triumphantly an "United Irishman," would give the idea that their political principles exactly corresponded—We believe no such thing; but we know that the effect has been produced; and exactly in the same way that the lower orders here have been made to believe that the KING is a "Reformer," the lower classes of Ireland have been induced to consider the constant association of the LORD LIEUTENANT with Lord CLONCURRY and Father DOYLE, coupled with O'CONNELL's extraordinary promotion, as proof that a resistance to tithes would be acceptable to Government—nor was the impression at all diminished by the indiscreet conversation of Lord ANGLESEY at his own table before mixed companies.

But this general impression of Lord ANGLESEY's favourable leaning towards the Papists, in direct opposition to the Protestants, has not been derived only from the indiscretions to which we have already alluded; look at the way in which the Government of Ireland—if where there is but one, to govern, it may still be so called—has conducted itself in all the cases where the tithes-proctor murderers have been pardoned, and every effort made to convict the policemen of murder in putting down disturbances.

Turn to Judge JOHNSON's charge to the Grand Jury at the Longford Assizes, of which Lord FORBES was foreman: The Judge says—"The Calendar of the county presented an array of crime of great scope and variety—that an organized opposition of fearful extent prevailed throughout the country—that he never knew it to present a more awful picture—a systematic opposition to the law," said his Lordship, "and to the authority of the law, was fostered and encouraged in quarters whence a better example might have been expected."

Look at the case of Captain GRAHAM, who, after having been acquitted at Mullingar for defending himself and his party against a rebellious mob at Newtownbarry, was tried a second time for the same offence before Judge FOSTER, and a second time acquitted. What happened then?—Why the Judge very sharply reprimanded the King's Counsel, Mr. GREEN, we think, who was sent down by the Government to prosecute Captain GRAHAM, for acting under its orders—for what he considered unnecessary severity against Captain GRAHAM; and Serjeant KILFOYLE shewing, if not distinctly stating, from the Bench, that the Government, instead of evincing a firm and honourable impartiality, were considered to be pandering in an insincere manner, and for popularity, to the passions of the mob. We should add, that Captain GRAHAM has, since his acquittal, either been re-

moved from the Commission of the Peace, or not included in a new one.

At the Kilkenny Assizes, KENNEDY, who was tried for the murder of a tithes-proctor, was acquitted. "Loud cheers followed the announcement, with fervent blessings on O'CONNELL, to whom the crowd attributed the gratifying result!"

The prisoner was remanded to be tried for the murder of Captain GIBBINS (one of the strongest cases the Crown has); but when the prisoners were put to the bar, the Attorney-General rose, and stated that one of the Jurors had received notice that if the prisoner was convicted his life and property would be in danger: and, in fact, the first law officer of the Crown publicly proclaimed in open Court that it was no longer possible to exercise the law, or to secure the fair and honest administration of justice.

What course the "infatuated men," as Mr. SHELL calls the Ministers, mean to do, it is not easy to understand. They are told that tithes are irretrievably gone, and the landlords know that rents will follow—The law has no power, the Government no influence—Now—What next?

WE understand that a REQUISITION is now in the course of signature among the gentlemen connected with the West Indian Colonies, for the purpose of calling a *Public Meeting*, to take into their most serious consideration the present alarming and dangerous situation in which that invaluable portion of the British empire is now placed.

ANTICIPATION.

Extracts from the French and Irish Newspapers of the Year 1833—Old Style—or 1st Year of Liberty.

PARIS, June 4, 1833.—The Expedition sailed from Brest on the 27th ult.—Wind S.E. It consists of *La Fayette*, 110 guns, and four other line-of-battle ships, of which that beautiful vessel, "*La Feucheres*," is one. Among the frigates are the *Wolfe Tone*, 42, the *Emmett*, 36, and the *Fitzgerald*, lately built. Although General LAMARQUE and M. MAGUIN, our Ministers of War and Marine, have very properly observed silence as to the object of the expedition, its destination is obvious to all who are aware of the present state of Ireland, and the danger to which our faithful ally the King of ENGLAND is exposed, by the recent successes of the "Prentice Boys of Derry and the Protestant Rebels in Ulster."

PARIS, June 7, 1833.—Some of our contemporaries have put into circulation an absurd report that Lords GREY and PALMERSTON mean to protest against the sailing of the Brest Expedition. The *Courier Journal*, the organ of the Cabinet, positively contradicts this story. It appears that Lords GREY and PALMERSTON dined three times with Prince TALLEYRAND last week, and the *Times* newspaper has been suppressed by the Government.—General COUBIERES is in London on his way to assume the command of the troops, which are ordered to effect a landing in the Bay of Dublin. Lord GREY at first exhibited some reluctance we believe to this measure, but confiding in French honour and the advice of Lord DURHAM, he has become perfectly satisfied with Prince TALLEYRAND's explanations.

LONDON, June 8.—The French General COUBIERES left Town last night by the Holyhead Mail for Dublin. During his stay here this distinguished officer dined twice with Lord GREY and had several conferences with Sir DANIEL O'CONNELL, Master of the Rolls.

DUBLIN, June 12.—The French expedition has arrived in the Bay. The troops, during the night, took possession of the Pigeon House. We regret to find that their entrance was opposed by an ensign of the Guards, who had been left in command of the place with 25 men. The dispute was settled by the Sappers of the 4th French Light Infantry, who blew in the gate. The officer was allowed the use of the mess-room on parole, and the tri-colour flag was hoisted at the same height as the British Union.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The French troops have occupied the Royal Barracks, vacated, rather suddenly, for that purpose, by the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. Two companies of Voltigeurs, and one of the 180th of the line, occupy the Powder Magazine in the Phoenix Park. The French General-in-Chief arrived here this morning by the Holyhead Steamer, Capt. SKINNER.

14th.—The French General and a numerous and brilliant staff did the Lord Lieutenant the honour of dining with him yesterday. Among the company we noticed Archbishop DOYLE and Lord CLONCURRY. His Lordship wore the Order of St. Patrick and looked remarkably well. The first toast after dinner was "AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE," which was received with enthusiasm. Nothing can exceed the good spirit of the French troops—Barrack-street and the Liberties presented a cheering and animated spectacle—they were brilliantly illuminated at night, and literally crowded with females.

The Address of the French General to the Irish nation is an extremely affecting document. He assures them that he comes in the interest of King WILLIAM and the PEOPLE. The repeal of the Union is promised. Several miscreants of the old Orange faction, who attempted to disturb the harmony of the evening by treacherous expressions and insulting gestures, were secured. Two of them were immediately shot—one of these degraded wretches, it is said, was formerly an Alderman.

15th.—The English Ensign, whose imprudent interference with the French troops we have already noticed, was yesterday tried by a Court-martial—1st, for wantonly and needlessly endangering the lives of the soldiers under his command—and 2nd, for occasioning a waste of gunpowder, and the destruction of a gate, the property of the Crown. The first, a most serious charge, has been recently introduced into the Mutiny Act by the present enlightened Secretary at War. The prisoner was found guilty, but will be permitted to sell out, on condition of replacing the gate and the amount of powder wasted, out of the proceeds of the sale of his commission.

It appears that the French General has addressed a spirited remonstrance to the Horse Guards against the leniency of this sentence. It is to be hoped, as Lord HILL no longer cloys the measures of the liberal Government at the Horse Guards, that General Sir LESLIE GROVE JONES, G.C.B., aware of what is due to the honour of the French arms, will revise this weak and obnoxious sentence.

The Corporal of Sappers, who applied the petard in the recent affair at the Pigeon House, and the Private, who volunteered to fire it, have each received a step of promotion, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Hero of the Victory of Knocktopher has received a very handsome sabre from the French General.

JUNE 18.—Preparations have been made by the Engineers of our Allies for blowing up the Obelisk, called the WELLINGTON Monument, in the Phoenix Park. The ceremony is to take place on the 18th June. The French General gives a public *déjeuner à la fourchette*. Scaffolds are erecting for the accommodation of the guests, the erection of which excites a most lively interest. Foolish reports on this and other heads, which are in circulation, we are able to state, are only "Whispers of a Faction." It is, however, true, that that distinguished Patriot, Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, is hourly expected (having finished his enquiry into the Manchester Massacre) at the head of a Judicial Commission appointed to try the Senior Judges and Jury, by whom the

Martyr BARNETT was condemned to death, and more especially to investigate the bloody affair of Newtownbary.

We have just heard that all the Knocktopher Patriots have recovered heavy damages for illegal imprisonment during the year 1832.—CA IRA—CA IRA—ERIN GO BRAH.

(To be continued.)

We had intended to select from the reports of Parliamentary proceedings, in order to submit them to our readers, a summary of all the objections made by Mr. CROKER to the fourth edition of the Reform Bill on its progress through the House of Commons, as comprising the most complete and perfect exposure of its weakness and wickedness—its folly—its roguery—its clumsiness and its mischief.—Mr. CROKER, however, on Wednesday, moved a string of Resolutions, embodying all the principal points of his unwearied and powerful opposition to the measure, which, according to Parliamentary usage, although negatived, were entered upon the Journals.

The mode of recording, and of putting into print, and consequently into general circulation, his views and opinions which the Right Honourable Gentleman has adopted, we confess we were not prepared for—we gladly avail ourselves, however, of the opportunity of presenting those views and opinions in his own words, which as the votes of Parliament are not in general circulation, we consider it right; notwithstanding their appearance in those Papers, to submit to our readers according to our original intention:—

(Entered upon the Journals of the House of Commons.)

The preamble of the Reform Bill professes to have five principal objects in view:—1. The disfranchisement of inconsiderable places.—2. The enfranchisement of large, populous, and wealthy towns.—3. The creation of an extended and uniform right of voting in boroughs.—4. The increasing of the number of County Members.—And 5, and last, the diminution of the expenses of elections.

That in every one of these points the provisions of the Bill are, in a greater or less degree, erroneous in their principle, inconsistent in their details, and irregular and unjust in their operation.

I.—That the Bill states no rule or principle by which to determine what places are to be deemed "inconsiderable," and that, in fact, several places are wholly or partially disfranchised, which, in the ordinary acceptance of the words, and in public estimation, are more considerable than some others to which the franchise is preserved:—Thus it cannot be doubted that Appleby, the county town of Westmorland, the only borough, and the largest town but one, in that county, is a more considerable place than Midhurst or Westbury, and that Dartmouth, a seaport town, with a population of 4,566 inhabitants, 411 houses of the value of 10l., having 367 registered ships belonging to it, and paying Custom duties of 3,630l. a-year, is a more considerable place than Marlow, which has but 3,370 inhabitants, and only one hundred and eighty 10l. houses.

That it has been stated, as another principal and just cause of disfranchisement, if a borough should be so much under the influence of some individual interest, as that a person recommended by that interest is almost certain of being elected; but it is notorious that some of the boroughs, which are to be totally, and many which are to be partially disfranchised, are, even now, more independent than several others to which the franchise has been preserved; and that the majority of disfranchised boroughs would, if their limits were to be extended, as has been done in the case of the majority of boroughs preserved or created, obtain a constituency, in some cases, equally numerous, and in almost all equally independent.

That whether a town be or be not "inconsiderable" must depend on the facts, and on the actual circumstances of the place itself, its population, its extent, and its wealth, and not on any arbitrary tests, or ingenious devices, by which such facts may be coloured or concealed; and that no tests can be just and satisfactory which produce different and contradictory results from the same unaltered premises; yet it appears the tests applied to form the schedule under the three Reform Bills have drawn such different results from the same facts, that five towns, viz. Aldborough, Buckingham, Malmesbury, Okehampton, and Salusk, which were to be utterly disfranchised by the first Bill as inconsiderable places, were by the second Bill to retain one Member, and that eight others, viz. Leominster, Morpeth, Northallerton, Sandwich, Tamworth, Truro, Westbury and Wycombe, which were partially disfranchised by the first, were maintained in their full franchise by the second; while on the other hand the following towns, viz. Eye, Midhurst, Petersfield, Wareham, and Woodstock, which were by the second Bill to have been totally disfranchised as inconsiderable places, are by the present Bill to retain one Member; and that no less than eighteen boroughs, viz. Bodmin, Bridport, Buckingham, Crippenham, Cockermouth, Dorchester, Evesham, Guildford, Honiton, Huntingdon, Lynton, Maldon, Marlborough, Marlow, Richmond, Sudbury, Thetford, and Totness, which were by the former Bills to have been wholly or partially disfranchised, are by the present Bill to preserve their entire franchise; and that, again, five other places, which by the former Bills were to retain one Member, are by the present to be utterly disfranchised; and that, during all these changes, it is notorious that there was no change or alteration in the circumstances of any of the places, but only in the varying and uncertain rules by which it has pleased His Majesty's Ministers to measure their importance.

That the numbers of 56 and 30 boroughs in schedules A and B are arbitrary, and assumed without any stated rule, or any reference to the actual or to the future possible state of the representations or constituency of the several boroughs.

That the list prepared by Lieut. Drummond for determining the order in which the said 56 and 30 boroughs should be selected for total or partial disfranchisement has been formed on disputed facts and on inapplicable principles.

That the statements of the amount of population and of assessed taxes on which the said list is formed are in many instances incorrect, and not derived from one common rule applied impartially to all the boroughs.

That the population of some of the boroughs in the said list is apparently increased by the addition of districts beyond the actual town, and in some instances to less than the actual town; by which means towns of a less population have been partially and unjustly placed in the said list above towns really having a greater.

That the amount of assessed taxes stated in the said list is liable to a similar objection, the taxes of adjoining districts being in some cases admitted, and in others excluded; but it is also liable to this further objection, that it does in some cases include, and in others exclude, one class of taxes, which might affect the position of the respective boroughs on the list.

That in cases in which the sum of assessed taxes was disputed, contradictory decisions have been made; as in the case of Dartmouth it was contended that the amount should be calculated on the sum assessed and not on the sum actually paid, while in the case of Helston it was held that it should be made on the sum actually paid, and not on the sum assessed.

That even if the data on which the said list was formed were undisputed, the mode in which they are applied is arbitrary and erroneous. That, in order to determine the position of 56 and 30 boroughs respectively, the averages of 100 boroughs were arbitrarily taken, which number of 100 excluded from the calculation of the averages

of the boroughs which are to be disfranchised, and included fourteen others which are not to be disfranchised.

That by such arbitrary selection of 100 boroughs, and by the arbitrary exclusion from the calculation of ten boroughs which are not concerned in the result, and by the arbitrary addition of 14 others which are not concerned in the result, the remaining boroughs are placed on the list in an order different, in numerous instances, from that in which they would have stood, had their importance in relation to each other only been considered.

That the principal of classing the boroughs by the comparison of the population and taxes of each, with the averages of the whole, might be correct and fair for an person in which the whole of the boroughs entering into the calculation should be concerned, and in which each were to have a proportionate interest, as if a contribution were to be levied from, or a certain quantity of representation divided among, all the boroughs in the proportion of their population and taxes:—Thus, if it were proposed that 100 boroughs should contribute to the election of 100 Members, in this mode would fairly enough determine how many votes each borough should have in the election of the general number, but when, as in the present case, the question is of a very different nature, namely, which of two boroughs should be disfranchised, the result should be determined by a comparison with the boroughs immediately concerned, and not by their relation to various distant places with which they can by no possibility enter into competition.

II.—That the schedules C and D have been framed either without any principle or rule whatsoever, or that any principle or rule which may have been applied in some cases has been arbitrarily departed from in others; as when the continuous mass of buildings which compose Manchester and Salford, containing 182,000 inhabitants, and paying 17,000l. a year in assessed taxes, are divided into two boroughs, and return two Members for the first, and one for the second, while the continuous mass of buildings which compose Liverpool and Toxteth Park, containing 189,000 inhabitants, and paying 65,000l. a year in assessed taxes, are united in one borough, and return only two Members, and Gateshead, which is contiguous to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in which a considerable number of the streets are in that town, and the town of Newcastle and formed into a distinct borough, by which means the mass of buildings which compose Newcastle and Gateshead, containing 27,700 inhabitants, and paying 17,000l. a year in assessed taxes, obtain one Member more than Liverpool and Toxteth which contain above three times the population, and pay nearly four times the amount of assessed taxes.

That, in some cases, as that of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the Potteries, and that of Stroud, in the clothing district of Gloucestershire, many populous places situated many miles distant from each other are included in one borough, while, in the coal and iron district of Staffordshire, the towns of Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Walsall, have been divided into three distinct boroughs, although situated in a district contiguous to the town of Aston, in Staffordshire, in the boroughs of Stoke-upon-Trent and Stroud, and, although they are connected, like the towns of Stoke and Stroud, by common commercial interests.

That, if it be expedient to create so many boroughs in that district of Staffordshire, there are places which have stronger claims than Dudley and Walsall, or than Dudley and Walsall put together; namely, that district comprising the towns of Leamington, Kenilworth, Tipton, and West Bromwich, which lies between and immediately contiguous to the proposed boroughs of Dudley and Walsall, and which contains on a space not, as is supposed, so large as these two proposed boroughs, a population of 45,362 souls, while Dudley contains but 25,000 and Walsall only 15,000.

That, in the case of Walsall, a district called the Foreign of Walsall is added to the township of Walsall, which raises the apparent population from 6,401 to 15,000, while the similar districts called the Foreign of Heigate, and the Foreign of Kidderminster, have not been so added to the towns of Reigate and Kidderminster.

That His Majesty's Ministers have declared, that in forming those schedules C and D they have been guided by the amount of population in the several counties, where the franchise is to be retained; and that the Population Returns, that several towns, which are not constituted into boroughs, have a larger population than several others which are thus enfranchised, the apparent population of these latter having been (as in the case of Walsall above stated) swelled to a greater amount by the addition of neighbouring districts, while, if similar neighbouring districts were to be added to those unrepresented towns, the population would maintain its superiority over that of several of the proposed boroughs.

That, notwithstanding the additions thus arbitrarily made to several proposed boroughs, it appears that the principle of population has not been carried into effect; for each of the towns of Merthyr Tydvil and Toxteth Park have a greater population than any of the 19 boroughs in schedule D, excepting only the towns of Aston, in Staffordshire, and Whitley (even with the addition of two townships) appear by the Population Returns to have a smaller population than eight unrepresented towns, Whitley being, with its additions stated as 10,300, while Gosport has 12,637, Croydon 12,447, Trowbridge 10,863, Doncaster 10,801, Loughborough 10,500, Tonbridge 10,380, Margate 10,338, and Barnsley 10,330; and the proposed borough of Kendal, containing with its additions, 11,600, is less populous than Gosport and Croydon.

That the declaration of His Majesty's Ministers, that in conferring the franchise they have been guided by the amount of population, is not only contradicted by the above-stated facts, but is inconsistent with the preamble of the Bill itself, which states that it is expedient to create a certain number of large, populous, and wealthy towns, and to enfranchise the towns of the said description, and that "wealthy" towns should be selected, and notwithstanding His Majesty's Ministers have adopted in the schedules A and B the amount of the assessed taxes as the test of wealth, it appears that there are four proposed boroughs in schedule C, which are to send two Members to Parliament, which pay less assessed taxes, namely, Bolton, 2,340l., Bradford 2,200l., and Leeds 1,731l., and that Doncaster, 2,000l., than seven unrepresented towns, viz. Croydon, 2,737l., Leamington, 4,925l., Margate, 5,063l., Doncaster, 2,503l., Ramsgate, 3,494l., Gosport, 2,943l., and Kingston-on-Thames, 2,913l.

That another principle which has been advanced is, that in creating new boroughs regard should be had to the state of representation in the neighbourhood, so that large districts having distinct interests should not be represented by the same Members; and that representation should not be accumulated on one point; that nevertheless, in contradiction to this principle, Salford is to be created a separate borough, though it adjoins the proposed borough of Manchester, and is within twelve miles or less of the proposed boroughs of Stockport, Bury, Bolton, and Rochdale; that the proposed boroughs of Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Walsall, are contiguous to each other, and the last is within nine miles and less of Birmingham; and that Gateshead is to be erected into a borough, though it adjoins Newcastle; and that South Shields and North Shields are to be also distinct boroughs, though separated only by the River Tyne, the medium of their common commerce and interests; and although Gateshead, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, and Sunderland are in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, while Merthyr Tydvil, with a population of 22,000, is 21 miles distant from the town of Doncaster, Alnwick, Ely, an episcopal city, the only one in the kingdom unrepresented, and the centre of the peculiar interest connected with the Fens, and Yeovil, the seat of a considerable manufacture, now imperfectly represented, are all situated in districts where there happen to be no boroughs nearer than 17, 20, and even 30 miles, and are also over the amount of population and of assessed taxes to Walsall and Whitley.

III.—That although the new right of voting in boroughs will, in many of the old boroughs, and in all the new, create a large constituency, it appears from a comparison of the statements of the Commissioners as to the probable amount of future electors, with the existing numbers, that in many cases the constituency will be materially diminished, and in some to such a degree as must affect the independence of the borough.

That the supposed uniformity and quality of this new right of suffrage will be in many instances delusive, as houses in the same nominal value of 10l. are very different in real value and respectability in different parts of the country, so that in some towns the number of houses of the value of 10l. and upwards are to the whole number of houses of the town only as one to five or six, and even sometimes so low as one in eight, while in other towns the proportion is as five to one in the proposed borough of Marylebone seven out of eight:—From this it is obvious that persons of an equal condition in life, who happen to reside in different places, will not enjoy an equal right of suffrage under this supposed system of equality and uniformity.

That the supposed simplicity and certainty of this right of suffrage will be in many instances delusive, and liable to great uncertainty and litigation, inasmuch as the value of the house, which will depend on the value of the house, though there is no rule given by which such

value can be ascertained, the most obvious, convenient, and usual test of value, namely, rent or rating, having been intentionally excluded, and no check is provided against such individual arbitrariness, as the purchase of a vote, which may be done by the purchase of the property; and in some cases, that a house of the real value of 20 per annum might, with the adventitious value of conferring a vote in a borough, be in the owner's estimation worth 10l.

That in all the other details relative to this right of voting every check which might tend to secure the respectability and independence of the elector has been rejected. It was at first proposed that the voter should have inhabited one tenement for a entire year; he may now change his residence every week. It was at first proposed that he should have held a yearly rent, and have paid up the rent before he could vote; he may now hold by the week or even by the day, and need not have paid any rent whatever; all that is required is, that he should have been rated, to any amount however small, and should have paid such rate and all assessed taxes due by him; it being notorious that the great majority of persons inhabiting houses of about 10l. value pay no assessed taxes whatsoever; and, finally, that different persons may vote out of the same tenement, by all which provisions it may happen, particularly in great towns, that there may be more electors than houses in a borough, and in all places the respectability and independence of the electoral body must be completely impaired.

That the extension of the rights of freemen, provided they reside within seven miles of the borough of which they are free, will operate in some instances with great inequality and injustice; as in the one of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which has some hundred freemen resident in Gateshead, North Shields, South Shields, and Sunderland, the freemen resident in the three latter places will be disfranchised, while the freemen of Gateshead will be enabled to vote for their franchise, but, if inhabiting a 10l. house in Gateshead will have votes for the borough, and be thus in a better condition than the most respectable inhabitant of Newcastle itself.

IV.—That the county representation is, by the provision of the Bill, arbitrarily and irregularly distributed, and will not, in many instances, be as represented, represent a county constituency.

That the present mode of dividing counties into large populations, 20 in number, four Members each; to certain middle-sized counties three each, and to the lowest class of counties two as heretofore; but in this last class is included Middlesex, which is more populous and wealthy than any other county in England, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, which exceeds every other county in England except Lancashire.

That the counties which are to receive four Members are to be divided into two, for all the purposes of the Bill, separate and distinct counties, while those which are to have three Members remain undivided; the result of this arrangement is, that the new counties which appear so favoured with a double representation will, in fact, have a smaller representation than the smaller counties; thus supporting the objection to dividing counties into nearly equal in population, twenty of the new counties, returning each two Members will have a greater population than the largest (Dorset) of those returning three Members, and twenty-six of the new counties, with only two Members, and a greater population than the seven other returning three each:—Thus several counties, having less than 50,000 inhabitants, will have three Members, while West York, with 978,000, and each division of Lancashire with 200,000, will have only two; but excluding from this consideration Middlesex, West York, and Lancashire, which may be thought to be peculiarly circumstanced, the counties of Devon, Kent, and Somerset, containing 300,000 inhabitants more than the eight counties altogether, are yet to return but half the number of county Members; and these results are produced by a system which affects to give to county population proportionate representation.

That the amount of county representation in general was allotted by the Bill, and supported, as bearing a certain proportion to the general amount of borough representation, inasmuch that, when in the course of discussions a Member happened to be added to the county representation, His Majesty's Ministers thought it expedient that, in order to conform to the number of Members, the number of borough Members should notwithstanding this proposed system of distinction and balance, the county constituency is virtually subjected to a great and in many instances predominant interference from the borough constituencies, by admitting persons who may happen to have a freehold in a borough to vote for the county at large, by which a large class of persons may obtain double votes, and the balance between the two classes of electors would be made in favour of the counties, will be every where impaired, and in some cases wholly destroyed.

V.—That with regard to the fifth and last object of the Bill, the diminution of the expense of the elections, it is not easy to foresee whether candidates will be as ready to incur great expenses for obtaining seats under the new system as under the old; but supposing that they will, it may be doubted whether, under the present provisions of the Bill, any saving will be effected by the candidates, while it is certain that a great and new expense will be imposed on the parishes and counties, and on the public at large.

That, as to parishes and counties, although the expense of lists, registers, and other clerical arrangements may not be considerable, yet it is provided by the 65th clause that not only such expenses, but the cost incurred by the overseers in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act, shall be defrayed out of the rates.

That the most important of the overseer's duties is the careful and impartial selection of the names to be placed on the lists of voters; that persons omitted from such lists have a right of appeal, and third parties have a similar right against any names which they may think unduly placed on the list; that, unless the overseer is to deny his list, or to abstain from explaining the grounds on which a claim was admitted or rejected, all these provisions will, in practice become imperative, and mere formalities; but if the overseers are to maintain their lists, it will be found that they are not in general competent to conduct investigations of such a nature, and they will necessarily require legal advice and assistance, and thus the parish may be involved in a series of litigation and consequent expense.

That the public, who are expected, though in a limited extent, cannot fail to be of a considerable amount, will be multiplied upwards of 200 Courts for the revision of the registers and the decision of disputed claims, held every year in England and Wales; that the barristers holding such Courts are to receive five guineas a day, and to receive travelling and other expenses; and although it is impossible to trace the extent of time these Courts of Revision may be employed, it is evident that the lowest estimation a very considerable expense will be incurred, and a considerable number of legal offices created.

That, as regards the expense to individual candidates, it is obvious that at each of these annual investigations the candidate must take care that his interests are looked after, that the names of his friends are put on the register, and that the names of adversaries are not included; and in these matters can hardly be managed without legal advice and attendance, and consequent expense; so that candidates may be involved in a constant canvass and annual contest. That, of the expenses now incurred by candidates, the only one which the Bill seems likely to diminish is that of the travelling charges of the voters, no doubt a very considerable article, but there are many counterbalancing expenses created by the Bill; and there may be in the course of an fifteen polling days' poll at one place, whereas at present a poll cannot exceed thirty days; at each of these fifteen polling places the candidates must have clerks, agents, and perhaps a counsel, and as the poll is to last but two days, the expenses for the candidate, for the slightest contest, will be nearly the same as for the most obstinate and protracted.

That, with regard to the illegal expenses, the Reports of Election Committees (and particularly some of late occurrence) do not show that a large extension of the franchise to the lower class of householders is likely to prevent bribery; but that, on the contrary, some of the most flagrant instances of gross and general corruption have occurred in those places of which the constituency approaches most nearly to the Bill.

That the trial of election petitions, which is now a very expensive now incident to a contest) will not be rendered more easy or less expensive by the provisions of the Bill; but, on the contrary, will probably become more frequent and more chargeable, not only from the increased numbers of electors, but from the multiplication of the machinery of the Bill, and, above all, from that provision which is retaining officers no option in returning votes, and of course leaves the candidate who may consider himself aggrieved no remedy but an appeal to an Election Committee.

That, for all these reasons (without adverting to the general principle of Parliamentary Reform), it appears that the Bill now before the House is, in many of its most important provisions, partial, inconsistent, contradictory, and unjust, likely to aggravate many of the evils which it professes to remedy, while it may produce new and serious difficulties and abuses, and inadequate to the accomplishment

of many of the most important purposes for which it has been especially recommended.

We have selected from the Times newspaper the following account of a Vestry Meeting held in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, for the discussion of the merits of a claim made by the Honourable and Very Reverend Dr. GREY, rector of that parish, Dean of Hereford, and brother of the Prime Minister.

A vestry was held on Thursday afternoon last, in the Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the accounts delivered in respect of the new church, &c. and also on the subject of the surplus monies received by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Grey, rector of the parish, previous to its consecration, and other parochial matters.

Mr. PEACOCK, the churchwarden, on taking the chair, said, he hardly knew whether the vestry could legally proceed to business, on account of the erasure which Dr. Grey had made in the notice for calling the vestry together. He begged to have Mr. Smart's (the vestry clerk's) opinion on the point, and also whether it was in the power of the rector to make such an erasure, or to prohibit publication of such notice in the church.

Mr. SMART having stated that the rector had no legal right to alter the notice or to prohibit the publication where the business was legal, proceeded to read the report, from which we take the following extract:—"The Committee appointed to ascertain what part of the expense of the church has been payable to the rector, report, that the Rev. Mr. Ruddlecock met the committee, and gave such satisfactory information regarding the building of the church, that he had thought it right to order the liquidation of the claim, and the Bishop of London had furnished the money. The committee further begged to express their regret and disappointment at the total failure of the negotiations with the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Grey, on the subject of the sum which had been earnestly payable to the rector, &c."

Several letters were then read, and it may be necessary to state, though the particulars of the difference between the rector and the parishioners have appeared before the public, the parish contend that the Act of Parliament which gives the rector 2,500l. in lieu of tithes, out of which 300l. yearly is to be given to the curate of the new church, when built, means that the rector should contribute 2,200l. to be his income, which was the sum they agreed to contribute for; and that the amount of 2,500l. yearly allowed to the rector, on the understanding that the 2,500l. should only be actually paid when the new church was built. The present Bishop of London had acted upon this understanding, and had returned the surplus monies, but Dr. Grey, the present rector, insisted upon receiving the whole 2,500l., although no new church was built for two years after his presentation to the living; the parish therefore claim from Dr. Grey a sum of about 600l.

The following is the last reply of Dr. Grey to the application of the vestry clerk, Mr. Smart, on the part of the parish:—

"Sir—I am sorry my last letter was not understood by the committee. I despair of expressing my determination in a clearer way. The Act of Parliament relating to the rector of the parish, in lieu of tithes, the amount of 2,500l., out of which the rector is to pay 300l. a year to the minister of the first new chapel built and consecrated within the parish, and 150l. to the curate of the old church. While no chapel existed, the rector had not this 300l. to pay. At present, in addition to the sums above stated required to be paid by me, as the rector of the living, I give 180l. annually for the better security of the due performance of the parochial duties. The question which I understand the committee wish to be answered is this:—Will the rector give up such a portion of his income as amounts to 300l. a year, from the time of the late rector's vacation of the living to the day of the consecration of the new chapel? To this I distinctly answer, as I have answered before, that I do not feel myself called upon so to do. To avoid all litigation, I am ready, with due respect to my interrogators, I will not, because I do not think it right to accede to their demand. I must be permitted to decline a conference, as I consider it needless."

"Your faithful Servant, EDWARD GREY." Mr. WHITE said, although he had been censured on a previous occasion for having, as termed by the parish, created considerable mischief by his interference, he considered himself a member of the committee, expressing his regret that their exertions had proved ineffectual, as he had a sincere desire to serve the parish. He was by no means inimical towards the Rector of the parish, therefore he lamented he should be placed in a situation to comment with severity on the conduct of Dr. Grey. He was actuated by no vindictive feelings, and he had not the least wish to see the rector, he was bound to state with truth the progress of the negotiations, the details would be found in the report. He could not forbear the opportunity of bearing testimony to the honourable part which the Bishop of London had pursued throughout the transaction, for though the act did in substance call on the parish to pay the Rector 2,500l., yet he would take no mean advantage of the ambiguity, for the spirit was that the income should be 2,200l. The Bishop of London, at the time this act was granted, stated that another church should be immediately built, and it was upon a reliance on his honour and good faith that the parish had not protected themselves, by inserting a clause restricting the sum to 2,200l. It was a gross perverseness of intellect to pretend that had the new church remained for ever unbuilt, the rector had a right to the extra 300l. He admitted that Dr. Grey might not be bound to this arrangement, yet he must have read the Act, and from thence have known that in equity he was entitled to 2,200l.

Mr. DAVIS moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. KIMBER:—

Resolved, That after having read the report of your Committee appointed at a former vestry to communicate with the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Grey, respecting a sum of 600l., and amounting to 620l., inadvertently paid over to him, together with the correspondence on the subject, this vestry deem it incumbent on them to mark their sense of the Rev. Gentleman's conduct on this important transaction. Although the task be painful, the vestry cannot on this occasion refrain from an expression of their deep regret that a dignitary of the Church of England, possessing so large an income, forgetting the true meaning of the words, "Do as you would be done by," and manifesting the just and honourable example furnished by his Diocesan, should still insist on retaining money drawn from his necessities, flock, to which he has no equitable claim, and which never ought to have come into his possession."

Mr. ROBERTS made some remarks, justificatory of the proceedings of the rector, and attempted to move an amendment on the resolution, but it was immediately negatived.

Mr. WINDSOR wished the resolution to be qualified. Mr. BARKER spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried by a large body of the parishioners, only two dissentients being observed. Mr. WILSON wished the vestry before separation to express their regret that the rector of the parish should have deemed it necessary to refuse an interview with his parishioners. He was of opinion, whatever the subject, that it was the duty of the rector to attend to their wishes.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Committee and to the Chairman, after which the Vestry adjourned.

The case simply stated is, that although the £2,500 a year has always been set apart for the rector, the Bishop of London, who was Dr. GREY'S immediate predecessor, never touched more of the income than £2,300, because it was expressly stated and understood that £300 a year of the income was to defray the charge of a Curate to do duty at the new Chapel, when built; and that, although the channel of payment must necessarily be the Rector, the £300 was not to be added to the £2,300, for the purpose of being deducted for the Curate until the Chapel was consecrated. This Dr. BLOMFIELD understood, and never took the additional £300; indeed his liberality upon all occasions, formed a striking contrast to the eagerness now displayed. But Dr. GREY says, as the Chapel was not consecrated when he became poss-

essed of the living, he ought to have the £2,500, up to the day of consecration. Making, therefore, a demand upon the parishioners of £628, upon a plea never for a moment entertained by his Right Rev. Predecessor.

In the Times of Tuesday, a letter appears upon this subject under the signature of ORTHODOX (we think we could supply a shorter name) which merely puts the matter as a question of right, and attributes to the generosity of Bishop BLOMFIELD, which the writer says was more than justice, the unreasonable demand upon Dr. GREY, although he admits that when the Chapel was built the 300l. a year was to be paid to the Curate—in fact the writer, who is extremely well versed in the law of the case, and enters into its merits as warmly as if he were the Honourable and Very Reverend Dr. GREY himself, merely puts Dr. BLOMFIELD'S conduct as a piece of liberality, and Dr. GREY'S as a vindication of right—and this is Dr. GREY'S point, and we should not have dwelt so much upon the letter, but that it contains the following passage, which appearing in the Times newspaper is worthy to be quoted.

"A Minister of the Established Church is in a most defenceless condition, when aspersions flung at his character by dissenters, and those whose business and pleasure it is to attack the church through her clergy, find their way into the columns of the Times. Retiring in their habits, our clergy shrink from a public controversy, satisfied with the testimony of a good conscience, and the assurance that they are not prejudiced in the minds of those of their parishioners whose favourable opinion they desire to cultivate. But, Sir, I, as one of Dr. GREY'S 'necessitous flock,' am anxious that our pastor's conduct shall appear to all the world, as it does to myself, without blame and without reproach; and being intimately acquainted with the bearings of the subject, allow me to offer you a few facts, with a view of showing the extreme unreasonableness of the vestry's proceedings."

Dr. GREY was promoted to the living of Bishopsgate—not by his brother—but (at a time when his brother had declared his total unfitness for business and his disinclination for office) by the Duke of WELLINGTON; and we recollect hearing then, that Dr. GREY was wonderfully anxious to get appointed to a King's Chaplaincy, so that he might hold his valuable living in Northumberland with that of Bishopsgate. The KING however declined, on the ground that one populous parish in London, with 2,200l. a year, was enough to attend to. Lord GREY however thought differently, for when he came into power he gave his brother the Deanery of Hereford, having about a fortnight before, deprived Dr. PHILLIPOTS of the Rectory of Stanhope, where he had laid out thousands in improvements, merely because he was promoted to the See of Exeter.

The incautious and unstatesmanlike declarations made by Lord HOWICK and others, during the last Session of Parliament, are now well understood to be the main causes of the late dreadful scenes and present distress and excitement prevalent in the West Indies. Mischievous, and probably some well-meaning but ignorant persons took advantage of these imprudent declarations to disseminate widely vague expectations amongst the Slaves, that at Christmas they would all be liberated; and the consequences have been the immediate loss of lives and property in Jamaica, and the endangering the safety of that Colony!

The course Lord ALTHORP proposes to pursue in imposing higher duties on the produce of those Colonies which refuse to enact the obnoxious Orders in Council is of a piece with the whole uncanid and dishonest proceedings of the Government towards our West India possessions. They promise something which they do not define, and which may be all moonshine; and they demand implicit obedience to the very letter of these orders, whilst, at the same time, they admit them to be so crude, that they dare not send them to the distant Colony of the Mauritius, for fear of producing an insurrection there.

On Thursday evening Mr. BUXTON repeated his intention to make a motion, on the 8th of next month, to let loose the whole of the black population in our Colonies! Is there a man of common sense in the country who believes such conduct to be either wise or honest? yet we have reason to know that Lord ALTHORP, and his MAJESTY'S Ministers, will not move a negative to this proposition, because they think it would hurt their popularity with certain parties; and for this paltry consideration they are determined to sacrifice the duties they owe to their fellow-countrymen in the Colonies.

It is understood that, on this occasion, Lord ALTHORP will move, as an amendment to Mr. BUXTON'S motion, the imposition of these destructive duties, notwithstanding that they are so odious, and so contrary to every commercial and constitutional principle. Last year, Mr. BUXTON'S motion was met by an amendment somewhat in the same spirit; and there is no doubt that Lord HOWICK and the Hon. Member for Weymouth, have got up this second act for the 8th of April; and that poor Lord GODERICH is too pusillanimous to resist it.—We believe he is rather disposed to act rightly, if he had courage and firmness to do so.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. MR. LUNNEY, of Bickley, had been appointed to the Lectureship of St. Aubyn's Chapel, Devonport, on the nomination of the Rev. W. St. Aubyn, Rector of Stoke. The report, therefore, of Mr. LUNNEY'S having accepted the curacy of Charles Church proves to be incorrect.

THE REV. RICHMOND ROBINSON BAILEY, M.A. has been appointed by the King to the Chaplaincy of the Tower of London, with the rectory of St. Peter ad Vincula, on the nomination of his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON.

THE REV. ALEX. SCOTT, A.M. Rector of Exremont, Cumberland, has been presented by the Earl of LONSDALE to the Rectory of Whiteham, in that county, vacant by the death of the Rev. ALISON STRUBLE.

THE REV. RICHARD SLOVER, D.D. Vicar of Stoney, Leicestershire, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Croxton Kerrial, in the same county. Patron, the Duke of RUTLAND.

A dispensation has passed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. C. J. MYERS, M.A. Vicar of Flintham, Nottinghamshire, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of LINCOLN, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to hold the Rectory of Ruskington, Lincoln, (vacant by the death of the Rev. J. MYERS, M.A. the late incumbent), together with the Vicarage of Flintham.

THE REV. W. CHAVE, Lecturer of the Penitentiary, has been nominated by the Rev. the Rector of Bath to the Curacy of the New Widcombe Church.

THE REV. J. REED has been presented to the Vicarage of Newburn, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Edmonstone.

THE REV. JAMES HOVE has been instituted to the Living of Strubby, Lincolnshire, on the presentation of the Rev. S. T. Freyman, Bishop of Lincoln.

THE REV. NICHOLAS CARY, M.A. late Fellow of Pembroke College, in the University of Oxford, has been appointed Dean of the Island of Guernsey.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has been pleased to collate, by commission, the Rev. LLEWELYN LEWELLEN, D.C.L. Principal of St. David's College, to the valuable Vicarage of Penrhyn, with the Chapels of Brongwyn and Betws annexed, in the county of Cardigan,

vacant by the death of the late incumbent, the Rev. Maurice Evans, Commissary, Rev. D. A. Williams.

The Rev. JOSEPH CAMPBELL PROSSER, Perpetual Curate of Newchurch, in the county of Monmouth, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Landaff to the Rectory of Itton, in the same county. Patron, Mr. GORE, Bart., of Itton Court, near Clentworth.

The Rev. JOHN BARNWELL, B.A. to the Rectory of Holford, on the presentation of the Provost of Eton College, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Buxton.

The Rev. JOHN BARNWELL, B.A. to the Vicarage of Stoursey, with the Chapelry of Lilstock annexed, on the presentation of the Bishop of Eton Coll., vacant by the cession of the said J. Barnwell.

The Rev. GORE, Bart., M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been instituted by the Bishop of Bristol to the Rectory of Pulfham, Dorset, vacant by the cession of Saxby Penfold, D.D.

OBITUARY. On Sunday last, at his rooms in Jesus College, Wm. HURLES, Esq. Fellow of that Society, and Registrar of the University, the duties of which office he discharged for above fifteen years with singular ability and exemplary fidelity. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in the year 1811, and to that of M.A. in 1814.

The Rev. W. M. NEWBAM, Rector of Basingstam, Lincolnshire, and late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Patron, G. G. Colleges.

The Rev. HENRY HAZLETT, Rector of Wilton, in the county of Wilts, and of Alworth, in the county of Berks, and one of the Prebendaries of Salisbury Cathedral. Patron of the former, Earl of Pembroke; of the latter, St. John's College, Cambridge.

THE REV. JOHN SIMPSON, Master of Harnswood Hospital, and Vicar of Thornton Curtes, Lincolnshire. (Patron, C. Winn, Esq.) UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, March 17.—The Examiners appointed to elect a Scholar on the foundation of DENN IRELAND, have announced the election of Rowland PALMER, Scholar of Trinity College.

Thursday last the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: E. A. Holden, Corp., Grand Compounder; Rev. A. Hadfield, St. Mary Hall; W. T. Cox, Pembroke, incorporated from Dublin.—Bachelors of Arts: J. Strickland, Wadhams; R. B. Todd, Pembroke, incorporated from Dublin.

A Convocation was held the same day for the purpose of electing a Prebend at St. Martin's, on the foundation of Colonel Boden, when after a poll of several hours, Horace H. Wilson, Esq. was elected; the numbers being—For Mr. Wilson, 207; For Dr. Mill, 200.

The Rev. Francis Clerke, M.A. late Fellow of All Souls' college, and the Rev. Richard Young, M.A. Fellow of New College, have been elected, by their respective Societies, Proctors for the ensuing year.

On the same day John Chandler, M.A. and Scholar of Corpus was added to the University of Cambridge.

On Wednesday Mr. Evan Evans, of Jesus college, was elected a Scholar of Pembroke college, on the foundation of Sir John Phillipps, Bart.

The Cambridge University Scholarship on Dr. Davies's foundation was on Thursday adjudged to Mr. George Kennedy, Scholar of St. John's College, and third son of the Rev. Rann Kennedy.

Several gentlemen have announced themselves as Candidates for the office of Registrar, vacant by the death of William Hustler, Esq.:

Rev. Wm. Jones, B.D. Fellow of St. John's; Rev. J. Romilly, M.A. Fell. of Trinity; Rev. T. Shelford, B.D. Fell. of Corpus Christi; Rev. T. Chevallier, B.D. Catharine Hall; Rev. Thomas Dicks, M.A. Fell. of Jesus; Rev. W. L. Garsons, B.D. Fell. of St. Peter; Rev. R. W. Wile, M.A. Fell. of St. John's.

On Saturday last Robert Hindley Wilkinson, Esq., Scholar of King's College, was chosen Fellow of that Society.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Bishop of London's first Lent Lecture on Wednesday, at St. James's Church, was attended by a number of persons of distinction. The General Committee of the National Society held their Meeting, pursuant to adjournment, on Wednesday, at St. Martin's Vestry, where the Rev. Mr. Glynne presided, and the subject of the building of School Rooms was voted to fourteen places, amounting in the whole to £1,090.

The Congregation of Christ Church, Birmingham, have presented the late Assistant Minister, the Rev. THOMAS BARROW, with some valuable standard works on Divinity, as a token of regard.

FRANCIS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Rev. Mr. Glynne, in connection with this School, was elected on Tuesday last, by the election of the Rev. JAMES COLLET EDEN, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall.

The Rev. Mr. PITMAN, who has for twenty years officiated as evening preacher at the Foundling Hospital, will take leave of the Governors of that Noble Institution this evening.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops have drawn up a series of resolutions which are to be circulated in all the Churches in the United Kingdom on the 21st instant, the day appointed for the General Fast.

GENERAL FAST.—It is the Bishop of CHESTER, not the Bishop of WINCHESTER, who is to preach before the House of Lords on the day of the General Fast. The Rev. Dr. ALLEN, Rector of Battersea, is to preach before the House of Commons on the same day.

The Bishop of LONDON has given a circular to his Clergy, recommending them to make collections in their different Churches, on the 21st inst. (the General Fast-day), for the poor; and to remit any surplus, after meeting the immediate wants of the parish, to London, for the relief of the more distressed districts of the metropolis.

A Trinity Church, Stone-street, Chelsea (which contains about 1200 sittings, 800 of which are free), the Rev. H. BLISS, on Sunday last, without any previous notice, called upon his congregation to contribute towards the sufferings of their distressed neighbours, and the answer to this call was a collection made after the sermon of 149l. Those who came unprovided with money wrote the sum they intended to contribute on the back of their cards, which they put into the plates.

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Though many Expositions of the Bible of great and deserved celebrity exist in our language, few of them are sufficiently satisfactory to serve as a guide to the study of the Sacred Scriptures, appears to be still wanting. To supply this deficiency, is the design of the present work, in which it has been the aim and wish of the author to embrace, in a condensed form, such Information as will enable the general reader to ascertain the real meaning of the Inspired Writers.—Preface.

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CAUTION.—ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. The Public are respectfully cautioned against a counterfeit article of the Atkinson and Son's, &c. genuine name always be known by observing that the name is distinct on the label, and a small Address Stamp, printed in colours, similar to a Patent Medicine Stamp. This Soap is of a peculiar softening quality, and is well adapted for the Nursery, for many uses; it is required, it is said, in all its uses very economical, going twice as far as new soap. Manufactured and Sold by James and Edward Atkinson, Perfumers, 24, Old Bond-street, corner of Burlington Gardens, removed from 43, Gerard-street, and by appointment to most Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and Medicine Vendors. Also, ALMOND SOAP, made from the purest Oil of Almonds. CAMPHOR SOAP, peculiarly adapted for chapped hands. A large quantity of the above, and every other description of Fancy Soaps, Shaving Cakes, and Shaving Pastes, kept ready for inspection.

SHREWSBURY ASSIZES.

CRIM. COX.—Strey Esq., v. Offley Crew Esq.—Mr. Jervis stated that this was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for criminal conversation with his wife, accompanied with every circumstance of aggravation. The parties were both of considerable fortune and station in the county of Salop. The plaintiff resided at Tunstall Hall, and possessed a fortune of about 4000l. a year. The defendant was the son of the Rev. Offley Crew, who had large preferment in the Church, and a very considerable estate in Montgomeryshire. It was an extraordinary circumstance in this case that the parties were both the only sons of Clergymen of the Church of England; they had been school-fellows, and both were members of the same College. The plaintiff had met the lady who was the subject of this inquiry at Buxton, she being then a beautiful girl of eighteen. The defendant had also married a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of Admiral Lake. The plaintiff and defendant resided at only a mile and a half; and that defendant's friendship had commenced at school, and had been matured at College, continued after the marriage of both; and scarcely a day passed without some intercourse between the families. The lady who was the subject of this inquiry had a family of six children, the youngest of them not more than a year old. The defendant, too, was a parent; and it would be shown that the intercourse of friendship between the means of seduction, would amount to that on the 13th of January last, in consequence of suspicions that they entertained, the servants resolved to watch the defendant; for, up to that time, the plaintiff had not the slightest suspicion of the infidelity of his wife. On that day Mr. Clive had invited friends, some of whom were to take beds at his house, as they were to join in the chase the following day. The plaintiff was invited, and the defendant and the latter coming to lunch at the plaintiff's on that day, there was no doubt that the assignment was made. The plaintiff went to Mr. Clive's, and he and the defendant dined together; and it would be proved that when the hour of eleven arrived the defendant said he was obliged to return home, to meet a person from Wales, who came on business of the plaintiff's estate. The plaintiff, suspecting something which he would not state, it was arranged that the butler should station himself at a window which commanded a view of the plaintiff's bed-room door; and that the keeper and coachman should station themselves in other places. Mrs. Strey had ordered the servants to bed, but they went to the places appointed to watch, and about a quarter past eleven Mrs. Strey came to her bed-room in a rage, and, after having waited for a short time, she went down stairs and unlocked the outer door, and then went to her bed-room again, leaving her room-door ajar. After this a horse was heard, and the defendant was seen by the keeper to enter the house, and by the butler to enter Mrs. Strey's bed-room. The coachman went to Mr. Clive's to inform the plaintiff, but Mr. Clive's butler, with a prudent and discreet eye, did not allow the coachman to see the plaintiff (who had gone to bed), fearing that if the plaintiff knew what had occurred while the defendant was in his house death might ensue. The next morning Mrs. Strey got up about four o'clock, and, suspecting that she had been watched, she inquired if any of the servants had been up. He ought to have stated that the keeper had resolved to watch the horse of the defendant, and he had taken care to hide before he went to bed, and, on the keeper laying hold of the defendant, he said he had lost his way coming back from Mr. Clive's. Next day the servants went to the house of Mr. Clive, and he could not describe the sensations that the plaintiff experienced when the matter was communicated to him. However, under the advice of some friends, the plaintiff had to inform his unhappy wife that she must quit his house for ever. Upon this Mrs. Strey became exceedingly ill, and she expired on the Monday following, when the plaintiff sent her away in his own carriage, attended by his own medical man, to what was certainly the fittest asylum for her, the residence of her mother at Cheltenham. After evidence had been offered in support of this statement, Mr. Campbell addressed the Jury for the defendant. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 5000l.

SUPERNATURAL AGENCY.—In speaking of *The Robber*, by the author of "Charley," the *Atlas* observes, "This work is extremely clever. Supernatural agency is the author's favourite mode of bringing his plots to a close. In *Charley*, the fatalism which worked upon destiny, and here we have destiny working forth in a thin disguise. The notion of a murderer being haunted by a strange desire to behold the scene of his guilt, and to jest upon that, the remembrance of which is horrible to him, is a searching and philosophical creation."

AN INCOGNITUS SWINDLER.—A few days since a person dressed in fashionable style was looking into a goldsmith's shop in a leading street in this city; he had an umbrella under his arm, and seemed much delighted with the splendid articles exhibited to view. Before he had been many minutes at the window, a fellow drove violently against him, and pushed his umbrella through a pane of glass. The shopman rushed out and demanded payment for the damage done, and the man who was under the appearance of the fracture remonstrated against the injustice of asking him for payment; but the real offender had run off, and the shopman persisted in his demand. The gentleman continued to argue against the injustice of asking payment from him, particularly when he heard the price of it was 11s. 6d.; but he was threatened with the police-office, and at length he reluctantly handed over the money, in which were three notes for 20l. each, and handed on to him a shopman to pay the required sum. The change was given him, but he had scarcely left the shop, when it was discovered that the note was a forgery. All attempts to find him out have since failed, and it is thought that the whole scheme of breaking the window, &c. was got up merely for the purpose of passing off a forgery with success.—*Dudley Times*.

CHASTITY.—From the opinions of the Reviewers, we should say that *Chastity* will prove to be one of the most popular works of fiction that have appeared in latter years. "It reminds us touchingly," observes the *Athenaeum*, "of one of the most admirable fictions in the language, 'The Bride of Lammermoor;'" and the *Literary Gazette* states that it has much of that dramatic power of incident which is the great charm of the *Canterbury Tales*; "while the *Atlas* says "it is inspired with a melancholy interest akin to that of 'Guy Rannering.'"

RIOT AT ONE OF THE HOSPITALS OF EDINBURGH.—On Thursday, while a female patient was being carried in a van from the south-west part of the town to the hospital on the Castle-hill, a crowd collected, and the vehicle and driver were assailed with showers of stones. The crowd, that at first was merely a mob, gradually increased, and the driver, who was much abused, and the patient, although not actually hurt, were no better of the dreadful fright. Mr. Forbes, treasurer to the Board, exhorted the mob to desist and disperse in peace, but he was answered in loud tumultuous shouts. After the patient had been lodged in the hospital the driver deemed it prudent to change his road in returning, and accordingly took a more circuitous route, but to no purpose, for he was once more assailed by the crowd, which was every moment increasing. Before reaching Fountain-bridge a sufficient number of men, seized the reins, and by a desperate effort stopped the horse, and brought the rider to the ground. The horse was then unyoked, and the mob having got possession of the vehicle, dragged it towards the Canal Basin, where they threw it, with all its appurtenances, into the water. In a short time the Sheriff and Superintendent of Police, with a number of policemen, were on the spot, and had some sort of order restored, and the van driven out of the canal. The feeling among the rude populace seemed to be that it was improper for a Board to erect a quarantine station at Fountain-bridge for the reception of people from the Water of Leith, and the boys and females of the Castle-hill mob declared that the woman who was carried to the hospital there was only drunk, and that the doctors took cholera patients under their care merely to try experiments upon them. A few panes in the hospital were broken by the blackguard mob assembled, and had the disabled patient been a woman of means she would have been attended to the building would ere now have been a heap of ruins. Two of the principal rioters have been apprehended, and the afternoon crowds continued to linger on the Castle-hill, but they were stationed there to prevent further riotous proceedings, and on Friday all was again quiet.—*Scotsman*.

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THE FAST DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—At a few minutes to 12 o'clock this House met. Among those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, ten Bishops, and about 20 Peers. Their Lordships shortly after left the House in procession, and proceeded to the Abbey, which was crowded by a number of well-dressed persons, and was not entered without considerable difficulty. The Bishop of Chichester, who took his text from the 28th chapter of Isaiah, and the 9th verse.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At eleven o'clock the Speaker entered the House of Commons, and took his seat at the table. In a few minutes afterwards he rose, and attended by the Sergeant at Arms, the Clerks, and the Members present, he mounted the Chair, and in a most impressive manner, he read the Prayers of the Church, preceded by Mr. Lee and the beadle of the parish. Having taken their seats, the Rev. the Dean of Rippon read the Morning Service; after which the Rev. Dr. Allen, Vicar of Battersea, preached a sermon. The Rev. Gentleman selected for his text the 1st chapter of the 1st book of Peter, and the 1st verse:—"Go to now, ye rich men; weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you, after a most impressive sermon, a collection was made at the doors for the relief of the poor, which amounted to 100l. 2s. 11d. The seats of the galleries of the church were reserved for the families of the Members of Parliament, and were crowded almost to suffocation.

In the morning, a mob attracted by the announcements which had been made for the last two or three days, began to assemble in Finsbury-square, and in the afternoon, about 500 policemen were stationed in a compact body in Finsbury-square, under the command of Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner of Police; but the crowds hanging about seemed to have no definite purpose, and sought to amuse themselves by hallooing, tossing up hats and handkerchiefs, and other expedients usually resorted to in such assemblages. An occasional rush was made for the benefit of pickpockets, who, however, might be found in some complete failures; for, judging from appearances, there was no property abroad. A procession of operatives, linked arm-in-arm, passed through the neighbourhood, and their numbers augmented as they proceeded. They walked through the city with the intention of proceeding to Palace-yard, but at Temple-bar they were stopped and dispersed by a body of police stationed there under the orders of Colonel Rowan, the Commissioner. The officers on this occasion were armed with swords in addition to their staves. The various places of worship were crowded; in fact, there was a much larger attendance than usually takes place on the Sabbath.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—On Thursday James Copeland, a lad 16 years of age, was brought before Mr. Minshull, charged with a violent assault upon Mr. Thomas, the superintendent. It appeared that Mr. Thomas was on duty with a party of his division in the Strand and near the Prison, when the prisoner, with a number of others, hooted the police and threw stones at them. On the lad expressing contrition he was discharged on finding bail.—Mr. Thomas said the conduct of the mob was most disgraceful. About two thousand stood on the city side of Temple-bar, and from thence assailed the police with bricks-bats, a specimen of which Mr. Thomas produced.

An Irishman named Casey was charged with committing a violent assault upon a police constable named Mills. Mr. Thomas stated that the man was injured in a most severe manner, and produced a certificate stating that John Mills was admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital with a fractured skull, and that he was now lying in a most dangerous state. Police constable Matthews was deposed to seeing the prisoner strike Mills with a quart pot, while lying on the ground. The prisoner was taken to the Prison, and was subsequently taken into custody for an assault upon another constable. The prisoner was remanded till Saturday.

A miserable looking mechanic was charged by another constable with being the ringleader of the mob at Temple-bar. A constable stated that he was in private clothes among the mob, and saw the prisoner particularly active in striking and among them. He was seen to throw several large stones among the police, and heard to use the most horrible expressions respecting them.—The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to pay 5l., or in default to be committed for two months to the House of Correction.

RECORD COMMISSION.

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ENIGMA. To form me an element chiefly combines, Though dark my complexion, yet man I redness; I illumine, endows him with splendid reflection, and pieces attraction within his breast. The movement of my mouth is 'em' under stand, And an Warren's Blasking, 30, the Strand. 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., 12s., and 10d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All other ads. counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In a considerable number of the copies of last week's Bull, by one of those inadvertencies which sometimes inevitably occur in the hurry of newspaper writing, Mr. Edward B. was called a son-in-law, instead of a brother-in-law, of Lord GREY—the blunder was corrected in a large portion of our impression. We have only to apologise to the younger branches of the noble House, for giving an Aunt the more venereal character of a Sister.

We are unable this week to give a review of the translation of Prince PUCKER MUSA—no shall do so next week, as we took upon it quite necessary to exhibit the in its proper light.

We have just had time to skin Captain BASIL HALL'S "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," which are full of interest and entertainment, but we are so crowded for room, that we must also postpone any lengthened notice of the work till another day.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

THE KING, accompanied by SIR ANDREW BARNARD, came to town from Windsor on Thursday, and held a Levee at St. James's Palace, which was but thinly attended. In the afternoon HIS MAJESTY returned to Windsor.

We regret to state that the accounts of the Princess LOUISE are extremely unfavourable; indeed, we believe that very faint hopes are entertained of Her Highness's recovery. The attention and solicitude of our Excellent QUEEN, to the suffering Patient, are most amiable and exemplary.

The Duchess of GLOUCESTER is convalescent; and the Duke of CUMBERLAND, we are glad to hear, is sufficiently recovered from his indisposition, to take daily rides in the neighbourhood of Kew.

We most respectfully suggest to the distinguished irresponsible person to whom we last week referred, the advantages he, and through him, others might derive from the attentive perusal of the admirable speech delivered in the House of Commons on Thursday night, by Sir ROBERT PEEL. We would also recommend to his particular notice, that of Sir CHARLES WETHERELL. And we would further suggest, that he should read them, not as reported in the Times, but as he will find them in the Morning Chronicle.

We cannot resist the expression of the sense of gratitude which all good men entertain towards Lord WICKLOW for the Resolution he brought forward in the House of Lords on Thursday night. He may rely upon it, that nine-tenths of the country are decidedly with him in disapproving of the plan of education adopted by His MAJESTY'S Government in Ireland, by which the Bible is practically excluded from the schools of the lower classes.

Truly and powerfully did he charge the Minister with having rushed to the work of havoc the instant he became possessed of office—of having laid the axe to the root of all institutions. Reform in finance—reform in foreign and domestic policy—reform in Parliament—in Church and State—and, lastly, reform in Scriptural education.

Lord WICKLOW, one of the most rising statesmen of the day, was admirably supported by the Bishop of EXETER in a speech, allowed by all who heard it to have been a masterpiece of impressive oratory, leaving all competition on that enlightened bench far behind it; and which, by its eloquence and powerful reasoning, affords a promise that the revolutionizing administration of Lord GREY will not, without exposure of its fearful consequences, succeed in making the Roman Catholic religion dominant in Ireland, or of destroying the union between Church and State in England.

The Bishop of EXETER had an opportunity afforded him, by an attack of Lord RADNOR'S, of asserting in the most distinct and unqualified terms, that he had, up to the very last moment, decidedly objected to Roman Catholic emancipation, on the ground that the security was inadequate. To the accuracy of the Bishop's statement the Duke of WELINGTON assented; and thus has a serious charge of interested inconsistency, which has, as it is proved, most unjustly attached no small discredit to the character and motive of this distinguished Prelate, been most satisfactorily, and forever, set at rest. With unfeigned pleasure do we hasten to communicate this gratifying explanation to our readers.

Upon the momentous question of the value of Scriptural education, of the comfort, peace, and happiness which flow from it, let any man of common observation who visits Ireland compare the commerce, wealth, in manufactures and in agriculture in the North of Ireland inhabited by Protestants, with that of the South, peopled by Roman Catholics. Is the soil less fertile?—are the rivers and harbours more difficult of approach?—No. Then why are crime, and murder, and wretchedness, and resistance to all authority the daily occupation of the larger half of Ireland, whilst in Protestant Ulster peace and prosperity present so striking a contrast? Is it difficult to conjecture the reason? It is found in the moral and religious habits of the people of the North, bred from the cradle to respect and obey the sacred precepts of the BIBLE. Then why should a system producing such fruits be torn up by the roots?—We answer fearlessly, for the base purpose of courting public favour with the Roman Catholic Party in Ireland. It is, we assert, a combination of Priests and Demagogues to subvert the Protestant Religion, and we admonish our Protestant fellow-countrymen of all persuasions to persevere in the sacred duty of opposing by their united reprobation this truly Whig system of Education, which has for its object the exclusion of the Bible from every School in Ireland.

THE Sixth Edition of the "BILL, the NEW BILL, and SOMETHING LIKE THE BILL," has passed the House of Commons, and was dismissed from that Assembly in a speech from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which even the Times denounces as injudicious. It appeared to have been composed as an answer to some Address from one of the Political Unions; and contained little else than the echo of those denunciations of ruin and bloodshed against the country in case the Lords do their duty and reject the odious measure.

As for the Bill—after the detailed exposure of its folly and iniquity by Mr. CROKER; after the splendid overthrow of all its groundless claims to favour, and all its hollow pretensions to popularity, by the splendid speeches of Sir ROBERT PEEL and the host of talented men who have so nobly exerted themselves in the last struggle for the Constitution, and after the imbecile silence of its place-holding supporters, not much need be said; but there is one remarkable fact connected with the affair, which is, that the literary adherents of Ministers, the Gentlemen of the Government Press, have so completely changed their opinion of the measure, that we find the Courier and other Ministerial Papers liberally

and honestly declaring their conviction of the worse than uselessness of the Bill; while the Times, still affecting to advocate the measure, goes on belabouring Lord GREY with abuse, for not making Peers to force it through the House of Lords.

The plain English of this is, that these journals know enough to know that nobody worth caring about cares sixpence about the Bill, except indeed, that faction which has for the last 50 years existed in this country, and which seizes upon anything as a point d'appui for the purpose of "AGITATING," as Lord ANGLESEY calls it—and they moreover know, that in decrying the Bill they are suiting their expressed opinions to the taste of their readers. The Times knows that Lord GREY will not venture to make Peers (even if he have leave)—and the Times knows that if his Lordship abandons the Bill, it must, for a certain time, abuse him for so doing, and therefore those consecutive and almost paralytic attacks upon his Lordship, to which we refer, appear in its columns.

What the Courier said of the Bill a week or ten days since we noticed at the time—on Tuesday night, the British Traveller has the following paragraph:—

"We are quite satisfied that in the event of the Bill being 'ruined' in the Lords' Committee, another and perhaps safer Bill will be introduced and passed. The present Bill, though it is carried in the Commons, is too comprehensive. All that the nation requires is to be fairly represented; and if we were to ask all the Reformers who really have a stake in the country which they would prefer, we believe the reply would be, 'A modified Bill.' But for the Times to prate about an 'insurrectionary spirit,' and that 'the people will throw off the restraint of the laws,' is idle nonsense."

So says the British Traveller—and yet, strange to observe, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL says precisely the same thing in the House of Commons, as the Traveller attributes to the Times, the Times designates his Lordship's speech as "not characterized by his usual judgment;" and then, as if to add to the confusion of principles and professions, in which the faction appears to be embroiled, it calls upon the Lords, "in the name of public safety, to pass the Bill cordially and speedily."

From all the signs of the TIMES—we do not mean exclusively the newspaper—we are of opinion that the present Reform Bill neither will pass, nor is intended by any party to pass the House of Lords. We should, if it were allowable to reduce our doubt to the old English standard of a wager, have no objection to bet largely upon this point. We believe that the Bill which WILL eventually become the law of the land, will much more nearly resemble Lord BROUGHAM'S plan of Reform, than any of the more recent, more desperate, and more dangerous propositions of his Lordship's incompetent colleagues. We have all along thought this—said it, and wished it, and NOW WE BELIEVE IT.

THE absence of all his MAJESTY'S Ministers from the anniversary dinner of the St. Patrick's Charity has created a most unfavourable feeling against them. A public dinner is a public nuisance, we are ready to admit; but, nevertheless, there are sacrifices to be made, and duties to be performed, and certainly, if Lord GREY and his colleagues and friends can endure the infliction of a Lord Mayor's feast at the Mansion House, and get up and spout and speechify, in return for the cheers of a packed party, they might have condescended, at a crisis when IRELAND is in no very pleasing position, and the belief that they are wholly indifferent to her sufferings, and incompetent to their cure, to follow the example which for the last five-and-twenty years has been set them, of forgetting party feelings on the 17th of March, and exchanging the conflicts of political life for a more amiable struggle in the cause of charity.

That this sullen or dastardly dislike of meeting the PEOPLE has done these most incompetent and incapable slaves of the mob but little good, we are inclined to believe; because we find the Times, on three consecutive days, indulging in observations, which, as that paper closely follows public opinion, which it assumes to lead, prove how the uncharitable and heartless care for themselves predominated over their charity.

We beg the notice of our readers to the Times of Monday: "It was remarked with some surprise at the ST. PATRICK'S dinner, on Saturday, that no individual in office under his MAJESTY'S Government appeared to think it worth his while to attend, even of those noblemen and gentlemen who were natives of that country, or connected with it, whether by public or private relations. It seems, also, that from some unfortunate oversight (as must be presumed) His MAJESTY'S usual donation of 100 guineas, of which GEORGE IV. had never been unmindful, nor indeed had his present MAJESTY at the former dinner, which took place since his accession to the crown, was not forthcoming, or at least was not announced. We may further remark, that of the 100 Irish Members of the House of Commons, only three condescended to this dinner to show any personal sympathy on behalf of the poor destitute children of their paritriated countrymen, the three honourable exceptions being Lord GEORGE BULL, Mr. SHELLE, and Colonel WITTE. We are not generally very much disposed to follow into private life the proceedings of men who have public duties to perform; but we should certainly not quarrel much with any portion of the constituency of Ireland which exercised a zealous supervision over their representatives, and who, even should it be followed by a severe political visitation upon those among the Irish members who proved themselves devoid of kindly feeling towards the poor natives of that neglected country, or their offspring struggling with poverty in the purlieus of this vast metropolis. We say that such an apparent desertion of the most binding charities is unbecomingly more disgraceful if it is the defect, that so large a proportion of the good works which they have failed to perform should be undertaken and nobly executed by the most eminent persons in Great Britain, comparative strangers to the wants of Ireland, and guiltless of the system which produced them. The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, who presided on Saturday, and by his easy and affable good-humour promoted the harmony of the meeting, assisted likewise the substantial interests of the charity by a munificent donation of 1000 guineas, several noblemen and gentlemen supported the noble Duke, and amongst them two former Secretaries for Ireland, Sir HENRY HARDINGE and Lord FRANCIS GOWER."

On Wednesday the Times thus recurs to the subject—After saying that a morning paper—(we know not which)—has been made the dupe of malignant party spirit, and after indulging in a little malignant party spirit itself, says—

"The rule of the Society, first proposed by the lamented Duke of KEW, was that the Priests should be generally banished from the ranks of Whig and Tory. At times, unfortunately, it is found impossible to act upon this policy, inasmuch as the chair of such a meeting is a troublesome task in the eyes of many noblemen, and the committee, anxious only to benefit the funds from which the schools for the unfortunate children are supported, have been generally so happy in the presence as chairman of any respectable nobleman whose kindness may lend him to undertake the momentary office. The standing law of this beneficent institution, and that from which almost the whole of its prosperity may be traced, is a religious and unvarying abstinence from politics of every description at the meeting on the anniversary of the patron Saint. At this last dinner, the absence of every individual connected with a Whig Administration, and for other reason apparently, but the name of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND as Chairman in the first circumstance which has ever given a political colour to the St. Patrick's meeting. When Whig noblemen have presided, there was no talk or manoeuvre displayed by the Tories, who have in such instances attended, and given liberal

subscriptions. It is the worst and most inhuman spirit of faction, which indulges itself to the injury of the helpless poor."

"We must set our correspondent 'T. B.' right: the 'abuse' was not in the choice of a President, for we presume that no charity committee in England would not have been proud of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND'S protection; the 'abuse' was in the conversion of his Grace's Presidency into a pretext for staying away, on the part of those whose duty it was to be present."

On Thursday the same paper resumes the subject:— "An evening paper having taken up the subject of the St. Patrick's Dinner, and quoted, rather than adopted, the excuse made by other prints for the absence of all official persons.—viz. that they foresaw the enthusiasm with which Her MAJESTY'S health would be received when announced by the Noble Chairman,—we are compelled to remark, that such a defence is singularly different from the original one, which went to justify the Irish members for absenting themselves from the dinner, because after the dinner Lord LONDONBERRY got up and volunteered a "Londonderry" speech. Was it, then, understood beforehand, that the Queen of England's health would be drunk by a mixed company with any such indications of applause as must prove offensive to her illustrious husband? If so, why did not the professed friends of His MAJESTY attend, and outdo the plaudits for Queen ANNEBIRD. But although it was whispered for an hour before the subscriptions were declared, that the accustomed kindly donation of 100 guineas would not be forthcoming as in former years, we can attest the cordiality, and even enthusiasm, with which "the KING, and long life to him," was received by the body of the meeting."

It is, indeed, a curious excuse for the absence of the KING'S Ministers from a charitable dinner, that they foresaw the enthusiasm with which Her MAJESTY'S health would be received. In the first place, supposing, as we do not, and will not suppose, that the health of the QUEEN of ENGLAND is to be enthusiastically received in opposition to that of the KING, it seems but an ill compliment paid by the KING'S Ministers to His MAJESTY'S popularity, to shrink from witnessing the difference of reception of the two toasts; but in the second place, admitting no such thing as this political distinction, is it discordant to ears that have heard, or sickening to lips that have given, the health of CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK, to drink that of QUEEN ADELAIDE of ENGLAND, or listen to the unequalled shouts of applause which would naturally follow? Is it repugnant to the feelings of Whig Ministers to witness the public demonstrations of enthusiasm and affection for the domestic virtues of our QUEEN—for her affectionate devotion to her relations—for her anxious and patriotic care of the manufacturers of our country—for the uniform kindness and amiability which mark Her MAJESTY'S conduct in every relation of life? Is the applause due to virtue so discordant to these men? Is the tribute gratefully paid to excellence like that of Queen ADELAIDE, obnoxious to their hatred and jealousy?—We think the foresight of Lord DURHAM, the Right Honourable Mr. TOMSON, Lord GREY, and others, upon this occasion, will not much conciliate the KING'S favour and affection; their popularity among the Irish is not much increased by it, and their pretended confidence in the popularity of their measures is utterly exploded by their evident fear of associating with an unpacked company at liberty to express their opinions as they pleased. The Skulkers, however, might have ventured—Charity covereth a multitude of sins—and if these liberal Lords could have made up their minds to support the poor Irish with a few guineas, their weaknesses and wickednesses would for the night, according to established custom, have been if not forgiven—forgotten.

We ought to add that Lord ARTHUR HILL was present at the dinner. His Lordship's name was omitted in the former paragraph in the Times, which however subsequently rectified its error.

Since writing the above the following Resolution of the Committee of the Charity, signed by Lord ARTHUR HILL, as Chairman, has been transmitted to us, to which we gladly give publicity:—

ST. PATRICK'S CHARITY.

At a Special Meeting of the Committee of this Charity, held at this Establishment, in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, on Tuesday, the 20th March, 1832.

It was resolved, That this Committee do with undissimulated gratitude offer their warmest thanks and acknowledge their highest obligations to his Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, for the zeal and ability with which he advocated, on Saturday last, the cause of this Institution, and for his most generous augmentation of its funds. Their gratitude is the deeper, in the reflection that the exertions of his Grace have accomplished the objects of the Charity upon an occasion when many were absent on whom the Committee relied for support.

A. HILL, Chairman.
E. BANBRIDGE, Treasurer.
T. C. MICHEL, Secretary.

It is said that "too many cooks spoil the broth." We are afraid that some irreverent wag may think, and even say, the same of "too many Judges." The long-standing twelve have, as everybody knows, been recently augmented to fifteen. The following is one of the latest ordinances for the regulation and simplification of the practice of the superior Courts:—

110: "Where a Pauper omits to proceed to trial pursuant to notice, or an undertaking, he may be called upon by a rule to shew cause why he should not pay costs!"

To physiologists and philosophers of every school the study of "comparative anatomy" cannot fail to be highly and powerfully interesting. The names of HUNTER, CUVIER, VICQ D'AZUR, and MONRO are sufficient authorities for the interest it excites. The advantages derivable from it are unquestionable.

We are led to this subject by a desire to contemplate the comparative political anatomy of a KING and his VICEROY—and our desire to contemplate this similitude is excited by a somewhat curious coincidence of circumstances which have occurred in England and Ireland. The KING was made, by his responsible Minister here, in England, to return to the Address of nearly 300,000 of his loyal and constitutional subjects, professing that religion and those opinions by virtue of which His MAJESTY wears the Crown—and as we have often heard the Duke of SUSSEX eloquently pray at tavern dinners, "May they never forget the principles which placed them upon the Throne?"—such an answer as no KING in our memory has ever been persuaded by his responsible Minister to give to such an appeal. We shall not venture to describe the feeling which that answer excited—we regret it—but it matters little, perhaps, as things are going.

But—to the point—the KING makes this answer to the Protestants of Ireland—whereupon Lord ANGLESEY—the link between the MONARCH and the subject—the comparative KING in Ireland—and how our thoughts revert to a certain closet in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge—thinks proper to treat with just such an answer, only longer, the Address of the county of Westmeath, signed by the Lord Lieutenant and Fifty-one Resident Magistrates.

The Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of WESTMEATH, and the 51 resident magistrates of his county, addressed Lord

ANGLESEY last week, complaining not only that the dominion of the law is subverted, and the security of society endangered, but that it is actually overturned. They say that the modern history of Europe offers no instance of savage confederacy for the perpetration of atrocious crimes equal to those in which a large proportion of the population is engaged—murderers with impunity dare the laws—no man dares to bring them to justice, no jury dare convict, no judge can therefore sentence them—men of peaceable habits engaged in husbandry are compelled to abandon their agricultural pursuits, lest they should be cut off from the face of the earth they are tilling—one by one they are slaughtered—murder after murder occurs—and the smallest shew of a disposition to do his duty to society in protecting the common cause against the insurgents, ensures his being first devoted, doomed, and then despatched!

The forfeiture of human life is the penalty for undefined offences against the universal law of misrule, varying from day to day according to the will of sanguinary savages, broke loose from the restraint of all law. Let a man dare to resist these insurrectionary confederacies, he is denounced by secret committees.

These, if not in the very words, are, in substance, the allegations of the Lord Lieutenant and fifty-one highly-respectable Resident Magistrates of a County. But to their credit be it spoken, they carefully abstain from stating the causes whence these calamities spring, they leave the conclusion to be drawn, and abandoning all matter of opinion which might have been misconstrued into party feeling, adopt that which is more convincing, more tremendous, and more overpowering—MATTER OF FACT.

These Magistrates adduce, as incontrovertible proof of the truth of their allegations, statements of the appalling increase of crime in their own County alone.

In the month of January last, 33 murders or desperate assaults against the person—48 against property. The remainder of 115 outrages of no ordinary class.

In February, twelve assaults against the person, twenty-five crimes against property, and twenty-eight illegal notices, or threats against the payment of tithes. In addition to all these, the Address enumerates, in detail, individual instances of outrage in the broad noon of day, exhibited with the most wanton and resolute defiance of the law. The Addressers say—what we have already said, AND KNOW—that the laws in Ireland are powerless to check the daily increasing progress of a system perfectly subversive of all society; and they assert that open rebellion would be preferable, inasmuch as it would be dealt with by a power adequate to the evil—that to temporize with such an organized conspiracy against property and its institutions must be fatal—and that the depraved classes, by whom this state of things is sustained, can only be restricted and overthrown by the operation of laws commensurate with the exigencies of the case. The Address concludes, indeed, thus:—

“Finally, our opinion is therefore this, that there should be laws enacted, and applicable to the executive, to restrain insurgency here—to preserve property uninjured to its owners, and to protect the lives of the King’s subjects when exposed to peril, instead of awaiting the almost vain hope of an adequate remedy from the common law. With great respect we conceive it to be nothing less than an absurdity to leave the enjoyment of the highest privileges of free government unsuspending among a peasantry who know not its value, or are so far corrupted as not to appreciate its advantages.

Now, recollect who the addressers are. Let us see how the LORD LIEUTENANT—the comparative KING—replies to their appeal. We will give his reply entire:—

“It gives me deep regret to learn, from your address, that unlawful confederacies prevail to so alarming an extent in the county of Westmeath, and that the restraints and punishments of the law have hitherto failed to oppose any effectual resistance to their power, to control the audacity of the guilty, or to inspire the well-disposed with the confidence so essential to their own security. This regret would be infinitely increased were I obliged to concur in many of the conclusions which your address presents to my attention, and apparently calls upon me to adopt. That the freedom enjoyed by the people of Ireland, under its government and laws, may be and has been abused, is a matter of which I am well aware, and which I am bound to do, that those laws or their administration have been abused, or tended to cause, the evils of which you complain, is a position from which I must express my unequivocal dissent. As I do not understand the nature of the preventive code of law which you propose to substitute for, or add to, that system under which the United Kingdom has so long prospered, I cannot observe on that part of your address more particularly than to say, that the prevention of crime is, as it ought to be, a prominent feature of our criminal code; and, as it is an object to which my exertions have been and will be increasingly directed, so it is one in which I have a right to the aid of every loyal subject to the utmost extent of his ability. Without referring particularly to the county of Westmeath, I must take leave to say that the formation of illegal societies in Ireland has been too often regarded with apathy by the Government, and that the want of timely co-operation, if made auxiliary to the exertions of the Government and enforcement of the law, would most probably have proved adequate to their suppression. On the other hand, I am happy to say that recent events have proved, that when the influential classes of society, with a due regard to their interests, and a proper sense of their duty, have come forward to assist and to second my exertions, the authority of the law has been vindicated, and its powers proved to be adequate to the restoration of tranquillity, and to permit me, therefore, now to assure you of my firm determination to exert all the powers with which I am invested to ensure the due administration of justice, and to ask of you, collectively and individually, and of every friend of order and of peace, the firm, decisive, and vigorous co-operation which the importance of such an object, the condition of your country, and a due sense of public duty, concur in making it imperative on you to afford me.

(Signed) “ANGLESEY.

“Dublin Castle, 15th March, 1832.”
So then! Lord ANGLESEY learns from the Address, for the first time, that unlawful confederacies exist in Westmeath, and that the laws are inadequate to their suppression. This is curious; it must be true, because Lord ANGLESEY says so—but it is very strange—and certainly not less strange for being true.

His EXCELLENCY, after admitting his surprise at hearing a fact, of which every car-driver and every doodeen-smoking old woman in the liberties has been fully apprized for the last six months, expresses his regret, but begs to dissent from the conclusion that the laws or their administration have caused the evils.

“As I do not understand the nature of the preventive code of law—all codes of law are benignly intended to be preventive—“which you mean to substitute for that system under which the United Kingdom has so long prospered”—We must stop for one moment. We conclude His EXCELLENCY to mean that part of the United Kingdom called IRELAND; because with any other part of the empire his Lordship’s opinions and doctrines luckily have very little to do; and if he do mean that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, we must say, that to talk of the prosperity of Ireland, with blood flowing, fires burning, the Church overthrown, the laws defied, justice ridiculed, and the Government laughed at—with the Castle of Dublin deserted, except by Popish Priests and United Irishmen—the guards doubled, the ab-

lic buildings fortified, cannon mounted, and half the provinces declared in a state of insurrection—seems to be the most “real” “mockery” we have ever yet heard put forth upon a similar occasion.

But it is yet outdone in the sequel.—The LORD LIEUTENANT, after instancing the present prosperity of Ireland, which his Excellency brags of, (as Lord JOHN RUSSELL boasted of its tranquillity in Parliament), goes on to say, as we have already said, and as everybody knows, “That the prevention of crime is, as it ought to be, the prominent feature in our criminal code;” and adds, “that the authority of the law, as recent events have proved, can be vindicated, where the influential classes will come forward to second his exertions;” and then he calls upon the LORD LIEUTENANT of WESTMEATH and the 51 Magistrates to do their duty.

Never was there made a more extraordinary display of that contempt and insolence with which Whigs in authority uniformly treat appeals for protection from loyal subjects.—Everybody knows that an apostate uniformly exceeds in violence those whom he has, for some undefinable reasons, joined. A venerable Tory of sixty years standing, taking up Whig principles, becomes unmanageable, (as Lord GREY knows in Lord ANGLESEY’S case); and accordingly, we never remember to have read any answer of a similar length so objectionable as Lord ANGLESEY’S, although we suspect it was made rather to propitiate Lord GREY than otherwise, and as nearly after the pattern—as his Excellency would say of trousers—of that with which the Premier fitted the KING, but rather longer; but we believe that even this will not answer, and that Lord ANGLESEY will again find himself recalled.

Lord ANGLESEY begins by a quibble, and ends by an accusation. The quibble is, mis-stating the opinion of the Magistrates, who do not say that the laws have caused the evil—but that the laws are at present inadequate to the evil. Then who, before Lord ANGLESEY, ever expected the Magistrates of a county to propose, in an official address, new laws to an executive government? They state the evil strongly and truly—the remedy is left for the executive if the Lord Lieutenant and the Magistrates of Westmeath, as is clearly inferred, are themselves the cause of the evil of which they complain by not doing their duty. Then let his Excellency act up to his accusation, and forthwith displace Lord WESTMEATH from the Lord Lieutenantcy of the county.

The charge is a grave one, and no man of spirit would live under such an imputation. We are quite sure that there does not exist in Ireland a Lord Lieutenant heading an address of 51 most respectable County Magistrates, who would suffer them to be so degraded and insulted while he had the means of justifying a large body of honourable gentlemen by bringing the affair before the House of Lords.

We scarcely know, and certainly do not care, what may be Lord WESTMEATH’S politics—but we are quite sure that his honour and his character require that his vindication should be as public, as the affront which he has officially received is marked, and registered in the face of his country.

But this is Lord WESTMEATH’S affair. The nation—the empire, is much more deeply interested in other matters connected nearly and remotely with the same system; and while the LORD LIEUTENANT is gratifying his vanity by penning violent and vindictive answers to serious and constitutional remonstrances, the list of murders openly perpetrated by daylight goes on increasing—the organization of secret committees is steadily proceeding to that state of maturity, that ten thousand, or even twenty thousand additional soldiers drained from England, under the wise and prudent orders of a Whig Government, will be incompetent to the maintenance of the law, or—the PRESERVATION OF THE COUNTRY.

We know the under-workings of the great mind which can vapour and domineer over a Constitutional Magistracy—we know that FOUR MORE REGIMENTS have been urgently required from this country; but will four, or fourteen Regiments avail anything when the KING’S Viceroy and Representative is described in all the Dublin Papers as acting a part with the Mob (who are actually engaged in a democratic conspiracy against the Aristocracy, and against the Law, and against the Church, and against Property), by getting out of a window with a shillelah in his hand, flourishing it over his head, shouting and hallooing with the “Boys” below, and making them a speech in as close an imitation as the difference of ability would permit, of his great Master in the art, Mr. DANIEL O’CONNELL. And then PAT, below, a shrewd imitator of his betters, repeats the after-dinner flattery of Father DOYLE, the titular Bishop, and cries out, “Long life to the Hero of Waterloo.”

These things are scarcely credible, but they are nevertheless true. Farces, as they are, we suspect they will end in Tragedies.

THE Meeting of the supporters of Government on Thursday, has been so far satisfactory to the friends of the West Indies, as its results may be traced in the modified tone of Lord ALTHORP’S speech in proposing the continuation of the Sugar duties. His MAJESTY’S Ministers were as nearly beaten as possible on this question before, and if some fifteen Hon. Gentlemen had not, on the night of the division, preferred agreeable society and the “flow of soul” to the heavier and more cloying performance of their duty, the matter would have been set at rest altogether. Coming at the back of this narrow escape, such an event as the Rebellion in Jamaica, the case for Lord ALTHORP was nearly hopeless—and to the apprehension of consequences, and certain promises entered into, and certain arrangements made, may be attributed that soothing spirit of conciliation and tutelar affection which distinguished his Lordship’s address of Friday.

But this smooth-tongued plausibility was not sufficient to appease the watchful anxiety of Mr. BURGE for the interests of the suffering Colonies. When his Lordship moved the House into Committee

“Mr. BURGE said he had a few observations to make before the Speech of the day. He understood that the relief proposed to be conditional, or applied to those parts of the West Indies which adopted the wishes of his Majesty’s Government. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman strongly deprecated the course which his Majesty’s Government had pursued. The circular dispatch issued respecting the old Colonies he denounced as a most unjust act, and calculated to lead to the belief that this country had ceased to be the fountain of support to those Colonies. He wanted the strongest proof of the utter incapacity of the Colonial Office, and of their utter ignorance of the affairs they had to administer, he should find it in this document from the beginning to end. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman described the sacrifices which the colonists had been called on to make, and the hostility of the Government towards them. They were told that they might legislate, but they must legislate according to the pattern sent them from Downing-street, and adopt it *verbatim et literatim*, or they must abandon their right of legislating at all. If the scheme of legislation dictated to

the Colonies had been ever so unexceptionable in itself, there was something in this mode of enforcing it which was sufficient to justify the Colonies in their repugnance to its adoption. And this scheme, verily, had been in office long enough to recommend its adoption by other means, or to give the local Legislature time to assemble and take it into discussion. The time which had been selected for the pressing of this measure appeared to him to be as objectionable as the measure itself. Notwithstanding the insurrection now raging in the revolted colony of Jamaica, this was the time chosen for pressing forward a measure, the mere announcement of which caused such an excitement in the Colony six months ago. He pressed it upon the consideration of his Majesty’s Ministers, that the discontent which produced the recent revolt in Jamaica had exhibited symptoms of its existence in others of the Colonies. 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prayer and humiliation. Upwards of twenty thousand of the most respectable adherents to the system upon which Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord GREY have been legislating during the last twelve months, mustered in Finsbury-square, consisting chiefly of members of the Political Unions, recognized and thanked by their Lordships, and still permitted by the latter Noble Lord to exist, in spite of the positive command of the SOVEREIGN that they should be put down.

These admirers of Reform—and we had no idea that so many, and such respectable persons, were still favourable to the revolutionary scheme—after indulging their sensuality by devouring hot mutton pies, and Whitechapel sausages, which were administered to those who had any halpence about them, by the unprincipled panders to their appetites, and after hooting and pelting the Police constables, marched during divine service, along the back alleys and roads—having been driven from the principal streets by small parties of the aforesaid constables—until they reached some open space somewhere in the suburbs, near the Cockney University, where one of the leaders, having congratulated them upon the splendid display they had made, of valour, wisdom, decency, and propriety—and finding that nothing met them in their progress but unqualified contempt and disgust—advised them all to disperse and go home again; which reasonable council, the London Reformers and Political Unions very judiciously obeyed 1 and there ended the affair.

One thing strikes us as curious. Upon all occasions when any breach of the public peace has been anticipated, or whenever the Government has had occasion to address the people in the shape of notice or warning from the Home Office, the announcement or caution, whatever it might happen to be, has always borne the date of the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department—and moreover, there has been affixed to it, the signature of the said Secretary. Instead of any thing of the sort upon the occasion in question, the following paper, undated, unsigned, and, as we ourselves believed, unauthorised, was placarded and circulated through the metropolis:—

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"Whereas, printed notices have been published and distributed, calling upon the working classes of London and its vicinity to assemble and walk in procession through the several parts of the metropolis on the day appointed for a general fast, and during the hours of divine service;

"And whereas the assembly of a multitude of people at such a time, and for such a purpose, is inconsistent with the reverence due to religion, calculated to produce great public scandal, and to excite alarm amongst His Majesty's peaceful and loyal subjects, and likely to occasion disorder and breaches of the peace;

"All classes of His Majesty's subjects are hereby warned not to join in such assembly and procession, nor to take any part therein.

"And notice is hereby given, that the civil authorities have strict orders to maintain and secure the public peace, and to put down all unlawful assemblies, and to apprehend any persons offending herein, that they may be dealt with according to law.

"March 19." "By order of the Secretary of State."

Now what is this thing? What does it mean? Who is the Secretary of State? There are three. Lord PALMERSTON, whose successes in Belgium—whose clearness about Ancona—whose universal knowledge of all the different branches of Foreign Policy are proverbial, is one Secretary of State—Lord GODERICH, whose efforts in support of our Colonies have been crowned with such unqualified success, is another—and the Viscount MELBOURNE, whose activity and promptitude are miraculous, is a third. How long any one of them will continue to hold such office is quite another affair, but there they are. What is meant by the Secretary of State?—"Notice is hereby given"—whence—how authenticated? The document, if it really be a genuine "State Paper," and does really emanate from any one of the Secretaries of State, is infinitely less official, and less authoritative, than Lord KEY's command to light up the City on the Dissolution, which his Lordship so vehemently disclaimed.

The Police, however, did their duty, manfully but temperately; and the metropolis has received another proof of the advantages of that force, for the establishment of which it is indebted to Sir ROBERT PEEL. The night passed off quietly; although we see it mentioned in the *Times* (from some other paper), that sixty gentlemen dined together at the Half-Way House, Webber-street, St. George's-fields, to celebrate the fast by feasting; a proceeding so extremely wise and witty, that one cannot but feel additional respect for the political principles which they profess, and which, from the earliest days of the sanguinary revolution in France, have been uniformly coupled with the contempt of religious feeling and the subversion of everything that Tory fools, who believe in God, have been in the habit of holding sacred.

The Churches of the Metropolis were fully attended. The House of Commons proceeded with the SPEAKER in State to St. Margaret's, and the House of Lords, headed by Lord BROUGHAM and preceded by the Mace and Purse, walked in State to Westminster Abbey. Lord GREY and the Peers in office were present, and such was the decorum observed by the Ministerial Lords upon the occasion, that there was no Cabinet in the afternoon, although there had been one held every Sunday but one for the last five weeks.

The Trueman's Flying Post of Wednesday says—
"The repositories of the late Mr. Innes, of Stow, have been searched with all the care and anxiety that the succession of a million of money must naturally create, for any will or disposition of this immense fortune; but we understand that all hopes of any such document are now abandoned, and that the sister of the deceased becomes sole heiress of 900,000l.

We do not profess to know enough of the arcana of the Stock Exchange to understand exactly the "laws of the game," and therefore a "Bull account" of what has occurred in the "Alley," and the "House," might perhaps not be satisfactory. All we know is, that something was done by somebody which somebody else said was not correct, and that then the *Times* said by authority apparently, that in order to avoid all ambiguity the House implicated in the affair was that of Messrs. CAPEL and MARJORIBANKS. Subsequently to which there appeared a long letter in that paper which praised those gentlemen very much, and finally in the *Standard* of Tuesday we found the following:—

"The Committee of the Stock Exchange assembled again yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of further considering the subject of the late insertion in the authorised Stock List of the Prices of Stock for terms not made in the Market. After a considerable time in the consideration of the subject, the Committee came to a Resolution, the tenor of which was as follows:—
"The Committee express their opinion that it is extremely improper and irregular that prices of bargain made with persons out of the Exchange should be inserted in the authorised List. The Committee further resolved that, as it appeared other transactions of a similar nature had occurred, that any Member of the Market,

who shall be guilty of such misconduct hereafter, shall be subjected to the displeasure of the Committee."

In spite of the apparently authorised paragraph of the *Times*, which we have quoted, and the tiresome, verbose, and egotistical Letter which follows it, we find the following statement in yesterday's *Morning Post*—

"We are requested to state that the firm whose conduct respecting the sale of certain Foreign Securities has been under the cognizance of the Stock Exchange Committee, is not that of Messrs. CAPEL and Co. of the Royal Exchange."

As the "City" information of the *Times* is generally good, we conclude there must be two houses of CAPEL—we think it, however, right to give the statement as we find it. Here ends the affair, and our readers have all we know of it.

The only other mercantile matter—which we believe will turn out of very little—if any importance—is the stoppage of MORLAND's Banking-house in Pall-mall, of which Sir GEORGE DUCKETT is the leading partner.

It seems that some extensive speculations on the part of Sir GEORGE in canals, have caused this stoppage. It is perhaps difficult to attend to canals and banks at the same time.

On Friday a meeting of the creditors was held at the Thatched House Tavern, when a most satisfactory *exposé* of affairs was made. It appears that the firm will not only pay twenty shillings in the pound, but have a surplus in hand of nearly £130,000—a most agreeable result both to bankrupt and creditor, of an appearance in the *London Gazette*.

DORSET ELECTION.

The result of the investigation before the Committee of the House of Commons is, that Lord ASHLEY is declared duly elected. The following are the Resolutions the Committee came to:—

Resolved—That the Honourable ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, commonly called Lord Ashley, is duly elected a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of Dorset. That the petition of JOHN FRISKE and others, freeholders of the county of Dorset, does not appear to this Committee to be frivolous or vexatious. That the opposition of certain freeholders of the county who have been admitted as parties to defend the return of the Honourable ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, commonly called Lord ASHLEY, does not appear to this Committee to be frivolous or vexatious.

Thus have ended the magnificent promises and protestations of the beaten and humbled Radicals—thus have been established the triumph of loyalty and right principle, and the proof of that re-action which the reforming faction affect to discredit.

Mr. CLIVE, the Chairman of the Committee, made the Report on Monday, and shortly after Lord ASHLEY entered the House to take his seat amidst loud and continued cheerings.

PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

We have received the following address to HIS MAJESTY from poor Princess OLIVE; we cannot but give it a place, for we had thought, by her Royal Highness's late serenity, that something had been done for her. Even if the marriage of her Royal Father (as she alleges the late Duke of CUMBERLAND to have been) with her mother, is correctly discredited, and not to be established, surely, in these days of liberality, the little omission of the nuptial ceremony should not rise up to bar her from aid and assistance. She is no longer young—she is in prison—poor, and distressed; and however injudicious her assumption of the Royal arms and liveries (when she has servants) may be, allowances are to be made; and we are sure a very small allowance, in a pecuniary way, would set her Royal mind at rest. Some people go the length of pronouncing her Royal Highness mad—but even if that be the case, it does not appear to us to decrease her claims upon some little care and attention.

As to the legitimacy of her Royal Highness's pretensions, we say nothing—her Royal Highness shall speak for herself.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, &c. &c. &c.

SIRE—The injuries which I am experiencing here, through my being illegally held in captivity in a common debtors' prison, induces this appeal to your MAJESTY'S justice, that I may, by being through your gracious goodness, re-instated in my birth-rights, secured from such a degradation as I am (at present)—as well as the House of Brunswick—experiencing! My wrongs, Sire, are unprecedented! but it is in your MAJESTY'S power to redress them, by restoring me to the blessings of personal liberty and independence, by your justice—and by, Sire, recalling to your MAJESTY'S remembrance the kind assurances which your MAJESTY honoured me by, when your MAJESTY paid to me two visits in Alfred Place, in the year 1821, to see some important papers, bearing the sign manual of your late Royal Father—such documents being certificates as to His Majesty King GEORGE'S first union with the lady who was a Quakeress! &c. &c. &c.

Your MAJESTY knows that my Royal legitimacy, as the daughter of your late Royal uncle, Duke of CUMBERLAND, has been lawfully authenticated in the most unquestionable manner; but although a Princess of the House of Brunswick, what injustice and injuries have I experienced—wronged and desolated as I have been the last ten years! although my claims are upon an equal foundation in point of justice, birth, and law, with those of Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER; yet not one guinea of my claims and dues have been, up to the present moment, paid to me—I have received no assistance whatever from my late father's relatives, nor the Government! since my birth was lawfully authenticated; and I am, for the sum of twenty-five pounds, detained in the county of Middlesex prison—from whence, a week ago, I addressed the Home Secretary of State, Lord MELBOURNE, for your MAJESTY'S consideration, to claim the justice I am entitled to benefit by!

I most respectfully implore your MAJESTY'S most gracious consideration as to my liberation and support; and I hope that many, on reading this letter, will become my friends—for the memory of King GEORGE III. is dear to the nation! And all will not, Sire, I hope, desert his injured niece; nor will Almighty justice sanction a violation of the sacred ties and rights, which God and nature have rendered sacred between relatives, (as well as the laws of man!)

I humbly and respectfully conclude by praying that I may be reinstated in my Royal birthrights—all that I implore at your MAJESTY'S hands is, the important justice that you administer in general to all orders of your MAJESTY'S Family, &c.

With dutiful respect, I remain, Sire,
Your MAJESTY'S devoted subject and cousin,
OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.
London, 22d March, 1832.

REFORM.

WE submit the following letter, without any comment, as containing a happy anticipation of what will again occur.
TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—When the modern Black List is a subject of so much attention, and the disinterestedness of a reformed Parliament so much praised, it may not be amiss to consider the placemen and pensioners produced by the revolution of a former century. Let us remember that the value of money is at present increased at a ratio of eight pounds to one; and in contemplating the following, the peaceable citizen and the disinterested patriot will find strong arguments for *amor patriæ*.

Catalogue of Placemen and Pensioners in the Long Parliament of pure Patriots.

- Lenshal (Speaker) 7,730l. per ann., besides a gratuity of 6,000l.
- Whitlock, Bulstrode, 1,500l. per ann., and a gift of 2,000l. per ann.
- Lenshal, John, (Speaker's son), 2,000l. per ann.
- Ash, John, a gift of 14,000l. per annum, besides places.
- Gerrard, Sir Gilbert, 1,200l. per ann., as Paymaster to the army at 3d. in the pound, besides a gift of 84,000l.
- Gerrard, Gilbert, his son, 500l. per ann.
- Prideaux, 1,200l. per ann.
- Hill, Roger, 1,200l. per ann.
- Rouse, Francis, 1,200l. per ann.
- Salway, Humphrey, 200l. per ann.
- Lisle, John, 500l. per ann.
- St. John Oliver, made about 4,000l. by selling pardons.
- Ellis, William, 280l. per ann.
- Corbet, Miles, 700l. per ann.
- Allison, Sir William, 1,600l. per ann.
- Hoyle, Thomas, 1,200l. per ann.
- Percy, Thomas, senior, 400l. per ann., and a gift of 3,000l.
- Goodwin, John, 700l. per ann.
- Widdington, Sir Thomas, 1,500l. per ann.
- Bish, Edward, 600l. per ann.
- Strickland, Walter, 5,000l. per ann.
- Selden, John, a gift of 2,500l.
- Hipsley, Sir John, a gift of 2,000l., besides places.
- Walsingham, Sir Thomas, the greatest part of Lord Dorset's estate, on which he cut 4000 timber trees.
- Valentine, Benjamin, 5,000l.
- Heyman, Sir Henry, 5,000l.
- Holles, Denrith, 5,000l.
- Bacon, Nathaniel, a gift of 3,000l.
- Smith, John, a gift of 1,000l.
- Smith, Henry, 2000l. per ann.
- Reynolds, Sir John, 4000l. per ann., a gift of 2,000l., and 20,000l. by the purchase of Bishops' lands.
- Closworthly, Sir John, permitted to embezzle, when Treasurer of Ireland, 40,000l.
- Green, Giles, Sir Thomas Daws's estate.
- Pierpoint, Francis, rewarded with the Archbishop of York's lands in Nottinghamshire.
- Pierpoint, William, a gift of 4,700l.
- Blackstone, John, 200l. per ann., and a gift of 15,000l.
- Seawire, Mr., a gift of 12,000l.
- Pennington, Isaac, a gift of 7,000l., and many Bishops' lands.
- Palmer, John, made Master of All Souls' College, Oxford.
- Geery, Thomas, Recorder of Bridgewater.
- Vassell, Samuel, a gift of 1,000l.
- Cromwell, Oliver, 4,000l.
- Brereton, Sir William, 2,000l. per ann.
- Luke, Sir Oliver, made Colonel of the Horse.
- Luke, Sir Samuel, Colonel and Scout Master.
- Gell, Thomas, Lieut.-Colonel and Recorder of Derby.
- Walton, Valentine, Colonel and Governor of Lynn Regis.
- Walton, John, Colonel, and the Bishop's manor of Petham.
- Rossier, Edward, Colonel and General of the Lincoln Forces.
- Norton, Richard, Colonel and Governor of Southampton.
- Livesey, Sir Michael, Squiremaster and Plunder-Master General of Kent.
- Ireton, Henry, Colonel and Commissary General.
- Hainsborough, Thomas, Colonel, Governor of Woodstock, and Vice Admiral of England.
- Black, Robert, Colonel and Governor of Taunton.
- Francis Russel, Rowland Wilson, Robert Hatley, Sir Jon Palgrave, Henry Martin, Nathaniel Trennes, Charles Fleetwood, William Gibson, Godfrey Howsell, Herbert Morley, John Moore, and John Alured, were each Colonels.
- Brown, James, Major-General and Governor of Abington.
- Temple, Peter, Captain of Horse.
- Van, John, Colonel and Governor of Windsor, a gift of 4,000l.
- Sydney, Algernon, Governor of Dover Castle.
- Ingoldstey, Richard, Colonel and Governor of Oxford.
- Hutchinson, John, Colonel and Governor of Nottingham.
- Holland, Cornelius, 1,600l., besides a gift of lands and a Major-General of the Army.
- Westrow, Thomas, rewarded with the Bishop of Worcester's manor of Hartleworth.
- Stapley, Anthony, Colonel and Governor of Chichester.
- Rigby, Alexander, Colonel and Governor of Bolton.
- Pym, Charles, Captain of Horse.
- Middleton, Sir Thomas, Major-General for Denbigh and five more counties.
- Lord Grey, of Grooby, the Royal Manor of Buldenby.
- Constable, Sir William, Governor of Gloucester, sold his estate to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for 25,000l., and then obtained an order of Parliament to resume it, without returning one penny of money back.
- Purefoy, Sir William, Colonel and Governor of Coventry, had a gift of 8,000l.
- Hunerford, Sir Edward, 1,500l. per ann.
- Long, Walter, Colonel, a gift of 5,000l.
- Oldsworth, Michael, 3,000l. per ann., Governor of Pembroke and Montgomery, Keeper of Windsor Park.
- Scot, Thomas, rewarded with certain of the Archbishop's lands and Lambeth Palace.
- Ashurst, Benjamin, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, a gift of 1,000l. in pensions - 58,330l. per ann.
- Gifts and bribes - 308,550l.
- Places and estates ! ! ! !

Each Member of the Revolutionary Parliament was allowed, out of the public money, 4l. per week, which, for 516 Members, amounts to 107,398l. in 25 weeks, equal to a *Milion* of our money.

Not in the least doubting that, should the present Revolutionary Bill pass, the patriots will take equal care of themselves. I beg to submit this as a precedent. ANTI-PLUNKETT.

TO LORDS WHARCLIFFE AND HARROWBY.

March 23, 1832.

My Lords—It may be considered presumptuous in me, in addressing two individuals of your Lordships' abilities and influence; but in the present state of the political course, and the probable separation of that powerful conservative interest, which, in my humble opinion, can alone save the country in its present awful crisis—all considerations are lost in the certainty I entertain of being able to expose before Parliament and the country, the weakness, the inconsistency, and the fallacy of your proceedings.

I am free to avow that I have the power in the House of Lords of England in a short and collected shape, and shewing to explain the singular changes that are said to have taken place in your sentiments and intended proceedings on the Reform Question; but not having much facility of debating, and believing I can condense your Lordships from your own mouths, I prefer, in the first place, addressing you publicly by letter, the rest may be in reserve. My present proceedings has the advantage of going forth to the People of England in a plain and collected shape, and shewing to the People's ships to them in your true light, were before the question of the second reading comes on in the House of Lords. It is a known fact that your Lordships have been pursuing a course of exaggerated representations and fallacious arguments to draw off members in the House of Lords from their determined and steadfast intention of rejecting the second reading of the Bill. This has reached me through so many channels, and my personal friends, who may have fallen victims to your political reading, have so decidedly corroborated the circumstance, that I cannot for a moment doubt it.

I then have asked myself—Is it possible that Lord WHARCLIFFE, who I heard with my own ears, on the 3d of October last, made the following speech in the House of Lords, in which he cautioned me

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week Consols have rather been inclining upwards; but to-day there has been less animation, and the closing price for the Account was 83 1/2. The Foreign Stock Market is heavy, and Greek especially has declined, being 27 1/2 to 28 1/4. Danish closed at 67 1/2. Russian at 57 1/2. Spanish at 133 1/2, and Mexican 31 1/2.

We have received the French papers of Thursday and Friday. The trial of those implicated in the affair of the towers of Notre Dame concluded on Wednesday. They were all acquitted except three, Consider and Depanne, who were sentenced to five years imprisonment each, and a brand to be worn on the forehead for the term of six years. "Vive la Liberté"—"Vive la République"—"Vive Napoléon Second."

The latest French Papers bring us the following important information:—"INSURRECTION AT NAPLES, AND BLOODY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SOLDIERS AND THE PEOPLE."

"We have received by extraordinary Express the important intelligence of an insurrection at Naples, and of a sanguinary conflict which followed between the troops and the people. The French Government received this intelligence by a telegraphic despatch from Marselles, and we expect to lay before our Readers to-morrow the details of this important event. It is only necessary for us to add that we have received the Ministerial Journal, the Journal des Débats, yesterday, as well as the Messager des Chambres of the same date, and both announce the fact of the insurrection. We cannot, of course, pretend to give any details of the affair, as we are only in possession of the news received by the French Government, nor can we state whether the insurrection is wholly of a political character or otherwise.—We have thus, by great exertion, been enabled to obtain for our readers this intelligence three days before it would have been known by other means, since, as there is no post or public estafette from Paris from Wednesday night to Saturday afternoon, the knowledge of this fact would not have been obtained in London before Monday morning."

Letters from Trinidad are of the 7th of February. The island had been in a state of dreadful excitement; the slaves had generally refused to work; at San Fernando there had been great insubordination, and the troops were sent; there had also been several troops sent round to different estates on the coast. Open insurrection was in consequence prevented, but most of the white people, particularly women and children, were on board ship, in the idea that an explosion would take place.

Both Houses of Parliament met yesterday at four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given to a number of public and private Bills, among which was the Mutiny Bill.

It will be recollected that a man named William Heaton was convicted and executed at Lancaster a few days before the murder of Thomas Ratcliffe, at Barton Wood, near Warrington. Circumstances since transpired to excite suspicion against the wife of Ratcliffe, as being an accessory in the murder, and she has been fully committed to Lancaster gaol on that charge.

REPORT OF CHOLEERA.

Table with columns: Places, Dates, Left report, New Cases, Died, Recovered, Re-announcement, Total from max. announcement. Includes data for Tower, Afloat in the River, Linnhouse, Shadwell, Ratcliffe, Poplar, Bermondsey, Southwark, Newington, Chamberwell, Lambeth, Cisterchurch, Surrey, Westminster, Chelsea, St. George's, Hanover-sq., St. Marlebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, St. Giles's, Whitechapel, St. George's in the East, St. Luke's, Bethnal Green, Old Brentford, Wandsworth, Woolwich, and Grand Total.

Under the Superintendance of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. On Saturday, March 31, will be published, to be continued Weekly, THE PENNY MAGAZINE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

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BIRTHS. On the 18th instant, at Arundel, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnout, of his sixteenth child, a daughter. On Monday, the 19th inst. at Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. Refector Vining Smith, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. Alsager, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, of a daughter.—On the 20th inst. Mrs. Gentry, of King's Cross, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst. at Bedford place, the lady of Lieut. Van Heutyngh, of the Bengal Army, of a son.—On the 19th inst. in the Chamberwell New-road, Mrs. Edward Riddle, of a daughter.—On the 22d inst. Mrs. Archer T. Upton, of Guildford-street, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 22d inst. at Croydon, by the Rev. Henry Lindsay, Charles Coombe, Esq. late of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Overend. On the 20th inst. at St. Philip's Church, Liverpool, Charles Crompton, Esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, in Kington, fourth daughter of Thomas Fletcher, Esq. of Liverpool.—On the 22d inst. at St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, Frederick William Jacob, Esq. to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. G. H. Hobs, formerly Chaplain of His Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's Church, St. Pancras Church, John Duncan, Esq. to Catherine, only daughter of the late Captain David Ross, of Mincing, Ross-shire, and granddaughter of the late Sir Alexander Purves, of Purves, Berwickshire, Bart.—At Penstemon, Huntingdonshire, Peter Hawkins, Esq. of Maclesfield, solicitor, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Martin Blawie Oshorne, Esq. of St. Ives Huntingdonshire.

DEPARTED. On the 10th inst. Mrs. Manners Spence, widow of his Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and mother of the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons. On the 15th inst. at Hastings, Charles, third son of the late John Hartnoll, Esq. of his sixteenth child, a daughter. On the 12th inst. at Rochester, Ann, widow of William Falshaw, Esq. aged 78. On the 13th inst. at Westham, Kent, Mrs. Mary Sandland, in her 90th year. On the 18th inst. at Godalming, Joseph Littell, in the 58th year of his age. On the 18th inst. at Godalming, John Smith, in the 58th year of his age. On the 18th inst. at Godalming, John Smith, in the 58th year of his age. On the 18th inst. at Godalming, John Smith, in the 58th year of his age.

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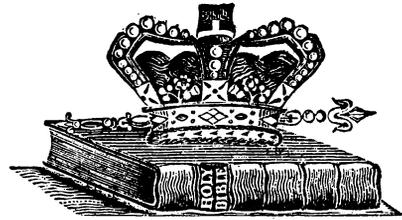
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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XII.—No. 590.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1832.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening the new Tragedy called THE FIRST FRANCES the First...

MADAME VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Monday Evening, will be presented WOMAN'S REVENGE...

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Monday and Tuesday, the favourite Domestic Burletta, called THE PORCHER, or the Reading of the Will...

MRS. YATES has the honour to announce that her BENEFIT is fixed for THURSDAY NEXT, the 5th April, when will be performed...

SADLER'S WELLS.—Possibly the Last Four Nights of the Season.—Mr. Hunt and Miss Phillips having been so successfully received...

THE BEAUTIES OF HANDEL, by the late JOHN DAVY. All the celebrated Songs and Duets now performing in the ORATORIOS...

DAVY'S beautiful ORATORIO, "THE CREATION," (tenor cliff transposed, in 13 Numbers, in 12 terms.)

NEW FOREIGN OPERAS AND QUADRILLES, just published by T. HOUSEY and CO. Foreign Musical Library, 28, Holles-street...

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Office at the House of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields...

N.B. Assurances may be made by Clergymen, or the Wives, Widows, Sons, or Daughters of Clergymen, upon their Lives, and for Annuities...

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—It is unfortunately too well known, that the greater part of the working people in this country have been more severely felt than at almost any former period...

ALL FOREIGN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED from our Premises, and the honour of exhibiting in inspection such Specimens of BRITISH SKILL AND INDUSTRY...

CANDLES, 6d. per lb., Wax-wick Moulds, 8d. and 7d., Palace Lights, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 1d., Sperm and Composition Candles, with plain or plaited wicks...

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL & Co. Company beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Turkey Coffee has been sold...

ANNUAL COLLECTION.—The Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs of the Fine Arts, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of that celebrated and distinguished artist, the late Sebastian ERARD, the GERMS of ART composing the magnificent GALLERY at the CHATEAU de la MUETTE will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Salle de la Brun, 21, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, on MONDAY, the 24th APRIL next...

TO QUARANTINE IN FRANCE ON VESSELS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—The CAMILLA, Steam Packet, will leave SOUTHAMPTON every TUESDAY in APRIL, at Five o'clock in the Evening, calling at Portsmouth at half-past Six o'clock...

MARBLE WORKS.—The Public are invited to view the new Patent SHOW ROOMS lately built up by the London Marble and Stone Working Company, containing the greatest variety of Chimney Pieces, Tables, Wash-hand Stands, and Shop Counters, Monuments, Tablets, Baths, and all other articles of Marble Work, finished in a superior manner by the Patent Machinery.—Country Agents supplied by the Patent Machinery.—Country Agents supplied by the Patent Machinery.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE. MR. and MADAM'S CONCERTS will have the honour to announce that the MORNING CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 12th; to commence at half past One o'clock...

THE HARMONICON.—Contents: Overture, Weigl. Glee, Fire Works (MS.). Pre. Ballad, (MS.). "The Woman-folk," (words by the Ettrick Shepherd), Nielson. Thune Varié, Wittrover. Andantino, Clementi. Arietta, Mercadante.

IF THE LADIES, dressed in Black, who attended Morning Service on the 28th inst., at the Church of St. Paul, in the City, at the Green-street, and drove away towards Oxford-street in a dark hooded Coach, with a coachman, and servant behind, in drab, will favour Mr. Tomlinson, Grocer, 47, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, with their address, they will hear of something with which it is proper they should be made acquainted.

MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, Leicester-square.—The Galleries having undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of a GRAND NEW PICTURE, THE JUDGMENT upon GAIN, are now RE-OPENED to the Public from 9 in the Morning until dusk.—Admittance 2s.; Children 1s.—Catalogues gratis.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.

THE COLOSSUM, Regent's Park.—The Proprietors respectfully undertake, now completed. The admissions are as follow, viz.: To View the Panorama of London, and the surrounding country, from three Galleries, the Ball and Cross, removed from St. Paul's Cathedral, the Prospect from the summit of the Building, and the City, 3 0

MADAME BERTRAND, from Paris, and Successor to Mademoiselle Melanie, informs, the Nobility, Gentry, and her Pupils, that she intends OPENING her ACADEMY in the beginning of APRIL, at her residence. Apply for terms and days of attendance, 26, Gloucester-street, Queens-square, near the Strand.

QUEEN'S OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 8th of April, the ANNIVERSARY SERMON, for the Benefit of these Schools, will be preached at the Church of ST. MARY LE BOW, Chesapeake, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, &c. by the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXAMINATION, &c., of which farther notice will be given, is intended to be held on Wednesday, the 30th of MAY.

A SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY, 12th APRIL, 1832, at the Church of ST. MARYLEBONE CHURCH, by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of LONDON, for the Benefit of the Middlesex Hospital. Service will commence at Eleven o'clock.

GLOBE INSURANCE, London.—Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Proprietors of the Globe Insurance Company will be held at the Company's Offices in Cornhill, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of April next, at One o'clock precisely.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY TO THE CLERGY.—Notice is hereby given, that the INTEREST due at LADY-DAY from the ROYAL BOUNTY, and also the DIVIDENDS due at the same time from the PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS FUND, will be PAYABLE by the Treasurer, Christopher Hodson, Esq., at the Bank of St. James's, Strand, Westminster (to which Office the Entrance is through the Iron Gateway immediately beyond the Bounties Office), every day, between the hours of Ten and Two o'clock, from the 11th of April until Midsummer next, Holidays excepted.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Governors of this HOSPITAL will be held on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH of APRIL, when a SERMON will be preached in the CHAPEL of the HOSPITAL, by the Rev. HENRY BURNELL, M.A., late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Minister of Camden Chapel, Cambridge.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Shareholders who have signified their desire for Shares in this Company will take place at the London Tavern, at Twelve o'clock for One precisely, on FRIDAY, the 6th of April, to receive a Report from the PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE, with the Answer from His Majesty's Government respecting the Terms on which they are willing to dispose of the Crown Land in Lower Canada, as well as in the other North American Provinces, and the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, which are intended to limit the responsibility of the Shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions.

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LET OFF CLOTHES WANTED.—Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off Wearing Apparel, NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS, CORONATION SUITS, SWORD BELTS, and Costumes of all Nations, a very liberal price will be given in CASH, or New Clothes, if desired, in exchange, of the best quality, and in strict accordance with the fashions of the day. Apply personally, or by letter, to STEPHEN PEARSON, No. 22, Lamb's Conduit-street. Appointments attended to within 10 miles of London. BOOKS in all Languages taken on the same terms. Observe, 22, Lamb's Conduit-street.

HURRICANE.—Subscriptions for the Relief of the Poor. Classes of Sufferers in BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT and ST. LUCIA, will continue to be received at Messrs. Ladbroke and Co.'s, Bank-buildings. Amount advertised, £5,270 5 9

ST. MARYLEBONE SUBSCRIPTION for the RELIEF of the POOR.—At a Meeting of the Vestry, held at the Court House, Saturday, February 25, 1832.

Resolved unanimously, That the Poor of this Parish being in a state of great Distress and Destitution, it is the opinion of this Vestry that it is expedient that a Subscription be immediately raised throughout the Parish, to assist their present necessities, by procuring a ready supply of wholesome and nutritious Food, and by furnishing the destitute with Flannel, Blankets, Shoes, and Coals.

That the Rev. Dr. SPRY, Rector of St. Marylebone, be Treasurer; and that Subscriptions be received at the Court House; by the Treasurer, 22, York-terrace, Regent's Park; and at the Bank of St. Claude Street.

That it be requested, in the event of its being found advisable to solicit Subscriptions from the Inhabitants of Houses, that no money be given unless the Collector produce an authority signed by the Treasurer, the Rev. Dr. Spry.

Amount already Advertised £18,915 15 6d.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the subscription, including Mr. Rawlings, Mr. Pitt, Mr. J. Hoffman, etc.

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FEMALE FASHIONS.

OPERA DRESS.—It is composed of a new shade of blue, called *bleu coruscant*, cut very low; it is square and plain behind, and arranged in deep folds in front, which are fastened in the centre of the bust by large pearls, and drawn low: a blood lace guimpe shades the bosom in a very delicate manner. A full ruche of plain blond encircles the back and shoulders. The sleeves are of a *Maintenan*, very short and full, and almost concealed by *mancherons*, divided into three parts, and trimmed with blond lace. The hair is parted on the forehead, lightly bowed at the sides of the face, and arranged behind in short full bows, which do not rise above the summit of the head. A circlet of gold and emeralds is the only ornament of the *coiffure*. The jewellery worn with the dress should correspond.

EVENING DRESS.—It is of white crêpe over white satin; the corsage is low, buttoning close to the figure; a rose-coloured satin stomacher top, of small size, and ornamented with white silk acorns, forms the shape in a very graceful manner. *Dere* sleeves, with blond lace jockeys; there are two falls arranged in the form of a shell. The skirt is trimmed with a single deep flounce, disposed in round plaits, and surmounted by a rich, but light embroidery in white *doize* silk. The centre of the flounce is a rose-coloured satin point, corresponding with the stomacher, and ornamented in a similar manner with white silk acorns. The hair is disposed in corkscrew ringlets on the forehead, and twisted in a Grecian knot behind. A *bouquet* of white ostrich feathers, in the centre of which is one of rose-colour, is placed behind the knot; the feathers mingle with the hair, and droop in different directions over the ears and forehead.

BALL DRESS.—A rose-coloured gaze de *Turin* dress, over white gize de *Naples*; *corsage à la Maintenon*; it is cut very low, without shoulder-straps, arranged before in a drapery which forms a heart, and pointed at the bottom in front. Short sleeves, with jockeys composed of three white satin folds, disposed in *dents de loup*. A single row of trimming of the same kind terminates the sleeve, which is ornamented in the front with a light embroidery in white *doize* silk. The front of the skirt is trimmed with a *l'Espagnole*; that is, it is slashed at regular distances on each side, leaving the under dress visible. A *bouquet* of exotics, with their foliage, is placed on each slash, *coiffure à la Saigne*; the hair is parted so as to display the whole of the forehead, and dressed in cork-screw ringlets, which fall as low as the throat; it is kept up on the crown of the head, and arranged on lightly behind. A *chapelet* of flowers, to correspond with the dress, surrounds the bow, and a gold *bandeau*, of the antique form, adorns the forehead. Such of our fair readers as have visited the Museum of the Louvre, will recollect that this head-dress is exactly copied from a charming miniature of *Mme. de Sevigne*. Necklace and ear-rings, gold and pearl.

In the present threatening aspect of the Peninsula, when it is a question of so much importance to the peace of Europe what policy Spain will adopt, it is agreed to, to light upon a work in which the state of parties, and the views of the government and the people, are clearly developed. Such a work is Mr. Inglis's "Spain in 1830," published last summer; "most impartially written," as the *Athenaeum* says; "a book in which we can put our trust," as the *New Monthly Magazine* says; and which is said, by the *Literary Gazette*, to be "the best work that has appeared on the Peninsula during the last forty years."

THE MEMBER: an Autobiography. Dedicated to William Holmes, Esq., M.P. By JOHN GALT, Esq., Author of "The Ayrshire Legatees," &c. &c.

THE RADICAL: an Autobiography. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux. By James R. Hunt, Esq., Author of "The Radical," &c. &c.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND REIGN OF GEORGE IV. By WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

One of the most successful biographical works with which we are acquainted. The author is very felicitous in his short sketches of the lives of the most valuable statesmen and military princes with which he occasionally diversifies the eventful history of our late King's reign. The tone of the whole of this work is mainly temperate, consistent, and entirely free from party spirit. Nobility is represented in error; but, on the other hand, public dislike has been, and still remains, in error. The impartiality of the author's judgments has all the grace and passionless force of a voice of posterity.—*Athenaeum*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Price 2s. boards.

DEATH-BED SCENES.—SECOND SERIES. Published by Calkin and Budd, Booksellers to the King, Pall-mall.

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HISTORY, PHILOSOPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. By GEORGE MILLET, D.D., M.R.S.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have not received the communication of A. B.—we should be glad to see it. We should however add, that our not noticing a communication is no proof of our not having received it. It would literally occupy two or three columns to acknowledge all our letters in detail. We are sorry to see that you are not a little disappointed in the result of the late election. We believe if any paper extants, is free from the charge of tergiversation or inconsistency, BULL is that paper. It has from the moment we started it, acted upon the same principles and the same politics. We may be in error, but we have ever been faithful to the cause which in our outset we humbly attempted to espouse. Our observations upon the Bishop of Exeter last week were sincere, and compromise us in no way whatever. It is not in hastening to make them, was to adopt in some degree for a severity which we considered it right to exercise against Dr. PHILPOTTS during a period at which we, like many others, imagined him justly to have merited an opprobrium, from which, in the very eloquent speech to which we last Sunday alluded, his Lordship most clearly, distinctly, and honorably relieved himself. The City Resolutions about the West Indies are quite unworthy of notice. Ecclesia Defensor came to hand too late. We regret to say that according to our usual custom we have destroyed the letter signed "A SOLDIER." A.P.S. and an OLD SUBSCRIBER, have been received. We thank our friend who sends us the result of the "Sortes Virgilianae," but we think the poor old gentleman had better not be troubled any more upon the Head. We have not time to-day for the excellent letter of "THE SON OF A CLERGYMAN;" but he will see that we feel with him upon the subject of the sneaking upstart.

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, APRIL 1.

HIS MAJESTY held a Levee on Wednesday, at St. James's. There is no improvement, we regret to say, in the health of the suffering Princess LOUISE.

HER MAJESTY took a ride on Thursday, for the first time since her return to Windsor.

THE QUEEN'S Drawing-rooms at St. James's are for the present indefinitely postponed by an order issued from the office of HER MAJESTY'S VICE-CHAMBERLAIN.

THE position into which LORD GREY has brought himself is perhaps the most melancholy and pitiable that can be imagined. With the character to support, and the responsibility of Prime Minister to incur, he has neither power nor influence. He is the creature of his own subordinates, and as has ever been the case with him, even before he was called to the post he now fills, is the chained slave of petty tyrants, who domineer over him at will, and laugh at him at leisure.

THE Times Newspaper administers a daily lashing to his Lordship's venerable shoulders, and while the secrets of the Cabinet are transferred to its columns by the tender assiduity of one of his Lordship's closest connexions, the faults and failings of his Lordship's character and Administration are circulated through the same channel, in the way of correspondence, authenticated by facts, and illustrated by statements furnished from the most unquestionable authority by another of his nearest and most intimate friends.

But little does it matter—except, indeed, to mark the duplicity and insincerity of man—whence the weapons are furnished with which LORD GREY is assailed; he feels the danger, the difficulty, the misery of his situation, and would gladly, at this moment, throw off the load of responsibility by which he is weighed down—there is, however no retreat for him. Hear the Times of Thursday:—

"But what is all this about falling and succeeding Ministers? What conceivable chance can there be of a change of Administration at this moment? What man in England, or in Europe, can, at such a time, we do not say destroy, but even disturb the Noble Earl at the head of the Government, in his office, so long as he thinks proper to retain it, and to discharge the grateful obligations which it imposes? The apprehension is pure insanity. We should regard Lord Grey's removal from power at this crisis, or indeed at any time before the machinery prepared and framed under the Reform Bill should come into full operation, as a grievous public calamity. Lord Grey has himself put the Empire into such a state, that he must carry the Reform Bill, or be responsible for all but his country's irretrievable ruin. It is, therefore, that we deprecate, in terms of the deepest alarm, every notion of Lord Grey's failure in this glorious enterprise; a fortiori must the attempt to drive his Lordship from office be deemed a crime against the English nation."

Is it not clear to everybody who has taken the trouble to read the articles of the Times, and watch their progress, since the under-current of influence has set in, that LORD GREY himself wavers, totters, and trembles? does not the passage here quoted exhibit the threat of the Ultra-Radicals of the Cabinet, to which his Lordship has been so frequently subject in private? a threat not unmingled with bitter reproach—"You, my Lord GREY, have yourself put the empire into such a state, that we will not let you back out of the mischief you have occasioned." So that, to LORD GREY is denied the honourable confession of inability to realize his romantic theories, and the permission to seek in retirement the only wise and safe course left for him to pursue.

To quote from ourselves may seem vain and egotistical; but we risk the imputation of egotism and vanity, in order to shew that the situation in which LORD GREY and his colleagues are at present placed was clearly anticipated by us.

On the 30th of October, we said—"As for LORD GREY, his conduct is past comprehension. His own short-sightedness is even more marvellous than the blindness of those whom he contrives to darken. LORD GREY has nothing before him but ruin; the flood that washes down the Throne will swallow him up, and he will become one of the earliest victims of his own strange wrong-headedness. Does he ever recollect his own figure of 'opening the door'—does he not see that, in the game he is playing, there are five thousand men ready to outbid him? LORD GREY is now going on extremely well, for he is playing the game as the revolutionists would have it played; but their present favour for his Lordship has nothing of affection in it—they hate him for his rank—they abhor him for his pride—and they abuse him for his rapacity; but they are willing that he and his nineteen near relations should fill themselves with the profits of office exactly so long as he gratifies them—but they know, and so do people nearer about him, that it is not in the nature of things for LORD GREY to go on and go on, granting and conceding, and making the MONARCH grant and concede, to an indefinite period. At some point he must stop—the moment he does, away go his Lordship and his colleagues. When the nation legislates for itself cor-

poratively, and the march of sedition has given the mass the rate of power of a vast steam engine, the first check opposed to its roaring strength will be knocked out of the way, and nothing check it in its course but a tremendous and overwhelming explosion."

These were our words five months since, and what has happened?—LORD GREY has stopped—he falters—he trembles—he doubts—he concedes to other parties than the revolutionists—he humbles himself to the WAVERERS—the meanest of all parties—he is ready to abandon his station, and seek safety in flight—but NO—the Radicals to whom he has sold himself, resolve that this must not be—like fiends who have him in their clutches, they hold him fast, and while they nail him to the torture, shout in his ears, with a grin of defiance, their retributive sentence, that as he has brought the empire to its present state of anarchy, he must remain to reap the fruits of his machinations.

The last of LORD GREY'S humiliations was his ready postponement of the VITAL Bill for three or four additional days, on a suggestion of LORD WHARCLIFFE'S, that the Quarter Sessions were held all over the country during the next week, and that therefore it would be inconvenient for Noble Lords to attend.

For the Quarter Sessions we have every due respect, and we have no doubt that LORD WHARCLIFFE will be present in his country during their continuance; but high and mighty as that tribunal may be, we have known the day when LORD GREY would have spurned the notion of postponing the consideration of a measure to which he is told he stands pledged in the House of Lords, and from which he dare not—for fear of his friends—escape, upon the ground of giving permission to the Peers of the Realm to sit upon the Bench of Justice for the trial of petty larcenies in the provinces.

The consideration of the odious Bill is, however, postponed until to-morrow se'night—and many things may happen in the interim for which some people are not quite prepared.

THERE has been some talk during the last two or three days of LORD DURHAM'S resignation—he has offended LORD GREY by talking a little too much, and LORD GREY has offended him because he will not make Peers by the dozen. LORD DURHAM pouts and whines like a spoiled child, and if nobody takes any notice of him will no doubt come out of his sulks—Whether he does or not is a matter of very small consequence.

It is quite orthodox in the Reform faction to ridicule the decisions and opinions of enlightened men—and at the very moment these universal enlighteners are pressing forward the "march of intellect" by every imaginable species of flattery, they scoff at the fruits of education and intelligence, whenever they happen to militate against their real objects in political revolution.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE have already shewn themselves true to the cause of the Constitution in Church and State; and since the detestable measure of Reform has been agitated, (and at a time when a feverish excitement really was produced by the means of falsehood, bribery and corruption, in many places), returned to Parliament, in one case without opposition, (because it was known to be useless), and in the other, in the teeth of the LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, a Minister, and MR. now LORD CAVENTISH, an Embryo Minister, and a Duke presumptive—four staunch Constitutional Members, to battle the revolutionary Bill. So again has the former of these Universities expressed its opinion—as the following official notification will shew:—

OXFORD, March 20.—In a Convocation holden this day, a petition to the House of Lords praying that the Bill to amend the Representation of the people in England and Wales may not receive the sanction of their Lordships, was agreed to by a very large majority; the numbers being—

For the petition 132
Against it 28

Upon this striking majority we would make one single observation, which, with all deference, we think might apply also to the Bishops who maintain their opinions against their interest, in the House of Lords.

It has always been thrown in the teeth of the Universities, (and in many cases not altogether unjustly,) that they have too closely adhered to the politics of the Minister, and to the wishes of the Crown—so the Bishops have been, for ages, considered the humble followers of the Premier, the dependent watchers of translations—surely the conduct of our Prelates, and our Universities, give the lie to this general calumny. The Universities prefer the Constitution to the Minister, they throw over all hopes of advantage or preferment for themselves, in boldly maintaining the establishment, and the Government; and the Bishops—excepting two, one too old to be judged, and the other quite unworthy of notice—in the teeth of the arbitrary and angry powers of LORD GREY, voted against him or staid away; the last had something more of meanness in it, perhaps, than it might have had, but mere meanness in mean minds may be anticipated; in one case hypocrisy, and what we coarsely, but truly, call humbug, was added to pusillanimity and an itching for a "higher rack." We mean in that of the Bishop of LONDON, who pleaded his grief for the death of his father, as the cause of his absence from the division, and who, in seven hours and a half afterwards was in the chair at the opening meeting of King's College—speechifying at length, where nobody wanted him—having staid away from the House of Lords, because he was sorrowful that he had lost his parent. From that moment the Schoolmaster fell. His last speech has given him another tumble, and the once respectable Rector of Chesterford, in his ambition for the Archbishop's See of Canterbury, has not only given the Bill, which will annihilate all Bishops, his support, but has given the "NO-BISHOP" Party a handle, which we never expected would have been afforded them, by the Right Reverend and agreeable translator of Greek plays, now our most liberal Diocesan. After the Right Rev. Prelate's peccavi in the House of Lords, we presume he may dismiss his Fulham Watchman and the blunderbuss, and venture his delicate person in St. Anne's Church to preach whenever he is again asked, and promises to do so, without fear of consequences.

But we wander—we waste time upon the exceptions, while we intend only to laud the general rule of action of the wise and enlightened; and considered with the proceedings at Oxford, we ought to notice a letter, which appeared in the Times of Monday, signed "Philo-Radical;" but we find it unnecessary to do so, of ourselves, because we have been favoured with the following from a Correspondent:—

SIR,—In looking over the Times of Monday last, I chanced unwarily to dip into a sesquipedalian epistle, signed "Philo-Radical;" conceiving that a similar mischance is likely to happen to few besides

myself, I feel it my duty to expose a very ignorant, but entertaining error, into which its eloquent and erudite concealer has fallen. He informs us, speaking of a pamphlet entitled "A Reply," that "the effect which this volume of eloquence and of sound reasoning (a late speech from the Woolstack), produced, created such alarm that the country Squire, representative of the University of Oxford, felt, that in gratitude to his monkish constituency, it was a bounden duty on his part to rack his brains," &c. Again, "This acme of country gentility, a high conservator of our ancient institutions and religious prejudices." And again, "Mr. Escourvour, who is an amiable and useful personage in private life, had much better attend to his Turnpike Bills, his Vagrancy Acts, and his magisterial duties, than enter the lists against the Chancellor, however he may be caressed and cheered at the Conservative Club, and admired by the slavish monks of Oxford."

What will this Thrasos do, after this "ingens hiatus," this would-be Philo-Radical sarcasm, when he finds the amiable and useful personage, the writer of this pamphlet, to be a Mr. Escorr, a Barrister. All this has but one parallel, and that to be found in a northern periodical some years ago.

I write, Sir, to you, because I differ from you in politics. What I say, therefore, is not obnoxious to the imputation of prejudice or factiousness. I have no occasion to express the indignation I feel, in common with thousands, on finding the opinions I have conscientiously, and after mature deliberation, adopted, made a thesis of low and senseless declamation by ignorant, uneducated, and unprincipled scribblers. The gross and insolent presumption daily exhibited by the puff-blowing correspondent of a public newspaper, is one of the most hateful phenomena of our social system.

"The only subjects worth a wise man's serious notice," says WARBURTON, "are Religion and Government." Our modern sciolists convert the proposition, and infer the gigantic stature of their own wisdom, from an arrogant readiness to dogmatize on matters too large for the impotence of their apprehension.

"Philo-Radical" might as well have conferred with the friend, whose ineffectual advice he hears, or who has been preserved from this exposure of his pitiful ignorance. Unless, like as in the last generation, "Junius" and "Philo-Junius" enjoyed an unity of talent and power, so in this, "Radical" and "Philo-Radical" enjoy an unity of ignorance and presumption.

If they, indeed, be two, let me advise these duo fulmina bellæ; these great guns of Newspaper brawls, to reserve their canister, should they ever fire, for the most useful phenomena of our social system, "Acme of Country Gentlemen," and the like, until they have a sure aim. Pungent as these must or can be, laughter is never so hearty as against the blockhead that misdirects the bogging shafts of his heavy ribaldry.

Beseeching pardon for occupying so much of your time,
I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
March 28, 1832.

A GREAT stir is making amongst a particular party to bring forward LORD BLANDFORD to stand for Dorsetshire, when Mr. PORTMAN fulfils his polite threat of throwing his constituents overboard, and repaying their kindness by leaving them in the lurch. For fear the energetic ANDREW MARVEL should again fail in his efforts at publicity, we think it as well to give the Tory party a hint.

WEST INDIES.

That useful, and, as it would wish to be considered, pious and virtuous and philanthropic periodical work, called THE ANTI-SLAVERY Reporter, has been active in its vocation lately; and has been corrected in its insolent and mendacious assertions. Be it ours to expose one case, and shew how the Aldermanbury faction can wriggle out of its assertions and misrepresentations.

In the number of the nasty little pamphlet for March 10th, 1832, at page 111 we find, in a note, this:—

"Mr. GIBSON seems everywhere. He began the clamour among the whites in July—we find him now at the bottom of the black movement. Saltspring Estate is under his care; it belongs to Mr. DEFFELL of London, and had up to it, in 1826, 177 slaves, being a decrease of 56 from 1821, when there was upon it 233. This is a decrease of about 24 per cent. per annum."

At page 112, in the text, we find this:— "Colonel Lawson tells the Governor of what he had heard from an overseer, who said the negroes had behaved insolently to Mr. GIBSON. And can we not suppose a body of negroes so treated (see note, last page) as to be diminishing in number by eleven a year over and above the births, to have complaints to make, which Mr. GIBSON, their attorney, might construe into insolence, and that when in his displeasure he sent troops to punish this insolence, they should disappear?"

This little bit of fact and history which has been published in this Anti-Slavery thing, was brought to the notice of Mr. DEFFELL, who is living in London; and, very much moved by its extraordinary "insolence" and falsehood, that gentleman forwarded the extract we have just made to the Times newspaper, with the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

38, Upper Harley-street, 26th March, 1832.

SIR—The moment the above imputation on Mr. GIBSON'S character, calling in question his humanity, was pointed out to me, I addressed a letter on the subject to the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Reporter, dated the 15th inst. The answer I have received, dated the 23d inst. is so unsatisfactory, that I am under the necessity of troubling you with a refutation of the charge brought against Mr. GIBSON, by a plain recital of facts.

In 1821, Mr. JOSEPH BOWEN was the proprietor of Saltspring Estate. I did not enter into possession of it until June, 1825, and that Mr. GIBSON had nothing whatever to do with the property prior to that period.

When Mr. JOSEPH BOWEN, the late proprietor of Saltspring, gave up possession of the Estate to me in 1825, he removed a part of the negroes who were not attached to the property, and left with me only 126, and the actual number of that identical body of negroes upon the property, on the 1st July last, after deducting the births from the deaths, was 125, being a diminution of one in six years. The additional negroes making the whole number 177, which appear by the Jamaica Almanack to belong to Saltspring, were placed by me on the estate in 1826. If the Jamaica Almanack be referred to, it will be seen, that in 1827, when I am first named as the proprietor of Saltspring Estate, there were 177 negroes on the property; and that in 1831, after an interval of four years, and under the management of Mr. GIBSON, the same number still remained.

From the foregoing statement the public may learn how to appreciate the truth, accuracy and candour of the Anti-Slavery Reporter! In the two paragraphs prefixed, taken from the present number of that work, here are no less than four gross misrepresentations, all of which might have been avoided by the slightest trouble and inquiry.

First—That I was the owner of Saltspring Estate in 1821, whereas I did not enter into possession of the property until June 1825, four years afterwards.

Next—That Mr. GIBSON had the management of the Estate in 1821, when in fact he never had any thing whatever to do with it, either for me or for any one else, until 1825, four years afterwards.

Thirdly—That Mr. GIBSON when he commenced the management of the Estate had 233 negroes under his care. Now, the whole number delivered to him on my behalf was 126.

Lastly—Of these 126 negroes, instead of there being a defalcation in the number of eleven a-year over and above the births, the real deficiency in the number, after deducting the births from the deaths, is only one during the period of six years.

You will oblige me by inserting this letter in your paper, and I am, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

JOHN HENRY DEFFELL.

Here we have Mr. DEFFELL'S letter to the Times—now

let us see his address to the Secretary of the Aldermanbury Saints and the publisher of their calumnies and falsehoods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

38, Upper Harley-street, 12th March, 1832.

Sir,—A passage has just now been pointed out to me in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* of the 10th inst. which appears to be founded entirely in error, and as it relates to matters of fact, and not to opinions or arguments, I rely upon your candour in correcting the same with the least possible delay. I did not enter into possession of Saltspring Estate until June, 1825, and Mr. GRIGNON had nothing whatever to do with the property prior to that period.

I do not know the number of negroes removed from Saltspring by the former proprietor, Mr. JOSEPH BOWEN; but the number left by him on the estate was 126, and the number actually upon the property on the 1st July last, after an interval of six years, was 125! The 52 negroes, which appear by the *Jamaica Almanack* to belong to Saltspring besides the original number of 125, were added by me to the Estate in 1826.

The documents to verify my statement I shall be ready to produce whenever you may wish to see them. In common justice to Mr. GRIGNON I cannot conclude without declaring my firm belief a more humane man does not exist.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
JOHN HENRY DEFFELL.

This is what we consider plain straight-forward fact. Now see the answer extorted from that knot of libellers, of which the writer is the official organ—if anything self-constituted, full of self-importance, and selfish arrogance can be called official—Hear Mr. THOMAS PRINGLE:—

To JOHN HENRY DEFFELL, Esq., 38, Upper Harley-street.

Office of the *Anti-Slavery Society*, 18, Aldermanbury, March 23, 1832.

Sir—Your letter of the 15th instant, addressed to the Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, has been received and carefully attended to. There will be every readiness to do full justice to every party concerned in the passage to which you advert, if an erroneous inference has been drawn from the information furnished by the *Jamaica Almanacks*;—a source of information which seemed of the most authentic kind, being the returns on oath of the manager of the estate to the vestry of the parish. By these returns a rapid progressive decrease appears on the slave population of Saltspring estate, from 1821 to 1826. Now it may be true that all this decrease, or the greater part of it, may have taken place before the time that you came into possession of the estate. It is, however, equally true, that, in some way or other, the slaves appear to have decreased between 1821 and 1826 at the rate of five per cent per annum, and that notwithstanding the addition of fifty-two slaves to the population of the estate made by you in 1825. You assure us (and we readily give full credit to the assurance) that such decrease did not take place subsequently to your purchase of the property, or to the period of Mr. GRIGNON's entering on the management of it. But admitting this fact, and allowing to your attorney the full credit that may be derived from it, the large decrease upon the period mentioned in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* remains to be accounted for by some one previously to your occupancy; and this is obviously a circumstance which (however blameless your attorney may be in respect to it) may have deeply affected the condition, and consequently, the disposition, of the slaves remaining on the property.

No reflection, certainly, *venit meum* to attach to you personally. You were not on the spot; but the property stands registered in your name, and the *Gazette* gives Mr. GRIGNON as the attorney of it. Mr. GRIGNON MAY BE, as you state, a humane man; still the Negroes MAY HAVE had grievances of which to complain from the conduct of the overseer, on whom they depend for their comfort much more than on the attorney; and if so, they MAY HAVE URGED those complaints with the insolence which MAY HAVE OFFENDED Mr. GRIGNON, and MAY HAVE INDUCED him to send a military force to quell their insolence. WE CAN KNOW NOTHING OF FACTS but from what appears from documents furnished by the parties themselves. It is for them to furnish the explanation. The *Anti-Slavery Society* will always be ready to correct, upon adequate evidence, any mistake as to facts that can be pointed out in any of *THEIR* publications, whether arising from defects in the official documents from which we necessarily must draw our information, or from any other cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
THO. PRINGLE, Sec.

So much for Mr. PRINGLE and his paymasters. So! because Mr. GRIGNON may have been induced to do this, and the negroes may have been induced to do that—and because it may be one thing and it may be another, the *Anti-Slavery Society* are to print and publish it in their mendacious little book as actually being so—facts which may happen are recorded as having actually happened—and men proclaimed in its dirty pages as tyrants and monsters, may be very humane men, and the virtuous savages at whom BROUGHAM laughs so immoderately, may be the most debased examples of filth, vice, and villainy. But all this may happen, and unless the aggrieved and libelled individuals, as Mr. DEFFELL has done, take up the calumny, pick it to pieces, and throw it back in the faces of this faction, it goes out packed up with the slave clothing to every colony we have.

And what a nice set of fellows they are to legislate and dictate. "The *Anti-Slavery Society* will always be ready to correct, upon adequate evidence, any mistake as to facts that can be pointed out in any of *THEIR* publications, whether arising from defects in the official documents, from which we necessarily must draw our information," &c.

This is a small exposure some people will say—we think it is most important one. Mr. DEFFELL had the spirit and activity to shew the falsehood and impudence of the statement—he has driven these men from a positive assertion to a possible conjecture—*Ex pede*. all their proceedings are carried on exactly upon the same principle—ignorance and impudence, and a thirst after meetings, speeches, and contributions are their characteristics.

Having in this correspondence exhibited their impudence, let us just shew up one or two specimens of their ignorance. It is notorious that all the suggestions which are acted upon in Downing-street, for the government of the Colonies, emanate from Aldermanbury. In the late objectionable and impracticable orders sent out to the Governors, two luxuries are specifically required for the slaves, in addition to an allowance of three times as much flour *per diem* as is served out to a British Grenadier—namely, two pair of shoes in the year, and two razors, for each negro.

A negro would rather be set in the stocks than wear a shoe, as any human being who has ever seen a negro knows—ask a Scots lassie what she would do with shoes, she would tell you, carry them in her hand, as a matter of ornament or ostentation—a black's foot would be cramped and paralyzed by a shoe; but this bit of attention from Downing-street should know how detestable the confinement of the shoe is, while the contract for serving the Colonies with that article was so extremely agreeable to a certain person, who shall be nameless, but who now, perhaps, may not profit by it.

But the Razors!—this is too much of a joke—two razors

a year for a negro—two pair of knee-buckles for a Highlander would be equally serviceable; do not the Aldermanbury people, with Mr. PRINGLE at their head (or their tail, whichever it may be), know—do not the Messrs. STEPHEN, nor the MACAULAYS, nor the WILBERFORCEs, nor the BUXTONs, (who have all made their fortunes by slaves,) know—that however agreeable to some of the Brummagem Unions a contract for razors for the negroes may be—that negroes have no beards—and never shave. Why then send them razors? Perhaps, as presents to their wives, to keep as curiosities; for, unless the Ladies require shaving, which, as the men do not, we can scarcely imagine they do, we cannot conceive any useful purpose for which these sharp-edged tools are to be furnished to the Blacks. We have little doubt that skates will be provided for them by the next Circular.

And now, for a moment, let us stop, and ask one question. These Circulars are to do good—they are intended by that kind-hearted and amiable man—and there does not exist a better—Lord GODERICH, to ameliorate, and assuage, and soothe, and comfort; and, of course, clean and brush up the Blacks. Now, does Lord GODERICH know, as we do, that, upon Lord SEAFORD's property, in the West Indies, every regulation—barring the skates and razors—which has been proposed for the advantage of the Slave, has been quietly and regularly tried. The whip, even as a symbol of authority, has been abolished; and staves, like our Beadles' maces, with Lord SEAFORD's arms in silver on their tops, substituted for the objectionable, yet harmless whip of the driver; in fact, every indulgence ordered to be generally introduced has been since 1825 carried into effect on his Lordship's property. Look to the result. Lord SEAFORD's Slaves were amongst the first to rise, revolt, and destroy their kind and considerate master's property.

We always refer to Lord BROUGHAM's published and recorded opinion of the negro, for substantiation, corroboration, and illustration of all our positions—and whatever we may think of the present Government, we have a strong notion that Lord BROUGHAM is a cleverer man than Mr. THOMAS PRINGLE of Aldermanbury, or any of his "well approved good masters."

One word more and we have done. Unless we are what the Scotch call "havering," we recollect that either just before the patriotic dissolution of the late Parliament, or just after the meeting of the present wise and independent one, somebody asked Lord HOWICK (in all probability without expecting anything like a rational reply) whether it were true that Ministers had sent out orders to emancipate off-hand certain numbers of Government slaves in some of the Colonies, in order to try the truth of the assertion made by Lord BROUGHAM and every body else who knows anything of the matter, that free labourers will not work—and Lord HOWICK distinctly answered in the affirmative.

Now since the infliction of the present Ministers upon the country, sixteen or seventeen months have passed away, and since the admission of Lord HOWICK certainly a year has flitted by—is it not time we should hear something of the result of this experiment? Where are the Returns? Is there no West Indian proprietor in Parliament to ask a question upon this point? Mr. ROBERT GORDON might—Mr. WATSON TAYLOR might. There is plenty of talent in the House of Commons, in the West India interest, but it wants "stirring up"—"poking" (as the Keeper of the KING's Lions used to call it, until the KING was ordered to sell his Lions to a Menagerie at Camberwell.) Why does not somebody mark this? Mr. DEFFELL has moved in the *Anti-Slavery* hole, and ferreted out a pretty exposition. He deserves the thanks of his Fellow-Colonists—and so will the man, who will get a Return of the Labour done by the Emancipated Blacks belonging to the Government.

LORD ANGLESEA quits Ireland, in order to attend the Reform Bill Committee in Parliament. When his Lordship returns is not yet settled. We are compelled this week, by press of other matter, to omit our usual notice of Irish affairs, but we shall resume our remarks next week.

IRISH MELODY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE EVENING.

A New Song, which may be sung to the old tune of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

On the day of St. Patrick the Whigs had a Meeting,
Attend, and I'll tell you, what there did befall;
How it set them retreating from putting their feet in,
The dangerous precincts of FREEMASONS' HALL.

Little REED took the Chair, from the Banks of the Shannon,
And addressed them, "Whigs, Radicals, Irish, and all;
Myself and DUNCANNON have both set our ban on,
The feast of St. PATRICK at FREEMASONS' HALL.

"Let him who has money take heed not to send it,
For myself I don't speak—for I've got none at all;
When Tories attend it, no Whig must befriend it,
The feast of St. PATRICK in FREEMASONS' HALL.

"We all must remember how WELLINGTON's glory
Made the light of one Whig farthing-candle look small;
I'll see the last Tony, beheaded, before I,
Again shew my face in that FREEMASONS' HALL.

"The King has a heart, and would surely unlock it,
With the warmth of a Sailor, at Charity's call;
But MELBOURNE, from BROCKET, will sew up his pocket,
To bother the beggars of FREEMASONS' HALL."

This speech in each *Whig* found a ready approver,
And the Irish cried "Hear, hear," the loudest of all;
And CLIFDEN and DOVER, who get nothing over,
From the Green Isle, sent nothing to FREEMASONS' HALL.

Yet, in spite of this warning, pounds, shillings, and pence, strer-
ling, from some pockets did shamefully fall,
For nothing could men stir, like DOWNSHIRE and LEINSTER,
To keep back their pittance from FREEMASONS' HALL.

And one wicked Whig, who had backed the great winner,
In the game which men play at, with powder and ball;
It was DOYLE the old sinner, who soon after dinner,
Gave the DUKE in a bumper at FREEMASONS' HALL.

There was MILLEY, his nephew, all covered with crosses,
And SHIEL and the HILLS, and MORE O'FERRALL,
To the devil his losses, St. PATRICK then tosses,
With the stinky defaulters from FREEMASONS' HALL.

Pound, penny, and shilling, may *fructify*, still in
Their pockets, while Ireland goes to the wall;
But her shouts shall be thrilling, in praise of the willing,
Who wanted no driving to FREEMASONS' HALL.

* We are not sure that this is quite so correct, in fact, as in rhyme. There is reason to believe that His MAJESTY's own TAYLOR was sent for, to perform the duty specified by the little orator.

WE purposely abstain from making any observations on the apprehension of the Training members of the Political Unions, as well as from the nocturnal arrests of certain printers, writers, and publishers. At present we decline offering any explanation of the cause of our silence on these subjects—there is much more doing by one party, and much more to be done by another; and when the exposure comes—as come it must—the country will be enlightened upon certain points—political and personal—for which it is not even yet prepared.

Some notion of popular feeling amongst "country gentlemen" may be formed from the following fact:—Lord WHARNCLIFFE was to have been balloted for at BOODLE's on Friday night—his Lordship's name, however, was withdrawn in the evening, before the ballot commenced!!!—Perhaps he will go quite over the way, and try BROOKES's.

OUR readers may have remarked, from the Police Reports which appear in the newspapers, numerous informations laid against and penalties consequently inflicted upon the publishers and vendors of small unstamped periodical papers. These occasional punishments, under a liberal Government, have had little effect, and the notion of Lord GREY's Attorney-General prosecuting for treason and blasphemy is so entirely beyond the imagination of the traitors and atheists, that the temporary imprisonment of a few of the wretched distributors of these abominable publications has been not only endured by these individuals themselves (being paid for their privations) as a sort of glorious martyrdom in the cause of Reform, but advisedly permitted by their paymasters, in order to gloss over the real mischief of the system; we mean the establishment of regular unstamped periodical works, which are by every possible means pushed into extensive circulation amongst the lower orders.

These papers no longer appear by fits and starts—they cease to be occasional specimens from the "*Reform Press*," they have become as regular in their appearance as the *Times* or *Chronicle*. and are as regularly read by their different classes of subscribers. To touch these papers would be unworthy of the KING's Ministers—whom they support—it would be ungrateful—it would be unconstitutional—the writers only advocate the cause of REFORM. The Ministers are Reformers, and the KING is a Reformer. To be sure they run down the Church, they denounce tithes, and anathematize Bishops—but what of that—all that is liberality, and every particular object so denounced and so anathematized is an object of hatred to the Reformers.

We have no inclination to mention the names of these penny publications, because it might excite some curiosity about them, and for a moment increase their circulation; but we have some specimens before us, to which we must call attention, for the purpose of shewing the real views—if at this time of day it were necessary—of the supporters of His MAJESTY's Ministers in the great cause.

When it is recollected that the leaders of the blasphemous and rebellious Processions of Wednesday—since taken into custody, to be, of course, discharged—are the publishers and circulators of some of the Papers to which we allude; and that, moreover, they have been known to the Police and the Home Secretary's Office for some time, it may not be unentertaining to submit to the reader the following *jeu d'esprit*, which appears in a Number of one of their Newspapers for last week. We give it *verbatim*:—

"THEATRICALS EXTRAORDINARY.

"A Scene from the new Farce, to be produced at St. James's, towards the close of the year.

"KING BILLY discovered seated, with something like a Crown suspended over his head by a HAIR, and surrounded by a host of Mechanics in their working attire.

"The King (rising), What would you have of me, my subjects?"

"Capitulate—that you would saw away the Bench of Bishops. Isn't that it, Master Blacksmith?"

"Blacksmith—Aye; and what the saw leaves undone, why let the file e'en finish.

"Currier—I say, my liege, they ought to be well leathered. What say you, Mr. Fishmonger?"

"Fishmonger—Leather 'em! aye; and skin 'em, as I do eels, into the bargain!"

"Soldier—D—me I'd punnel 'em. What would you do, friend Jarvey?"

"Jarvey—I would 'put into every honest hand a whip to lash the rascals naked through the world."

"Cook—And then smother 'em in onions.

"Tallow Chandler—And then there would be an end of their wicked ways."

"Doctor—So there would, my friend Dip; but what do you think of tipping 'em a little bit of the genuine Asiatic Cholera first?"

"Butcher—Excellent, Mr. Bolus; and then we can cut them up, as we like. That's all in your way, by-the-bye.

"Coal-Merchant—I'm for 'hawling them over the coals' first.

"Surgeon—To be sure, and then the stomach pump. Is not that a good plan, friend Scrooge?"

"Broom-maker—I'd nail 'em—drive 'em far enough, and then clinch 'em."

"Dentist—Hang me if I care what you do with them, your Majesty, so long as you makes them 'stir their stumps.' Do it, my liege—pray do—in spite of their teeth."

"Lawyer—Nothing like a writ of ejectment.

"Schoolmaster—Aye, aye, Master Latitaut, and well followed up with 'a run and dozen afterwards."

"Tailor—Cut 'em into shreds—the cabbagging varlets!

"The King (seating himself upon his throne)—Silence!

"All—Hear the King!

"The King—I have listened to all your suggestions, my trusty and well-beloved subjects, touching the removal of the Bench of Bishops. You all appear to be unanimous, except as to the mode of ridding ourselves of the insects which weighs to the dust my loyal, industrious, and virtuous people. Hear me—

"All—Hear him! Hear him!

"The King—Then this is my resolve—As I am the raining (reigning) Monarch of the British Isles, curse me if the whole Bench shu'n't e' mizzle. They may shower their abuse upon me, if they will; but I'll pour such a torrent of public odium upon them, in return, that I'll make 'em stink to the winds from such a storm, even in *Asiatic*—itself!"

"The dramatic persons flock around the King, crying (no, not crying, but singing) 'All hail! All hail to thee, our reigning King! At this moment the hair, which suspended the Crown, snaps in twain, and the diadem falls, and becomes firmly placed upon the brows of England's Monarch.

"The Queen rushes from behind an arras, and swoons at the feet of the King, crying 'I promised to protect them; now all my hopes are blighted. Oh! Canterbury, Durham, York! I remember, 'twas not I who did the deed.'

"A grouping of the performers then takes place, with the King standing in the centre, his subjects kneeling at his feet, and the 1st act closes with a flourish of cheers. Just as the curtain is falling, the Queen disappears through a trap."

To this, we say, we call attention, because it exhibits the popular opinion of his MAJESTY's feelings as a Reformer; it puts into his MAJESTY's mouth the low, vulgar oaths and language, which it is presumed, as a reformer, he would use; and in order to uphold the SOVEREIGN with all the respect due to his illustrious person and character, his MAJESTY is facetiously designated KING BILLY.

In this appellation—in the "*something like a Crown suspended by a hair*"—in the surrounding "*Council*" of me-

chanics, and all the attributes of this imaginary scene—we find the principles of REFORM, and the expectations of its results, completely effaced. The villainous allusion to our amiable and exemplary QUEEN, concludes the drama, in accordance, as the writer thinks, with the feelings and principles of those whom he firmly believes he is supporting by the line of politics he adopts.

We abstain from quoting the blasphemy from this, or any of the other regularly published periodical papers—published regularly in defiance of the law; and published, if not in defiance of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, under his negative permission: we dare not transcribe it; but when we see conspiracies rising on every side—when we see the leaders of these conspiracies fostered and favoured, and “crammed with information” in the ante-chambers of men in office, we think it is time to open the eyes of the PEOPLE to what is going on, and to bring the “SYSTEM” more particularly under the view of the KING himself. This paper can go to places which private letters may not always reach; and it is quite fit that every man in the kingdom should know the use that is made of our SOVEREIGN'S name to carry a factious measure, the chief object and the certain consequence of which, as is here exhibited, are the overthrow of the MONARCHY, and the destruction of the Church Establishment.

OUR Readers are aware that his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE has recently published an able and spirited “Address” to his countrymen on the present awful state of public affairs. The whole appeal contains the most powerful evidence of loyalty and high feeling, and we regret that we are unable to make more copious extracts from its pages; but we must select a portion of it, which we consider highly important, as speaking the sentiments of one of the Noblest Peers of the Realm, a Duke, who stands unimpeachable in every relation of life, and whose political principles cannot be supposed to be influenced by interested feelings, since his Grace has never held office, and seeks nothing but the satisfactory consciousness of having contributed his share to the preservation of his beloved country from ruin.

The passages, which particularly strike us as fit for the eye of SOVEREIGN as well as subject, we subjoin:—

“A new Bill,” says his Grace, “is now offered to Parliament; but although less efficient than the first, and materially altered, it yet remains equally objectionable, as well in its principle as in its leading points. It cannot be supposed for an instant but that the Peers will reject when it comes into the House of Lords; the same patriots who before saved their country from the fate which awaited it, will again encounter all dangers and difficulties for their country's good. But then we are told, what is the use of resistance? new Peers will be created to such an amount that resistance will be perfectly unavailing, and it will be better at once to concede something, rather than be ultimately forced to yield to the numerical force which will be brought against us. Concession will save the House of Lords, and there will be no necessity for a creation of Peers; resistance, on the other hand, will be its ruin, and it will be overwhelmed by a creation which will at once make it despicable and impotent.

“That the British people desire to see the House of Lords rendered useless is not the fact; the very reverse, I am convinced, is the truth, provided that the Lords prove themselves worthy of their nobility, and do not by meanness or pusillanimity forfeit their claim to the respect and affection of their countrymen. That the Reformers themselves should desire it is what I cannot understand, if I am to listen only to their own reasoning upon the necessity of Reform—namely, the undue control and influence exercised over the Members of the House of Commons, which causes a corrupt State, and renders the representation a mockery. But that the King should desire any thing so preposterously absurd—so monstrously wicked! The very idea is treasonable,—but if such is the idea, what would the act be? The reflection is really too fearful to be entertained; nor would I admit it for a moment, if it were not proper to endeavour to refute the foul calumny with which the revolutionists seek to stigmatize our gracious Sovereign, hoping to force a belief in the truth of the aspersion, or to inveigle the King into an accordance with their desires on the ground of ensuring his own popularity and the stability of the Throne. Vain hope! The King knows far better his duty to the kingly authority and to his people. The King would not forget, although the Reformers may not choose to remember, that an overstretching prerogative lost James II. his throne, even more than his odious display of Popery. The page of history would shew that the English and Scotch conventions, even then, considered that a compact existed between the King and his people, (subsequently strengthened and confirmed by the Bill of Rights,) which James had violated. “Enslaved by the Romish superstition,” we are told, “and blinded with the love of arbitrary power, he obstinately violated the civil and religious constitution of his country, and was therefore justly deprived of his throne.” The memorable resolution of the English Convention was, “That King James II. having endeavoured to subvert the Constitution, by breaking the original contract between King and people; and having violated the fundamental laws,” &c. The Scotch Convention was even more decisive:—“That King James, by mal-administration and by his abuse of power, had forfeited his right of the Crown.” Even though a King might be inclined to an arbitrary exercise of power, he would learn wisdom from such an example, and, reasoning from analogy would profit by the deduction. A King, for his own sake, if he were a merely selfish person, would do this; but our King, we may be sure, is actuated by still higher feelings and more worthy motives. He loves the nation over which it is his destiny to rule. He would not violate the solemn compact that he entered into before the altar, and in the face of that nation; nor would any counsellors be able to persuade him to the commission of an act of arbitrary power unexampled in history and ill-requiting that affection and confidence which all ranks of his subjects repose in him as the Father of his people. Reformers, therefore, for their own vile purposes, may confidently spread the base report; but depend upon it, King WILLIAM IV. will never betray his duty, nor outrage the lawful independence of any class of his subjects.

“The House of Lords, we are informed, was constituted for two purposes; *ad consulendum* and *ad defendendum regem*. If the Lords should be deprived of the power of the one, how could it be expected that they should be of the slightest use for the other? It must be evident that the existence of the House of Lords, as an independent branch of the Legislature, depends upon the modified exercise of the King's prerogative. If it be exerted to controul debate by an influx of new Members, its independence is gone, the liberties of the body are extinguished for ever, and with them those of the nation. The Lords, in such a case are without a remedy; whilst the Commons are not similarly circumstanced. This is so clearly and well expressed in a letter from a friend, that I will give his words. “When two parts of our Constitution conspire to defeat a third, then the destruction of the Constitution is to be expected. Nor do I think this too strong an expression. For is it not, to all intents and purposes, to render the power of the one remaining part null? And unless the three component parts of our Constitution are efficient, can it be said to exist? What is the use of the Peers, if, because they differ

in opinion with the other two other parts, (and this is presuming what is not warranted, since the head of all has not yet given his voice, although his sanction of the measure is anticipated by some,) they are not to be allowed a voice, but by the introduction of a portion of another part of the Constitution, the dissentions are to be weighed down? If the Peers originate a question, and the Commons will not indolge it, what remedy have the Peers, or even the King? The King may, indeed, dissolve; but this is a remedy which cannot often be had recourse to. But the Peers, what remedy have they? Yet, because they presume to be dissentient on one of the greatest questions that ever was agitated, they are to be told, we will force your compliance! All this the King must clearly perceive, and would know that a creation of Peers, for the special purpose of carrying a specific measure, would at once destroy the House of Lords as a deliberative body, and convert it into a mere registry office of royal edicts; whilst the tools, its members, would be so unlike the former Barons—the renowned assertors and illustrious founders of their country's liberty—that instead of enjoying the consideration due to high rank and station, adorned by those unrestrained talents and unshackled virtues which give a splendid consistency to rank, and acknowledged grace to privilege, they would be the derision and scorn of the nation, not its pride and safeguard. The House of Lords would then indeed be useless, and would of necessity be destroyed by its very uselessness.

“If the Constitution of England acknowledges the House of Lords as an essential constituent part of Parliament, composed of King, Lords, and Commons; and that the purpose for which Parliament is created is to consult and deliberate freely and without controul, how could it be endured that all deliberation should be rendered nugatory by a previously created majority? The King's advisers arrogantly signify to the Lords that they must pass their imbecile and revolutionary Reform Bill; that they have no choice; that resistance is in vain; that the Bill, however nauseous and disgusting, shall be forced down their throats like Fluellen's leek; and that if they are so faithful to their duty, and so honest in the execution of it, as to refuse compliance to their arbitrary will,—then, then the *ultima ratio* shall be resorted to, and the King shall aid his Ministers in subverting the Constitution, and depriving the House of Lords of its privileges and independence.

“Already, as I have before observed, the King's prerogative has been stretched to the utmost extent of the line, by the creation of twenty-four Peers in a few short months. I do not question the King's prerogative to create Peers; but I maintain, and will ever support fearlessly, that a creation of Peers for a political purpose is and would be a criminal breach, (it was so considered in Queen ANNE'S time,) and would actually place the King and his Ministers in the situation of traitors to their country. For what would such an act be, more or less, than the subversion of the Constitution and fundamental laws of England? And if it should be admitted, as it must be admitted, that a conspiring for the purpose of overthrowing the State is treason, then it signifies nothing whether the conspirators are in a high or low degree; the conspiracy and the treason are the same; the violation of the laws of the land equally criminal and punishable. I am reasoning upon an hypothesis; but I will go farther, and assert that the King is not warranted in taking a part, whilst a great question is in discussion; and that is the reason why the use of the King's name is not permitted in debate. The King acts unconstitutionally, if he seeks unlawfully, through his Ministers or others, to controul a debate. The King, constitutionally, has nothing to do with a Bill until it has passed both Houses of Parliament, and that it is brought to him for approval or rejection. If the King does more, he does what he does not possess the right to do, and he acts unconstitutionally. It must be, therefore, as plain as the sun at noon-day, that if the King, in opposition to the already expressed decision of a main constituent estate of Parliament, shall conspire with his Ministers to overthrow the Constitution by a violent, arbitrary, and unexampled stretch of power, he infringes upon the compact with his people, and that a state of things will commence, which for centuries we have not known.

“Another evil, too, would by this means be created, which the King is bound to avoid. We are told by a Noble Author, who, I presume, must be considered as a great authority now, since he has been put forward to propound a measure which is throughout opposed to the maxims and opinions held in his own publication; we are told by him, alluding to Mr. PIRRS'S Peers, “The Peerage was depreciated by creations, which, at the same time, enfeebled the Gentry of the kingdom. A factious vigour was produced by the application, from time to time, of the most hurtful stimulants; and a temporary repose was obtained at the expense of permanent strength and the stamina of life itself.” Unquestionably such must be the result of a prostitution of the Peerage. The Peerage would be enfeebled by the quantity and quality, and the Gentry would be afflicted by the extraction of so many from its ranks, and the slur attached to the venal acceptance.

“In allusion to the particular instance now under consideration, the title conferred would be no honour; disgrace would for ever attach to it. And if it were possible to believe that any Minister could be induced to make such an offer, I cannot conceive that any one would be found base enough to accept of it, when the price should be the destruction of that Nobility of which he was created one for the unheard purpose of destroying it.

“It is a received maxim that the King can do no wrong. Why is the King to be thus infallible? Surely for a very wise purpose to insure the stability of the Throne. To be thus exempt, the King must not be an open agent; if he be, then the responsibility attaches to him. But, though the King be exempt from blame, yet evil would arise if some one were not made liable, and accordingly his Ministers, who are his advisers, are made responsible. Now how comes it that the King's name has been so frequently used of late, and by those who are his advisers? Do they mean to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders, and lay it upon their Master? Or do they mean to try, under shelter of the King's name, and through the loyalty of the nation, to deceive both King and people, and by the aid of both to accomplish the overthrow of the Constitution, and of the laws and liberties of the People, which loyally aids a SOVEREIGN, who, it believes, can do no wrong?

“This is the grand deception, my countrymen, and I call upon you to look to it. The King's name is used, which ought reverently to be kept in its sanctuary; it is used that it may bring to it the loyalty of the people, and carry with it the power of the people; but mark what results from this: see who the Ministers are, and why they adopt this course. If a Minister comes to Parliament, and says the King wishes this, and the King demands that—see in what a predicament that Parliament is placed: if from a sense of duty it opposes the King's avowed desires, then disloyalty is attached to those who do so; if, on the other hand, a mixed feeling of bastard loyalty and subservency should induce others to submit, freedom of debate is useless, and measures may be carried subversive of the dearest interests of the empire. Again, there is this impropriety also. If the King's name be used by the Minister, it must be also used by his opponents in debate, and then how hurtful must that be to the cause of Royalty! The old adage of “too much familiarity breeds contempt,” would be but too true in this case. The King name must be held sacred; it must not, above all things, be used to effect unlawful ends. On a principle of fair play, if the King's name is brought forward for offence, it must be canvassed for defence.

“The King has not in his dominions a more loyal subject than I am. Loyalty may be said to be hereditary in our family, and I trust

that it ever will be so; in me the exception is not to be found; but, as my motto tells me, “Loyalty is not ashamed” to proclaim the truth even to the monarch's ear. As I desire to serve my King in reality, I would, on no occasion, either dare to insult his Majesty with offensive remonstrance, or seek to deceive him with insidious flattery. I should not now have considered myself justified in writing even an allusion to his royal office, were I not compelled by the extraordinary position in which we are placed. My duty to my King, my country, and my God, have forced from me remarks which I respectfully and most dutifully hope may reach the King's attention.”

THE following has been generally circulated through the Ministerial papers:—

“The too-celebrated Sir HUDSON LOWE arrived from Ceylon at Port Louis (Island of Mauritius) the 8th of September last. Informed of his intended arrival, a concourse of people repaired to the place of disembarkation. Not knowing how to interpret the intentions of this multitude, he hesitated to land, when the police arrived and escorted him to the seat of Government.—*French paper.*”

That Sir HUDSON LOWE is “too celebrated” we cannot say; but we admit that he deserves to be celebrated, for having faithfully, justly, truly and honourably, done his duty, in the execution of one of the most important, solemn and arduous trusts ever reposed in an individual by the Government of his country—that Sir HUDSON LOWE did that duty with no unnecessary severity—that he never exceeded the directions which he had received for his guidance; but on the contrary, relaxed those conditions whenever he could securely do so, is notorious; and equally notorious is it, that since the death of the Corsican Usurper, it has been admitted by his followers—(to whose fidelity he was all raised given)—that their complaints from St. Helena were founded only in the desire to make a sensation and create a sympathy in Europe.

These things are now matter of history, and perhaps it is scarcely worth replying to any part of the above paragraph extracted from the French papers, except as to the fact, Sir HUDSON LOWE did touch at Mauritius—he landed, as he had several years before landed there, but not the slightest disposition to annoy or insult him was manifested by the BUONAPARTISTS of the colony, (the number of which is now very much reduced)—and consequently no interference of the police was necessary for his protection.

But even if there had been such a manifestation of feeling, would it either lower or criminate Sir HUDSON LOWE in the eyes of his countrymen?—on the contrary; to be hated by the partisans of the bitterest enemy England ever had, is no small compliment to the services England has received at his hands. We trust that neither LORD GREY'S politics nor LORD PALMERSTON'S policy would ever induce the victorious soldiers of England to co-operate with the armies of revolutionized France, in any liberal project of our liberal Cabinet; and we should be equally sorry to know that Sir HUDSON LOWE was either beloved or esteemed by the creatures of the tyrant who fled before the victorious legions of our WELLINGTON, and was, by the able and successful Tory Government of our then triumphant country, consigned to his charge. As for the fact, we repeat, that the statement of Sir HUDSON LOWE'S reception at Port Louis, is utterly false and groundless from beginning to end.

WE have been very much pleased and instructed by a little work called *Gleanings from Nature*, written by a gentleman of the name of JESSE, who, we perceive by the title-page, is Deputy-Surveyor of His MAJESTY'S Parks. This book, containing little more than three hundred pages, gives us nearly three times that number of useful and curious and entertaining anecdotes of natural history;—the instinct of animals—the language of insects—the laws and constitution of a rookery—the eccentricities of fishes—the maternal solicitude of spiders—the conjugal affection of pigeons—the friendship of foxes and geese—the industry of bees—and a thousand other things, quite worthy the attention of those who have had neither the desire for research which the author evidently possesses, or the opportunity of gratifying it.

But, above its other merits, this book has some one or two which must ensure it everywhere a favourable reception: we mean the kindness of heart which breaks out in every half-dozen pages of it; the amiability of sentiment, and the genuine, unaffected moral and religious feeling which characterize it. It is, in truth, an agreeable, and, in every sense of the word, a good book.

Introduced into it are some directions for Anglers, by a different but very able Pen; two or three of these we must select, because we mightily admire them, and because in none of the numerous notices of Mr. JESSE'S book have they yet been signalized. The first of the maxims and hints is to satisfy yourself of this leading fact:—

“1.—Are there any fish in the river to which you are going? “XXIX.—When your water-proof boots are wet through, make a hole or two near the bottom of them, in order that the water which runs in, whilst you are walking in the river, may run out again, when you are walking on the bank. You will thus avoid an accumulation of pumping-music which is not agreeable.

“XXX.—Never mind what they of the old school say about “playing” him till he is tired; much valuable time and many a good fish may be lost by this antiquated proceeding. Put him into your basket as soon as you can. Everything depends upon the manner in which you commence your acquaintance with him—If you can at first prevail upon him to walk a little way down the stream with you, you will have no difficulty afterwards in persuading him to let you have the pleasure of seeing him at dinner.

“XXXV.—Lastly, when you have got hold of a good fish which is not very tractable—if you are a married man, gentle reader, think of your wife, who, like the fish, is united to you by very tender ties, which can only end with her death or her going into weeds; if you are single, the loss of the fish when you thought the prize your own may remind you of some serious disappointment.”

These are but few and faint specimens of the style of these instructions, which, with the postscript, form a most agreeable episode in the work, which itself concludes with some practical hints on moving large trees, likely to be extremely useful to planters on a great scale.—We repeat, that the book is a pleasant book; and its intelligent author is decidedly not one of the “JESSES” to be “whistled off,” (as *Othello* has it) without much thanks for his contributions to the lighter literature of the day.

WE last week referred to the eloquent speech made in the House of Lords, on the Irish Education measure, by the Bishop of EXETER—we are glad to find that will be published on Monday—in the mean time, we beg to offer the peroration, for which we alone can spare room:—

“My Lords, I have now gone through the various parts of this new scheme of national education, and I think its merits may be fairly summed up in this brief abstract. It has divorced morality from the word of God—it has controlled the Protestant priesthood in the exercise of one of their most essential rights—and in the discharge of one of their most important duties—subjecting to a tyranny which the laws neither of God nor of man have authorized. It has conspired with the Roman Catholic hierarchy to arrest the progress

of the Book of Life—to exclude that blessed book for ever (as vain man fondly dreams) from every cabin of every peasant in Ireland...

My Lords, I have never said what I had to say, and I thank you for the patience with which you have heard me...

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attention to their wants, than your labourers obtain, though under the vertical rays of your philanthropy...

“I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.” BENJAMIN GREENE.

“Bury St. Edmunds, March 27, 1832.” PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

SIR,—I am obliged by your allowing my letter to His MAJESTY to appear in the John Bull journal of the 25th instant...

Resting my hopes upon the protection of Divine Providence, in the justice of my claims, and the justice of the English nation, I remain, your's, much obliged,

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

TO JOHN BULL. March 26, 1832.

DEAR BULL,—I have now before me an account of receipts and disbursements of the rates of the parish of All Saints, Poplar, as added for the year ending at Midsummer, 1831.

I have also before me another copy of the date of Sept. 24, 1831, purporting to be a petition to the Vestry Clerk, and requesting the inhabitants to meet on the 28th, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Lords to adopt the Reform Bill recently passed by the Commons.

As this detestable Bill is a second time before the House of Lords, I trouble you with the following observations:—During the last discussion in the House of Commons, much difference of opinion prevailed whether any reaction had taken place in public feeling.

These calculations shew considerable re-action in the opinion of the Members of the House of Commons, and prove that the Reform Bill is not so great a favour to the Clergy as it was in 1831; and I trust the House of Lords, and particularly the Bench of Bishops, will not be intimidated by the threats and insulting language of some of the daily papers, but will discharge their duty to the country as manfully as they did in 1831, and reject the present Bill.

Yours, &c. COCKER.

PLURALITIES' BILL. TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I am surprised that the Clergy have not been more excited than it appears to have been by the Pluralities' Bill, now passing the Lords.

In the first place, the old principle of value is given up for that of distance, without any reason being assigned for quitting the only ground on which the Clergy can be defended, namely, the necessity of income—and substituting a principle which, though acted on already, as far as dispensations are concerned, is one founded on a mere fiction, futile if not pernicious.

distance from a distance as well as on the spot. It is curious that this very fact, the existence of the actual incumbent comes generally from the same quarter as a demand for an equalization of church property, and taking it into the hands of Government; by which scheme no parish would have any other minister than a stipendiary curate.

But, again, under the proposed plan the church will suffer under all the odium of pluralities, without the great body of the poorer clergy deriving any advantage from it.

When once ordained, the party is placed in Schedule A. as to all worldly pursuits of profit, and in talking of the wealth of the Church, it is lost sight of that the clergy have to be paid not only for services requiring high attainments and devotion of time, but also for the withdrawal of their talents from all those profitable employments by which men of their description might hope to provide for their families.

I would suggest to his Grace of CANTERBURY a plan which would better satisfy both the country and the church. Let every person ordained previous to Christmas 1832 be permitted to hold two livings, at whatever distance, provided neither one of them exceeds £500 per annum.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. EDWARD GIBBS WALFORD, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Chipping Warden, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of Dr. Chubb.

The Rev. JOHN HALL has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of St. Werburgh, in Bristol, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Tandy.

The Rev. W. A. EVANSON, M.A. was instituted on Thursday last, to the Vicarage of Blewbury, in Oxford, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Joseph Badesley.

The Rev. WILLIAM DALBY, Vicar of Warrminster, was on Friday collated, by the Bishop of Salisbury, to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, vacated by the death of the Rev. H. Hetley.

The Rev. J. JENNINGS, Curate of Westmeon, to the Rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

The Rev. S. WASSON, Curate of Witley and Thursley, to the Rectory of St. Peter's, Cheesehill, near Winchester.

OBITUARY. The Rev. JAMES KENNEDY ESDALE, M.A. in his 29th year; son of James Esdale, Esq. of Dunhill-row.

The Rev. THOMAS WILKINSON, Curate of Langford, Devon. The Rev. JOHN SEARSKY COCKSLEY, Curate of Langford, Devon.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. OXFORD, March 30.—In a Convocation held on Thursday, Henry Denison, Esq. S.C.L. and Fellow of All Souls, was unanimously elected a Scholar on the Foundation of Mr. Viner.

On the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts.—Rev. E. Whit, Wadhams; Rev. J. H. Hallett, Oriell; Rev. C. B. Trye, Bressingham.

MISCELLANEOUS. CONSECRATION OF ST. MARTIN'S CHAPEL, SPRING GARDENS.—On Wednesday morning the ceremony of consecrating the chapel, known by the name of Spring Gardens Chapel, took place, when the Bishop of London delivered a most eloquent discourse from the 20th chapter of John and 19th verse.

The Rev. DANIEL WILSON is appointed Bishop of Calcutta. The Rev. JOS. ROBBLEY is elected Registrar of Cambridge University for the ensuing year.—ROBBLEY 233, REVALLER 193.

HENRY NUSSEY, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, sixth son of the late Mr. JOHN NUSSEY, of Hirstall, obtained the Leeds Scholarship on the 16th ult.

The Dorsetshire Clergy have it in contemplation to present to the Bishop of Bristol, their Diocesan, a piece of plate, as a tribute of their affection, and a mark of the high esteem they entertain for his public and private character.

Wednesday, at a Public Vestry of the Inhabitants of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, it was resolved that a new approach to the northern door of that church—in completion of the plan so proposed when the present opening was made—be forthwith commenced, and a Committee was appointed to carry that Resolution into effect.

Wednesday, the Bishop of LONDON, gave to a crowded audience his second lecture at St. James's Church, from Malachi ii. 6., on Saturday, when the company, who had attended the first, were the whole of the sacred narrative.

YORK CATHEDRAL.—Wednesday evening the Cathedral was lighted up with gas, for the purpose of enabling the Judges, the Lord Mayor, &c., to inspect the renovated choir. The choristers were in attendance, and Dr. CLARKE'S Anthem, “O praise the Lord in his holiness, CORNER'S Hosanna,” and “Plead thou my cause,” were sung to the accompaniment of Mr. WILSON, who was assisted by the choir.

The Bishop of CHESTER will preach the Annual Sermon for the City of London National Schools, on Sunday next, at How Church, Westside. In these Schools, one thousand children belonging to the City are not only brought up in religious and moral instruction, but the funds are not in a flourishing condition.

The New City Police-men, 100 in number, will commence their duties on Monday next. The Police Committee of Aldermen have constitutionally performed the functions of Commissioners, but there is to be a new Officer to direct the whole system. Mr. COPE, the Marshal, has been appointed to this duty, with the title of Superintendent. Mr. COWTAN is named the second, or rather deputy Superintendent. Martin and Maclean, two of the City officers, are appointed Inspectors. The scale of wages which has been fixed in the county will be adopted in the City; but the duty will be more severe, as the men will be on their beats the whole day. A gentleman of the name of Bell has been appointed Clerk to the corps. The whole are to be paid out of the City purse, and not by imposing a new rate.

A Supplement to the London Gazette, published on Wednesday, containing an Order of the Privy Council, that every vessel carrying passengers on any voyage to or from any port in His Majesty's possessions on the continent or islands of North America, or to any port or place in the United States of America, carrying fifty persons or upwards (including the master and crew), shall be provided with a Surgeon, or a qualified medical practitioner. There is a similar Order respecting Scotland.

REVENGE.—A person named Carpenter, of Bicester, Oxon, drowned himself in a pond, to be revenged of one Aldworth, who held an annuity of 30l. on his life, but who had offended him by calling him an obnoxious name.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. MAYBELL, High-street, Exeter, Jeweller. H. DEAN, Greenwich, Tobacco-Shop. N. THOMAS, Manchester, Optician.

BANKRUPTS.

R. BUNTING, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, Lapidary. Att. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings. H. TOON, Cornwall-road, Surrey, Grocer. Att. Willoughby, Clifford's Inn. H. ELLIOTT, Cirencester, Mercer. Att. Tillesand and Miller, Old Broad-street. J. A. HARRIS, Bedford, Stationer. Att. Courtney, Bedford. H. JERVIS, W. HORSFALL, Sovebury-bridge, Yorksh. Att. Housfield, Chatham-place. Lamb, Bolton. S. HORSFALL, Sovebury-bridge, Yorksh. Att. Housfield, Chatham-place. Lamb, Bolton. S. HORSFALL, Sovebury-bridge, Yorksh. Att. Housfield, Chatham-place. Lamb, Bolton.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

C. FORTNUM, Nun Head Hill, Peckham-Rye, brickmaker. J. CRAFTER, Tooley-street, victualler. W. H. GARDNER, Norton-Folgate, ironmonger. G. HATTON, Reading, chandler.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

I. WISEMAN, Norwich, silkman, from March 22 to April 17. BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. J. MACKAY, Austin-friars, Bankrupt. T. HOGGARTH, Liverpool, builder. W. TAYLOR, Malden, Surrey, gunpowder-manufacturer. Att. Guy, King-street. Att. W. J. MARSHALL, Holborn, Dairy, powder-maker. Att. Guy, King-street. Att. Carter, High-street, Southwark. W. H. MAY, Great George-street, City, merchant. Att. Bazendale and Co., King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street. S. PARKER, Argyll-place, Regent-street, Bromley. Att. Downes and Gamble, Farnley-street, Norwich, confectioner. Att. Beckwith and Dye, Norwich. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London. J. CARTER, Workop, Nottinghamshire, corn-factor. Att. Racklam and Morse, Norwich; Bruton and Clipperton, New Broad-street, London.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE smallness of the space allowed us by the arrangements of this Paper, and the general extent of original matter so completely cramps us in giving the Reports of Parliamentary Proceedings, that we gladly avail ourselves of a suggestion which has presented itself, on reading in the Morning Post, during the present week, a daily Abstract of the business in both Houses. In this digest all the principal points are retained, and no injustice is done to Members, whose speeches compressed and abbreviated, our scanty Report must necessarily be scantier, are either mingled or disguised or omitted altogether.

In the present week we shall borrow from our Loyal and Constitutional Contemporary, not only the idea, but the Abstracts themselves, in order to try whether the alteration in our principle will be satisfactory to our Readers:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved the third reading of the Pluralities of Benefices Bill. Lord SURFORD seconded the measure as inefficient, lamented the wide scope it would leave to the abuses it professed to remedy, and proclaimed his determination, since he had failed in his efforts to render this Bill as effective as he desired, to wage, for the future, uncompromising and indiscriminate war against all pluralities whatever. The Bishop of DURHAM spoke on the subject of some gross misrepresentation which had appeared in the Times respecting the extent of pluralities in his diocese, and entered into a refutation of them, but the Right Rev. Prelate expressed no opinion upon the Bill. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY.

Earl BATHURST presented the petition of the University of Oxford against the Ministerial measure of Reform. Earl GREY expressed his weight and importance of the petitioners, congratulated himself that they were not opposed to all Reform, and promised to shew at the proper time that the Bill is not inimical to the institutions of the State.

Viscount MELBOURNE moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Juries (Ireland) Bill. After speeches from the Duke of WESTMINSTER, Lord WYNDHAM, Lord ELSBROUGH, the Marquis of WESTMATH, and the Earl of ROSEN, urging the postponement of the measure, on the ground that the present agitated state of Ireland is unfavourable to such an experiment, and that it has not the concurrence of the Irish Judges, and from Viscount MELBOURNE, Lord PLUNKETT, Lord CONCURRY, and Earl GREY, in support of the Bill, the motion was agreed to.—The only remarkable point in any of these speeches was the acknowledgment of Viscount MELBOURNE that he did not know the contents of the Bill.

After some discussion in the Committee it was found necessary to refer the measure to a Committee upstairs.

WEDNESDAY.

On the motion of Lord TEMPLEDEN, their Lordships resolved into Committee on the Bill brought in by the Duke of Devonshire, for the purpose of regulating the mode of issuing processes from the Courts of Law. The Bill received some verbal amendments, and was ordered to be reported on Thursday.

The Colonial Revenue Bill and two others were passed through a stage.

THURSDAY.

The Mutiny Bill was read a second time, and several other Bills were advanced a stage. Viscount GOSWICK presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, for the abolition of Slavery in the Colonies.

The Bishop of BARN and WELLS presented a similar petition from certain inhabitants of the parish of Mylebone. The Earl of GREY moved for general Returns relating to the South Sea Duties and the Duties upon Woollens.—Ordered.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Marquis of WESTMATH, in moving for a copy of the Address of the Magistrates of Westmeath to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of his Excellency's Answer, gave a vivid description of the lawless state of that country, and in the manner which the Executive Government thinks it wise and prudent to treat the representatives of the Magistracy.

Lord PLUNKETT defended the Irish Government and ascribed the disorganized state of the country to the inactivity and apathy of the magistracy, and to the combination of parties in opposition to the Administration.

Lord TEMPLEDEN contended that the existing law was not sufficient to quell disturbances in Ireland, where a war was carried on by agitators and sub-agitators against the honourable and loyal inhabitants of that country.

The Earl of Loxford defended the Magistrates of Westmeath from the imputations which had been cast upon them; and denied that the gentry or Magistrates had neglected their duty in suppressing tumults.

The Earl of WINDHAM complained of the conduct of the Irish Government in dismissing Capt. Graham from the commission of the peace, and intimated his intention of moving for all the papers connected with the conduct and dismissal of that gentleman.

nesses dare not give evidence even against murderers; and no Protestant or loyal subject felt his life or property safe.

Earl GREY ended the debate in favour of the Irish Government, and said, if necessary, he should apply to Parliament for an increase of the army.

The Duke of WELLINGTON deprecated the usual warmth of discussion which took place when Irish subjects were introduced. The Noble Duke then proceeded to contend that a great deal of the existing spirit of insubordination in Ireland was caused by the weak and temporizing line of policy adopted by Government. The Magistrates were impressed with a conviction that the Government would not support them in any strong measure, and the people believed that it was not in earnest in expressing reprehension to the system of resistance to the payment of tithes.

Lord PLUNKETT attempted a second time to address the House, but was called to order by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, when a rather amusing conversation took place.

After a few words from the Earl of GLENALL, the Earl of WICKLOW, and in reply from the Marquis of WESTMATH, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question from Sir G. CLERK, said, that it was not intended to proceed with the Scotch Reform Bill until after the Easter recess.

The Ordnance Department and Marine Mutiny Bills were read a third time and passed.

Mr. F. BARING moved the third reading of the Malt Drawbacks Bill, in which motion Captain ROSS moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. Mr. MARGENTHAU seconded the motion.—After a few remarks from Mr. C. FERGUSON, Mr. DIXON, Sir G. CLERK, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House divided, when there appeared—For the original motion, 82.

—For the amendment, 41.—Majority in favour of original motion, 41. Before going into Committee on the Mutiny Bill Sir H. HARDINGE made some observations on the policy of allowing all soldiers to commute their pensions, as their subsequent improvidence generally reduced them to great distress. Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE said the subject should receive attention. In the Committee Mr. HUNT moved, as an amendment, to omit the clause relating to corporal punishment. It was opposed by all the Members who spoke on the subject, excepting Mr. HUNT, and was negatived without a division.

On the Report of the Select Committee on the policy of allowing all soldiers to commute their pensions, as their subsequent improvidence generally reduced them to great distress. Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE said the subject should receive attention. In the Committee Mr. HUNT moved, as an amendment, to omit the clause relating to corporal punishment. It was opposed by all the Members who spoke on the subject, excepting Mr. HUNT, and was negatived without a division.

On the question that the Resolutions in Committee of the whole House be reported, a long and uninteresting debate took place, in the course of which Mr. STANLEY stated that during the present Session a Bill for the purpose of effecting alterations recommended by the Committee would be introduced.—After some conversation the Resolutions were agreed to.

The Reform of Parliament (Scotland) Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On Mr. RUTVEN's motion for the second reading of the Catholic Marriages Bill, the House divided when the numbers were—For the motion, 38.—Against it, 30.—Adjourned at two o'clock.

TUESDAY.

Colonel DAVIES brought forward the subject of the distress of the Glove trade before the House, and concluded by moving the appointment of a Select Committee to ascertain its origin.

Mr. ROBERT GOSNOLD seconded the motion of Colonel DAVIES for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the distress of the Glove trade.

Mr. P. THOMPSON opposed the motion, and entered into some explanations.

Mr. ROBINSON said he could see no reason why a Committee should be refused.

On a division there was a majority of 18 against the motion of Col. Davies.

Mr. R. GRANT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove the Lent Assizes from Theford to Norwich.

Mr. A. BARING thought that a change of the Assize town of a county ought to be made by the exercise of the Royal prerogative, not by legislative enactment; and that, if made at all, it should be made a general system applicable to the whole country.

Mr. HUNT suggested the change from Theford to Norwich.—Leave was ultimately given to Mr. R. Grant to bring in the Bill for effecting the removal.

Mr. RUTVEN then moved for copies of a Memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Mayo by a person named Murphy, complaining of oppressive conduct in the Magistrates of the county. The alleged oppression grew out of a tithe collection case. Mr. STANLEY said that the memorial had been pushed for insolence to the Magistrates; as, however, it was the opinion of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland that their conduct had been unnecessarily harsh, they were cautioned by the Lord Lieutenant. Under these circumstances he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not press his motion.

A variety of business was then disposed of. On the question of motion that a Bill should be introduced into a Committee on the Nisi Prius Court (Dublin) Bill, a division was called for by Mr. M. O'Connell, when, there being not forty Members in the House, it was declared adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed. The Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill was ordered to be re-committed for Monday next.

In reply to a question from Mr. DIXON as to whether a report in circulation of the intention of Government to take off the duties on glass was correct, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not devise how such a report originated. He had no such intention, though he much desired it were in his power to do so.

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET inquired when the Commissioners of Inquiry into the working of the Poor Law would be named.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that they had been named, and were at that moment prosecuting the inquiry.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the Army Estimates, when some conversation took place between Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE and Sir H. HARDINGE respecting the contributions of the latter Right Hon. Gentleman on the subject of the committee of the Poor Law, which was an agreement that the subject should be brought forward at an early period in the form of a substantive motion for returns. Several votes were then agreed to.

After a few words from Sir H. HARDINGE, the Army Estimates were gone through, and agreed to without opposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on the 17th inst. he would move for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the Bank Charter.

FRIDAY.

Mr. HUME stated his intention of moving, on Tuesday next, for a return of every Clergyman holding more than one benefice. What particular object the Hon. Gentleman may have in view in moving for such a return was not stated.

In reply to a question from Mr. GOSNOLD.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that the Committee on the Bank Charter would be a strictly private one, with a view of precluding the possibility of imperfect statements connected with the inquiry reaching the public ear.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Navy Civil Department Bill, when Sir GEORGE COCKBURN expressed his opposition to the proposed change, and contended that it would have the effect of altogether abolishing the existing individual responsibility of the superintending officers of the various departments, without transferring it in a manner likely to ensure the due management of the Parliamentary votes for the naval service. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving as an amendment, that a subordinate Board, composed of civil and naval officers, the whole being under the control of the Admiralty, should be appointed.

Sir BYAM MARTIN seconded the amendment.

Mr. SHELL opposed the measure as unjust in every way. Mr. CRAWFORD explained.

On a division the amendment was rejected. The Irish Tithe Bill was then, after some discussion, read a second time.

The announced work under the title of Six Months in America, by G. T. Vigne, Esq. Barrister at Law, is, we understand, not a book of mere gossip, but contains much valuable and interesting information, particularly upon the state of political parties; the spirit and working of American institutions, &c. The author's personal narrative also is said to be highly interesting, including as it does, notices of the great lakes and countries adjacent. The work will be published to-morrow.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. RICHARD DUFFIELD, B.D. Fellow of St. John's college, Minister of St. Edward's, Cambridge, and Vicar of Impington, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society to the consolidated rectory of Thornton and Framlingham, in the county of Essex, vacated by the death of the Rev. Edward Duffield, D.D.

The Rev. JOHN BRAYNEA WILKINSON, B.D. Platt Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Rectory of Holbrook, Suffolk, on his own petition; and also to the Rectory of Freston, in the said county, on the presentation of the Rev. George Capper, of Wetherstead, and the Rev. Thomas Mann, of Norwich.

The Rev. THOMAS MANN, B.D. Vicar of Freston, in the county of Suffolk, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society to the Rectory of Barrow, in the county of Suffolk.

Lord EDWARD CHESTER, second son of the Marquis of Donegal, to the Deanery of Raphoe, vacant by the death of Dean Allett.

The Rev. E. JAMES, to the Vicarage of Alton, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Foulter. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

The Rev. D. WILSON has been nominated to the Bishopric of Calcutta, void by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Turner. (Patron, the King.)

The Rev. J. BURROWS, B.D. and Senior Fellow of Brazenose coll. has been presented by the Senior and Fellows of that Society, to the rectory of St. Andrew, in the county of Oxford, void by the death of the Rev. J. Armitriding.

The Rev. J. B. WILKINSON, B.D. has been presented to the rectory of Holbrooke, Suffolk, on his own petition, and to the rectory of Freston, in the same county.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. THOS. BARTLAM, Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, late of Alcester. At Bolton Hall, North, aged 76. By Thomas Waller.

The Rev. WM. WALKER, Rector of Sturston, near Diss, and St. John's, Bury, and Vicar of Litchfield Cathedral. Patron of the former Lord Walsingham, of the latter, the Duke of Norfolk.

The Rev. GEORGE CLARK, of Ponder's Hall, aged 86.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Monday last adjudged to Edmund Law Lushington, and W. Hepworth Thompson, both of Trinity College.

Mr. BISHOP of Lincoln, intends to hold his next ordination at Buckden, on the 10th inst. (Sunday). Candidates are required to send their papers thither to his Lordship before the 6th of May.

The following summary of the members of this University is extracted from the Cambridge Calendar of the present year:—

Table with 4 columns: College, Mems. of Sen., Mems. of Bds., Mems. of Sen. of Bds. Rows include Trinity College, St. John's College, Queen's College, Caius College, St. Peter's College, Christ's College, Emmanuel College, Corpus Christi College, Jesus College, and Catherine Hall.

It appears from the last Oxford Calendar that the total number that University is 6274, consequently Cambridge has a majority of 90 members. The increase in this University since last year is 32.

On Thursday last the Hon. THOMAS MANNES ROUS of Balliol Hall, was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Grand Compounder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. TOPHAM has notified to the trustees of the Grammar School at Bromsgrove, his intention of resigning the Mastership, that foundation at Midsummer next; and that the Rev. J. Jacob has been nominated to succeed him, H. COOPER, Esq., of Bentley, as his successor.—Norchester Journal.

The General Committee of the National Society held their monthly meeting at St. Martin's Vestry Room on Wednesday, the 4th April, when there were present, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; Bishops of London, Chichester, Bangor, Chester, Carlisle, and Lichfield and Coventry; Joshua Watson, Esq., James Trimmer, Esq., Rev. Dr. Walsley, Rev. H. H. Norris, Rev. J. C. Wigram, and Joshua Round, Esq.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Since the appearance of the amusing Memoirs of Sir Jonah Barrington, no such work has appeared so piquant a description as the "Memoirs of Sir James Campbell," which have just issued from the press. Sir James, who, it will be recollected, is the father of Mrs. Thomas Sheridan, seems to belong to two generations of a noble and officer in the Seven Years' War; we find him in these Memoirs, at the age of three score and ten, marrying his fourth wife, like a patriarch of old. Of high Scottish lineage, both on his father and mother's side, Sir James Campbell, born in October 1745, old style, was the eldest son of seventeen children of Callender of Craigforth; and only succeeded to the name and title he now bears on the death of his cousin-german, Sir Alexander Campbell, about twenty years ago.

SOMMER'S MIRABEAU, by Dumont, is perhaps the most interesting volume that has recently issued from the press. The Author, M. Dumont, of Geneva, was a man of high personal character, un-sullied probity, and oddly as he chose to apply them, of distinguished talents. We ourselves had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and always considered him as about the most elegant man, even in English, that we had met with.—Quarterly Review.—[The English translation of one of the most interesting volumes, The Recollections of Mirabeau, has also just made its appearance.]

CHEAP EDITION OF COOPER'S NOVELS.—Among the sterling works of fiction now in course of appearance in the Standard Novels, the productions of Cooper stand pre-eminent.—"The Spy," "The Pilot," and "The Last of the Mohicans," have already graced the series. To these is now added the one which he himself stated to have afforded him the greatest pleasure in writing—namely, "The Two Admirals," which forms the 14th volume of the Standard Novels just published, and which has been printed and bound, uniformly with the Waverley Novels. Each of these, complete in a single volume, with the author's notes and corrections, may be obtained for six shillings.

CAUTION.—WHOLESALE SWINDLING.—On Tuesday, the 3d inst. a fellow, respectfully attired, went to the shop of Mr. Austin, linen-draper, in Rathbone-place, and selected a lady's box, which he requested to be sent to No. 16, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, for the inspection of his wife; it was accordingly sent, and returned to the shop of the proprietor, with a statement that the lady did not approve of it, at the same time requesting to see an assortment of rich croze Naples, black and white silk hose, rich black velvets, India bandanas, &c. with which on his return he was informed the lady had altered her mind respecting the box, and desiring he would immediately step back and fetch it, he incautiously complied, and after a few minutes' absence on his return to the house, found the fellow had decamped with the whole of the property, valued nearly 1000l. It subsequently appeared the house was let in furnished apartments, and the fellow, who gave his name Dr. Harvey, had occupied them but a few hours previous to the transaction. He had made frequent purchases at the shop some weeks previous, no doubt to lull suspicion, for the more successful accomplishment of his villainous intention.

The forthcoming novel of the "Fair of May Fair," consists of a series of tales, intended to illustrate, in the manner of "Mansfield Park," the character of a female flirt, a divorcée, a gambler, a parvenue, an aristocrat, and a woman of fashion, living on a separate maintenance. Two other works calculated to excite a very considerable sensation in the world of fashion, are about to make their appearance—a novel from the pen of the author of "Matilda," and "Yes and No," (Lord Mulgrave), entitled "The Contrast," and another entitled "Arlington," by Mr. Lister, the distinguished author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Hester Lacy."—Mr. Washington Irving, we understand, is about to produce a work similar in plan to his celebrated "Sketch Book"; the narrative, scenes, and descriptions of which will, however, be entirely novel to the English reader.

REMARKABLE DEATH.—A practice is not unfrequently of cracking nuts by placing the palm of the hand over them on the table, and striking the back of the hand so by the pressure to break the shell. This practice has been attended by a melancholy fatality in this city last week. A young man named Thomas Rhodes, a bricklayer, who resided in Walsgate, was thus employed on Monday evening week, when he suddenly felt a severe pain in his arm immediately swelled to a frightful size, and the alarming symptoms continued to increase, in spite of surgical treatment, until his throat was swollen so that he could not speak, and death terminated his excruciating tortures on Friday.—York Courier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERAX is informed that we have not, nor ever had, the slightest connection with any Country Paper, nor ever bought or used any stamps except for this Paper. During the past year many thousands of stamps were purchased exclusive of those taken from the Stamp Office—a fact which can be easily known by application to Mr. Dawson, the highly respectable wholesale stationer, of Salisbury square.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

THE KING, accompanied by the Hon. W. ASHLEY, Vice Chamberlain to the QUEEN, arrived in town on Wednesday, and held a Levee at St. James's. His MAJESTY returned to Windsor about six o'clock.

We regret to state that the Princess LOUISE still continues seriously indisposed. The attentions of Her MAJESTY to her Highness are beyond all praise.

THE Public has been a good deal surprised at the disunion that appears to have broken out in the Cabinet and in the Reforming Party generally, relative to the creation of Peers.

On one side stands Lord GREY, the sponsor, if not the father, of the Reform Bill, who is supposed to be reluctant to the creation; on the other are various Members of his Government, and most of his supporters in and out of the Houses of Parliament, and, above all, the *Times* Newspaper, which has lavished upon Lord GREY's hesitation on this point more personal invective than it has even ventured to address to the Tories.

Common observers wonder at all this—they cannot comprehend either why the *Times* should be so extravagantly anxious for the creation of Peers or Lord GREY so unaccountably reluctant. We think we can explain the enigma.

Lord GREY has no objection whatsoever to the creation of Peers; but, on the contrary, likes the project quite as much as the Editor of the *Times*, and is deterred only by reasons, which, as our Readers will see, cannot be acquiesced in by the revolutionary writer in the Newspaper.

In the first place, Lord GREY has some little apprehension that the creation of "faggot" Peers might be more than counterbalanced by the defection of many of his present adherents, and that for every new Peer he added he might lose at least one and perhaps two, of the old nobility; we lay no great stress upon the effect which this consideration may have upon Lord GREY's mind; for his is an intellect not very precient nor very considerate of ulterior consequences, but it may have some weight, even with him, because it has no doubt a foundation in truth.

But, he has other objections which come more home both to his understanding and his feelings—our readers could not believe (nor would it be decent in us to detail all that we have heard upon the subject) how much of the Ministerial Majority in the House of Commons was owing to the hopes excited by the expected creation. We have seen a list of sixty or seventy persons, who, for themselves, or their fathers, or their sons, or their brothers, or their sons-in-law, have been specially influenced by this object.

We know not how far Lord GREY may have gone in promises, nor how much farther his Secretary of the Treasury may have proceeded in holding out expectations; but this we do know, that neither the one nor the other can ever have contemplated the accomplishment of one half of the expectations which are confidently entertained by the various individuals to whom we have alluded.

Whenever the creation shall at last make its appearance in the *Gazette*, Lord GREY will have found that he has made "cent mescontents et dix ingrats." The bubble will have burst; and that *Gazette*, whenever it appears, will be fatal to the consistency of the Ministerial majority. But even where there may not have been pledges, or even expectations, Lord GREY has got insight enough into the feelings of his friends to be aware that his selection (for after all, as he cannot let in all the Radicals in England upon the House of Peers, a selection there must be) will be followed by heart-burnings, dissensions, reproach, and obloquy.

He also knows that his selection, however narrow it may be, must betray the secret of some of apparently the most respectable votes in the House of Commons. People now wonder that so amiable a man as Sir THOMAS A., or so sensible a man as Mr. B. or one with so great a stake in the country as Squire C. should have concurred in a Bill so entirely adverse to all their former principles, and to all their natural interests. It would not at present suit Lord GREY's tactics to have the difficulty disgracefully explained by an announcement that Sir THOMAS had bartered the principles of his whole life for an Earldom, and Mr. B. for a Viscounty, and Mr. C. for a Barony; but such, our readers may be assured, is the fact, and the coronets of such men will become a proof at once of their stupidity and dishonour, like the fool's-cap among children at a school.

There is also another objection which weighs seriously with Lord GREY. Some people would think it anything but fair that men, who have voted implicitly in a pledged majority in the House of Commons, should be called up to give, in the House of Lords, a vote which ought to be impartial and independent, but which, under such circumstances, must be exactly the reverse. This, which would be a serious consideration with the country at large, has, we dare say, no great weight with Lord GREY; but that which has weight with him is this—that most of his Peers must be selected from the House of Commons, and must therefore create a number of vacancies, particularly in the county representations; and the example of Dorsetshire has convinced his Lordship of the danger in which he stands—that even these partial appeals to the people would exhibit an extent of re-action and opposition to the Reform Bill, which even yet might be fatal to it.

Distracted by these various difficulties Lord GREY is really at his wits-end as to the creation of Peers, and not being able to make up his own mind how to solve them, he is too happy to make a merit with the KING and Lord HARROWBY, and with the moderate portion of his supporters, of his reluctance to have recourse to such an unconstitutional extremity; and we vehemently suspect that the abuse of his Lordship in the *Times*, which is said to have come from the pens of very near connections of his own, are at least the production of friends who are desirous, by the violence of their language, of helping him out of his embarrassment. Their abuse, at the present moment, serves as

evidence to the KING and the WAVERERS of the sincerity of his reluctance; by and bye, when he does make the Peers, which he is perfectly resolved to do, it will be his excuse and apology against the obloquy and unpopularity which he knows must then explode.

The foregoing observations afford, we think, a rational, and the only rational, explanation of the conduct both of Lord GREY and his friendly opponents; and we request our readers to bear them steadily in mind, for we are well assured that the day is close at hand when the whole intrigue will be detected and exposed, and what is at present only a theory of our own, will be proved to have been the real circumstances of the case.

WE alluded in our last paper to the rumours that Lord DURHAM had resigned, or was dismissed; and the matter is still a problem with the best-informed, and a topic of great dissension amongst the Reformers.

We believe the fact to be, that Lord GREY and Lord DURHAM have had a violent personal difference, arising chiefly, if not altogether, from a difference of opinion on the best means of carrying the Reform Bill; and it is certain that Lord DURHAM has not for the last fortnight attended any of the numerous Cabinets which have been held—sufficient ground, no doubt, in ordinary cases, and with ordinary men, for the rumour of the resignation or dismissal of the weaker party; but Whigs are not men to quarrel with their bread and butter, or to permit differences, however personal or violent, to interfere with their individual or family interests; and accordingly we believe, that although Lord DURHAM does not condescend to assist in the councils of the country, he does still condescend to enjoy the salary of the sinecure office of LORD PRIVY SEAL; and we suspect that, at Easter, when Lord GREY may have leisure to make a new arrangement, Lord DURHAM will be appointed to some foreign mission, of which he is very desirous. GOODY will, perhaps, be removed from being Under-Secretary to Lord HOWICK, to hold the Privy Seal; and Mr. STANLEY, who has been so eminently successful in tranquillizing Ireland, will try his hand at the pacification of the Colonies.

THE present distracted state of Ireland was brought under the notice of the HOUSE OF LORDS on Friday, and we regret the impossibility, according to our arrangement for the admission of the account of the great Colonial Meeting, of noticing in detail and elaborately all the particulars of the debate which arose, as well as remarking upon some of the Ministerial Papers, who think fit to charge the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Minister who emancipated the Irish Papists, with a carelessness of the PEOPLE of Ireland, and a desire to rule them with the sword.

We must reserve all we have to say upon Ireland till next week, devoting our space to-day to another particularly agreeable subject for Ministers to ruminate upon.

At a period when improvements in art, in science, in comforts, and in convenience are springing up on every hand, we must say that the nuisances created, either by the wilful wantonness, or the dolish stupidity, or the shameful carelessness of the framers of the new Hackney-Coach Act, are beyond all belief abominable. In the first place, the huge, filthy hearse for living subjects, called OMBUSES, are of themselves the most odious contrivances ever hit upon; in which, littered up amongst the straw and dirt, eighteen or twenty people, of both sexes and of all conditions, from the respectable tradesman's wife or daughter, down to the drunken pot-boy or the fishmonger's apprentice (tray, cods, shrimps and all into the bargain), are rammed and crammed in the dust and heat, to be bumped and thumped and pounded and ground, over the ill-kept pavement, or neglected macadamizations of London and its vicinity. But, in the second place, as if this *omnium gatherum* of outsiders and insiders—men with shirts and men without shirts—cigar-smokers—gin-drinkers—onion-eaters—peppermint-takers—small-pox subjects—children with whooping-coughs—patients for hospitals—ladies of what is called easy virtue—bandboxes—red herrings—live ducks, and baskets of brocoli just from the gardener's, were not enough to *cholericize* the metropolis, the people who do not use the interiors of these caravans, are subjected, under the provisions of the new Hackney-Coach Act, to evils and incidents infinitely more perilous than those who, upon the glorious principle of cheap and nasty, are delighted to inhale the *effluvia* arising from the itinerant compound of animal and vegetable matter which we have endeavoured to describe.

These huge unwieldy buildings upon wheels (driven uniformly by the most insolent of all existing coachmen, each aided and abetted by an equally audacious confederate, perched upon the flight of stairs which hang down at the end of the machine, like the tail of a caterpillar), by their unsightly and unwieldy form and size, stop and block up all the streets through which they pass; but this is to be compounded for, and one might be content to let the vast and frightful edifice maintain its ground, if it but passed along as all stage coaches were bound to do, through the streets, without stopping to take up passengers.

The sagacious contrivers of the Hackney-coach Act have empowered these things to stop whenever and wherever the coachman and his colleague in the stern-sheets thinks proper, in order to take up passengers at established rates, through the whole line of the most populous streets in London and Westminster. Jem, the fishmonger, can carry his turbot and lobster from Charing-cross to Chancery-lane, for fourpence; and Fanny, tired of flaunting in Cockspur-street, may shift her ground and be set down in Cheapside for half a little shilling; and at every favourable opportunity; and whenever the cad in the rear thinks he sees a chance of a passenger, he pulls a string which is tied round the toe of the coachman, and slap-bang stops the infernal ark upon wheels.—smack goes the pole of the carriage immediately behind it, snap go the shafts of a cab behind that, while, in due succession, a chain of accidents happen simultaneously through the whole line of carriages on the highway.

If people are to be brutalized and huddled altogether in these things why subject those who are innocent of encouraging the system to all its perils and difficulties? Let the Arkites go their way from Paddington to the Bank, from Blackwall to Bishopsgate-street, from Fulham to St. Paul's, or from Hammersmith to the Exchange, but let it be done at once; do not permit these huge things to be stopping and picking up and setting down at every fifty yards in our great thoroughfares. The parish Churches of St. Clement's and St. Mary's might, with equal convenience to the public, go about the Strand, on Sunday mornings, to pick up their congregations.

But the Hackney-coach Act is the work of the present

Government, and all that has been done by its provisions, in addition to the increase of insolence and inconvenience of every sort in the conduct and arrangement of our public carriages, is the annihilation of the Board of Commissioners, from which, redress of grievances, and punishment of extortion and abuse, were always attainable without trouble or difficulty—but we are in an improving and reforming age, and such are the fruits of the tree.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE and Lord HARROWBY have so completely *Siamesed* themselves in their notable negotiations with Lord GREY and his amiable Son-in-law, that it seems impossible even to separate them even in one's thoughts. Last Sunday we gave our readers a piece of information, which, trifling as it may appear to some, is as a political straw thrown up to show which way the wind sets, neither uninteresting nor unimportant—we mean, the withdrawal of a candidate's name from BOODLE'S, half an hour before the ballot—the strongest possible proof of conscious weakness as regards popularity, and which, in such a case, recalls the policy of the butcher, who, when he finds a calf or a sheep very sickly, kills him to prevent his dying.

In discussing the process last week, we stated that Lord WHARNCLIFFE's name had been up at BOODLE'S, and was withdrawn, although we knew that it was Lord HARROWBY'S name, and not Lord WHARNCLIFFE'S, to which we alluded—this error, which was created *literally* by the amalgamation of their Lordships' efforts in the wavering system, was corrected in the later part of our impression; but we repeat the correction to-day lest it should not have been seen by some portion of our readers.

MR. HORACE TWISS has just published a very able pamphlet, under the title of *Conservative Reform*, in which he advocates a course of proceeding in the House of Lords, to which our wishes and observations in this paper have frequently referred, as that, by which alone the present revolutionary measure might be defeated—we mean the specific proposition of some other plan of Reform, in support of which all the conservative interests of the State might honourably and consistently unite.

As the case now stands, it seems that the Lords have nothing to offer but a flat negative to the present measure, when proposed to them, in order to preserve the Country and her Constitution. Surely some Noble Lord (and who more fit than the Noble and Learned Lord LYNCHBURST, to whom Mr. TWISS's pamphlet is addressed) might offer an alternative for the choice of the House of Peers between the negative direct and the forced acceptance of the Radical Bill to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. TWISS says—

"The radical party affect to deal with the question as if the Peers had no alternative, but either categorically to reject all proposal of change in the existing constitution, or to adopt the very measure now sent up to them from the Commons. A craftily devised dilemma: for, after the truth, unblushingly put forth, of popular resentment in case of an unqualified rejection, such men, persuaded that the proposed Reform Bill is their only alternative, may be drawn to acquiesce in a revolution by concession, which, for the present, would be without bloodshed,—as less appalling than a revolution by rejection, of which they fear that bloodshed might chance to be the very outset.

"Continuing as the alarm has been contrived, there is yet a way to reject, balanced, and the question is not to be safely. But a decided line must be taken. The time is come, when those who have hitherto contented themselves, and perhaps very justifiably, with a mere declaration of their willingness to acquiesce in a moderate Reform, may, in the mitigated state of public feeling, make known, with the prospect of a decorous and attentive hearing—especially as the statement would be made in the House of Peers—the nature and extent of an unqualified rejection, to which they think the country might safely accede. And it is of incalculable importance that this statement be made before the Peers divided on the second reading.

"One of the favourite frauds of the reformers is, to misrepresent all the objects of their adversaries as being covert and insidious. A frank declaration of those objects will be the most effectual refutation of this calumny. In the struggle between constitutional and revolutionary principles, it is above all essential to inspire public confidence. Confidence is won by no course so certainly as by a manly and open dealing.

"The avowal now recommended is peculiarly important with a view to the Lords. In the House of Commons it would probably have had little effect upon the division. The majority there is composed of members to whom their constituents allow no discretion on this subject. But, in the House of Lords, the numbers are more equally balanced, and the individuals on each side are independent of direct dictation from without. The dangerous expedient has been proposed of giving votes for the second reading of the Bill, with a view to modify it in Committee; and two such votes, being actually announced, are probably irrevocable. But, from those who are uncommitted by positive declarations, it may justly be expected, when a pledge shall be fairly before them for affording to the country a reasonable measure of reform, that they, or at least the majority of them, instead of wedding themselves to the present vicious Bill, in the womanish hope of being able to reclaim it afterwards, will joyfully make alliance with that better proposition, whose original principle they can conscientiously adopt, and whose details, therefore, they may rationally co-operate to perfect. The mastery essay of Reform, in the last *Quarterly Review*, demonstrates, what increased facility, and plausible colour, the second reading of the Bill would give to the idea of making a pledge, and subsequent creations; and how impracticable it would then be found, to mitigate its mischiefs in the Committee, or finally to defeat it on a third reading. An unconstitutional creation of Peers can be effectually frustrated only by a majority too numerous to be overborne, co-operating for a compromise too reasonable to be declined.

"The way to this result has been materially smoothed. The mischiefs, the perils, the anomalies, may, the absurdities of the proposed measure, have been so broadly exposed, that the pithy trial of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," which was a watchword at first, is a bye-word now. It begins to be perceived that it is something rather too sudden in passing a Constitution by acclamation. It may be very simple, but it is not a very philosophical way of settling a balance, to put all the weight in one of the scales. Some considerable and substantial boon, no doubt, is expected still; but it is the hope of the nation, who have to do with the most violent extremes of the Bill, have now an uncomfortable feeling of their own error, and would be glad to escape from its consequences, if they could be spared the mortification of appearing wholly in the wrong. They are willing enough to draw off their forces, if you will let them retire with the credit of having gained some concession; and that concession may be something infinitely short of the demand, which would have been their due, had they waited a few months ago. The great body of the respectable people throughout the country will take a reasonable offer, not only with gladness, but much more gladly, I am convinced, than they would now receive the precise fulfilment of the wild wishes they once indulged. For consistency's sake, some of the protest—perhaps really persuaded themselves—that if this suggestion had been offered to them in an earlier stage, they would even then have accepted it in full of Reform. No matter whether this be or be not accurately true. No punctiliousness needs to be made, whether the blame was with the reformers who demanded too much, or with the anti-reformers who offered nothing. It would be indiscreet and unworthy to bandy reproaches, when there is a prospect of cementing a reconciliation."

In making this extract we scarcely do justice to the ability of the pamphlet: we differ considerably, however, with Mr. TWISS in his estimate of popular feeling upon the question of Reform; and however ready we may be to admit the gratifying success of the efforts of a revolutionizing Ministry to unsettle and inflame the public mind, we are convinced

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'The Dialogue between a SURESBURY CAKE and a HOT CROSS BUN is rather too broad.

We cannot allude to the subject of VALE'S letter—Why should not a Lady have a pet Lamb?

We cannot believe the report of the apostasy of Lord S.—it will be time enough to enlarge upon it when it is confirmed.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE Reform Bill has been read a second time, which point it has reached by a majority of TWO PEERS present, and seven proxies; and we now fearlessly predict that it is "DONE FOR," and will very shortly be "DONE WITH,"—and with it is also done for THE ADMINISTRATION OF MY LORD GREY.

We have no hesitation in stating most distinctly, that in the Committee, the whole of Schedule B will be expunged,—that the Metropolitan District Members will be got rid of,—that the £10 qualification will not remain as RENT, but will depend upon a RATE, varying according to circumstances,—and that the clause respecting the rights of voters for towns and cities having freeholds for counties, will be altered.

As to Schedule A, we have never yet understood the magical virtues of the number 56, to which the ultra-radical advocates of the Bill appear to be so much devoted; but we foretell an alteration even in this amount—giving, however, from the least populous of the boroughs which now compose the list, the right of representation to the large towns which are, and ought to be, enfranchised.

If, then, Lord GREY consents—or, what will be the fact—is driven into these changes and mutilations, he loses the only support he at present possesses; that of the MOB—GO HE MUST,—and this we repeat plainly and distinctly—for him and his party there is no political salvation.

But, say those who talk loudly and know little, Lord GREY will make Peers—not he?—Lord GREY DARE NOT, AND CANNOT MAKE PEERS. THE KING has redeemed his pledge—he has fulfilled his royal engagements to his Minister—the REFORM BILL IS CARRIED INTO COMMITTEE—and now safely landed, the Lords as they are must constitutionally and deliberately manage the details as they see fit—anybody who attentively reads Lord GREY'S reply yesterday morning, will find a full corroboration of our declaration upon this point, in the timid announcement, not of what he would do, if the Bill were mutilated in the Committee, but of what he would not do—HE WOULD NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF TO WHAT HE SHOULD DO.

In this reply of his Lordship's we find one of the most hasty attempts at a reply to the speech of the Bishop of EXETER, upon the "CORONATION OATH," that ever was made by an able man. That it was angry and intemperate we can readily excuse; but does Lord GREY know so little of his Royal Master as not to know, that no interested persuasions, no political intrigue, no state policy, will prevail upon him to infringe in the smallest degree the sacred compact with his people into which they saw him enter, in the presence of the ALMIGHTY, and in his sacred temple. Lord GREY might have spared his invectives—they are futile—his anger is harmless—the die is cast, and his public career is at its close.

The Bishop of EXETER, who, during the debate has most eminently distinguished himself, succeeded in fixing upon somebody in the Government a connection with the Times Newspaper, which is as extraordinary as unconstitutional. A letter, written by the Duke of BUCKINGHAM to the KING, is quoted in RADICAL'S Letter in the Times, which had been seen only by three persons. Lord GREY disclaims having communicated it, and we believe his Lordship's statement; but does his Lordship mean to say that he is not responsible for the conduct of his Private Secretaries or the Secretaries of the Treasury?—Why then does Lord GREY burst into such a storm of anger upon this occasion. He says that the quotation from the Letter was so correct, that he was beyond measure surprised at seeing it in the Times. If he, Lord GREY, who knew the whole history of the Letter, was so surprised, why should he be angry or astonished that other people, who knew nothing about it, were surprised too.

Lord DURHAM'S conduct on the occasion we may not trust ourselves to characterize—in such a place and to such a person—prevented by the laws of religion and society from noticing an insult, to adopt such language shews only, that increasing years do not, in all men, bring increasing wisdom. We remember to have seen some letters published, we believe, and circulated pretty generally, in which the name of PEMBERTON occurred, and others, if we mistake not, bearing the signature of BEAUMONT. These afforded no evidence of amiability—but Lord DURHAM was then much younger, and it was hoped that time and experience would tend to soften his asperity and moderate his violence. His friends miscalculated—and certainly the exhibition of Friday night fully justified Mr. ROGERS'S well-known bit of self-gratulation—somebody told Mr. ROGERS that "Lord DURHAM had lost his temper"—"Has he," said the wit, "I am very glad I have not found it."

But, upon smaller matters we must be brief—the point to be kept steadily in view is, the DOWNFALL OF THE MINISTRY. We repeat with confidence that it is at hand, and that the day is fast approaching when every true Englishman may rejoice in the termination of a career of profligacy, incapacity, ignorance, and mischief, such as never was run by men in the position of Lord GREY and his adherents.

We have heard it reported—but we cannot permit ourselves to believe in the existence of so much malignity—that an expression used by the Duke of WELLINGTON in the course of his Grace's speech on Wednesday night was carried to the highest personage in the realm, and repeated without the words which preceded or followed it, and which entirely divested it of the meaning which, omitting them, appeared to give it.

If the Noble Lord who is reported, falsely we are sure, to have performed this feat, had really believed the words so spoken to have implied what he is said to have represented, it would have been his duty to notice them in his reply, so that the Noble DUKE might have explained them away, and publicly repelled an accusation of which those

who know his Grace's honourable mind, and the chivalrous attachment he bears to his KING and his country, never could for one moment have believed.

OUR paper is so fully occupied by the debate in the Lords of Friday night and yesterday morning, that we have no room for any notice of proceedings in the Commons; but, as a specimen of good taste and gentlemanly conduct and conversation, we extract from the newspaper report, the observations of an independent Member of Parliament, and one of His MAJESTY'S Cabinet Ministers:—

£105,638 lvs. for salaries and expenses of Consuls-General and the establishments of such Consuls having been moved.

Mr. DIXON alluded to his intended motion on the subject of the claims of British subjects on the Brazilian Government, and complained that Ministers had frustrated his intention by preventing the House from meeting on Thursday. His motion would bring a censure on the Noble Lord who had interfered with a despatch sent to Lord Aberdeen.

Lord PALMERSTON thought the Hon. Member under dilirium, and recommended him to go home and take cooling physic. He assured him that his motion had nothing to do with failure in making a House. He treated the Hon. Member's speech with indifference. He entrusted the Hon. Member to take medical advice.

Mr. DIXON said he treated the Noble Lord and his remarks with the utmost contempt.

What Reform can improve this?

M. CASIMIR PERIER, it is hoped, will recover. The cause of his illness is not generally known. He was attending the Duc D'ORLEANS in a visit of inspection to the hospitals, when a patient, in the last agonies of existence, seized his hand, and convulsively clasped it to his breast, where he held it till he expired.

It seems that M. CASIMIR PERIER permitted his hand to remain in that of the dying man, from a feeling of unwillingness to thwart or disturb him on the brink of eternity. We should be extremely sorry that an act of such considerate feeling should cause the death of the individual who exhibited it.

It is impossible for us to find space for the whole of the debate which has occupied the time of the Lords and the attention of the Commons of England during the week; but we consider it our duty to record as much at length as we are able the last struggle for the preservation of a CONSTITUTION which has been the pride of this country, and the envy of every other, for ages. We have to beg the indulgence of our readers for any omissions which they may find in the following report.

The debate began on Monday evening, but previous to its commencement the Duke of BUCKINGHAM rose and spoke as follows:—

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM—I rise to give your Lordships notice that it is my intention, in case it shall please your Lordships to negative the second reading of the Bill to reform the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament, to bring in a Bill immediately after the Easter recess, to give the right of sending two members each to Parliament, to large towns therein to be specified, which, from their commercial and trading situations may appear to have become entitled to be represented in Parliament, and which are not now represented. And also to consolidate certain of the boroughs now sending members to Parliament, so as to make room, without altering the numbers of the present House of Commons, for the members proposed to be added by the representatives of the large towns as aforesaid. And also to extend the right of voting in all boroughs therein to be specified, in such a manner as, without depriving any person of his franchise who now possesses one, may prevent any individuals from unduly influencing the election of Members of Parliament within the said boroughs.

At six o'clock Earl GREY rose to move the second reading of the Reform Bill, in a speech of considerable length, but containing nothing of novelty in its facts or arguments. His Lordship stated that the Bill would, he thought, be found virtually to effect whatever was proposed by its predecessor—(alluding to some one of the half dozen editions which have been tried)—he denied that it could be called a revolutionary measure, because it would be enacted constitutionally, by the three estates of the realm.

The Noble Earl then proceeded, without any attempt at eloquence, to explain the alterations which had taken place in the Bill, as compared with that of last year—he exhorted the Lords to pass the Bill, because his Lordship said he conscientiously believed that the people were looking at the proceedings of that night with an intensity of interest as ever was felt upon any political question. After saying which, and vindicating himself, his Lordship concluded an extremely weak, dull, verbose, and tedious address to the House, by moving the second reading.

Lord ELLENBOUGH said that, with every possible feeling of respect for the House of Commons, his confidence in their opinion upon the measure was greatly shaken by the frequency of their changes in it. They did not seem to know their own minds. The Noble Lord happily exposed the absurdity of those who opposed the second reading of the last Bill and submitted to this, shewing that the circumstances had now become much more favourable to its rejection. He then took a most able and statesmanlike distinction between the middling classes and those to whom the elective power is given by the Bill, and shewed the impossibility of maintaining the Church of England against the combined efforts of the Presbyterians of Scotland, the Catholics of Ireland, and the Dissenters of England, the great body of whom would be included in the 10l. householders. The Noble Lord repeated the declaration that he did not object to the lowest classes having a direct share in the representation, and found it one of the greatest defects of the measure that they were wholly excluded from it. The Noble Lord pointed out the extreme danger of adopting a change merely because it was asked for, and traced the necessarily ruinous effects resulting from such a system. He then referred to the Bill itself, as compared with the preceding one, and proved it to be most democratic, arbitrary, and unjust. Having exposed some of its grossest absurdities, he proceeded to consider what must be its necessary consequences—the overthrow of all the ancient institutions and the destruction of liberty and peace; and concluded an admirable speech by moving, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord MELBOURNE faintly supported Lord GREY'S opening, and denied that the democracy alone were the advocates of Reform. His Lordship evidently was working against the grain, and performing a duty in supporting the Bill by no means agreeable to himself; indeed, one of the chief reasons his Lordship gave in favour of the measure was, that the People would have called the Whigs inconsistent if after all their professions when out of office they had not made a shew of doing something when in.

The Bishop of DURHAM opposed a second reading. Lord STOURTON, a Roman Catholic Peer, spoke of course in favour of the measure.

The Marquis of SALISBURY followed, and denied that the rejection of this Bill implied a determination to oppose all Reform, and made

a happy distinction between Reform that was constitutional and that which was unconstitutional.

Lord BARNUMST, in a speech full of intelligence and that peculiar authority derived from long experience, opposed the particular measure before the House. He adverted at some length to the existence and encouragement of Political Unions, and the discrepancies of the Bill, and sat down amidst loud cheering.

Lord HADDINGTON followed, and having been all his life a decided Anti-Reformer, worked away for an hour and a half to make good a case of RAR. His Lordship, however, like the rest of the WAKEBERRIES, professed only for the present that he considered it their Lordships' duty to let the Bill into Committee; and his Lordship concluded, which must have been a difficult speech to make, by saying, that, after looking at the Country, he felt that it was useless to oppose the second reading, and that therefore he should vote for it.

Lord WICKLOW, who is one of the most promising Statesmen of the day, in a speech quite worthy of his talents, opposed the Bill, and more particularly adverted to the position in which Ireland will be placed by its success. We regret not to have space for the whole of the Noble Lord's arguments and statements of facts, which made a very great impression upon the House.

Lord GAZE succeeded Lord WICKLOW, and confessed the amiable weakness of having altered his mind since last Session. He should vote for the second reading—for fear of something happening—What, his Lordship did not clearly explain.

Lord LONDONDERRY, in a speech principally constituted of facts—more disagreeable to the Ministers than arguments, and—what perhaps are more disagreeable than facts themselves—quotations from their own expressed opinions and sentiments, concluded the debate of Monday, and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

The adjourned debate was opened by Lord SHREWSBURY, a Popish Peer, which, in order to exhibit the first grand movement of the Roman Catholics in Parliament, we shall give at length—from it our readers may learn to appreciate Popish gratitude, loyalty, and good faith. Hear his Lordship—

"It is impossible for me, my Lords, to suffer this stage of so important a measure to pass without making a few observations upon it. Amidst the variety of conflicting arguments which are urged for and against any measure which is brought forward, it is something, at least, to acknowledge that it is expedient to yield to necessity. The Noble Duke opposed, whose opinions must always be received with respect. He has acknowledged that principle in a former measure of great and vital importance; and I think, therefore, that he ought to be the LAST MAN in your Lordships' House to vote that it is dishonourable or unwelcome in us to yield to agitation. The misfortune is that agitation hitherto has been the sole remedy for the grievances of the people. But if the Noble and Gallant Duke opposite yielded to agitation in 1829, so will he do well in yielding to agitation now; and so will every man in your Lordships' House do well in yielding that to agitation which should long since have been conceded to entreaty. But, my Lords, I say that policy and justice combine to sanction the irresistible demand of the people. Agitation is undoubtedly an evil; it is a deprecious means of obtaining justice; and this is the reason why I desire to see the present system altered, and the grievances of the country redressed by the great influence of a real and effectual representation of the people. It appears to me, my Lords, that the Constitution of this country has never yet been any thing but a beautiful theory, subject to perpetual contradiction in practice, and in no way so far as its constitution is concerned, that nation, that we have ever yet been free from the evils which are incident to other societies and other forms of government. We have been perpetually engaged in most wasteful and unjust wars—in which the true interests of the country have had but little share, and which have numbered us with \$400,000,000 of debt. We have been afflicted from time to time with tyranny, with anarchy, with civil war, with rebellion, and with sedition. We have been afflicted to a degree unknown in other countries. We have a poor and unemployed population—a population starving in the midst of plenty. Of late years crime has been increased both in atrocity and in frequency, to an extent beyond all precedent. We know, from the history of the country, that there have been times when management of public affairs has been marked by the most prudent and judicious conduct in every detail of its administration; and the observation which I am now about to make applies to all periods—namely, that we have always had a Government supporting itself by patronage, and keeping up a large army of occupation, and a numerous catalogue of useless and burdensome offices. We have seen this system pursued, until the people, driven to desperation by their evils and their sufferings, rose with one accord, and determined to emancipate themselves from a state of complete servitude, and could endure no longer. We shall now, I trust, see—and, in my opinion, it will be for the first time—we shall see this Constitution, which we have always been too fond of boasting of, become worthy of the praises which are bestowed upon it. This Bill will give it fair play—it will develop all its parts; and, while it calls forth the powers of the different parts, will give a freedom and activity to the whole, producing an energy and activity which have never been known, and forever annihilating that deadly monopoly, created by what I must call—although it is a strong phrase—an oppressive oligarchy, which has ruled this country for so many years, and usurped every privilege and every prerogative of the different branches of the State, the independence of the Legislature, and the liberties of the people. This system, my Lords, has carried the seeds of dissolution into the very bowels of the country, the consequences of which course will recoil upon ourselves. The sooner such legislation ceases the better. If we wish to preserve our privileges we must proceed upon a good sound view, and not upon any extravagant ideas of the stable and imperishable nature of those distinctions. We must right the people or the people will right themselves, and this irritating contest in which we have been engaged will have its issue in some dreadful and terrible national disaster. My Lords, after a speech which was most able and judicious, Lord GREY, after opposing to this Bill, I would beg leave to address one word to that portion of the House of which the Right Reverend Prelate forms a part. If the clergy know their own interest—and it is generally supposed that they do—I am sure they ought to be the first to stand forward and do their duty to their country and the people. Hitherto they have done nothing for themselves, and are indifferent to the good of the people; but too often the willing tools of every system of tyranny and persecution. (Loud cries of No, no.) They have been the promoters of that extravagance and spoliation with which this country has been afflicted at the hands of ambitious and self-interested men. But, my Lords, the time has now arrived—the opportunity has now come—when it will be seen whether they are capable of appreciating the spirit of the times, and of endeavouring, as far as lies in their power, to do away with the evils which they have so long been producing. I would also take the liberty of addressing a few words to those Noble Lords who intend to vote for the second reading of the Bill, with a view to bring it into a snare, in which they would be ready to defeat it. My Lords, it appears to me that it would be much better that they should oppose the Bill in *amice*—that they should manfully stand forward in support of the people, and fight the battle of the people, and desert from the desultory warfare which they are about to wage against the measure; for, I believe that such a course will bring it into a snare from which the Government will not easily be able to extricate it. My Lords, the Minister, he who he may, must, under the existing circumstances of the country, indeed, I may say under all circumstances—he must command a majority in this House, or he has no alternative but to resign. In the present state of things I cannot look at the alternative without

alarm; for, my Lords, I think that the resignation of the Noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government will not only be the death-blow of all the well-wishers of a long political life, but, in my opinion, it will be the signal for anarchy and confusion in the country. The Minister, as I have already said, must command a majority in this House—not, as heretofore, by the interested means of corrupt and ruinous abuse of the public resources—not by keeping up a disproportionate number of offices in the army and navy, with an enormous civil patronage—nor by translating a Right Hon. Gentleman from a peer to a rival of the peerage—not by reinforcing this House to a high degree of the peerage—not by reinforcing this House with every man who has voted for a certain number of years with the Minister—not by sinecures or pensions, or by giving large emoluments for small services; but by honestly and steadily pursuing the interests of the country, and suffering themselves to be guided by public opinion—in general, public opinion will be guided by the House of Commons. If we do not allow him to carry on the government of the country on these principles, I see no other consequence but that your Lordships' house must be filled with men of different principles. I shall not detain your Lordships much longer. I shall merely express my opinion upon one point. It may be founded on erroneous views, but I will not blink the matter. It appears to me, my Lords, that the House of Commons has reformed this House also must be reformed, for otherwise there will be a constant collision between the two Houses, and no practical Government can be carried on." (Hear.)

The Earl of Limerick said, that of all the extraordinary speeches he had ever heard, he must say that the speech made by the Noble Earl who had just sat down was the most extraordinary. (Cheers.) He (the Earl of Limerick) had said that he was an advocate of emancipation—that he was desirous of seeing every man who followed every possible profession—who took oaths and made declarations—(hear, hear)—who assumed the guise and manner of liberality. And what was now the result? He would venture to assert that there was not one of those oaths, not one of those declarations, which had not been falsified. (Hear.) He lamented, and with sorrow lamented, the course he had pursued on the Catholic question, and he thought it more than probable that the Catholic would regret. (Hear, hear.) Ireland was now disturbed by an alarming and well-organized system of intimidation, carried on by a party whose first object was the overthrow of the established churches of England and Ireland; for, although the Noble Earl (Shrewsbury), perhaps, was not aware of it, the two churches of England and Ireland were knit together, and one could not fall without bringing down the other. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury said his argument appeared to be misapprehended.

The Earl of Limerick said the Noble Earl would have an opportunity of explaining hereafter, but he must be aware that when he started such doctrines as he had done with respect to the established church, the discussion in which such doctrines were propounded could not easily be carried on with all that moderation which it was admitted was so desirable in discussing the Bill now on the table. The doctrines now put forward in Ireland with respect to the established church affected its very existence. The favourite object was the repeal of the Union, and he (Lord Limerick) believed that if the Irish Reform Bill passed in its present shape, the prediction would be verified.

Lord Massfield, in a powerful, argumentative, and historical speech, expressed his resolution to oppose the second reading, stating at the same time his willingness to pay every proper attention to any proposition for a moderate Reform.

Lord Russell followed Lord Massfield, and expressed his resolution to oppose the Bill. Lord Colville succeeded Lord Harrowby, who rose for the purpose of confessing the change which had taken place in his Lordship's opinion. His Lordship spoke at length, and was cheered by the Ministers and their adherents with a delight and rapture quite excusable. For the venerable Earl himself we have too much respect to give any detail of the sentiments which he uttered, or to say how far he was exhausted as he might have been expected.

To this noble and consistent Peer succeeded the Duke of Wellington, who spoke as follows:—"With deep concern and pain I rise to address your Lordships on this occasion. After having served for many years under the Government of my noble Friend and colleague, I addressed the House of Commons in the House of Commons, and in the same Council with him for more than five years. I had last year the satisfaction of following his advice in the vote which I gave on a similar occasion to that which now occupies your Lordships. Your Lordships may conceive, therefore, that having had the satisfaction of hearing the speech of my noble Friend, which on that occasion elicited so much of your applause (hear, hear), I should be least of all inclined to advert to the necessity of advertising to that speech, to contrast it with that which the Noble Earl has this evening addressed to you. (Hear.) My object in doing so is to prevent, if possible, the mischief which may follow from the contradictions which the Noble Earl has now given to his own former arguments. My noble Friend will not think that I act with any disrespect to him in advertising to the noble Friend in his speech, and in the subject of the topics which formed the subject of the speech which he has now delivered. On that occasion, when the question before the House was the same as it is now—whether this Bill should pass to a second reading, that is to say, whether your Lordships would, by your votes, sanction the principles of this Bill (hear, hear), he commenced with stating that the principles and objects of the Bill were to make the House of Commons a more democratical body. He called upon your Lordships to look to the consequences that would ensue, when that assembly, which was already the chief governing power in the State, would be so constituted that it would not be content until it became the only government, except in so far as it should be governed itself by those other democratical assemblies to which it had previously shown too much acquiescence. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to you to tell me, my Lords, whether the Government presiding over the interests of the country, and what it would have to expect from an assembly so constituted? The Noble Earl, after having addressed to you a speech, to which you listened with delight for more than two hours, came at last to this conclusion:—"We are told by the Noble Earl that we have no option but to take this Bill, or to adopt at once a proposition which is to convert us and our posterity into a House of Commons, and which has never ventured to tell us would be practicable, and which, if it should be practicable, would, in my opinion, be pernicious." (Cheers.)

That, my Lords, was the opinion of my Noble Friend last year. What alteration had there been made in the Bill to induce him to change his opinions, when the Noble Earl at the head of the Government has told you that this Bill is as efficient as the Bill of 1832? I am sure you know that it is the same. (Hear, hear.) In the more unanswerable to see the reason of my Noble Friend's change of sentiments, when I hear him assure your Lordships that he is still so far from the opinions which he last year expressed, as to consider the Bill incapable of producing any of the benefits which the people had been led to expect from it. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, he tells your Lordships that the Bill is not practicable, and that, if it were so, it would be pernicious; and he tells you again that he has not changed his opinion as to the danger which it will bring upon the constitution; and what are the grounds on which he now supports this dangerous measure? The first reason which he gives for taking this course is, that the Bill has been sent up a second time from the House of Commons by a large majority. Now, I beg your Lordships to recollect that the Bill that was presented to the House of Commons in proposing this Bill, that is a new constitution of the House of Commons, was necessary. (Hear.) The Noble Baron now sitting at the table (Lord Earl, we believe) in advertising to that assertion of the Noble Earl, in the month of March 1831, foretold to the Government what would be the consequence of elections taking place under such circumstances as those which were then about to take place. He stated, in the strongest terms, that the result of those elections must be to make the House of Commons a more democratical body. The object of the question can have a calm and deliberate consideration, they ought to place the country in the state, as regarded this question, in which it stood before. (Cheers.) Are we to be hurried on in this state of practicability? (Cheers.) Is the security of all the institutions of the country to be brought to risk, because the House of Commons is in a state which prevented it from giving to this Bill the sanction which it has given? (Cheers.) My Lords, I cannot think that the difficulties which have prevented the Commons from duly considering this Bill, and from taking the course which would have been consistent with its eminent nature, and with the safety of the constitution, are of a nature which can be removed by any means. They are only a Government, and they ought to be removed by the Government which created them. (Cheers.)

Another reason which the Noble Earl alleges for his change of opinion is, that the opinion of the country demands the Bill. Now, my Lords, I hold that there is no doubt whatever, that from the close of the year 1829 to the beginning of 1831 there existed no opinion in favour of reform in this country. (Hear.) I mean, my Lords, no opinion generally prevalent amongst the people. (Hear, hear, hear.) I repeat, my Lords, that I believe the fact to be, that there was not any generally prevalent feeling on the subject of Reform in that period. (Cheers.) The fact was fully admitted in the discussions on the subject in the House of Commons, and has since been published to the world. But when the revolution took place in France, and when Belgium set another example of the same nature, then a sentiment in favour of Parliamentary Reform began to spread. (Hear.) That feeling was called into existence by the events which had occurred abroad, and it had a great influence on the elections which were about to take place. And it was consequently considerable influence on the Parliament which met for the first time in 1830. The Noble Earl came into office at a time when such sentiments prevailed in Parliament and throughout the country. (Hear.) But at this time both the House of Commons and the people would have been satisfied with a moderate Reform; but the Noble Earl thought proper to dissolve the House of Commons, and to bring on an election at a time of unparalleled excitement. (Hear.) There was no cause whatever for the dissolution at that time, for the House of Commons would then have passed a moderate Reform Bill. (Hear.) It cannot be denied that the next Parliament was elected under circumstances of real excitement, which has ever since been kept up by the circulation of reports that the King wishes for a Reform in Parliament such as the noble Earl has now proposed. (Hear.) I do not believe on any such thing. (Cheers.) My opinion is, my Lords, that the King follows the advice of his servants. It is also my opinion, that the part taken in the King's name on this subject will render it very difficult to do otherwise than reform the Parliament. I am fully persuaded, my Lords, that it is a mistake to suppose that the King has any interest in this Bill; and, should he hold that the King has any interest in this Bill, he would know to the country, the Noble Earl would not be able to pass the Bill. (Cheers.) I am satisfied that if the country and the Parliament were convinced that the King was not fully determined to go with his Ministers, it would be impossible to pass such a Bill as this. (Repeated cheering.) I beg of your Lordships, therefore, to attend to the fact, that the King has no interest in this Bill, which is so much relied on respecting the prevailing sentiments of the people in favour of this measure. (Hear.) The gentlemen of the country, especially in those counties with which I am most acquainted, and in most other counties, I believe, from all that I have heard from others on the subject—the great body of the landed proprietors, with a great proportion of the learning and almost all the property of the country, are in favour of the Bill. On the other hand, the Bill is supported, firstly, by the Noble Lords opposite themselves, and by their immediate adherents throughout the country, and the latter not very numerous; secondly, by dissenters from the Church of England; and lastly, by all those who are interested in the measure, by the prospect which it holds out to them of obtaining an influence which they had not hitherto possessed. (Hear, hear.) But, in not a few instances, a great body of the people of England are not so favourable to the Bill as they have been represented to be, and the greater part of the middle classes look to its results with apprehension. (Hear.) His Noble Friend (Lord Harrowby) had said that it was impossible to amend the former Bill. But if their Lordships would look to the present Bill they would find that it was equally applicable to the present Bill. I have seen that they read a long extract from Parliamentary papers to show that the schedules of the Bill had not been impartially drawn up; and detailed such anomalies and absurdities in the Bill as would not be credible, if not registered and recorded, more especially after the mangling of the Bill in the lower House. I know we shall be told (said his Grace) that this is an argument in favour of its going into the lower House, but I do not think it is. (Hear.) I believe, my Lords, in his place on a recent occasion, observed, "Everybody of any parliamentary experience knows, that when a bill brought in by the Government has been read a second time, it is matter of great difficulty to procure any material alterations to be made in the committee. (Much cheering.) My noble Friend's experience of the Bill is, that it is not possible to amend the Bill. I believe, my Lords, that the instance can be quoted of any extensive alterations having been introduced under such circumstances. The proceedings of the last session, and even of the present, have shown it; and at this moment a committee is sitting above stairs upon a bill, which could not be satisfactorily amended in a committee here. The same remark will, in a degree, apply to the Bill now before us. I am sure that we cannot expect here for three or four years without being able to accomplish anything. It will be particularly difficult to make alterations which go to the very foundation of the measure. But there is another view of some importance to those who are desirous to vote for the second reading. On the former occasion, the Noble Earl (Grey) held out no hope that any material changes would be allowed. If the fact be, that the Bill will be amended, it is a matter of concession; but Noble Lords would find, that although they were treated with great politeness, and although an intention was expressed of taking their wishes into consideration, yet that nothing of consequence would be changed. Under these circumstances, I hope my noble Friends will not be induced to follow the example of the Noble Earl (Harrowby) by voting for the second reading of the Bill, which would be to vote in favour of the Bill. A few words, to what fell from another Noble Earl in the course of the discussion last night, when he talked of some description of compromise. If report speaks truly, the Noble Earl has entertained a project of this kind for some months, and what I want to know is the progress he has been able to make. (Cheers.) What encouragement has he received, and what encouragement can he give to others who are to follow his example? I do not think that the Noble Earl is the evil that the Bill will inflict upon the best interests of our country—we know that it will attack property in every shape in which it presents itself; but when I am recommended to agree to a compromise, I want to know what it is. (Cheers.) Between October or November and the present day he has the advocates for a compromise been able to gain a single vote? If they have not, my Lords, I consider what footing we stand in the present year. There is no chance of making a compromise now that there was then; and those who agree to the second reading do so in the certainty that they must take the Bill as it is, without a single practical alteration of importance. (Much cheering.) I beg Noble Lords who are disposed to support the second reading, to consider the responsibility which they are to incur in the present Government is a responsibility which is responsible for the production of the Bill by the last election and its consequences—for the excitement which then existed; and, moreover, it is responsible for the evil consequences to ensue if this House reject the Bill. (Much cheering.) But if Noble Lords, instead of opposing, support the measure, I beg them to recollect that they will be held responsible for the Bill, and to relieve the Ministers from a great part of the burden which they would otherwise attribute to the whole of the mischiefs to them. (Cheers.) My objection to the plan has always been, that it goes to overturn the whole system of the representation of the country; that, as I think unnecessarily for the purposes of Reform, it disfranchises 56 and 30 boroughs; that the total revolutionizes the representation of Scotland and Ireland; and that it might be thought to have been selected from the final settlement of Ireland by the Government more than two years ago. The Noble Earl has denied that the Bill is a revolutionary measure; but what I always contended for is, that it has a revolutionary tendency, and that tendency is so strong that it must lead to revolution. The Noble Earl tells us that there is no violence. I agree that there is none; and how could there be any with an efficient Government, possessing the powers of the State? What charge that the Bill deprives the benefit of the franchise to every species of property depending upon prescription. Some of the boroughs are by charter, some by prescription, and others by various grants from the Crown; and the moment you deprive them of their rights, there is no description of property that can be secure. (Cheers.) But this is not all. I have already shewn that nothing can be more arbitrary than the manner in which boroughs are stripped of their rights, and that nothing can be more arbitrary than the manner in which the franchise is conferred. (Cheers.) Besides that, it goes to establish a uniform right of voting at all the municipal elections in the country. The Noble Earl claims this as a merit in the measure. But does he not know that there have existed combinations of all classes of shopkeepers; and that these unions have carried on correspondence with every part of the country? If the Bill be passed, and if the correspondence be carried on for electioneering purposes, and for the purpose of influencing and influencing returns? This objection will apply principally

to small municipal towns and communities, and in larger places the nature of the right will give a feeling about the right of universal suffrage. (Hear.) The right of voting is extended even to lodgers, to every man who can pay 3s. 6d. a week, or rather 7d. a night, for the room in which he sleeps. This is the sort of constituency provided by the Bill, and which your Lordships are called upon to consider in a Committee. (Cheers.) Has not the Noble Earl told us, besides, that in this respect no change can be made—that he will consent to any amendment which tends to destroy the measure? (Hear.) I must detain your Lordships a little, while I consider what must be the effect of this constituency upon the return of Members to Parliament. The Noble Earl tells us that men of property, the proprietors of boroughs, will still possess their just influence—that it will continue, and that it ought to continue; and he does not of his own experience show that his mistake. In some cases, indeed, where the right to vote is held by large proprietors, and near boroughs, the effect will be to raise their influence greatly beyond its present amount; but in towns in general, demagogues, and not gentlemen of property, will have influence; gentlemen cannot afford the constant expenditure necessary to maintain their influence, and the demagogue must beat the gentleman out of the field. Then I beg your Lordships to look what will be the effect upon the House of Commons, and the chance that will remain of being able to carry on anything like a Government in the country. I know that the constitution is, that every man who comes into the House of Commons is not a representative for any particular place or district, but a member for all England, and one of the great common council of the empire. (Cheers.) Will this be the case hereafter? Certainly not. The principle of franchise, which is now the basis of the representation introduced into the Metropolis and into Southwark. Last summer a Gallant Gentleman was obliged to retire from his seat for the Borough, because he ventured to differ from his constituents; and a Worthy Alderman of the City was called to a severe account for a similar offence.—What, then, are we to expect hereafter, but that every member will regard his instructions from his constituents, and that upon those instructions he will act, instead of his own free and independent deliberations? I have before me on the table a letter written in the course of last autumn, by a gentleman from some of his constituents, in which he not only desires that electors should direct the course of their representatives, but he goes further, and says, that "there ought to be a union in every parish between the middling classes and the lower orders, first, for the protection of persons and property; and, secondly, to be ready to express their opinion on the parish on any public measure, and in case the Minister and the House of Commons are lukewarm in the cause of the people." This is what he recommends, and I beg your Lordships to compare the action of this new system with that which now happily exists. We have now a representation of counties, cities, boroughs, and some townships, and a representation of counties, cities, boroughs, and some townships who themselves represent not only the higher, but the middling and lower orders; the electors in large maritime places on the coast, or manufacturing towns in the interior, likewise represent the middling and lower orders. The same may be said of the potato-planting towns, and of the single borough of Preston, where the right is in the inhabitants at large. The close boroughs represent all classes and descriptions of persons; and instead of the system, which has raised the country to its present glory, we are called upon to establish a new scheme, which will confine electors to one sole class; all will depend upon that class, and, unchecked by the representatives for Scotland and Ireland, the Government will soon degenerate into a democracy. On the other hand, what is about to be destroyed is a system of representation, which includes all classes and all interests, and enables the Ministers to be ready to express their views on the business of Government. I beg your Lordships to take into your view the changes that have occurred, to go no further back than the last twenty years. Mark what improvements have been made in what we may call the popular sense. My noble Friend last night shewed that the influence of the Crown in Parliament had been gradually decreasing, until the year 1783, and even since that date has been much diminished. Since that conclusion of the late war, the influence of the Crown in the House of Commons has been enormously diminished, by the reduction of so many offices, and by the different constitution of the boards of customs and excise. Probably the influence of the Crown has been lessened in a greater degree than is consistent with the purposes of the State, and the Ministers have been enabled to preserve what formerly used to give such weight and power. Let us look to what has been done to alter the constitution of Parliament, even within the last four years. In 1825 we repealed the Test Act, and in 1829 we passed the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. Have we allowed ourselves time to see the effect of these measures upon the constitution, before we adopt others? (Cheers.) There can be no doubt that these measures have been very judiciously and wisely adopted, and especially to a measure of Parliamentary Reform which will alter the constitution of the House of Commons. There can be no doubt that there is a general desire for Reform in the country. I do not deny it. It is stated in all the addresses, and in all the petitions, that it is fit that some Reform of Parliament, some correction of existing abuses in the election of Members, should be taken into consideration. Then, I want to know, if the fact be, that the Bill will be amended, and if we can deny them, whether it is not the duty of Parliament to take care that these amendments are gradually and safely made. (Cheers.) Ought we not to reflect that danger attends every step, and that not one step should be taken hastily? It is not at all impossible that, in process of time, we might even arrive at the measure now recommended; but considering every part of the road by which we are to proceed, if we mean to maintain the venerable character of the institutions of the country, we must avoid everything like precipitation. Is the government at present less suited to the wants of the people than it was formerly? And do we mean to establish in this country such a government as exists elsewhere, by which it is every day found impossible to carry on the business of the State? But we are told that it is necessary to bring the question to a head, and to do so, because it is wished by the people; and, secondly, because the delay of a decision is inconvenient and detrimental to the manufactures and commerce of the kingdom. I really think that those who dwell on this inconvenience and detriment are bound to consider a little whether they are the consequences of pursuing the Bill, or of not pursuing it. (Cheers.) That, give me leave to say, is a most important consideration. For, if the measure now proposed, an indisposition became evident to risk money upon commercial speculations; besides, those who till then lived to the extent of their incomes, began to consider it proper to lay by something for a period of difficulty they saw approaching. This, I apprehend, is the case with the stagnation of trade and commerce; and if we look at the situation of our country, we may be sure that the same causes have longer existed. I complain of the new system for this reason—because the injury falls on the lowest of the people. The expenditure of the rich gives comfort to the poor, and the want of that expenditure has produced the want of comfort at present so much the subject of complaint. The Noble Lord (His Majesty's Secretary of State), who has spoken on this subject has admitted that this measure, extensive as it is, will relieve the distresses of the country. I say, my Lords, that it will deepen them. But let us look further, and see whether the system itself is good, and whether it is likely to produce good to the country. If your Lordships will take the trouble of examining into what has passed within the last two years in France, you will see that the French expenditure has been increased in that time fifty millions sterling beyond the ordinary Budget. You will see that, in saving as possible, exceeds the Budget of the former reigns—of the extravagant reigns of the Bourbons—by the amount of ten millions sterling; and besides this, there is the extraordinary expenditure of fifty millions in two years. (Hear.) Look at that, my Lords, as a system of cheap Government (hear, hear), and you will see that it is quite impossible to see how the necessities of the State can be supplied. Now let us see whether in this country there is any such thing as a possible, is likely to make the Government cheaper, or better than it is now. Let us ask ourselves whether the civil Government will have more power to govern the country than it now possesses; whether it is possible that the Government can be carried on with a smaller proportion of the army. I beg your Lordships to look at the transactions which have taken place at Paris in the course of the last two years, and see whether they are any thing like what we are now doing. I cannot think so, when you see that while Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were on the Throne, they were enabled to maintain the peace of Paris with a gendarmerie of from 600 to 1000 men; but that since the Revolution of July, the Government has not had less than 60,000 men once a month put into requisition to maintain the peace of the city. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, with a Government founded as this must be, on the Sovereignty of the people—a Government such as we must

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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, APRIL 22.

THEIR MAJESTIES are in good health. The Princess LOUISE continues much the same as last week.

Lord GREY has adjourned the Parliament until the 7th of May, which, however good-natured some people may think it, has nothing good-natured in it. Our readers, if they will keep their eyes upon the Ministerial press, will find that the whole of the period previous to the re-assembling of Parliament, is to be devoted to threats, menaces, and attacks, upon all manner of persons who may consider it a matter of duty and conscience to oppose the Bill. The truth we take to be, that the interest and excitement about reform is over, and the PREMIER's adherents want flippantly to shew any feeling about it one way or another.

Breathing-time, moreover, is required—Belgium, it is hoped will be settled by the first of next month; and in the meantime the West India question has been temporized over, and a disposition exhibited to listen to reason—a step in our colonial department which has not been taken too early.

By the way, did our readers know that in these piping times of peace, we were actually at war? We of ourselves had no such idea until, in a snug corner of Friday week's Gazette, we found despatches announcing battles, and marches and counter-marches, and, worst of all, a list of killed and wounded—and all this happened on the Coast of Africa, in a campaign against the unfortunate King of BARRA, who was unreasonable enough to demur at the philanthropists, of free-trade celebrity, taking possession, or keeping possession, of parts of his lawful territory. We do not exactly know the amount of loss of life in this Christian-like business, but whatever it may be, it must be added to the vast sum of blood and treasure standing on the debit side of the saintly ledger of Aldermanbury.

We rejoice, however, to find that there appears to be one chance left for the West Indian proprietary; and this new proof of the readiness of the present Ministry to succumb to an irresistible force, is the more agreeable, as it dooms their odious Orders in Council to a similar place with all their other efforts at legislation, from the Transfer of Stock Tax down to the WAT TYLERING Steam-boat duty; always, however, excepting that marvellous achievement, the new Hackney-coach Act, the merits of which we have elsewhere touched upon to-day.

The genuine reports from Lisbon give the most favourable accounts of Don MIGUEL's position in Portugal, while all parties seem to agree that his affectionate and amiable brother is in a very precarious situation. Some papers state that Don MIGUEL has adopted the wavering system, and wishes to negotiate terms: we can only say that if he has, and any scheme he projects involves the elevation of Donna MARIA, he will, like other waverers in other places, fail in his experiment, and find out too late the real wishes and principles of his PEOPLE.

THERE appears to exist a wonderful difference of opinion about the RE-AC-TION which is said to have taken place in popular feeling with regard to REFORM. For ourselves, we have no doubt of the fact. In London—we mean the City—it is powerfully striking; the stomach turns at the very word, and the enumeration of its friends and advocates at certain public assemblies and entertainments, sufficiently declare the character and quality of its still adherent votaries.

In the country, the mist is fast dispelling; in the manufacturing counties, we have no hesitation in stating that Mr. SADLER's Labour Restriction Bill has completely superseded the Reform Question. The people see, in the one, evident and tangible advantage; they find in its provisions benefits which powerfully affect them, and which they can clearly understand; and we are not speaking unadvisedly when we say that the re-action, which develops itself every day in public proceedings of a higher character, is evident and striking to those who have recently visited the north.

In NORWICH most singular evidence has been afforded to the fact; we find, in the Norfolk Chronicle, the following statement, upon which a word of comment is scarcely necessary—the thing speaks for itself:—

"The elections of the members of the Common Council Chamber, which took place during the present week, have ended in favour of the Orange and Purple, or Tory party, as opposed to the Blue and White, or Whig and Radical party, in three Wards out of the four, into which this City is divided.
"CONINGTON WARD.—Messrs. Skipper, Merry, and Bunting, who in their circulars had declared themselves 'supporters of the old Constitution, with a distrust of the Reformers of the present day,' were proposed by the Orange and Purple side; and Messrs. Edwards, Younes, and Mills, by the Blue and White. At the close of the poll the numbers were declared to be—

Table with 2 columns: Names and Votes. Includes Mr. Skipper (266), Mr. Edwards (157), Mr. Merry (261), Mr. Younes (159), Mr. Bunting (266), Mr. Mills (157).

"MANCROFT WARD.—No opposition was made to the Orange and Purple candidates, who were returned without a poll.
"WEYMEN WARD.—Messrs. Cully, Winter, and Browne were proposed by the Orange and Purple party, and Messrs. Foster, Barnard, and Edwards by the Blue and White. The poll ended as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Names and Votes. Includes Mr. Cully (480), Mr. Foster (388), Mr. Winter (484), Mr. Barnard (383), Mr. Brown (485), Mr. Edwards (382).

"Mr. Winter, one of the successful candidates, avowed his conviction that 'should the Reform Bill pass into a law, the wealth, honour, and stability of the country will be in the greatest jeopardy.'"

"In the New Ward alone were the Blue and White party successful, returning their three candidates for that district, while their opponents succeeded in the nomination of the nine returned by the other three Wards."

"So much for the perfect unanimity of the people in favour of the Ministerial Reform Bill!"

—And this in Norwich!

ONE of the great arguments in favour of sneaking to the mob upon the Reform question, upon which two-thirds of the country are either hostile or indifferent, is, the wonderful excitement the rejection of the odious Bill will create.

Has anybody ever taken the trouble to look at what are called popular questions and the fever they induce, quietly, patiently, and with the eye of a philosopher? There are, we admit, the same factions existing in this country as have always existed—and, above all, that desperate faction which, having nothing to lose but everything to gain by a commotion which should make property change hands, are ready for the scramble—but do let us just enquire briefly into the nature of what is called popular feeling—not by any disquisition or

argument, but by an appeal to facts—to facts and to men and things which we all remember.

First, let us take the BURDETT row, when that exemplary patriot, England's pride and Westminster's glory, broke his word to the Serjeant-at-Arms, and barricaded himself in his house in Piccadilly: Sir FRANCIS was eventually lugged out, "neck and crop," as the Radicals would say, and carried to the Tower. The effect was prodigious; London was in an uproar: loaded cannon, with lighted matches, stood frowning in Berkeley-square; Life Guards and Foot Guards were in the streets, and Cavalry regiments were bivouacing in the lanes and fields by Bedford-square;—tremendous sensation!—There was another tremendous sensation when Sir FRANCIS was let out of prison, and all the fools were prepared with a tall clay-coloured turgid, like a gigantic wine-cooler, upon which they meant to drag him,—dear, independent dolts,—themselves roped to his car,—all the way back to Piccadilly, and when he very properly—for nobody can doubt BURDETT's courage—chose to go up in a wherry with the late Mr. COURTS to Wimbledon, where Sir FRANCIS had just before signaled himself by wounding—and being wounded by—a poor despicable tailor of the name of PAUL, who disturbed all England by charging the Marquess of WELLESLEY with all manner of crimes. And here recollect too, that PAUL himself was the rival and friend of BURDETT, and, like BURDETT, was returned for Westminster, and that every hole and corner was chalked with "Paul for ever," from one end to the other of England.

Recollect this!—recollect that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, the brave, the honourable, and now the venerable, survives all this, and was pelted with cabbage-stalks in Covent Garden the other day, when Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, the Right Honourable placeman and official superintendent and director of military floggings, was re-elected for Westminster, and that if five thousand men were anxious to pull the worthy Baronet out of his landau, nobody would care one farthing—recollect that PAUL, the tailor, who, driven to madness, destroyed himself, is barely remembered, and that Lord WELLESLEY is quietly enjoying the office of Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household at this very minute.

What must we think of WARDLE? There was a man, the idol of the nation—presented with the freedom of London and half a hundred other equally respectable corporations. What do ye think of the excitement against the noble, brave, excellent Duke of YORK, when the popular cry drove him to a resignation, and there were hootings and yellings when he shewed his honest face in the streets. The Duke of YORK, most unfortunately for the country, is gone—but he died beloved and esteemed by every body who had the honour of knowing him—he died in the command of our army, which, under his regulations and orders, had achieved a glory which till his day did not legitimately belong to it—and where is Mr. GWILLIM LOYD WARDLE?—if not dead, living somehow, nobody cares where, having, at the latest accounts we received of him, established himself as a seller of asses' milk at Tunbridge Wells.

Look at Queen CAROLINE—the brazen front of faction—the sonorous trumpet of revolt—look at the excitement about her—read the Times about her MAJESTY—recollect the showings and yellings, and treacheries, and swearings, and crackings, and splashing of her muddy myrmidons. Most of their names will be found recorded as Members of the Political Unions—the same men in the Taverns, and in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords all who supported CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK will be found advocating Reform. What has gone with her—forgotten—disregarded—laughed at. WILSON, who fought her battles, is restored to his rank. ASTIN, the little boy, whose father was unknown, provided for at the Cape, instead of dying at Milan. All the men connected with her are ashamed of the affair, and her virtue and morality buried in as much oblivion as BERGAMINI, her Courier, or VASSALLI, her Chamberlain, since Secretary to Madame PASTA, the Opera singer.

Mr. THISTLEWOOD was a most respectable gentleman—and what an interest he and his friends created—no Government, it was said, would dare to execute Mr. THISTLEWOOD. Mr. THISTLEWOOD was, nevertheless, hanged at the usual hour and place of hanging, and so were his party of friends, who, as friends should do, hung together. The name of this man is scarcely remembered, and would be entirely forgotten if it were not that he was the intimate friend of some very exemplary persons who have not yet been found out, and who are still treading upon something.

Who recollects DESPARD, the leader of a Reform faction, prepared to destroy the KING in his passage to Parliament,—who, with half a score victims and companions of his crime, were hanged at Horse-monger-lane?—Who cares now for the ravings of the traitors of Copenhagen House—or what is remembered of the tumults of Spa-fields? The same class of men remain—peace and plenty are not sufficient to please them, anarchy and scrambling are the words—and accordingly in these days, as in others, the discontented and rebellious seize hold of REFORM as the nucleus—the CAROLINE of the day—and it is not a little remarkable that very many men who are voting for Reform, in either House of Parliament, go about ridiculing and abusing it, exactly in the same way as many of the late QUEEN's most ardent supporters loaded her name with invectives, and her character with indignity, in all their private conversations.

Some pious and well-disposed gentlemen have been pleased to tell us that force would be used to obtain reform, if it were not fully granted. Does Mr. MACAULAY now, for instance, believe either that if this Bill passes, the measure will be a final one, or that if it does not, it will produce a great movement.

As for the former, let the Popish Emancipation furnish the example. O'CONNOR and his colleagues all along declared, that Popish Emancipation had nothing to do with Irish tranquillity. The justness of that statement is now proved, and we ask, too late, what difference would it have made to have remained firmer in the beginning, and fought the battle—if it was to be fought—on the threshold? The Papists are emancipated—Mr. O'CONNELL is in one House of Parliament and Lord SHREWSBURY in the other; and the thanks the Tories get for having effected what the Whigs for years had promised, but never granted, may be traced in the speeches of that Noble Lord and that Honourable and Learned Gentleman. We only ask Mr. MACAULAY to look at Ireland, and satisfy himself of the advantages of yielding to what are called popular cries. We would also refer him to the extract of a speech of Lord GREY's, which he will find in another part of this paper.

Mr. MACAULAY and others of the same way of thinking may rely upon it that the good sense of England will always

come to its aid to check any violent ebullition of factious spirit—the next fortnight will be satisfactorily passed by the people in calculating the advantages likely to accrue to them by the Bill in its present shape, which will circulate amongst them, whence they will be able to ascertain the benefits for which they are to be thankful to Ministers, and at the same time calculate how much they will lose by the concessions which the Noble Premier is quite ready to make. As soon as they convince themselves that affection for Reform does not mean loyalty to the KING, and that His MAJESTY has acted honourably and justly by his Ministers (if he chose to retain them) up to the moment the Bill was read a second time, they will learn to appreciate its value impartially.—As we said last week, the Legislature must now arrange the details, and let the decision of the Lords be what it may, the KING will be found ready constitutionally to support his monarchical character, and maintain his rights and the laws of the land against any party squabbles or factious insurrections.

WE regret to say that, although the Cholera is so rapidly disappearing, Lady ANNE WYNDHAM, the mother of Lord DURHAM, fell a victim to its ravages yesterday morning, after an attack of not more than eight hours duration.

It will be seen by the report of law proceedings, that the Attorney-General has obtained rules to shew cause why criminal informations should not be filed against the proprietors of the Court Journal, The Observer, John Bull, and The Morning Post, for a libel on her Grace the Duchess of RICHMOND.

Whatever may be the result of this measure, as far as BULL is concerned, we cannot permit this day to pass over without one or two observations upon the share of blame attributable to ourselves.

As to the appearance of the paragraph in question in BULL, we can only say, that it arose neither from ill-will nor evil-intention towards the noble personages involved in it. In the affidavit of Lord TEMPLEMORE, as we see it reported, his Lordship, although utterly and completely negating the fact to which the paragraph referred, states that "such reports were in circulation, although utterly false." Who the originator of those reports may be, we cannot surmise; but this we know, and distinctly state, that we never should have thought of alluding to them, which, after all, we did without even the appearance of malice, had we not read in the Court Journal of the preceding afternoon the following:—

"Rumours of the most painful nature, and, as we have reason to fear, too well founded, are in circulation, relative to the alleged elopement, on Wednesday last, of a lady of high rank and distinguished beauty, the wife of a Cabinet Minister, with a Captain in the army. We shall abstain from saying more on this subject at present."

Stress is laid in the Duke of RICHMOND's affidavit, upon the opportunity the authors of the paragraphs had of ascertaining the falsehood of the report before they ventured to publish them. We confess that we believed the authority of the Court Journal to be good, seeing that it seemed to have taken the means of satisfying itself of the correctness of the rumour—upon the faith of our contemporary we certainly alluded to that rumour—in these words:—

"An elopement has taken place which will cause an eight- and-forty hours' sensation—a Lady of the highest rank in the peerage is the heroine. We have no disposition to turn "such an occurrence to political account against her Grace's "noble husband."

To this statement we plead guilty—but we do most strenuously deny that it implies malice, or is anything else than a piece of news, which we admit ourselves to have believed, because we believed the statement of the Court Journal, and that it had made enquiries to satisfy itself of its truth.

That, believing it true, we had no disposition to enlarge upon it is clear, or to make any observation, except indeed one, relating to our hostility to the Duke of RICHMOND's present politics, which, we think, must be considered anything but aggravating the offence which we credulously committed. As for imagining that we, disbelieving it, should have noticed the report, nothing can be more absurd; for, putting aside the wantonness and wickedness of circulating what we knew to be false, what could be the object of stating as true, what the next twenty-four hours must completely and satisfactorily disprove? If a newspaper were to indulge itself in insinuations with respect to an intrigue in progress, which nobody could authentically negative or positively contradict, malice might dictate such a course, and mischief might be intended, and even done by it—but in such a case as the one before us, no possible object could be obtained.

The next step we took was that of offering the only reparation in our power; and on the Sunday following the day when, under the authority of the Court Journal, we had unfortunately admitted the paragraph, we said what follows:—

"We are happy to state that a rumour, which had appeared in some of the public papers of Saturday last, and to which we alluded on Sunday, of an elopement in a noble family, is wholly unfounded."

Although our mention of the circumstance was more reserved than that of most of our contemporaries, we still sincerely regret that in any shape it found admission into "this paper."

This regret we repeat—not for the purpose of endeavouring unworthily to evade the measure of censure with which the law may visit our inadvertence, but because we are truly and earnestly sorry to have contributed to the momentary belief of a calumny, the circulation of which, must have caused so much pain and uneasiness to a large circle of the relations and friends, and in disseminating which, we could have had no view, except that, of noticing upon what we believed good authority, an event which, however distressing, could not fail to have been generally interesting to our readers.

As for politics having anything to do with our paragraph, we positively deny the fact; and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who is reported to have said in Court, that we attributed the Duke of RICHMOND's absence from Town or the Cabinet (we forget which) to the event, is, if he so said, wrong. We made no allusion to his Grace. We certainly did mention Mr. STANLEY's visit to Goodwood in the terms he states, but that is perfectly natural, as we declare ourselves to have believed the report, and have no disposition to deny the appropriation of our allusion. We should think, however, that the best proof of the absence of political feeling in the affair may be found in the elaborated history of the alleged elopement in the Observer, a Paper, the principles of which are in accordance with those of his Grace.

Those who cater for the public must keep pace with the public demand, and the hurry of newspaper writing some-

times subjects its professors to disagreeable and even perilous consequences. In order to show how constantly pieces of misinformation find their way into the best conducted journals, and how hard and cruel it would be to interpret mistakes which occur into wilful misrepresentations or calumnies, let us only look to the TIMES itself—which, putting its politics out of the question—is admitted to be the best conducted paper in the kingdom. Let us take any day in the week—say last Tuesday for instance—and see what occurs in its columns.

A violent attack having appeared upon one of the Prebendaries of Durham, in a previous number of the TIMES, we have on Tuesday this:—

"We have reason to think that our correspondent 'DUNELMENSIS' has done great injustice to the Rev. Mr. GILLY, a Prebendary of Durham. Being a Durham man, he ought to have known that Mr. GILLY gave up the curacy of St. Margaret's upon being induced to Northam. The Patrons of the two benefices, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, would not, we believe, have permitted him to hold both had he been so inclined, but his voluntary resignation of a living which he might have held, that of North Farnbridge, in Essex, certainly did not exhibit any extraordinary voracity. That Mr. GILLY has contrived to make himself acceptable to his parishioners appears from the handsome testimony of regard presented to him by his parishioners. Mr. GILLY has cause to think himself a happy man. A Durham stall, a valuable living, and the esteem of his parishioners, are very sufficient grounds for self-gratulation. Now, when the Editor of the TIMES admitted the attack which he refutes, did he do so, knowing it to be false?—Certainly not!

In the next column of the same paper we find this:—

MR. ROE, OF GREAT MAILBOROUGH-STREET POLICE OFFICE. We feel that nothing can be more becoming an establishment like the Times, than when, in the hurry of the press, or through some oversight, we have been led to publish any thing which proves to be incorrect, to offer the best atonement in our power by giving every publicity to the contradiction.

Under such circumstances, we think we can in no way do justice to Mr. Roe so well as by inserting a letter we received from him on the 22nd inst.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. "Sir,—No man is more aware than myself that the public conduct of any individual intrusted with the administration of the law, is open to free animadversion; and so long as that animadversion is conducted with tolerable decorum, and a moderate regard to truth, he (particularly if paid for his services) has no reason to complain. On this principle I have invariably acted for now nearly ten years.

"The letter, however, which appears in your paper of this morning, signed 'Justus,' with a note annexed, so far exceeds any style of comment which I think ought fairly to be made, and charges me with so gross a deviation from my duty as a magistrate (which, if true, would deservedly bring on me the most serious consequences), that it becomes impossible for me to pass it over without notice; and as I wish at all times to act with fairness and consideration (though I must say I have not met with them at your hands), I have to acquaint you that it is my intention to institute legal proceedings against every individual who publishes any such article, or both, will rest on the decision of my legal advisers, of which you shall receive information.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant. "FREDERICK ADAIR ROE. "23, Edward-street, Langham-place, March 31."

We are bound to say, that we have since felt it due to him, as well as to ourselves, to make inquiry as to the truth of the allegations contained in the letter he complains of, and are fully convinced of their falsehood and malignity, and that Mr. Roe is wholly incapable of the conduct imputed to him by our correspondent.

We state this with more pleasure, because we feel that it is essential to the ends of justice that the public should have full confidence in the integrity of those who administer the law, and we trust that, in so declaring our conviction, we offer a satisfactory apology to Mr. Roe, whose feelings we regret to have so seriously wounded through the medium of our correspondent.

"The note was the note of the writer of the letter. In the same day's paper is the following:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. "Sir,—A paragraph in your paper of this day having connected our resignation with the decision of the meeting at Exeter Hall on the preceding day, we have the pleasure to state, that we consider that decision to have maintained inviolate the integrity of the laws, and to be every way conducive to the preservation of the society.

We resigned, because we found it impossible to continue acting with the committee as it was then constituted. We are, Sir, your obedient servants. "G. WASHINGTON PHILLIPS, } Late Secretaries "J. M. CLINE, } T. B. Secretary 15, North Audley-street, April 13.

Now here are three instances, in one day, of attacks, and explanations, and errors, and corrections, not one of which is attributable to a wilful desire, on the part of the Times, to calumniate or misrepresent. And although we are ready to admit not only that the last of these affairs is a trivial one, but that that which our case involves, is one of great importance, we cannot but consider the character of our Clergy, and the purity of our Magistracy, subjects almost as delicate, and very nearly as important to the individuals concerned and the community at large, as that to which we, trusting in others, hastily and inadvertently referred.

An observation appears in the Times one day last week (contained in the letter of a correspondent,) upon the absurdity of enforcing the production of a Member's Ticket to the Zoological Gardens, in addition to the payment of a shilling a-head.

This observation is illustrated by some remarks upon the middle classes of society, which seem somewhat anomalous in the columns of the Times; but what surprises us, still more than this anomaly, is the disposition of the Times to censure a regulation which alone renders the Zoological Gardens a safe and proper promenade for females of character and respectability. If the shilling obtained the admission, without the guaranty of a Member's introduction, there could be no security against an influx of that class of ladies whose appearance in the public Theatres the Times is, we believe, among the foremost to censure and condemn—in a week the Zoological promenade would become a rural lobby; a more agreeable spot for assignations could not well be conceived, and really we do think, when the youth of both sexes are taken daily to admire the wonders of nature, they may as well imbibe their notions of the habits of bears, beavers, and monkeys, from other sources than the lively observations and remarks of the nymphs of Covent Garden or the shepherdesses of Drury Lane.

We are not sufficiently aware of the powers delegated to hackney-coachmen and cab-drivers by the new and highly popular Act of Parliament, but we are given to understand that these young Princes of the Sovereign People are permitted to establish stands wherever they think proper, provided the street is wide enough to admit a passage of 18 feet of the body; but *n'importe*—there it is; and accordingly, in St. James's-street, opposite CROCKFORD'S, a cab-stand is established. But one part of the affair we have not yet heard explained—and that is, whether the Worshipful firm

of JARVIS, CAB, CAD and Co. are empowered to continue their stands uninterrupted, so as to barricade streets which may be separated by the street which their line occupies. We know there is a provision in one of the Hackney-coach Acts against it—but for the information of those gentlemen who are now constituted Comptrollers of public vehicles, we think it right to observe, that every night the stand of coaches and cabs at the top of St. James's-street is continued, without a break, down the street, according to the number of carriages therein plying, and no separation is made in the line between the ends of Jermyn-street, and Bennett-street, leading into Arlington-street; the consequence of which is, that a carriage, whose driver wishes to go to Arlington-street, is obliged either to proceed down St. James's-street until he reaches the end of the stand, and then counter-drive up to Bennett-street, or take his course up into Piccadilly, and then make Arlington-street from the top, although he live at the very bottom.

Any complaint against hackney-carriage drivers—now the only tribunal which conducted them without exposing the complainant to the inconvenience of a police office, and the wit of a police reporter the next day, is wisely abolished—its vainly to be looked for. We think the sooner the present Act is repealed, the better—the existing officials are much better hands at undoing than doing; and the few things they have done give us admirable consolation for the very little they have been able to do.

We have often remarked that in the details of very serious events something generally occurs to produce an effect contrary to that which is intended. The following is a specimen:—

"A few days ago, a girl about 14 years of age, named Jane Jones, met with her death in Mr. Barnes's factory, in Chorton-row, in a very awful manner. She was sweeping the floor with a hand-brush, and being in the act of stepping into a part of her clothes got twisted round an upright shaft that was revolving rapidly at the time. In a moment her head was dashed violently against the wall, and she was killed upon the spot, and had not her clothes given way, she would probably have been dashed to pieces."—Manchester Courier.

The probability of the second catastrophe, after the occurrence of the former mortal one, is precisely of the same school as that, which we remember to have heard of an Irishwoman, who went into a neighbour's cabin to look at the body of a rioter—a friend of her's—who had been shot through the head. After looking at the corpse for some time with considerable interest, she pointed to his death-wound, which was close to the temple—"By the powers," said she, with evident satisfaction at the result, "what a lucky escape of his eye!"

THE case of the Rev. Mr. CURTAIN, of Antigua, is a curious and striking example of the bias of the Colonial Office towards the Anti-Slavery Society, whether resulting from affection or from fear it is immaterial. It is this:

There appeared in that excellent work, *Blackwood's Magazine*, a series of letters written by Mr. M'QUEEN, the unflinching colonial champion. These letters exposed the loaves and fishes possessed by the MACAULAYS and the STEPHENS, and gave a list of the patronage enjoyed by them, to the tune of several thousands a year of public money. It was important to get rid of Mr. M'QUEEN, and to prevent so highly-respectable a Magazine from propagating the information thus displayed. An action for a libel was therefore commenced against the publisher, Mr. CADELL, by the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, in the case of a negro woman, MARY PRINCE, of Antigua, whose sayings and doings were well known to Mr. CURTAIN, a clergyman there. He was subpoenaed by Mr. CADELL'S solicitor, as a most important witness, who could give evidence as to the treatment of MARY PRINCE, and the slaves in Antigua, on oath, subject to cross-examination before the Court of King's Bench. Mr. CURTAIN was ordered by the Colonial Office, while under subpoena as a witness, to proceed forthwith to Antigua, and to report the vessel by which he was going to the Colonial Office. He had been 33 years in the West Indies. Now, we shall make no comment on this proceeding. If we are not misinformed in our details, we must candidly acknowledge that any Government that would be guilty of such an act ought not to possess the confidence of the colonies or the country. Can they believe that a hidden influence does not prevail behind the scenes, and pulls the strings of the puppets who are now driving the colonies to destruction?

Mr. CURTAIN asks for an interview with Lord GODERICH to explain his case—he is not permitted a defence, but desired coldly to state his reasons in writing—which will of course be referred to Mr. STEPHEN for a report, and the corner of the letter turned up as an instruction to Lord GODERICH what to do.

Did Lord GODERICH act thus towards Mr. POWER, Protector for Barbice, when he was wanted to give evidence against the planters before the Privy Council in the case of compulsory manumission in 1827? Was he sent off? No. And why should Mr. CURTAIN, because he is going to give evidence before the King's Bench on the condition of the slaves in Antigua, and especially in the case of MARY PRINCE, whom he personally knew as a parishioner? It is sheer unblushing favouritism, and demands inquiry. If Mr. CURTAIN is sent out of the country it is evidently to stifle truth, and to produce an indirect persecution of Mr. M'QUEEN.

The appointment of the Committee in the Lords is a proud triumph of truth over concealment. The Order in Council is a Whig Job, as rank a weed as ever was nurtured. To explain some of the Patronage, there are twenty Crown and Chartered Slave Colonies—they will be made to require at least fifty Protectors and Assistant-Protectors, for whose Salaries the People of Great Britain are to be taxed. What a glorious opportunity of providing for fifty disciples and relations of GODERICH and GREY, and BUXTON and STEPHEN MACAULAY, by which the Colonies will be hereafter ever held in thralldom. It would be well for the Lords' Committee to look into the way in which Patronage has been exercised by the Colonial Department in the Colonies, and whether time-serving scyphants have not been rewarded, and impartial men, by methodical influence, turned out, or declared *functus officio* before their offices expired. We have a list of them. Every Commissioner (except one, whose unaccountably honest opinions are on record) has been provided for. Is not this treatment a bribe to every Governor and official to report against the planter?—To be sure it is; and thus patronage poisons the channels by which truth is to be obtained.

Let the West Indians see to this. If the Lords determine to send out a Committee of Enquiry, it should be of their own body—the Colonies are worth this sacrifice on the part of the aristocracy. If not, let reports and facts be verified

on oath before the Governor and Council, and signed by them before they are sent home from each colony, that there may be no tampering and mutilation of reports and dispatches, or withholding evidence as to free labour in cocoa and other cultivation in Trinidad or elsewhere.

There may possibly be a general election, and an appeal to the passions of the people on slavery—let the Colonial Legislatures not lose the opportunity of making their slave codes as perfect as possible, now while the firebrand of discord, the stimulus of fiscal duties by bribe or threat is buried in the Lords' Committee. Let them look over the Order in Council, extract what may be applicable to the condition of their people, indifferent as to the source from which any useful suggestion of melioration may come, whether from saints or sinners. In this way they will shew their independence, and insure to themselves the affections, the respect, and the support of the truly good and virtuous at home, and thus neutralize the malice of their enemies.

THE following piece of intelligence is recommended to the notice of Messrs. BUXTON, MACAULAY, STEPHEN and Co., and the philanthropic ladies of Clapham Common and Peckham Rye:—

A melancholy act of suicide was committed on Thursday se'night at Liverpool. Mr. CHARLES SHAND, a highly-respectable West India merchant, left 'Change early, and proceeding thence to his counting-house, blew out his brains with a large pistol. A paper was found on the unfortunate gentleman's desk, containing the following words:—"I die, m'lawy! Co West India persecution! don't support my family, and they will not take me into the workhouse."

RIVINGTON has just published a brief and unpretending pamphlet, called "*An Address to the Females of Great Britain, by an Englishwoman.*" With unfeigned pleasure do we call the attention of those to whom it is addressed, to this admirable appeal; and proud and happy are we to know that such women as its authoress—to us wholly and entirely unknown—belong to our happy land.

It is not only for its purely pious and truly constitutional principles that we are full of gratitude to its writer; its beauty of style—its eloquence of language—its tone, its character, are all admirable. Take these extracts as examples:—"In the inflammatory language of a popular journal," says the authoress, "you have been called upon to exert yourselves in the cause of Reform; and, no doubt, the invitation will be followed by every insidious attempt, levelled either at the strongest or the weakest, the best or the worst parts of our character, our vanity or our affection. But beware of the deceit, beware of the snare laid for your destruction, for the destruction of your happiness, and for that of all who hold dear or sacred. Distrust those who would involve you in political disputes, which are irrelevant to you as females, and with the clear-sightedness for which you are conspicuous, pierce the flimsy net of their deceptions, and behold the fatal precipice to which they would conduct you, ere it be too late to withdraw your footsteps from the brink. With the merits or demerits of the Bill, as it is denominated, I do not contend; but I do contend for the general principle of Reform—of reform carried home to our bosoms, to our families, to our domestic economy, and to our public expenditure—much, very much; to the fatal tendency, to the inevitable consequences, most eagerly anticipated, and most furiously pursued, an interest absorbent of all others. On this ground, therefore, I would take my stand; and by every argument, every persuasion in my power, urge you to contemplate the danger, that men, who are so generally complaining, to avoid it. Hear me then, my countrywomen; hear me when, in the language of deep conviction, and of some experience, of a lover for my country, and a humble devotion to the Lord of all, I implore you to think for yourselves, to act worthy of the high privileges bestowed upon you, and to serve the sacred cause of nature, of the God who made you, and of the land which gave you birth, by your conduct in this emergency. A deadly bane is mixed up at our Constitution, and the impoisoned arrow is thrust first through the side of religion. The holy barriers of our Church, as the acknowledged bulwarks of national liberty and safety, are the chief points of assault; and why? the temple of God must be desecrated and destroyed before the towers of Babel can be erected. We must be taught to abandon the Lord Jehovah that He may abandon us, and leave us a prey to the merciless spoiler and devourer.

"Friends, sisters, countrywomen! lend not yourselves to so dreadful a purpose, nor bring down on your devoted heads the frightful catastrophe that must inevitably ensue from their success. Religion, the pure religion of the heart, is the gift of Sovereign and Supreme Mercy; all created beings—the animation, the support, the comfort of all who are the work of man and of God, are stamped with His image; but if an enquiry were suggested as to which sex has most materially benefited by its holy influence, it might be asserted with little fear of contradiction—the female. Man goes forth exulting in his strength; great in bodily as in intellectual power, he creates a world around him; and vacates, whether in the ardent pursuit of pleasure, or in the busy labours of business, for a time at least, insensible to other wants, and independent of other resources. But woman is a being born for retirement and for suffering—delicate in constitution, and doomed to subjection, the evils entailed on her for original transgression, render her life a scene of much endurance and of much sorrow. Anxiety on her maternal, self-denial in her domestic, forbearance in her conjugal duties, the wakeful night and the tearful eye are hers, and the agonizing hours of the days of sweetest happiness; and the silent varieties of loneliness are hers, and the hunger. To her, therefore, some mighty power which shall control her pains and alleviate her troubles, which shall soothe the bed of sickness and cheer the hours of solitude, is indispensably requisite; and where shall she find this power, to what resource shall she fly but to religion? Despise yourselves of this, and you will indeed be wretched; and your countrywomen will be distressed, in that description which can admit of no mitigation; for it will be embittered by the reflection, that you have framed it yourselves. Join not in this unholly clamour against the chief pastors of the flock, against the clergy in general; you cannot utter an invective against them without wounding the religion of which they are the ministers, and consequently without insulting the Almighty Being from whom that religion emanated. And, oh! my countrywomen, do not do an awful thing, to fall into the hands of the Living God, and to provoke him to anger, whose nod alone can create a world, or dissolve a universe.

The energy and earnestness of this writing need no comment—but powerful and exciting as it is, it fades before the following passage, on which we are bound to bestow the highest commendation:—

"There are, however, other considerations most dear, and most important to a female, which make the preservation of religion a matter even of self-interest. Suffer me to ask you, what are the ties by which the husbands, on whom you repose for all that earth can bestow of felicity, are bound to you? Are they not those of religion. Let no woman delude herself that the powers of her charms, and the strength of her affection, which she excites, are sufficient to retain in conjugal fidelity the being on whom her own happiness depends. The bonds of the most ardent love, unsanctioned by religion, are formed only of ropes of sand; and he who has relinquished faith to his God, will assuredly abandon faith to her. The chaste husband, and the despiser of Him who first blessed and sanctified marriage, is an anomaly never, or rarely, to be found. Behold, then, your own disgrace, and the encouragement given to this sacrilegious abuse of the Church and its ministers; and, in this contempt of all that is holy, read your own association with the man of your sex, and the division of the lawful inheritance of your own offspring with the children of the strange woman. Read the alienated or contaminated affection of your husbands, and turn in earnest supplication to the God of all mercies, to avert the impending calamity. "But destroy the clergy—bring them into utter contempt and hatred! Are there no tender associations, no sweet recollections connected with their remembrance, which will not force you to shed the tear of bitter regret, and induce you to mourn that you feel less are to be felt no more? Does no one recal the sensations attendant on that important moment, when, in the presence of an assembled multitude, she made a public acknowledgment of her faith, and, under the strengthening hand of a chief minister of the Church, listened to the solemn promise that she pronounced? Does no one recal the mingled feelings of bliss and apprehension, of awe and

delight, when she again knelt on the steps of that altar, and heard herself given to him who was more than life to her, by ties which death alone could dissolve? Does no one recall the sweet tears that were shed on her new-born babe, when yet, weak from suffering, she received it again from the hands of that same minister, no longer "the heir of the count of Goh," but "the heir of the Kingdom of Heaven?" Does no one recall the holy comfort imparted by that same voice, when the shadows of death seemed to compass her round, and darkness and the grave appeared ready to swallow her up; when she was taught to grove strong under the injunction to leave her orphan children to God, for that he would protect them? Or does she forget, when surrounded by a grateful and smiling family, she entered the court of Goh, to see a banker of her unlooked-for recovery? Does recollection bring to no one the sad and sorrowful hour of anguish, when she would "utterly have fainted," had not the same revered lips which had consigned "earth to earth, ashes to ashes," the form so dear to her, breathed, in patience and holy tenderness, those arguments of submission to the will of Heaven, and brought to her memory those holy promises of protection, which made "light to spring up in darkness," and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy, in the very midst of misery and bereavement? Has no healing of feud been the work of the man of peace? Has no estranged heart been brought back, by his means, to the sanctified home from which it had strayed? Has no prodigal been induced to "go to his father," and own his sin, nor fond mother wept over her recovered treasure, when she saw him who was that restored, and clad in the rich garments of reconciled and parental love?

"But why multiply appeals to remembrance, when every heart will supply moments and hours, and times and seasons, of holy and exquisite joy, all derived from the same sacred source, which the female heart, and the female heart alone, can fully appreciate."

Does not this quotation justify the opinion we have expressed? After a very few more pages—there are but fifteen in all—our pious and gifted countrywoman thus concludes:—

"By your expectations, then, of present happiness; by all your hopes of future felicity, whether temporal or eternal; by all your fears of 'the hour of death,' and 'the hour of judgment,' as you love yourselves, as you love your families, your husbands, your children, your country, and your God, erect the banners of your Redeemer again in the sacred precincts of your homes. Let your words be marked with discretion and wisdom, and your steps with innocence and peace. Revere the God whom you serve, through all the channels of His blessed power, and His holy word, as your example, all those over whom you have any control or influence; thus to 'render custom to whom custom is due, honour to whom honour.' Then let the storm rage without, and the wind and the hurricane rave; let the earth shake, and the mountains be removed into the sea; the peace of Heaven shall reign within, and the blessing of God shall descend on you, and remain with you for ever."

The heart upon which such an appeal as this, falls ineffective, must be one hardened against every tie of nature, and callous to every feeling of honour and virtue. We sincerely hope, and firmly believe, that the number of Englishwomen to whom such an appeal is necessary, is comparatively very small; but we shall be much surprised if their number, small as it may be, is not again reduced by a perusal and contemplation of the pages to which we have gladly called the attention of our readers.

MURRAY has published a volume called "ENGLAND AND FRANCE; or, A Cure for the Ministerial Gallomania;" to which we earnestly invite the attention of our readers. In order that they may form an opinion of the book *ex pede*, we extract the Dedication:—

"To the Right Hon. EARL GREY, K.G. &c. &c. &c.
"My Lord, I trust that the modest little volume which appears at a moment favourable to your Lordship's perusal. The spring of the political world appears almost as forward, and budding, as that of the natural. All is flourishing, and fresh, and fair; full of promise, and pregnant with felicity.

"Your Bill, which you described the other night as 'so interesting in its nature,' has apparently borrowed from the puff of the last new novel, its life, its length, its vigour, and its port.

"Your generous friend, CASIMIR PERIER, after having been obliged nearly to die to appease the people, has recovered from his last and most successful *rise*; while his obedient master, the King of the FRENCH, surrounded by that enlightened, prosperous, and happy crowd, who disclaim being his subjects, exercises all the patriarchal virtues which become a President in disguise, in the midst of revolt, conspiracy, conflagration, pest, poison, and massacre. The Deputies, having fulfilled all the duties befitting the representatives of freemen, in voting the budget, are now about to return to their constituents. In less than a month, we shall no doubt hear of their *scarcely* reception in the provinces, and of some gratifying, perhaps startling, denials of their authority.

"Your Lordship will observe with complacency the pleasure with which I have commemorated the complete satisfaction which has been accorded to you for the affair at Ancona.

"Doubtless, by this time, the cosmopolite expedition of Belleisle has met with the success which it deserves; and your ally, M. de PALMELLA, attended by his forlorn Ex-Emperor, is already fulfilling your intentions in the Foreign Office at Lisbon.

"Agiens and Greece, you will delight to hear, are flourishing under the benign influence of that tricolour flag, whose immaculate glory your colleague, Lord ALTHORP, vindicated with that easy elegance, and curious felicity of diction, for which he is so remarkable.

"Fortunately, my Lord, you are, at length, disembarassed of those unhappy Poles, on whom, some months ago, you showered your sincere sympathy, and lavished the faithful promises of your aid. Allow me to congratulate your Lordship on the distinguished manner in which, in this affair, you have supported the honour and the interests of the country, whose fortunes, by a wild caprice of Destiny, you are, for a moment, regulating.

"Although I have not heard much of Germany lately, I think I can assure your Lordship, from my last advices, that you will soon be apprised that its interesting inhabitants are not entirely deprived of their share in the universal felicity which your golden rule appears to have generally occasioned.

"And for Belgium, my Lord—oh! with what feelings of enviable self-congratulation you must perchance at your once almost desolate situation, be so faithfully and so faithfully, in the following *paragraph* of the Prince of Benevento, is at length surrounded by the royal and imperial emblems of the baffled powers. Your Lordship, indeed, has arranged this affair with such dexterity, that I should not be surprised were the King of the NETHERLANDS and the King of the BELGIUMS to present your Lordship, instead of a snuff-box of state, with a sabre in honour of your services.

"As all the world is now disarming—as Ireland is at length content, and Jamaica almost cool—and your Lordship's mind sufficed with that calm satisfaction which is the consolatory offspring of success—your Lordship may perhaps condescend to spare a moment to these innocent, but, I trust, not altogether uninteresting, pages.

"My Lord, it has ever been considered an indubitable characteristic of insanity in men, to be much more kind to their enemies, than to their friends. I can account for the perseverance with which your Lordship invariably seizes every opportunity of injuring and insulting our ancient allies, and assisting and eulogising our hereditary foe.

"To your Lordship, therefore, as the most eminent Gallomaniac of the day, I dedicate this volume. I should consider myself happy if it in any degree tended to allay that fatal frenzy under which, it is on this point, at least, that I can account for the perseverance with which your Lordship invariably seizes every opportunity of injuring and insulting our ancient allies, and assisting and eulogising our hereditary foe.

"April 14, 1832, Saturday morning, 8 A.M."

THE following article from the *Brighton Gazette* of Thursday week, we had intended for last Sunday, but were unavoidably obliged to omit it—it is well worth reading, and would be better worth reading if the present Ministry were sensible to shame, or affected by the exposure of their evasions and tergiversations—as the writer says, it is strange that this particular topic should have so long escaped remark:—

"Little can now be added to the Constitutional part of the subject; but as a matter of personal consistency, we are surprised that amidst the numerous discussions to which it has given birth,

no one, either in or out of Parliament, should have thought of bringing forward the earnest declarations and solemn pledges by which some among the leading Members of the very Cabinet in which this question is entertained, have inextricably, as it appears to us, and in the face of the country, bound themselves. EARL GREY, for example, in his celebrated speech upon Mr. CANNING'S Corn Bill (June 13, 1827), used the following remarkable language, Lord GODSACRE having just previously announced the intention of Government to abandon that measure, in consequence of the successful opposition of Lord GREY and the Duke of WELLINGTON to one of its leading provisions. It is quite curious to mark how slight an alteration would suffice to adapt it to the mouth of some Noble Lord opposing the now contemplated project of *swamping* the privileges and independence of the House:—

"It was perfectly at the option of the Noble Lord, if he thought the amendment vicious, to abandon the Bill; but he (EARL GREY) wished to observe, that he did not support the amendment, as being opposed to the principle of the Bill, which would never lend himself to the unworthy purpose, and he was quite sure the Noble Duke would not—of opposing indirectly that which he supported directly. He had voted for the amendment thinking it to be an improvement; as tending to check the abuses which arose under the bonding system. *Thinking, as he did, that the manner in which the Bill was introduced, in a season of clamour, was highly objectionable—thinking, also, that the Bill was not a measure of the House, but a measure of the Crown—thinking, too, that for the last six years Corn had never risen too high—it appeared to him that no case was made out for the immediate interference of the legislature. But, while he felt that many objections might be urged to the manner and time in which the Bill was introduced, it became a question with him, whether he could give it his sanction, without too great a sacrifice of that independence and authority to which he was entitled as a member of the House, with the most remote idea, that in any of the stages of the Bill, the deliberative powers of that House should not be exercised; and therefore it was, that he voted for the amendment of the Noble Duke.*

"There can be no question of the sincerity of the Noble Lord (Goderich) in the course he has pursued; and I have no doubt that, if he had, in the course of his speech, said, 'I will never lend myself to the unworthy purpose, and he was quite sure the Noble Duke would not—of opposing indirectly that which he supported directly. He had voted for the amendment thinking it to be an improvement; as tending to check the abuses which arose under the bonding system. *Thinking, as he did, that the manner in which the Bill was introduced, in a season of clamour, was highly objectionable—thinking, also, that the Bill was not a measure of the House, but a measure of the Crown—thinking, too, that for the last six years Corn had never risen too high—it appeared to him that no case was made out for the immediate interference of the legislature. But, while he felt that many objections might be urged to the manner and time in which the Bill was introduced, it became a question with him, whether he could give it his sanction, without too great a sacrifice of that independence and authority to which he was entitled as a member of the House, with the most remote idea, that in any of the stages of the Bill, the deliberative powers of that House should not be exercised; and therefore it was, that he voted for the amendment of the Noble Duke.*

Again, on the second reading of the Warehouse Corn Bill, less than a fortnight subsequently (25th June), the Noble EARL repeated, in terms equally strong, the same sentiments which he had expressed on the former occasion:—

"I have little more to say, after having fulfilled the purpose for which I had risen—the attempt to set myself right with the House and with the country as to the part I have taken upon this subject; and, which is more important, to vindicate the character which I uphold the propriety of the proceedings of this House, in support of the Bill now before us, as I do not apprehend it will be detrimental to the agricultural interests; but should any such Bill, in the ensuing session, be presented to us, I do trust we shall resist it with moderation, with discretion, but at the same time with firmness; not for the sake of the agricultural interests, but in the defence of those interests that are bound up with and inseparable from them. It may be that for the agricultural interest I entertain a partiality of which I am not conscious, but which, from my situation, I acknowledge I am liable to entertain. However that may be, I do believe that in the landed interest is to be found, more than in any other, the foundation of the strength of the constitution of this country; and, therefore, to that interest, more than to any other, is the interest of this House to extend due and fair protection; for, beyond this, God forbid that any interest should either expect or obtain any protection whatever! Popular rights I have ever upheld, whenever and by whomsoever they were assailed. I have made some sacrifices for them. I am ready to make more. At the same time, when I have met wild and extravagant claims and doctrines under the name of rights, I have not hesitated to oppose them, and to uphold which an opposition to them may have exposed me. *To that oblong I am as ready again to expose myself, as I am to endeavour to retrieve the Constitution from those invasions which I have considered as most dangerous to popular security. But at the same time that we should be anxious to uphold the dignity of the Crown, and to protect the just rights of the people, we should remember that we, as well as they, have rights and privileges to give, and that we should be careful to benefit us for theirs; that we are an intermediate body, forming a link of connexion between both, and standing as a barrier to resist the encroachments of one upon the rights of the other. These respective rights, in their legitimate exercise, I am anxious that all should enjoy. Anxious by these motives, and acting upon these principles, I shall not consent to the dissolution of the operation of this important question in the ensuing session, and trust that it may be settled on a basis which shall give general and permanent satisfaction.*"—*Ibid.*

"But more striking even than the above declarations, is a speech of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE upon the first assembling of the new Parliament (21st June, 1831). Taken together with the following passage from the KING'S Speech, to which it must be considered the Ministerial explanation, it is, if possible, of still greater importance in respect to the question of *swamping* the independent exercise of the legislative powers of the Upper House, than even the prior speeches of Lord GREY in 1827:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament.
"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a Reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measure which you may pursue, you will be guided by the same principles which you have so often and so judiciously adhered to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of BOTH HOUSES of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are EQUALLY SECURED."

"In the debate which ensued, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE spoke as follows:—

"My Noble Friend has spoken of the difficulty to which we shall be exposed when this Bill, having passed the other House, shall be sent to the consideration of the Commons. This difficulty, however, of your Lordships will agree with me in thinking has been painted in very exaggerated terms, at all events in very strong ones. The Noble Lord seems to ask how we are to avoid this difficulty. I will tell him that there is one, and but one way of doing so, namely, to apply ourselves calmly and temperately to the impartial consideration of the question. In this way we shall conscientiously discharge our duty—and it abandoning that claim—which I trust that your Lord-

"The Answer to the Address is still more remarkable than the Address itself:—

"That we shall, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, apply our careful and most attentive consideration to the important object, of carrying constantly in view the well-acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of BOTH HOUSES of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are EQUALLY SECURED."

ships will not raise—that claim which has been so well described by the Noble Lord who seconded the Address, as a claim similar to that made by ambitious states to maintain an army of occupation in a country not their own—if abandoning that claim, your Lordships stand on your privileges as a branch of the Legislature to give a calm consideration to every legislative measure that comes before you, and appear to be actuated by no other motive than a desire to preserve the institutions and the principles of the Constitution of the country, I would promise you that all your difficulties would vanish. The people would be induced, by that desire for justice, which is one of their principal characteristics, to acknowledge the deserts of your Lordships' conduct. His Majesty has distinctly stated his expectation in the speech that the Reform Bill will be such as shall be consistent with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, the prerogatives of the Crown, and the authority of both Houses of Parliament. *Now these are not unmeaning words. It is the firm determination of the advisers of His Majesty—and certainly of no one of them more than myself—to consider the preservation of this House, in all its just privileges, as an indispensable condition of any change which may take place in the law; and if, even at this eleventh hour, I can be convinced that there is any thing in the change now proposed to be made calculated to weaken those privileges, or to deprive the country of the great benefit—for great benefit it undoubtedly is—which it derives from the share which your Lordships take in the Legislature, and from the cautious prudence with which you examine all experiments in legislation, I declare solemnly to God that I would come forward and declare myself in the wrong, and join with the Noble Lords opposite in opposing the Bill.*

"Now how the Noble Marquis, with these 'not unmeaning words' staring him in the face, should consent to a measure which, instead of 'considering the preservation of the House an indispensable condition,' actually violates and tramples under foot its 'just privileges,' seems utterly inexplicable. Can language be stronger? There is no loop-hole for retreat—no place for explanation—and if Lord LANSDOWNE should now join in creating Peers for the avowed object of drowning the voice of the second branch of the Legislature, why, he will have added one more instance to the many flagrant abandonments which our day has unhappily witnessed of political faith and honour.

"When these last extracts are taken in connection with the taunts addressed by Sir ROBERT PEELE to Lord ALTHORP on the same night in the Commons, and the silent acquiescence of the latter, as well as of all the Ministers in that House, in the construction which Sir ROBERT PEELE put upon the KING'S Speech, it must be perfectly clear to the meanest understanding that so entirely out of the question, in a constitutional point of view, was a creation of Peers considered at that time, that even a rebuke to those who advocated (in the Press and elsewhere) such doctrines was put in the KING'S mouth. Can any one doubt that the KING'S advice to his Parliament will have been both *stultified* and *falsified*, should he now be forced, by the same Ministers, virtually to annihilate, *pro hac vice*, the authority of one House of Parliament?"

We feel it our duty to lay before our readers the following admirable Protest of the Duke of WELLINGTON against the Reform Bill:—

PROTEST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAINST THE SECOND READING OF THE REFORM BILL.

DISSENTIENT.
First—Because, in providing for the correction of abuses in the election of Members to serve in the Commons' House of Parliament, we are bound above all things to bear in mind that the Government of this country is, what from the earliest period of our history it has ever been, a Monarchy; that this Monarchy, limited by the Law and customs of the realm, and by the necessity imposed on the Sovereign of having constant recourse to the advice and aid of Parliament, is the form of Government best adapted to the habits, wants, and wishes of the people; and, consequently, that no changes, however specious, can be worthy of adoption which would either strike at the principles of the Monarchy itself, or would leave the Sovereign without the power of performing the high duties required from him, without the free and independent exercise of his lawful prerogatives, in guarding the general interests of the State, in upholding its ancient institutions, and affording due protection of the rights, liberties, property, and lives of all his subjects. We feel it therefore to be the duty of Parliament, more especially of this House, to refuse to conjoin the country to so vast and untried a change as is embodied in the present Bill; a change of which it has been justly said by the Bill, that it is in truth "a new form of Government," of which no one has ever pronounced that it would be practicable, and which, if practicable, would be pernicious.

Secondly—Because, admitting it to be expedient to correct abuses which may have grown up under the present system of Parliamentary election, and to extend to large, populous, and wealthy towns the same rights which shall be admitted to the more sparsely populated parts in mind that it has been already admitted by the authors of the Bill that, notwithstanding any abuses and any deficiencies, "the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is, above all institutions of all other countries in the world, the institution best calculated for the general protection of the subject."

Thirdly—Because, by this Bill, that scrupulous regard to the ancient rights and liberties of the subject, which has always hitherto been deemed part of the essential policy of the British Constitution, and a fundamental principle of British justice, is now for the first time utterly abandoned; the most ancient charters which the most valued interests are treated with reckless indifference, which (whilst it is unnecessary to the attainment of the proposed objects of the Bill, the correction of abuses, and the improvement of the existing system of elective justice, and cannot fail to be made a precedent for still more fatal violations of those principles in future.

Fourthly—Because, in contemplating the violence done by this Bill to the great principle of prescription, we cannot disregard to ourselves the dangers which must arise to the most venerable of our institutions, which mainly rest on that principle; above all, to the rights of property, which are the basis on which all our rights depend.

Fifthly—Because, even if the principles of the Bill were consistent with the stability of the Monarchy and with the safety of our most valued institutions, yet the provisions by which it seeks to convert those principles into effect, are, for the most part, unjust in character, partial in their operation, and anomalous in their extension—ill-adapted to their avowed purpose, and still more to the extent of giving to it an increase of representation, and a consent of the Commons is conferred upon the lowest class of inhabitants in towns; thus virtually closing the door of the House of Commons to the landed and colonial interests, and leaving but few opportunities of admission to the heads of the great commercial body.

The landed interest, notwithstanding the prostrate with that giving to it an increase of representation, is left exposed, even in the elections for counties, to the influence of the trading and manufacturing classes of the very places which are themselves to return Members to Parliament; an influence so great as must leave, in many instances, the representation of counties, and divisions of counties, in the power of voters from the towns.

The populous suburbs of the metropolis have been subjected to the same partial and unjust spirit which marks the operation of this Bill in every other particular. Though it is manifest that this vast district, being connected in interests with the metropolis itself, and being the seat of Government and Parliament, must command attention

whether immediately represented or not, and equally manifest that the only real danger would be the influence of the popular voice of the metropolis should be too powerful, yet it has been thought fit to aggravate this danger in an incalculable degree by creating new districts for representation, and virtually consigning the elections to universal suffrage; thus ensuring a perpetual recurrence of popular excitement in a quarter where, above all others, it must be decried, as injurious to the best interests of the industrious orders of the people, dangerous to the public peace, and hardly compatible with the free and independent exercise of the high functions of Parliament itself.

Sixthly—Because the exorbitant increase of the democratic element of the British Constitution designed by this Bill must give additional strength and impetus to a principle which, while justly restrained and tempered by the checks provided in the existing constitution of Parliament, is the source of that genuine spirit of disciplined and enlightened freedom which is the proudest distinction of our national character, but which, without those checks or equivalent restraints, could not fail to advance, with augmented and accelerated force, till all other powers being drawn within its vortex, the Government would become a mere democracy; or if the name and form of a Monarchy were preserved, all that could give independence to the Sovereign or protection to the subject would be really excluded.

WELLINGTON.

- The following Peers have since attached their names to the Protest.—Ernest Cumberland, Redesdale, Saloun; William Frederick Abingdon, Guilford; (Gloucester) Norwich (Duke of Clannbrassil); Malmesbury (Gordon) Home; Beverley Meldrum; Kenyon Mayo; Gascoyne (Salisbury) Rutland; Oriel Doncaster; Bayning Feversham; Delawar Montagu; Penhurst (Strangford) Winchelsea and Notingham; Bute De Dunstanville, &c.; Cowley Selkirk; Wallace Sidmouth; Newcastle Manners; Maryborough Brownlow; Delamere Howe; Limerick Lorton; Jersey Wilton; Dartmouth R. Bristol; Caledon H. Exeter; Colville, of Calross H. Carlisle; Cholmondeley Beresford; G. Rochester Ker; Falmouth Clranwilliam; Londale Rosslyn.

PRINCESS OLIVE.

We cannot refuse admission to the following letter from the Princess OLIVE. Our opinions upon the case have long since been expressed; but we must say, let the claim be groundless, let the document, which follows, have been obtained at some extraordinary period—in short, let much of it, be delusive, the case is anyhow a pitiable one. The Duke of KENT certainly encouraged the claims insisted upon, and even that, considering all things, should be enough to place the soi-dit Princess in moderately easy circumstances. We shall not add a word to this appeal. If it procures alleviation for distress, and procures comfort either for a deluded, or wronged person, we shall consider we have done our duty in submitting the subjoined address, and with that, finally take leave of the subject; observing only that the pecuniary claims of the Lady upon the State, as set forth by herself, are very large, and very minutely detailed:—

THE PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD BROUGHAM, &c. &c. &c.

April the 10th, 1832. Whitecross street. My Lord.—From my being illegally held in captivity in this prison of Whitecross street, and my subsequent removal to the ship (as the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of England, and Speaker of the House of Lords) the following Petition, hoping that your Lordship's impartial honour and justice would induce you to become the friend of my Royal self, by reading my Petition to the House, and causing my claims, injuries, and wrongs to be publicly investigated at the bar of the Right Honourable the Upper House of Parliament; the following being a copy of my Petition, which was sent specially to your Lordship.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Upper House of Parliament assembled, the humble and respectful Petition of Olive Princess of Cumberland—

Sheweth—That your petitioner is the legitimate daughter of his late Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, by Olive, his wife, who died according to the rights and ceremonies of the Church of England, in the year 1773, when no Royal Marriage Act was in existence to invalidate his marriage, and your petitioner being a Princess of these realms, and a Peeress by virtue of the following creation, respectfully entreats the protection of this Right Honourable House.

And for the wrongs which her unprecedented injuries require, being illegally confined in the common prison of Whitecross street, contrary to the privileges which your petitioner is entitled to possess.

(Copy of the Lancaster Creation.)

"GEORGE R. We are hereby pleased to create Olive of Cumberland Dutchess of Lancaster, and grant our Royal authority for Olive, our said niece, to bear and use the title and rank of her Royal birthright, as being in existence at the period of our Royal demise.

"CHATHAM. "Given at our Palace of St. James's, May 21st, 1773."

"J. DENNING. Your petitioner most humbly hopes, that your Right Honourable House will redress her wrongs, and will restore to her the blessing of personal liberty; and prays that she may be examined at the Bar of your Right Honourable House in support of her Royal birthright.

And your petitioner will be ever found to pray

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

London, April 9, 1832.

I still cherish the hope that your Lordship's patriotic feeling will be evinced in my Royal behalf, as the plea of truth and the ends of justice are defeated, situated as I at present am.

With high consideration and respect I remain, my Lord, your obedient servant.

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 18th, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—The past week has been one of unheard-of mortality and misery in Paris. Without presenting you with a long and gloomy detail of the sufferings of the populace, and even of the middling and higher classes, which would only excite your sympathy, without communicating any real good either to the survivors or the departed, I must still supply you with a short syllabus of the progress of the cholera morbus since its arrival amongst us.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Died, Buried, Total deaths. Rows for March 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Thus, in three weeks, upwards of 9,000 persons have died of the cholera morbus, in Paris alone. This account prepared at each of the Mayor's Hotel in Paris, is certain of being correct. There, the death and malady of which they die. In consequence of the immense number of deaths which occurred each day, and in consequence of the bad

arrangements of the Government, these registers were much in arrears; and therefore the accounts published, in the journals, of the individuals attacked, and who died, were only accounts of those persons who entered the hospitals, and who died there. But this number was not more than one half of the total amount; for out of the 9,000 and odd deaths which have taken place, nearly 5,000 occurred at private residences. Although the number of deaths has diminished from 861 to 460 per day, yet it should be remembered that the wretched beings who were first attacked were the scum and dregs of human society. All that was most profligate, filthy, debauched and abandoned, in this metropolis, immediately died; and in hundreds of cases expired after a few minutes, or, at most, two or three hours, of suffering. But now, the disorder is making a lamentable progress in the more virtuous and moral ranks of society; and although they do not die in such large numbers, yet the loss of one good and honourable citizen is more to be deplored than that of a thousand of those wicked and wretched beings who preyed upon the vitals of society, and existed only to blapheme, rob, and infect. Let us hope, however, that as the disorder has so much diminished in its numerical force, it will soon cease to devastate this city, and that Providence, who afflicts for wise ends, and by inscrutable means, will arrest the progress of this most awful affliction.

It is with the deepest regret that I announce to you the death, during the past week, of the following distinguished individuals, for many of whom I entertained personal esteem, and most of whom were entitled to our respect and admiration:—Count CASINI, Peer of France—Madame BELLANGER and DOZAN, daughters of Lieut-Gen. FAYEL—Count MORAND—Prince CASTELICOLA, the Neapolitan Ambassador—Baroness DELAIGRE—Marchioness d'ESTAMPES—the son of M. de SCRONOU, Member of the Chamber of Deputies—Madame LETOUROUX, mother-in-law of the Prefect of the Seine—M. LANGE, Commissary of Police, and his lady—Countess de CHABROL, CHAMBERY—Comtesse de CHAMPLATREUX, daughter of Count MOLE—General DALESME, Commandant of the Hospital of the Invalides—General COLQUHOUN—M. CHEDEUX, Deputy for the Moselle—Dr. FLEURY, of the Hospital of the Val de Grace—the Marquis de MALEVILLE, Peer of France—M. DUBREUIL, President of the Board of Health—Madame PERIER—M. de LA POUSSIERE, Member of the Chamber of Deputies—M. CHAUVELIN, also a Member, and M. GREGNON BOUVALLET, also a Member. I am sorry to add that my sad list of departed worth is not complete, and that the names of other individuals of note and importance in public and high life are by me at this moment forgotten. Let us hope that my next communication will be less gloomy, and that this awful visitation of Heaven will be removed.

Before I conclude these observations on the sanitary state of France during the last week, I must not omit to record that the Government is severely and justly censured by men of all parties for its wretched state of helplessness and imbecility during the days when this malady most severely raged. Dead bodies were thrown into carts and carried off for interment like dogs. They were thrown into holes not two feet below the earth—no burial service was performed in the churches or elsewhere—the streets were in a wretched state of filth and infection—the burial grounds were left to the care of mere porters, though hundreds of bodies were each day presented for interment, and the hospitals were so crowded with the sick and dying that in many there was not room for those claiming admission, no other hospitals were prepared—nothing done towards saving the lives of the poor who perished by hundreds at their own houses—and no sort of system was pursued by the medical men employed and paid by the Government. We have good reason for fearing that in the large cities and towns of France, where this malady has already appeared, the same inattention has been paid by the Government, and therefore that the same results will follow. I need not add that all classes of the French are calling out for a change of Government, and that the only difference of opinion which appears to exist on this point is, not that a change must and will be made, but how and when it can be effected with the least possible loss of life and of injury to property.

The Duchess of BERRY has just become the object of popular love and of popular admiration, notwithstanding the base efforts of the Constitutionnel, and other low radical journals, to render her otherwise. Having learned by a special courier transmitted to her, that the cholera morbus had broken out in this capital, she transmitted immediate orders to M. le Vicomte de CHATEAUBRIAND to send in her name TWELVE THOUSAND FRANCS to the common fund. He forwarded this noble and generous offering of a helpless, unfortunate, and interesting woman and widow, with the following short but dignified and proper letter. It was addressed to the prefect of the Count BONDY.

"MONSIEUR LE COMTE—J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer de la part de S.A.R. Madame Duchesse de Berry la somme de 12,000 francs, pour être distribuée à la classe indigente de la population de Paris atteinte de la contagion; le secours n'est sans doute pas proportionné au besoin mais c'est le dernier de la veuve.—Je suis, &c. &c."

"CHATEAUBRIAND."

This Count BONDY—this prefect of the Seine—this Liberal and Radical—this giver of some 50 francs to the relief of the poor—refused to receive the donation of the Duchess of BERRY! He was ordered to do so by LOUIS PHILIPPE—but LOUIS PHILIPPE had no right to issue such orders. Count BONDY and LOUIS PHILIPPE may refuse money destined for themselves, and presented to them or their families, (the very last thing in the world they would do), but they have no right to refuse money deposited in a common fund by persons of all opinions, and all classes, and all nations, for the relief of suffering humanity. The gift of the Duchess of BERRY was not to Count BONDY or his master, but to those inhabitants of the garrets and cellars of Paris afflicted with the cholera morbus, whom but a few days since the Government left to expire without succour, and as soon as dead were removed in open carts, and thrown into holes not two feet from the surface of the earth. Yet these are the people who venture to refuse twelve thousand francs offered by the Duchess of BERRY to relieve the sufferings of the sick and dying, the widow and the orphan. But M. de CHATEAUBRIAND is not to be thus defeated. Paris is divided into twelve arrondissements, and each arrondissement has a Mayor and a Subscription Fund. She has accordingly divided the twelve thousand francs into twelve portions, and has sent a thousand francs to each Mairie.

I need not add another word. The poor will now know who loves them, who sympathizes with them, though absent from them, and though proscribed by a cruel and unjust law from entering France. The Duchess of BERRY has by this one act secured the affection and confidence of thousands of individuals; and of this affection and confidence she cannot be deprived by the efforts of LOUIS PHILIPPE or his Spine Count BONDY.

The Deputies have taken to flight—these patriotic Deputies—these liberal Deputies—these Deputies who said for 15 years, "leave France to us, and we will show you what we will do for her!" She is left, and what do these Deputies do? Why they run away from Paris—run away from their duties—and leave the Chamber of Peers to discuss laws which they must pass without amendments, or reject entirely, since there is no Lower House to discuss any amendments which may be made. Count ROU, the least objectionable of the moderate Liberal party, yesterday presented to the Chamber of Peers a picture of this state of things. Here, said he, is a Government composed of three powers, King, Peers, and Deputies, and one of

these powers runs away from Paris, because the cholera morbus is in the capital. Thus, added the Count, the constitutional character of the Government is lost, and it is reduced to two powers. The Peers must pass the laws adopted by the Deputies, though full of errors, or else wholly stop the public service by their rejection. This is one of the effects of liberalism and popular Government.

The state of the French Departments is again becoming most frightful. In some the work of incendiarism has begun, and property to an enormous amount has been destroyed. Forests are burnt to the ground—woods and underwoods are wholly consumed—and thus thousands of individuals are ruined, and their future means of support destroyed. At Bourges a fire recently broke out in the forest of La Palais, and in a short time consumed the timber on 350 acres of land; and at the same period between 500 and 600 acres of underwood were destroyed in the Communes of Venemes and St. Baudet. In the Department of Morbihan the system of incendiarism is terrific. Farms, dwellings, merchandize, and agricultural produce, are set fire to in great quantities. In Soissons several conflagrations have also taken place, and it is generally believed by those who are the best informed that the Republican and Movement parties are causing these sad troubles for the purpose of increasing the general dissatisfaction against the present Government.

The Chouans are continuing their work of fearful destruction in La Vendée; and in the whole of the west and south of France the troops of LOUIS PHILIPPE are unable to maintain order. Sometimes they are victorious; sometimes they are alarming; sometimes loss of life is occasioned; but at all times the public peace is disturbed, and France is kept in a state of constant agitation.—Complotes against the present Government in the Departments and in Paris are being daily brought to light. One day gunpowder destined for the west is seized. Another day saltpetre destined to make gunpowder for the Vendéens is discovered. Another day the National Guards at Grenoble refuse to fight. Another day the Juries who were summoned to try political offenders acquit the men who have been brought against them, though the evidence for convicting them was undoubted. Another day the Tribune is tried, and LOUIS PHILIPPE dares not to allow its conductors to call witnesses to prove the truth of the charges brought against him. Another day the Quotidienne is prosecuted; and another, Royalist Departmental Journals are seized. Thus, from the right to the left, from the north to the south, from the city to the civil war, or at least commotion, poverty, dejection, misery, and death, are the result. The state of things will change we cannot divine. Every day the affairs of France become worse and worse, and no one offers a remedy but HENRY V. and a third restoration.

I had hoped to have said something respecting the progress of revolution in England, but I have neither time nor space. Every day the news is more alarming. Another day the Duke of Wellington is delighted that the Revolution Bill has been rejected; another day, whilst every honest, respectable, virtuous Royalist deploras the decision, but prays most fervently that the measure may be lost in the Committee. This fact alone will show that the enemies of England are those who desire revolution and anarchy, and therefore the Bill of Reform; while those who have property, honour, and character to lose, and who desire to secure the continuance of the triumph of revolutionary principles in England will derange the whole of Europe.—Adieu, my dear BULL; labour on, though it be up-hill work, and remember we are to cast our bread on the waters, assured that it will appear hereafter.—Believe me to be your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

ECCLIESIATICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. C. MACKENZIE, A.M., to the Church at Shiellock or Shieldag, in the parish of Applecross, in the Presbytery of Lochearn and shire of Ross, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. R. M' Rae to the Church and parish of Applecross; and the Rev. A. M. MACGONAGH to the Church at Aulchare, in the parishes of Killehorn, Island of Finnan, in the parish of Killebrannigan, in the shire of Perth, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. D. Campbell to the Church of Inverary.

The King has also been pleased to present the Rev. B. PHILIPOT, A.M., to the Rectory of Andreas, in the Isle of Man and diocese of the same, void by the death of the Rev. D. Mylrea.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford has been pleased to institute, by commission, J. W. B. BATHURST, Esq. to the Vicarage of Peterchurch, Herefordshire, on the presentation of the President and Governors of Guy's Hospital.

The Rev. RUSSELL RICHARDS, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Hildeshall St. John's, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. W. S. ROBINSON to the Rectory of Farley Humberford, in the county of Wiltshire.

The Rev. J. WHITE to the Vicarage of Marton, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. S. ROBINSON, M.A. Rectory of St. Dunstons, Dorset, and formerly Curate of St. James, in Dorchester, has been elected Morning Preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum, London.

The Rev. JOHN DE CHAIR, M.A. Vicar of Brickworth, Northamptonshire, Patron the Chancellor of Sarum Cathedral.

The Rev. THOMAS GOSWICK, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, Patron, Peterborough, Esq.

The Rev. E. WALBY, Rector of All Saints, Thwaites, and Vicar of St. Mary, Walsby, Norfolk, late Master of Norwich school, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norfolk.

On the 13th inst. at the Vicarage, Lambourne, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. THOMAS WHITING.

OXFORD, APRIL 20.—On Saturday last, being the last day of Lent Term, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Thomas Shann, University; Thomas Dry, Merton; Rev. James Tanner, Queen's.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.—A Confirmation of the juvenile nobility and gentry was held on Thursday, being Maundy Thursday, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by the Bishop of London. The prayers for the day were read by the Rev. Messrs. Urxon and Knapp, and the Communion Service by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Houlmes, the Sub-Dean. His Lordship delivered an appropriate and impressive lecture, explaining the nature and extent of the responsibility which those about to be confirmed were incurring, and then commencing the ceremony. The ceremony being concluded, his Lordship pronounced an earnest exhortation as to the regulation of their future conduct. Sir George Smart presided at the organ.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter intends to confirm at the times and places following:—Monday, April 23d, at 10 o'clock, Dawlish; Same day, at 2 o'clock, Teignmouth; Tuesday, 24th, at 10 o'clock, Torr; Same day, at 2 o'clock, Paignton; Wednesday, 25th, at 10 o'clock, Brixham; Same day, at 2 o'clock, Dartmouth; Thursday, 26th, at 10 o'clock, Haborston; Same day, at 2 o'clock, Totnes; Friday, 27th, at 11 o'clock, Newton Bushel.

The Rev. C. N. BARNE, on his retiring from the Curacy of Chittlehampton, has been presented by his late parishioners with an elegant Silver Salver, in testimony of their great respect for his pious and ministerial duties whilst amongst them.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, APRIL 19.

MAKING AWAY WITH PROPERTY BY A SAINT.—Robert Edwin Halliwell, late a business in Whitechapel-road, nearly opposite the London Hospital, who has frequently exhibited on Sunday mornings as a preacher of the Methodist persuasion at Mile-end to the west, appeared before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, pursuant to adjournment on re-examination into his affairs. The bankrupt, and a person named Thomas Williams, who had lived at one time in his service, underwent a strict examination by Mr. Soames, a solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the assignees, in the course of which he contradicted most of what the servant, who was in attendance in his favour, had stated, and admitted much of what he had sworn to have been false. Amongst various letters written by the bankrupt, which were produced in Court, was one to his wife, in which he gave directions relative to the concealment of some of his property in a hole in the yard of his home, and finishes his directions by committing fraud by these words:—"Look to the Lord, and trust to him, in the prayer of thy affectionate husband, R. E. H." [Most of the passages were underlined, to make the directions emphatic.] It did not appear that the wife followed the above advice. Some property, however, was discovered by the assignees concealed in a cupboard in a cockpit, on the bankrupt's premises. The bankrupt himself was this day examined, and gave most contradictory statements. The Commissioner said that enough had transpired to warrant the adjournment of the examination sine die, but he cautioned the bankrupt against concealing one tittle of truth concerning his property.

THE REFORM BILL.

An examination of the Returns of the Population of England, as compared with the plan of representation under the Reform Bill, exhibits some striking instances of the gross inconsistency of the new system which has been introduced in order to correct the inconsistencies of the old one.

In the first place, one-third of the population of England, inhabitants of towns, will return only one-third of the whole English Members. The whole population of England is 13,700,000. The population of the whole boroughs is 4,345,000. The whole number of English Representatives is 463; and of these the population of the boroughs return 141, leaving only 144 Members to be returned by the county population, which is two-thirds of the whole.

Such is the case, even supposing that the county population were able, independent of the action of the towns, to choose the Members. But (to use the language of the Duke of Wellington's admirable Protest) "the landed interest, notwithstanding the professed intention of giving to it an increase of representation commensurate with that given to the great towns, is left exposed, even in the elections for counties, to the influence of the trading and manufacturing classes of the very places which themselves have no Members to Parliament so great as much less, in many instances."

Next, the distribution of the county representation is grossly unequal. We find eight counties, the population of which, taken together, is double that of eight other counties. Yet the one set of counties is to return the same number of Members as the other. This appears from the following two lists; in which the population of counties is, of course, stated exclusive of the boroughs which it contains. Each of these counties is to return four Members:—

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Population. Rows include Devon, Kent, Surrey, Somerset, Norfolk, Stafford, Gloucester, Chester, and totals.

The proportion, too, which the number of voters, under the new system, bears to the whole population of England, is well worthy of notice. The whole population, as we have already said, is 13,700,000; the number of voters will be about 866,000, which is fully one-fourth of the entire male adult population of England. By the present democratic Constitution of France, in a population of thirty millions, there are only 220,000 electors. From our reform to universal suffrage is but a step. "Ce n'est qu'à la première pas qui coûte," the first step being once taken, there will be little hesitation of which to proceed; and that the Radicals will know. Hence their support of a measure, of which, at the same time, and of the same sort, they do not think it worth while to conceal their scorn.—Western Luminary.

Wednesday morning Mr. Smith, hosiery, of No. 2, Burlington Arcade, was found suspended to the gas-pipe in the area of his residence. Assistance was promptly procured, but without avail. He had been out spending the evening, and returned home, apparently quite sober, about one o'clock. He had been in the room of his sister, and bidding her good night, he took a rope from the room. It was supposed he had retired to rest, but it seems he had proceeded down stairs, and committed suicide by hanging himself as described. Deceased was a single man.

GIARRING AND SPARRING.—On Sunday, Mr. H. a Londoner, who is well known to our glove manufacturers, started for London by the Worcester Mail. After proceeding some miles on the journey, he commenced smoking a cigar, to the extreme annoyance of the other passengers, who contented themselves with remonstrances. But at Chipping Norton a gentleman of a less pacific temperament got into the coach; coming out of the fresh air, he found the annoyance of the cigar much greater than it was to those who had become accustomed to it. His remonstrances being treated with contempt, he took the law into his own hands, and commenced an attack on the smoker; this he did with great effect, and the two might have fought together for once, and the offending party received so sound a drubbing, and came out of the fray with such obvious marks of punishment, that we venture to say he will not again relish a cigar inside a coach. At Oxford he retreated to the Gloucester Mail, not liking the company of the "gunpowder fellow" who had taught him good manners.—Worcester Journal.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Wednesday last, James Parkinson, servant to Mr. John Furniss, manufacturer, Preston, was fired at while crossing Clifton Marsh, by a ruffian as yet unknown, at a distance of not more than ten or twelve yards; he immediately felt himself struck, though luckily not wounded by the small shot which the piece was charged, some of which lodged in his clothes between his shoulders. He received a penetrating glance of his assailant, who ran off as soon as he found that he had not been hit, and it is probable, from its proximity, that but for the weakness of the charge, the shot would have taken fatal effect. Parkinson had some money on his person, and as no cause of enmity towards him can be assigned, the conjecture is, that the villain fired at him in the hope of disabling or killing him. About this time Mr. R. was seen to be disarming or killing him. A somewhat novel case lately came before the bench of magistrates at Aylesbury. The occupier of a pasture left it at Michaelmas, and it remained without a tenant until Lady-day. The question was, who was to pay the poor-rates upon it for the time it was unoccupied. Mr. Tindal considered the land liable; if not, persons might shut up their pastures during the winter and evade the rates. A gentleman present said that the legal, he would shut up his pasture land at Michaelmas, and let it at Lady-day. It was contended that a case should be drawn up and submitted to a barrister.—Essex Herald.

OUTRAGE AT HINDENFIELD.—During the greater part of Monday Mr. Russum's splendid balloon (which was announced to ascend from the market-place at three o'clock) was undergoing the process of inflation near the site of the Hindenfield. The gas-pipe was not large enough to supply gas sufficient to fill the balloon for a long period of time, and the balloon was not brought to the market-place till half-past five, and then it was only two-thirds filled. An immense mass of people assembled in a few minutes, so that it was found impossible to keep a clear space round the balloon, though the constables, assisted by Mr. Wigney and his men, did their utmost to obtain order, but the mob, who were in the majority, were not to be deterred from mischief to be averted or kept in order by ten or a dozen individuals. After a scene of contention for above an hour, ten of the most riotous of the crowd were captured and taken to Towzer; others were also seized, but were rescued by their fellows. During this affray all attempts made by the aeronaut and his brother to prepare the balloon for ascent were impeded by the mob, and it became evident that their intentions were not readily to be carried out. The balloon was then sent round collecting at different houses with a box, and left the balloon in the care of his brother, and it was carried from the middle of the market-place to the corner at the top of Kirkgate, when some persons cut it and opened the valve; and the consequences of which were that in a minute it was lying in a collapsed state in a heap in the street, surrounded by those who had mutilated it, and who now completely demolished the car. Mr. R., who arrived at this moment, was hustled and abused by the mob, and his hat and boots were stolen from his head and carried among the crowd, and it was only by flight that he escaped further injury. The balloon was then taken up and carried to Mr. Wigney's premises, but we understand that it cannot be repaired again so as to make it safe to ascend in. None of the persons who destroyed it were taken into custody. There is no doubt that the reason of this hostility to the aeronaut and his balloon was, that the mob were desirous of obtaining a gratification which the balloon was a White trick to divert the people's attention from the balloon to York, and accordingly they determined to prevent the ascent.—Leeds Intelligencer.

Priscilla Woodford, the girl who was condemned to be hanged at the late assizes at Lincoln, for arson, but who was afterwards reprieved, has been playing pranks which, perhaps, may have a claim to originality, and which certainly shew her to be what she really is, an artful young jade. After her reprieve she was confined in an asylum with a woman who was convicted of perjury, and who, it is supposed, must have instilled in the girl a notion, that if she had been pregnant she would have escaped the execution of her sentence. On her, she told the Chaplain, and others who were in attendance on her, that she was "in the family way," and certainly was borne discovered that she had deceived the articles of her dress in such a way as to indicate pregnancy in a very precise manner.—Boston Gazette.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

HORRID MURDER.—A murder of the most atrocious character very recently took place at Cartown, in this county. A man named Foster being, under some fictitious pretence, inveigled from his home on the night of the 11th inst., and not having returned, nor anything heard of him on Wednesday last, a search, in consequence of a general search, the body was discovered, strewn in a potato field, belonging to a farmer named Jeremiah Dooley, residing on the lands of Cartown. The body exhibited the most appalling sight, appearing like a mass of clotted blood; the skull completely smashed in with some blunt instrument. An Inquest was held on Thursday before John Kelly, Esq., Coroner, in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel O'Donoghue, Magistrate, and W. J. Dunne, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. In a verdict of "Willful Murder" was found against Jeremiah Dooley, who, unfortunately for the ends of justice, absconded on hearing that Foster's body had been found. The wretched culprit was in comfortable circumstances, and hitherto bore a good character.

A few days since about twelve o'clock at noon, a party of armed men entered the lands of Mr. John Dunne, at Rahonahole, in this county, and conducted all his labourers to Mr. Dunne's dwelling-house. On entering they met Mrs. Dunne, and asked her why she refused to give her men good diet and a shilling a day? Mrs. Dunne replied she treated her men well, but added she would not allow her husband to pay more than was usual in the neighbourhood. One of the legislators then swore he would blow her brains out if she so explained herself, and departed with his confederates, cautioning her not to pay the price laid out by him, and to give the men "the best of die."

On Wednesday night, about seven o'clock, five armed men attacked the house of Denis Donoghue, of Clonadd, about two miles from this town, and having obtained admittance, they beat him in a most brutal manner with a loaded bat, with which they fractured his skull; he also received two bayonet wounds in the back of the head. Donoghue was taken to the County Infirmary, where he has slight hopes of his recovery. Immediately after the above outrage, information being received, a large party of military and police proceeded to Clonadd, where they succeeded in apprehending four persons.

On Tuesday night the house of John Dunne, at Morett, was attacked by four men, who having called him out of his bed, they put him on his knees, and asked him if he knew any of the party on the previous night, one of them gave him two large cuts on the head with the bar of a gate; and they observed that he might "know himself." He lies in the County Infirmary.

Portlinton, and the surrounding neighbourhood, hitherto a very peaceable district, has recently become a scene of disturbance. Rockite notices are nightly posted, threatening any person in any way incumbering the appearance of the roads. Mr. Dunne, of Richard Warburton, of Garryloch, in this county, Esq., has received a notice threatening him with death if he, as a Magistrate or otherwise, interfere with or take any part in the collection of church cess, in the parish of Clonaburgh, of which his son, John Warburton, Esq., is one of the wardens.—Leinster Express, Saturday.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.—The Anniversary of the birth of the immortal bard was again celebrated on Monday at the Shakspeare Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, with the accustomed honours, but there was no particular procession. The Mayor presided at the banquet, which was in every way worthy of the occasion. At five o'clock the Hall was nearly filled. The place of assembly was most tastefully decorated, and illuminated with lamps, festoons of flowers, laurel, and evergreen, the upper end of the room, over the full-length portrait of Shakspeare, was a piece of drapery with the words "We shall ne'er look upon his like again;" and directly opposite, over the celebrated painting of Garrick (by Gainsborough), was a large scroll, on which were inscribed the words "He suited the action to the word." Around the walls of the Hall were displayed numerous banners, bearing the titles of Shakspeare's plays, together with various other notices, complimentary and emblematic, and appropriate devices. Among other toasts, the memory of Shakspeare was drunk in reverential silence, as was also that of Cervantes, who died on the same day (but one year later) as Shakspeare. The hilarity of the evening was interrupted. The next Triennial Festival, which it is intended shall last four days, will be on the grandest scale.

On Thursday last a distressing accident occurred at Maidstone, which cost the life of the infant of Mr. R. Wedd, surgeon. The servant was carrying the child in the garden, when a little girl she was leading took hold of a rake that had been incautiously hung up on a tree, and one of the teeth entered the skull of the infant, and caused death soon afterwards.—Kentish Gazette.

THE REPORT respecting the stealing of diamonds to a large amount from the shop of Mr. Isaacs, 1, Holywell-street, London, has not yet been totally blinding him by throwing the snuff in his eyes, but that sufficient sight remained to enable Mr. Isaacs to struggle with the ruffian, in the course of which the packet of brilliants, worth about 300l., was dropped, besides two brilliants which were found on the mat, after the man had effected his escape, which it is supposed were those produced by him.—An amusing incident in the trial of the ruffian, who was carrying the child in the garden, when a little girl she was leading took hold of a rake that had been incautiously hung up on a tree, and one of the teeth entered the skull of the infant, and caused death soon afterwards.—Kentish Gazette.

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF PASSION.—A youth, named Musket, and a person, whose name was Deal, were regaling themselves about three weeks since at the Hog in the Pound public-house, in a narrow street, when some party of discussion, placed in the street, who were engaged in eating his supper, threatened that if the other touched him he would stab him with a knife with which he was cutting his bread. His opponent, little contemplating how soon the execution would follow the menace, immediately struck or pushed him, when Musket made a blow at him with the knife, and unfortunately inflicted a severe wound in his companion's body. The bleeding man conveyed to St. George's Hospital, and the prisoner Musket, being placed at the bar of Marlborough-street Office, a surgeon's certificate was produced, from which it appeared that the wounded individual was considered in imminent danger. The Prisoner was accordingly remanded. He left the bar attended by the commiseration of all present. His countenance was a complete index of the remorse which preyed upon his very existence. In returning into the street, he was followed by a mob, who, in their round with madness and agitation, fell into the hands of a police-constable who was near him. He was conveyed to the Infirmary, and there, after a most protracted suffering in body and mind, expired on Monday last. The wounded man is slowly recovering.

THE REWARD OF CURIOSITY.—Many days have not elapsed since the following occurrence created much laughter in Canterbury. A Rungate cart, containing a large quantity of wood, had, at an extensive round, the mechanical construction of which attracted the notice of a foot passenger; first he minutely examined the panelling of it; then applied his fingers to the rays, and surveyed the periphery of the wheels and the mazy tire which surrounded them; the delight he experienced insensibly deprived him of caution, and he was peering about to scrutinize the bed of the vehicle, by poking his hand between the tire and the hind wheels. He looked upwards as he did so, and threw his head in the direction of the zenith, when, Cerberus-like, a huge dog seized his nether garment, and shook him violently, inasmuch that but for the appearance of the waggoner, he would probably have been severely injured by his unseen assailant; fortunately, however, the damage was trifling. Some very high words took place, and the law applied to, but the dispute (we do not know whether the laughter here described is) is being arranged. The bite mark still remains.—Kentish Chronicle.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Thursday at the Duke of York, Arlington-street, Vauxhall-road, on the body of Mr. Eden Green, aged 29. The deceased was occasional clerk in the service of Mr. Liddell, chemist, of 14, Grosvenor-street West, Piccadilly. He was respectively connected, and formerly lived as page in the service of Lady Caroline Lamb, Lord Dunsany, and others. During his life he was a man of intemperate habits, however, much impaired by drinking, and his wife and family were reduced to great distress. On Wednesday he sent his little girl for two ounces of laudanum, and, after kissing his wife affectionately, he went into a back room and swallowed the poison. Surgical assistance was soon called in, but he died in six hours. He had been disappointed in not receiving an expected remittance from the country, and to this the rash act is ascribed.—Verdict.—Insanity.

IRISH COAL.—An examination of several varieties of Indian coal was lately before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta at their meeting on the 8th of June. The coals of this country differ principally from those of Europe in the quantity of earthy ash which they leave behind on burning, and which in the best English pit coal does not exceed one or two per cent. The Chinese coal contains very little valuable matter, and consequently burns with a soft and without flame; it is therefore unfit for steam engines, but it seems well adapted for purposes to which coke would be applied.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NEW and much enlarged CATALOGUE, with the price of each Article affixed, containing a full descriptive enumeration of the Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical and Chemical Instruments, and Apparatus constructed.

Sold at No. 4, Abchurch-lane, London; and may be had of all Booksellers. Just published, price 4s. A POPULAR TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE GENITRATIVE SYSTEM, with a Concise ANATOMICAL REVIEW of the ORGANS, and the PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION of their FUNCTIONS, offering the most EFFICACIOUS and SUCCESSFUL MODE of TREATMENT and CURE of GENERAL and LOCAL IMPBILITY, STRICTURES of the URETHRA, &c. &c. By JOHN GUY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c. Published and sold by Onwyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand, or at 2, King-street, Holborn; Chapple, 59, Pall-mall; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street, (next door to Fildon's Hotel); Chappell, 99, Royal Exchange; and by all booksellers.—April 25, 1836.

We have received this work, and pronounce it to be the best written on these subjects, which we satisfactorily prove to us the superior skill and ability of the author in the treatment and cure of these complaints. We should recommend all those who are suffering from any of the maladies which are mentioned in this treatise, to consult Mr. Guy, whose practical experience and observation entitle him to the greatest confidence.—Weekly Times.

TRAUD.—PENCILS having SEVEN POINTS are Frauds on the Public.—To avoid impostures, the Pencil has the name S. JORDAN & Co. MAKERS and PATENTERS, LONDON, on the Case. To insure Cumberland Lead, and of a proper size (shiners who have been supplied with the Patent Pencil Case), each Box has a red sealing-wax impression bearing the initials "S. M. and Co." The Public pay as much for spurious pointed cases as for the genuine cases. Shopkeepers in Provincial Towns should observe the above remarks to prevent their being imposed upon, as many complaints have been made in consequence of the above impostures. Where spurious articles are pressed upon the shopkeeper's attention, it is that they yield a greater profit to the persons supplying them: this arises from the deterioration of the article, which injures the retailer, and the Public are inconvenienced in not being supplied with the proper article.

EUROPEAN COMPANY, for LIFE INSURANCES, and the SALE and PURCHASE of ANNUITIES. Established January, 1810.

Office, No. 10, Chatham place, Blackfriars, London. This Company continues to effect Life Insurances, the premiums on which may be paid in Annual, Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments, or the Insured to grant Annuities on single or Joint Lives; and to advance Money on Annuity secured on freehold, copyhold, or long leasehold property, or on money in the Funds. The Assured with this Company participate periodically in the profits. The Bonus declared on the 31st of July, 1831, attaches to all Policies effected on or before the 31st of December, 1831.

DAVID FOGGO, Secretary. ASYLUM FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE, 70, Cornhill, across Water Lane, London. DIRECTORS.

The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Colonel Lushington, C.B. Deputy Chairman. Foster Reynolds, Esq. Sir James Gambier. William Pratt, Esq. Sir James Gambier. John Kruger, Esq. William Edmund Ferrers, Esq. Francis Kemble, Esq. Thomas Penn, Esq. Capt. Geo. Harris, R.N., C.B. G. C. Esq., Resident Director. FRANCIS—Dr. Ferguson.

SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq. F.R.S., and T. Callaway, Esq. LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole of Life.

Table with 2 columns: Age and Whole Life. Rows for ages 20, 30, 40, 50.

The following are selected from the even rates:— Age. Whole Life. 7 Years. Age. Whole Life. 7 Years. 20 1 1 4 20 1 1 4 30 2 2 0 1 2 10 50 4 2 0 1 2 1 7

ALTERNATIVE. One-third of the premium may be left unpaid, to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent.

Table with 2 columns: Age and First 7 Years. Rows for ages 20, 30, 40, 50.

This scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity, or Leases for lives, in which very low rates for so long a period as 14 years will be found highly advantageous.

PERSONS VOYAGING and RESIDING ABROAD, Masters, Superchargers, and others, insured for the whole of Life for a specific voyage. PREGNANCY, INFIRM HEALTH, and OLD AGE. Female Insurances are effected for diseases and moderate, and Policies are granted on periods of advanced age. Insurances may be effected without delay.

HOWLAND'S KALYDOR for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in rendering the Skin diffidely cool and refreshing, thoroughly stimulating the Circulation of the Blood, Reddening the Cheeks, Removing Imperfections, producing a delicate white Skin, and juvenile Bloom to the Complexion. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, diffusing a pleasing coolness, truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to ladies nursing their offspring, and perfectly innocuous to the most delicate lady or infant. Gentlemen after shaving, and travelling in sun and dust, will find it allaying the irritating and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

To prevent Imposture, the Name and Address of the Proprietors are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the cork of each bottle. All others are spurious. Sold by them and most Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

EXTRACT from, and BALSAM of, ROSES.—These esteemed and elegant Articles are most respectfully offered to the Nobility and Gentry by Riggs, and Riggs, of the Strand, London, as the most delicate and effectual preservatives of the Hair, and as contributing to its gloss and brightness, which compositions prepared from ardent asphalt destroy. The EXTRACT is a liquid distilled from Flowers grown by the Proprietors, and when applied in washing the Hair renders it soft, and of the most delicate texture. The OIL of ROSES is of the purest quality, and will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. Thomas and William Henry, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold in bottles, and is highly recommended by the most eminent Physicians for all directions for its use, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom, but it cannot be genuine, unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle. The BURNING MAGNESIA and SOLE having been the subject of a similar Stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT of VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.

JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours to imitate their celebrated Anchovy Sauce, and to deprive their name, 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 general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Cautions: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies"—others "Burgess's," and many more without address. Those who purchase with such precautions, and be well aware of the great honours with 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 of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments. Their OIL of SAFFRAN, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be ordered by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce—will keep good in all climates. Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps.) London. (The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.)

CARD.—An Address to those afflicted with Piles.—A Medical Gentleman from Edinburgh having been afflicted with this distressing complaint for many years, and being aware of the utility of the article for their cure, after consulting several eminent surgeons, from whom he derived but little benefit, was recommended to Mr. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon-Accoucheur, No. 4, Percy-street, Bedford-square (late of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly), who has cured him of this distressing and painful complaint. In testimony of Mr. Van Butchell's superior treatment of this disease, he is induced to give publicity to his own cure. Every particular may be had by applying to Mr. Craock, chemist and druggist, 54, Crawford-street, Brynston-square.

THE JACKETS OF BLUE. Some Jolly Jacks. Put with the jackets of blue, Who had taken of prize-money a hundred or more, With three sheets in the wind, row away up the Strand, When they suddenly came to an anchor, or stand, On seeing a boat, as it were in a glass, Of most magnificent appearance, and well appointed, And when told that Warren's Glacking the wonder had wrought, They desired to be 20, and instantly bought. This a twelve-months' good stock; for they swore 'twas no prime, But they rowed toward their prize, and were glad to have it.

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 counterfeits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to apologize for apparent negligence to Mr. C. B. who addressed a note to us on the 31st of March, relative to a report of the debate on the Salt drawback question, which took place on the 30th of that month.

In reply to LIONEL we have only to regret that our invariable rule has been applied to his communication, which prevents the possibility of our returning it—every letter addressed to Bull, and not used, is immediately destroyed.

Private feelings prevent our publishing the letter signed "Decorum." We were equally sorry with our correspondent to see the announcement, but not quite so angry. We quite agree in thinking that it would have been infinitely more respectable to have left such a course alone.

The letter of "Perambulator" does not disprove our statements or weaken our anticipations with respect to the Zoological Gardens—the public house advertisement which he encloses is only a proof of the remissness of the Committee, or Council, or whatever they are called, in admitting members in the first instance.

The "MERCHANT" who writes such trash as the extract from his letter to his agent at Kingston, Jamaica, contains, must be a block-head of the first water. Our politics are as diametrically opposed to those of the Noble Earl whom he vituperates as his can be, and the appointment, as offering the system, is by no means agreeable to us; but to deny talent and ability where they exist, or to make the possession of lighter accomplishments the ground for a belief of the non-existence of more extensive powers, is at once stupid and malignant.

The poem to which our correspondent refers in his letter has but one fault—it is too long. We should advise him to publish it, in the same shape as those were published which it professes to follow.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

THEIR MAJESTIES are still at Windsor. The Princess LOUISE is stated to be somewhat better.

On Friday the KING and QUEEN it is said will honour Greenwich Hospital with a visit by water, on which day the KING will visit the new frigate Vernon, which is to be launched early in the week.

Their MAJESTIES honour his Grace the Duke of WELINGTON with their company at a ball at Apsley House, on the 28th of next month, being the day appointed for the celebration of the KING'S birth-day.

As we last week foretold, the Radical press has been hard at work getting up excitement—in every corner of the Revolutionary and Ministerial papers we find paragraphs, letters, statements and observations, all tending to exhibit and display the violent enthusiasm of the PEOPLE about REFORM.

Lord GREY is a wretched, broken-hearted man—he sees the pit yawning, into which his fame and reputation as a Minister must shortly fall—he sees, too late, the precipice which we, humble as we are, and short-sighted as we may be, beheld months ago—he has committed himself to the Revolutionists, and as it is impossible for him to fulfil the promises and protestations he has made, he will become—indeed he nearly has—instead of their idol, the object of their execration and contempt,—this he knows and feels.

The KING, on the other hand, has done all that Lord GREY could expect—he has supported Lord GREY as Monarch never yet supported Minister—politically and personally; Ministers have been in Parliamentary minorities—they have failed in every attempt at legislation which they have made; look at their diplomacy—turn to Holland and Belgium—cast your eyes over Portugal—think of their government—coloured either smoking in ruins, or again on the brink of fresh rebellion—see Ireland—look at the Revenue—Trade—Commerce—every thing declares their doltish incapacity: yet, up to the period of the Bill getting into Committee, the KING, true to his Royal word—(which he never broke, except when forced to do so by Lord GREY)—has maintained and upheld them—hating them personally—because he said he would. That ends—the line is drawn—the KING knows how far to carry his consideration for his servants, and he appreciates their exertions; he does not, however, forget, that when the conceding, popular LOUIS XVI. gave up, and gave up, till he suffered on the scaffold, the present Earl GREY was the only Member of Parliament who appeared out of mourning in the House of Commons—this everybody recollects; and having completely redeemed his pledge to the Administration, His MAJESTY will now leave Lord GREY to arrange his Bill as he can.

Lord GREY is ready to concede, and concede, and concede; he originally offered Lord HARROWBY and Lord WHARCLIFFE, in November last, to give up the metropolitan Members—to give up schedule B—and, if not to increase the 10l. qualification, at least to "weight it so heavily that it would not run"—this figure was used to suit Lord WHARCLIFFE'S taste and genius—all this, Lord GREY is ready to do now, but that is not all, he must give up a great deal more; he has got Lord HARROWBY and Lord WHARCLIFFE, and he has got, moreover, Lord COVENTRY and Lord de ROOS—happily joined to their two Lordships, his Lordship has also gotten the Bishop of LONDON—but this will not do, nor does Lord GREY mean it to do. Lord GREY is as heartily sick of the Reform Question as any man in England, and the end of it will be, that when the KING finally declares his resolution not to make Peers, not to endanger himself, nor to risk the violation of his Coronation Oath, Lord GREY will throw himself upon the people, endeavour to shift the unpopularity upon his kind and good-natured master, and give up office and the impracticable scheme which he has been juggling the people with while he held office, and retire with his extra blue ribband to Howick; and, in two years hence, be as much forgotten as he was two years ago.

The labour of excitement, we say, is still going on; but BULL—the nation, we mean—wants more stirring up than the revolutionists think. The country is, at this moment, sensitively alive to Mr. SADLER'S Bill, the northern counties care nothing for Reform, nor its doubtful effects—their certain ills, its uncertain benefits. Reform is, there, a dead letter; in London—we speak advisedly—it is defunct—absolutely

defunct—the Ministers themselves give it up—and turn their backs upon the wretched LORD MAYOR—knowing, as well as we do, that in the City of London the "Cabinet is up."

But it should be recollected that in the game there are two parties—one the ultra reformers—the other the moderate—the waverers of the Whigs—The desperadoes still hold on, and accordingly endeavour, by abuse and vituperation unequalled in the annals of history (in which even Lord GREY himself is not spared), to keep up the spirit of revolt; and while we are on the subject, we may as well quote from the Times—a journal the praised of Sir ROBERT PEEL and the patronized of Lord BROUGHAM—the lauded of Lord GREY, and the contributed to of Lord DURHAM—the following passage from a letter of Radicals, on Thursday last. The whole letter is much in the same style, but the following passage we extract, because it appears to us, coming as it does from a source so very nearly ministerial, as curious.

The writer says— "The admission addressed by Earl GREY last session, if not applicable to the whole of the Spiritual Lords, was most particularly so to the Bishop of EXETER, and some more of his brethren, who, with him, have inhaled but little of the spirit of the doctrine which they preach, or of the Master whom they profess to serve. Well, indeed, may they set their house in order, for short would be the duration, if not supported by a greater strength of virtue and religion. A TILLOSON or a SECKER would be welcomed by a nation, as a BARRIST is cherished, a MALBY and a WHATELEY are respected. Another LORD would pass into exile, for the feeling of the present age is not prone to sanguinary punishment. Another WILLIAMS, another STONE, would not now be tolerated. Episcopal insulance, Episcopal rapacity, Episcopal arrogance, will not only not be suffered, BUT WILL BE PUNISHED. Let the Bishop of EXETER set his house in order."

We have seen such things as this published in the Irish newspapers during the "agitation" reign of Lord ANGLESEY, as having been sent to innocent people by CAPTAIN ROCK and TERRY ALT, sometimes with a coffin sketched in the corner; but we never before read such a passage in a Ministerial journal, bearing the signature of a writer known to have access to the most confidential letters of the KING'S Prime Minister, and a constant attendant in the anti-chambers of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Whether this "threat" comes within the meaning of the 9 George I., c. 22, amended by Statute 27 George II., c. 15, we know not—but as a sanguinary denunciation, coming from such a source through the channel of a paper, the avowed organ of Government, it ought to be well and deeply pondered, as exhibiting the course which the revolutionists mean to pursue, and the measures which it behoves the conservative party in the State to adopt, for the preservation of their lives and property.

LORD HARROWBY is decidedly right in insisting upon having the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills in Committee before the third reading of the English Bill—no man can object to this determination, for it would be impossible to legislate partially upon so important a question.

In addition to this, we should earnestly recommend that the enfranchising clauses should take precedence of the disfranchising ones, and we shall be very much disappointed in our expectations if Lord GREY is not found ready and willing to concede this change of arrangement.

IRELAND.

We recall the attention of our readers to the state of Ireland;—we do so, because we have the strongest conviction that a great practical example of Whig mis-rule and Rencade incapacity is about to be given to the world in that unhappy country, in which the Government and the Lord Lieutenant will be seriously compromised, and their incapacity rendered memorable by a loss of property and of life, unexampled in modern history.

When we say the Government, we are aware the term is inapplicable to a state of things such as that which actually exists in Ireland, where there is, in fact, no Government—where the Chief Secretary dare not go to the scene of his official duties, because he is unpopular with the great demagogues, and cannot agree with his superior, the Lord Lieutenant—where the Cabinet and the Secretary are of one way of thinking, and the Lord Lieutenant of another—where the Government assumes a double face, one day supporting the law against the lawless, the next supporting the lawless against the law.

Let any Peer or Commoner who heard (or who has read, not in the Times, but in the Mirror of Parliament,) the vindication of Lord ANGLESEY'S persecution of Captain GRAHAM, say, whether we are not justified, not only in denouncing the attempt at a speech on that occasion, as a miserable exposure of want of talent, but in declaring the whole speech grossly deficient in any exculpatory facts or arguments of his Excellency's own misconduct in that transaction, or of statesman-like views as regards Ireland.

We know there is no part of Lord ANGLESEY'S conduct of which he is so proud as the imaginary settlement of the disturbances in the county of Clare (except, indeed, the gaining of the Battle of Waterloo). But is the county of Clare settled? His Excellency boasts of the efficacy of his measures in Clare and in Galway; but we affirm, in spite of his Excellency's theory of conciliating those who deserve the gallows—in spite of his Excellency's romantic expedition into those counties last year, that rebellion in the county of Clare is now breaking out again, and can only be repressed by the same means as were resorted to last year, namely, by a large military force occupying the surface as militarily as ever an enemy's country was occupied in time of war. And then, when the ordinary law is superseded by the fear of an overwhelming armed force, scattered in every village, almost in every large house, my Lord ANGLESEY turns round upon the Lord Lieutenant and 51 Magistrates of the county of Meath, and sarcastically boasts that if they will do their duty the disturbances will cease!

In the present state of the Whig Press, the public may be deceived by such averments, that the disaffected have been quieted by conciliation, but every man of common observation and common sense in Ireland knows that the system of organization is becoming daily more perfect:—large bodies of men march along the roads by night, armed, officered, and even in some places with drums and fifes. The plunder of fire-arms increases—the anxiety to possess them is general—beacons on the high ground to communicate signals by night have been established, and every preparation is making and almost perfected for rousing the Roman Catholic Population by one burst to attempt by force the entire possession of the country. We therefore apprehend if the folly of the Government in being bullied by the Lord Lieutenant against their better judgment, continue much longer, that the explosion cannot be

delayed, and we forewarn these infatuated men, who are ready to sacrifice the peace, safety, and lives of His Majesty's subjects to their love of popularity and of place, that they ought not to lose a moment in retracing their steps.

But a man of Lord ANGLESEY'S capacity will say, how? by what means, can I retrace my steps, and preserve the country from these dangers? We answer, look to the state of your police force—to your magistrates—your gentry, and Protestant yeomen in April, 1832, and look back to what it was in April, 1830.

The Police consists of five thousand of probably the finest men in the world—they were efficient, and were respected for their efficiency, up to the period when the Reform Cry was excited and encouraged by the Irish Government—now they are intimidated—acting with halters round their necks, skulking in the day time, and positively hiding themselves in their fortified Barracks at night, not daring to patrol the Roads in their Districts, and so dispersed in small parties as to be utterly incapable of making head against the armed peasantry moving in bodies of 400 or 500 men, who, in utter defiance of the proximity of the police, perambulate undisturbed counties in every direction. This police consists of the same men, but Captain GRAHAM'S fate—Serjeant KILFOYLE'S second trial for doing his duty—have paralyzed their former courage. Change the system, my Lord ANGLESEY, protect these men, and they will be as effective as ever.

Then the Magistrates—they are equally afraid of the Government—the ruffian has been supported against the magistrate, the condemned resister to titles has been liberated; many magistrates have been forced to abscond to England, or take shelter in Cork and Dublin; the gentry fly, or purchase a temporary safety by imitating the Lord Lieutenant, and seeking a dishonourable popularity amongst men who deserve to be gibbeted. The Protestant Yeomen, in those counties where they are dispersed in small numbers amongst the Catholic peasantry, feel that they are given up to pillage, ill-treatment, and death, and we do not exaggerate when we say that, during the last twelve months, 50,000 Protestants have emigrated to America or to England. And this is the state of things which Lord ANGLESEY insists upon is so flourishing and so secure, that the ordinary laws are perfectly sufficient if the Lord Lieutenants and magistrates will do their duty!

Lord GREY'S delirium in fancying he sees a head on the stair-case, may be typical of a conscience ill at ease, haunted by the forebodings of the Times newspaper threatening impeachment—for there is some analogy between heads and impeachments; but my Lord ANGLESEY'S delirium in fancying himself the conqueror of Waterloo, and the pacificator of Ireland, if it be a less glaring weakness is infinitely more dangerous, inasmuch as the amour propre of a vain man renders him the blind tool of every Charlatan who will cater to his egotism.

Such are the men, who, having excited the country into a phrenzy, and placed themselves at the head of the movement, pretend to regulate the destinies of a mighty empire!

Lord GREY has calculated better than usual—he has got over the AUSTRIAN and RUSSIAN ratifications of the Belgian Treaty before the re-assembling of Parliament. This, however, will help him but little—what we predicted about his Lordship and his Ministry this day fortnight will prove to be true in the sequel.

The Courier of Tuesday, in an article from the Treasury, in a half-good-natured strain, attacks our article of Sunday exhibiting the real character of the enthusiasm about Reform, and the political peculiarities of the party who so warmly advocate it—one observation contained in it betrays its source. It concludes, however, with a metaphor, and declares that "if the wind and tide even were set against the Reformers, they would have recourse to modern inventions, and carry their cause by steam." This is exactly corroborating our statements—the party who are anxious to steam the Bill through, have, for the last half-century, been constantly endeavouring to keep the country in hot water.

As usual—spite of the north-easterly winds and the cholera, the former blowing and the latter going—we have, as usual, to recount the gaieties of the inherently, religiously, morally, and naturally gay season, Easter,—and we must say, considering all things, and that *maugre* the efforts of the ministerial and revolutionary Press, not one word about Reform has been heard; we never remember more gaily, more absurdly, more pleasure, or more dissipation, than during the past few days.

Easter Monday gave us a flood of amusements. The KING opened Staines Bridge,—and a very nice bridge it is, and quite worthy of being opened by a KING. Why it has been built, we, who saw another bridge by its side in perfect repair, at least to look at, are not quite competent to say. It was a fine sight, and a fine day; and the address spoken to His MAJESTY made some capital allusions to Runymede and King JOHN,—not quite so happy as the conceiters of the address might think, because JOHNNY the Great was rather driven into his liberality than otherwise, and the comparisons, very good-naturedly taken by our MONARCH, were not such as wise men would have put into such an affair.—We have no objection, however, to the KING'S opening new bridges, so as he does not make new Peers.

There was a good deal of laughing and cheering, and all that sort of thing; but the KING walked lamely, and looked infirm. Her MAJESTY was enthusiastically received—indeed, in the neighbourhood where the QUEEN is best known, there she must be the most beloved.

The opening of the bridge was fixed for Easter Monday, in order that the KING might not be annoyed by the presence of the Radical LORD MAYOR, who, having to go to church, and afterwards receive all the world at dinner at the Mansion House, could not possibly be at Staines,—although of all places in England, except the Poultry, Staines is the place where he ought to have been, seeing that the civic jurisdiction of London extends to that town, and that, in fact, the bridge and all that thereunto pertains, was connected intimately with Lord KEY.

Lord KEY, however, did give his dinner; and such a dinner never was given. The company consisted of the Bishop of WORCESTER, who dined there because he had preached the charity sermon at Christ's Hospital and could not avoid it,—of RAM JAM HUM ROY, Lord NUGENT, and the Bishop of LONDON; not another individual mentionable, except the Attorney-General; not a Minister—not an Under-Secretary—not a Sheriff's wife; nobody but Lord

NUGENT and **DR. BLOMFIELD**: not even the Bishop of **LINDSAY**, the Dean of **St. Paul's**,—even he was absent.

This was too bad; after having led the poor **LORD MAYOR** into all sorts of scrapes—after having made him ridiculous by giving him a **Baronetcy**—after having committed him, and after having made him agree to the presentation of the freedom of the City in *gold boxes* to **LORD GREY** and **LORD ALTHORPE**, they leave him in the lurch, and cast upon him a public contempt, which not even **WATHMAN** suffered.—**LORD NUGENT** had to return thanks for the Ministers; **RAM JAM HUM ROY** gave the **KING**; and **DR. BLOMFIELD**, the tag-rag Bishop of **LONDON** (he has left off his bob-tail), proposed the **LADY MAYORESS**—Oh! what an office for the aspirant to **Canterbury**.

There was a dance in the evening; but whether the Bishop condescended to a saraband, **LORD NUGENT** to a hornpipe, or **RAM JAM HUM ROY** to a *natch*, we cannot say; we are happy to know that the Bishop got quite safe home to **St. James's-square**, without the least accident to his precious person by any of the recreant inhabitants of **St. Anne's, Soho**.

There was, as usual, a hunt at **Epping**, in which the great peculiarity was the circumstance of the dogs hunting, not the stag, but the **Cocknies**, who were between them and the deer, hunting the poor animal themselves.—Never do we hear of **Epping Hunts** but we bethink ourselves of **MATHEWS's** song, and the man who had the horse with the sham tail,—the projected stuffing of a chair-bottom. Many such might have been seen on **Monday**. Gentlemen without horses, and horses without gentlemen, seemed to be the order of the day; and the result was that the stag having beaten all the dogs and all the horses, trotted off at the rate of about six miles an hour into the forest, where it has lived for some years, and may during the term of its natural life, unless better horses and horse-men and dogs are produced in array against it than those which appeared on **Monday**.

The theatres—major and minor, made a great struggle for patronage. At **Drury-Lane** one of the most stupid, we might almost say disgusting, spectacles ever represented was produced; the fun of which consisted in **MR. HARLEY's** nose growing very large and long. It is melancholy to see an actor of talent like **HARLEY** in the situation of the lowest class of drolls at **Bartholomew Fair**—still more melancholy is it to find such abominable nonsense produced at theatres which are justly maintaining, as far as vested rights go, their superiority over the minor places of amusement. **STANFIELD's** magic pencil produced two new scenes; but the decorations and dresses were old, the actors imperfect, the dialogue vapid, and the effect—a failure.

Covent-Garden, after that powerfully written and powerfully acted play, the "**HUNCHBACK**," produced a spectacle called the "**Tartar Witch and the Pedlar Boy**," in which there is an agreeable mixture of the splendour expected at **Easter** and the fun so desirable at **Christmas**. **KEEBLEY**, a giant in talent, though not much of a giant in figure, gave the latter all its full force; the brilliancy of decoration, with the effects produced by the supposed enchantment, will render the piece highly popular; and if any thing can be wanted to "back up" the attractions of **MR. KNOWLES's** play, will make up the evenings during the next fortnight much to the satisfaction of the public and to the consolation of the actors.

ASTLEY's—newly decorated and embellished, presented us with **Chevy Chase**—not, as the veteran song-writer **Mouris** has it, "to a dismal psalm tune," but in a gay and brilliant drama. It is extremely well got up. We cannot say so much in favour of the gentlemen equestrians in the ring—their frills, and jackets, and sashes, and all the usual paraphernalia, were much as usual—and the steady old horses upon which they jump and bump stood as quietly as ever; but we missed **DUCROW** himself—a manager should always be foremost in the field. **Prince PICKLE** and **MUSTARD** pronounce him a delightful person, and tells us that he carried his delight so far as to take the two **Miss CLARK's** (**Lady MORGAN's** nieces), to see him, and, as his Highness says in his book, "the little one" was quite in an ecstasy with him. He really ought to shew, and do some of his surprising stretches, because nobody else can.

The **Surrey** has **MR. JOHN REEVE** this season—a lucky card to play with. We should venture to observe, that the **Wreck Ashore**, without **Mrs. YATES**, is a wreck indeed. The beadle is, as usual, unfittable; but it seems extremely unwise to institute comparisons in other parts of this piece, so peculiarly belonging to the **Adelphi**.

At the **Coburg** a nonsensical thing, called the *War in France*, in which a stupid attempt to rake up **BUONAPARTE** as a fine creature—**A Tableau**—worn out now by being hawked about in every barn and *ginglet* from **Paddington** to **Bow**—of the "great animal" at **Austerlitz**, was a complete botch, and met with precisely the reception it deserved. The **New Strand Theatre** was well attended, and at what is called the **Queen's Theatre** in **Tottenham-street**, they acted the regular drama, *Jane Shore*, the consequence of which was, that there were about fifty people in the house, forty-seven of whom must have been admitted "free gratis for no thing." Nothing could be worse than the execution of the attempt against monopoly—such a *Jane Shore* has seldom been seen—such an *Alicia*, we trust, will never be seen again.

MR. GREEN went up in a balloon from the **Mermaid** at **Hackney** on **Tuesday**—there were rowing matches on the river—the fair at **Greenwich** was fully attended, and, in short, as much gaiety as usual was displayed in this distracted and distressed city and its environs as we ever remember to have witnessed.

"**Sir FRANCIS BUNDETT** has sent by **MR. PLACE** 10l. to **MR. RAYNES**, in aid of the cause of the **Minor Drama**, as his subscription intended to have been given at the meeting held at the **Strand Theatre**."

Sir FRANCIS is as good a theatrical manager as a political tactician—by this manoeuvre he at once bribes the manager and secures a **Place**.

The approach of **DON PEDRO's** unnatural expedition to **Lisbon** is announced, and perhaps before this time the attempt of this rejected and exiled constitutional Emperor upon the throne of his brother, and the tranquillity of his discarded and rejected countrymen, has been frustrated.

It is needless at this period to renew the discussion of **DON MIGUEL's** right to the Throne which he occupies in virtue not only of inheritance but of election, because those who are resolved to libel and vilify the **King of PORTUGAL** and to uphold and laud to the skies the **Citizen King of the FRENCH**, whose claim to the Throne of **France** is, by comparison, nothing, are deaf to reason and every principle by

which, till the present period, States have been governed and international correspondence regulated.

We have reason to believe that in the struggle to which **DON MIGUEL** peaceably occupying the Throne of his ancestors, the chosen as well as the lawful **MONARCH** of his country, has been driven by the most shameful combination of crooked policy and vulgar bullying that ever was adopted by civilized Governments, he will successfully repel the attacks of his brother. It is reported, that for the sake of the country, **DON MIGUEL** has evinced a disposition to negotiate; but we discredit this rumour,—nothing could be more impolitic. The name of **DON PEDRO** is hateful to the People of **Portugal**, and even if **DON MIGUEL** were to consent to the unnatural union with his niece, we firmly believe that the Portuguese People would not suffer the consummation of the nuptials. The **Brazilian Princess** has no right to anything connected with **Portugal**. She is the daughter, not of a Portuguese, but of a **Brazilian**, naturalized with the greatest solemnity—a solemnity rendered most remarkable by the zeal and fervency with which the **Cacique** himself renounced his Country and abdicated his Throne.

We shall be anxious for the next arrival from **Lisbon**, and we confidently anticipate such intelligence as will put an end to the pretensions of the invader, and restore our ancient Allies to a permanent tranquillity, which, thanks to their foreign friends, they have not for some months enjoyed.

The Corporation of **London** have voted the freedom of the City—in gold boxes—to **LORD GREY** and **LORD ALTHORPE**. They did the same to **Colonel WARDLE**.

We have elsewhere, to-day, given the letter of **LORD GODERICH** to the **Governors of Colonies**—it has already appeared in the daily papers in **London**, but as the circulation of this paper in many instances reaches places where the daily papers are not taken, we consider it our duty to give it a place to-day.

The effect produced by the mal-administration of **West India** affairs speaks for itself; but the ruin and distress into which thousands of honourable men and their families are plunged by the system adopted and maintained in **Downing-street**, frightful and afflicting as they are, are trivial compared with the consequences which must ensue to the empire at large, by an obstinate persistence in measures, grounded either upon ignorance the most lamentable, or wickedness the most abominable.

To the Government itself we are charitable enough to attribute the former of these faults—to their under-hand counsellors and advisers we concede the latter, and we are of opinion that the exertions of these people are directed at this particular period to make the **Reform** mob subservient to their particular objects, and while the Ministers are endeavouring to make out **KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH** a Reformer, their saintly creatures, and masters—(for they are both)—are trying to persuade the gullible multitude that his MAJESTY is also an Abolitionist; and by this manoeuvre they hope to create a double cry—or rather a triple cry, for the Church is also to be attacked—and that the one mass of rabble may, with **Cerberian** powers, cry down the **CONSTITUTION**, the **CHURCH**, and the **COLONIES**, simultaneously.

The people of **England**, who interest themselves with regard to the negro population of the **West Indies**, must admit that practical knowledge and the experience gained by a residence amongst the people whose condition is the subject of discussion, must afford advantages in the consideration of their position, which men who have never seen a slave, except, perhaps, a factory child—and never beheld a black, besides **BILLY WATERS** or the dingy drummers of the **Guards**, cannot possibly possess. The **KING**—our present **KING**—who is libelled by his Ministers as a Reformer—was long a resident in the **West Indies**. What was the consequence? As we have before stated in this paper, the present **KING** not only became the advocate of slavery and the slave-owner, but has put upon record on the journals of the House of **Lords** an able and elaborate speech in defence of the slave trade itself.

That the **KING** is a Reformer, we deny; others, with **LORD GREY** at their head, may assert that he is; we should judge from **HIS MAJESTY's** visitors and associates at **Brighton**, from **HIS MAJESTY's** own expressions, from the open and undisguised declarations of his nearest relations, and from the manner in which one of them describes his feelings at being forced to vote for the **Bill** in the House of **Lords**, that **HIS MAJESTY** is no Reformer at all,—and strange indeed it would be if he were. But all these are surmises and hearsays, and it is only **LORD GREY's** asseveration against some other persons on one side or the other.—Now, with respect to the abolition question, we have no doubt; we have only to turn to the reports of debates in the House of **Lords**, to find the strongest facts stated by the **KING** in favour of the **West Indian** planters and merchants, and the most unequivocal opinions expressed of the malevolence and baseness of their interested calumniators. These are recorded; and we mention the fact again and again, not only to guard the people from being persuaded that a hostile feeling towards the Colonies is a matter of loyalty to the **KING**, but to render the probability of **HIS MAJESTY** being a Reformer equal to that of his being an Abolitionist.

That the efforts of the anti-Slavery people are, at this moment, most vehement and energetic, we know; every nerve is strained to excite the mob and create an interest, which, from the facility with which truth is perverted, and falsehood disseminated, these grubbers of **Aldermanbury** think they can seasonably produce. We are glad whenever, from a source wholly unconnected with our own correspondents, we can exhibit the tricks and stratagems of these unholy Saints. The following letter appears in yesterday's **Times**. We beg our friends to read it, and make themselves acquainted with the inflammatory proceedings of the philanthropists:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"**Sir**—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to notice a circumstance which occurred on Saturday last, in my estimation highly injudicious, and conducive to excite the already too much inflamed minds of the middling and lower classes. I allude to some placards posted up in the neighbourhood of **Charing-cross**, regarding slavery in the **West India** colonies, and calling upon the people of **England** to seize this opportunity and put down slavery. A more inflammatory placard I never witnessed; and, not satisfied with putting them up, he delivered handbills to all the passers by, and on my inquiring who was his employer, the answer was, 'He believed an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society.' Now, I would ask, **Sir**, any of your numerous readers, if this is the way to obtain their much-desired end? People talk of slavery and disdain it as a crime unpardonable, yet they say the very name and put a blot on the country, and they, like Christians, exclaim that they have very kind feelings towards the planter, and believe them all to be humane; and

then go and attempt to destroy his possessions, thereby blasting his only means of benefiting the state of his negro. **Sir**, the negro is unable to provide for himself with the indigenous produce of that country; and talk to him of importing is absurdity. Emancipate the negro, **Sir**, without a sufficient compensation to the planter, to enable him to supply the free labourer with what is necessary to his subsistence, will extinguish every tie the planter has to his estates, and let loose the whole 700,000 blacks on a wide world, unprovided for and uneducated. **Sir**, emancipate the negro without compensation to his owner, and the planter will be wholly unable to provide for them, as the principal of his funds are invested in the works and his negroes; their labour pays him his interest, and enables him to clothe and feed his negro, and protect him in old age. His right in the negro is founded by the charted laws of **England**—to **England** belongs the stain, and to her alone, for she first invited her people to go there, and compels the planter to keep a certain number of slaves, according to his lands. Look at the recent rebellion in **Jamaica**, in which I am deeply interested. At one fell swoop the proprietors and mortgagees of many estates have been totally ruined. To **England**, **Sir**, as British free subjects, we look for protection of our property, and have as much right for her aid as any landholder in the country. If any blame, she and she alone is to blame. Then let the people of **England** come forward, hand in hand and heart in heart, and join in an unanimous determination to put down slavery, in the only way that can benefit the negro—by giving each his mite to compensate the planter according to a valuation. But, **Sir**, this is not the time to rest the blacks, he is wholly unprepared; let education, which is making rapid progress, proceed, as let emancipation be gradual, wise, and judicious. Though I have no hesitation in saying, that thus acting Great Britain will lose her colonies and her revenue, and call as a witness the speeches of one now no more, the enlightened **Canning**. The words of **Buonaparte** are my authority—'Destroy the Colonies of Great Britain—you break down her last wall—you fill up her last ditch.' **Sir**, the speeches of some of our statesmen of the present day are my vouchers, and I can add, with **Canning**, that the aid of such petitions as of the **Anti-Slavery Society** (witness the above-named placard) add to our encumbrances more than they increase our power, and only tend to annihilate their endeavours. Emancipation must be gradual, judicious, and accordant with the planter's wishes and assent, or it will fall with vigour upon the head not only of one of the largest commercial maritime portions of this empire, but on the most respectable individuals who are the owners, and worst—yes, worst of all—upon the head of the unfortunate negro himself.

By inserting these few statements—accordant with your sentiments, I imagine—you will much oblige your constant reader and friend to justice, &c."

Taking this letter, and the allegations it contains against the anti-Slavery people—and **LORD GODERICH's** letter to the **Governors** together, the reader will be enabled to judge the good effects intended to the Colonies by the united forces of **Downing-street** and **Aldermanbury**.

In addition to the calamities which are threatened to our **West India** settlements by the mis-rule and wickedness of men, the inflictions of Providence during the present year have been more severe than we before believed. By the last, and, as it seems, the most correct accounts which we have received from **Barbados**, the results of the hurricane are as follows:—

In loss of life.	KILLED.
Whites	247
Coloured	1,165
Slaves	1,165
Total	1,477
WOUNDED.	
Whites	106
Coloured	115
Slaves	185
Making a total of	306

Of whom 82 whites, 8 coloured people, and 24 slaves had since died, increasing the amount of deaths to 1591. The loss of property amounted to £2,311,729 currency.

It is extremely curious to observe, that, in the year 1803, an epidemic or endemic, or whatever it may be termed, raged in various parts of the world with a virulence nearly equal to that of the present **Cholera**; and that, although only twenty-nine years since, the recollection of the visitation appears to have entirely escaped all the medical as well as the non-medical men, who were alive at that period.

About three weeks or a month ago, we noticed a statement in *The Annual Register* for that year, which gave detailed accounts of the frightful mortality at **Sunderland**, **Gateshead**, and **Shields**, with all the precautions of fumigation, &c. which had been taken in those places to check the spread of the pestilence.

In looking over *The Gentleman's Magazine* for the same year, 1803, we find in vol. 73, page 180, the following passage:—

"A letter from **Paris**, dated Feb. 12, says—'The mortality by which this is desolated may be said almost to exceed the bounds of credibility. Within the last ten days I have been assured from an official quarter, that the number of burials has amounted to 400 per diem on the average, or 4,000 on the whole of that term. Several persons, distinguished for their birth or character, are upon the funeral list. **LARABEE**, who formerly read lectures in **London**; **LALANDI**, the celebrated astronomer, and the **ABBE DELILLE**, have already dropped into the tomb, or are given over by their Physicians within that short period.'"

We mention the subject, because some circumstances connected with it may be useful at the present crisis, as exhibiting the means of mitigation or cure, which, in the present state of the French metropolis, would be highly important.

WE last week extracted from the *Brighton Gazette* some very striking extracts from speeches made by the present reforming Ministers in other days—and those other days not very remote. To the same vigilance and patient research we are again indebted to-day for some more illustrations of Ministerial consistency, which we submit to our readers. We are quite aware that the **INCAPABLES** are as callous to shame as they are reckless of consequences; but, nevertheless, convicting them out of their own mouths, however unworthy they may be as authorities for anything else, must open the eyes of some of their good-natured adherents.

"We shall begin," says the *Brighton Gazette*, "as an introduction to the rest, with a speech made by **LORD JOHN RUSSELL**, on the 3d of **May**, 1827, in a debate relative to the new Administration, just after **MR. CANNING** had taken office. **Sir ROBERT** (then **MR.**) **PEEL** having stated his reasons for not joining the Government, the Noble Lord spoke thus:—

"Now, as he did not mean to accept office himself under it, he might, perhaps, the more readily be allowed to make a few observations on the speech of the **Right Hon.** Gentleman, who had said among other things, that he supposed, if there was any principle of union which bound together the parties comprising the present administration, it was the wish that there should be some change effected in the constitution of Parliament. He was astonished at this remark; for the **Right Hon.** Gentleman might have remembered to have heard the **Right Hon.** Member for **Kingsborough** (**MR. TIERNEY**), but a very few sessions ago, declare his conviction, and from the Opposition side of the House, that *Parliamentary Reform never could be a party question in this country*. It might be allowed him also to state a fact, which he had, perhaps, better and that he regarded as the very view of the case. He, himself, some few years since, had expressed his wish, that the whole of the

party with which he usually voted should unite to promote the cause of Parliamentary Reform; but it then appeared, not only that most of the leaders of that party were desirous that it should not be made a party question, but that *this party, if it were made in as a party, would be opposed to it, or to any other measure having Parliamentary Reform for its object.* This fact he mentioned, to show that it could not be justly imputed as a crime to any person, with whom he had been in the habit of voting, to have taken office on the present occasion, without having stipulated that Parliamentary Reform should be made a party question. *But, perhaps, the Right Hon. Gentleman expected that he (Lord Russell) should introduce that question again to the House. It happened, unfortunately, however, that the very last time he had mentioned the question, in the course of the last Session, he had declared that that would be the last occasion of his doing so. And why had he made that declaration? BECAUSE HE HAD FOUND A GREAT LUKEWARMNESS ON THIS SUBJECT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. AND THAT GROWING LUKEWARMNESS he believed to be attributable to the arrangement which had taken place in the manner of conducting the Government. Whether the people of this kingdom were right or wrong in allowing themselves to become indifferent upon such a cause, it was not now for him to examine; but he did believe, that as long as they saw the general affairs of the country well conducted and actuated by a spirit of improvement, they would not look too narrowly into the constitution of that House of Parliament. In all events, such lukewarmness did at present prevail; and he had, therefore, found it necessary to give up the course he had pursued formerly, of annually bringing this topic under the consideration of Parliament.—*House of Commons Debates.**

"On the 2d of November, 1830, we find EARL GREY saying—
"I have already told your Lordships that I have been a reformer all my life—in my younger days, with all the warmth, perhaps I may add, with all the enthusiasm, which pressed the matter of Reform further than it might now be disposed to go. But at the same time, I must say, that I never urged the question of Reform on the principle of abstract right, which is so much the fashion to put forward, nor with a view to universal suffrage, which, in my opinion, would not improve the condition of the representation of the country to such an extent as I think it might be improved. We have been told by some advocates of Reform, that if they were to be elected, they would not only vote for representatives, and we have but told of the rights of every man arrived at full age to exercise the like privilege. For my own part, I deny the existence of such a right: in my opinion the right of the people is to have good Government, one calculated to secure their happiness, liberties, and privileges; and if that be incompatible with universal, or very general suffrage, then I say that the limitation and not the extension of the right of suffrage, is the true right of the people.—*Mirror of Parliament.*

"On the 22d of November, in the same year, the Marquis of LANDOWNE took the occasion of presenting some Reform petitions to speak as follows:—
"I am a friend to amendment in the representative system; but with all my feelings in its favour, I am prepared for one to say, that I have no proposition for a Reform in Parliament which does not leave to the PROPERTY and the KNOWLEDGE of the country—THOSE TWO GREAT ELEMENTS OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY—a share, and I WILL EVEN SAY A PREPONDERATING SHARE, in the representation—to no Reform which does not do this—in an honest man, looking to the permanent welfare both of the people and the monarch, could I give my consent.—*Ibid.*

"The Noble Marquis was followed by EARL GREY.—
"I rise, my Lord, in consequence of the observations which have fallen from my Noble Friend. I heard with great satisfaction the speech which he has just delivered, and I perfectly coincide in the sentiments which fell from him. It is not long since I felt myself called upon to address your Lordships at some length on this subject, in the debate which took place on the first day of this session. I then stated, being out of office, what I now repeat, in the same candid and unbiassed manner, in the capacity that the Government (by whom alone the question can be satisfactorily introduced and settled) should take into their immediate consideration the state of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, with a view to the correction of those defects which have been occasioned in it by the operation of time, and to the re-establishment of that confidence, on the part of the people, which I am afraid has almost entirely disappeared. I have to the full extent that is necessary for the welfare and safety of the country. I said, at the same time, that I was not one of those who felt inclined to support any of the fanciful and extreme plans of Reform which have been promulgated by persons out of doors, and which, if adopted, would lead, not to Reform, but to anarchy and confusion. I never have supported, and do not now intend to support, the principles of universal suffrage, or of any of those wide and extensive changes which have been propounded in some quarters, from which better things might have been expected. I wish to stand as much as I can upon the fixed and settled institutions of the country.—*Mirror of Parliament.*

These—if the men had any shame or feeling—must have their effect upon them. But no!—What has consistency to do with a Radical Government, which includes in its councils LORD GODERICH, once a Tory Premier—LORD PALMERSTON, once a new Whig guide, and now an old Whig follower, and LORD MELBOURNE? The case is hopeless, we admit; but, as we have already said, these juggles ought to be exposed, to gratify their present adulations.

WE recollect seeing in all the Ministerial papers, some time since, a most brilliant and triumphant account of the vanquishment of all arrears in the Court of Chancery by LORD BROUGHAM and VAUX, together with sundry sneers and jokes upon the elaborated tediousness of LORD ELDON, and the needless deliberations of LORD LYNCHURST—the Augean stable was cleared, and in fact LORD CHANCELLOR had reduced his before laborious office to a mere sinecure—we ventured, at that period, to make a Rogerian observation about new brooms.

On Thursday the following conversation occurred in the Court of Chancery, upon which a correspondent to-day makes some remarks—we think the conversation itself quite worth recording:—

COURT OF CHANCERY.—THURSDAY, APRIL 26.
Arrangement of Business.—Arrival of Motions.

On the LORD CHANCELLOR taking his seat in Court this morning, SIR E. SUGDEN said he had been desired by a number of Solicitors to call his Lordship's attention to the great quantity of motions now in arrears. To such an extent had they now arrived, that it became the arrangement to be made to prevent the enormous expences that were incurred every motion day. He (Sir E. Sugden) had himself one single motion in his bag for which already the Solicitor was entitled to charge forty guineas for attendance in Court, and he had found it impossible as yet to move.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—What chance was there, Sir Edward, of making the motion which you have just mentioned sufficient to justify the expense of being in attendance so many days?

SIR E. SUGDEN had been most anxious to move the Court, but found it impossible; in fact, the evil of what he then complained had arrived at a most frightful extent. He had consulted with his Learned Friends on the subject, and they were in opinion with him, in order somewhat to abate the evil, that on every motion day six old motions should be entered on the paper according to their dates, and that it should be understood for the future no allowance would be made to solicitors for attendance on any motion that was not in the paper. In making this arrangement the Bar particularly wished it to be understood that this plan was not at all to interfere with the present practice as related to motions for, or to dissolve, injunctions.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Your plan is to preclude the necessity of attendance in so many cases. Sir E. Sugden said that was his object. He had that morning the curiosity to look over all his briefs, and he found that he had not less than thirty-five motions to make, which, according to the present practice, would on every session day ensure the attendance of at least one hundred persons. The expence was frightful to contemplate.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—I do not see what necessity there can be to put down motions for hearing in this Court which may be disposed of by the Vice-Chancellor.

SIR EDWARD SUGDEN could assure his Lordship that the Vice-Chancellor's Court was equally overloaded, and from the necessity of

the case many motions must come before the Lord Chancellor himself. Putting down motions to be heard before his Honour would only tend to increase the expence; it would not drive off the evil of which they all complained. In asking for this regulation he (Sir E. Sugden) was not stating his own convenience, the convenience of suitors, and for the purpose of saving the frightful expences which now occurred.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL and MR. PEYS said they perfectly agreed in the plan proposed by Sir Edward Sugden.

The LORD CHANCELLOR had no objection to try it, and he thought it would be better to take all motions according to their dates.

SIR EDWARD SUGDEN said he would not object that, some time previous to his Lordship taking the Great Seal, there were, as at present, a great array of motions; he then suggested to Lord Lyndhurst a plan similar to the one now proposed, in which his Lordship acquiesced. The consequence was, that motions were so reduced that he (Sir E. Sugden) had only three unheard when that Noble Lord left office. This arrangement, his Lordship had the benefit of on taking the Great Seal, although he must admit that a greater quantity of appeals were then in arrears to what otherwise would have been.

MR. PEYS said, for the sake of the public, it was imperative to make an arrangement.

SIR E. SUGDEN—Yes. I know it is the wish of solicitors themselves. They are entitled to 13s. 4d. for every attendance, and I know how much they are actually ashamed to charge what they are entitled to.

The conversation here dropped, it being understood that in future no charge will be allowed for attendance of solicitors on motion except such motions are on the list for the day.

The Court was afterwards occupied in hearing a motion of no public interest.

LORD GODERICH'S DESPATCH TO THE GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

Downing-street, Dec. 10, 1831.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith, for your own information, and for that of the Legislative Bodies of the Colony under your government, a copy of an amended Order, made by His Majesty in Council on the 2d ult., for improving the condition of the Slaves in British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope. The grounds upon which His Majesty's confidential servants have felt it their duty to advise the making of this Order, and the views by which they have been guided in resisting the opposition made to several of its provisions, are fully set forth in a circular despatch which I addressed to the Governors of the above-mentioned Colonies on the 5th ult.; and I enclose certain printed papers, which have been presented to the House of Commons by His Majesty's command, wherein you will find a copy of that document, as well as of others relating to the Order in Council. The further object of my present despatch is to enable you, at the same time that the measures in favour of the slaves, which have been thus enforced in the Crown Colonies, are brought to the knowledge of the Council and Assembly within your government, to communicate also to those bodies the course which His Majesty's Government have resolved to adopt, with a view to induce the extension of those measures to the Colonies having local Legislatures; and it is my anxious desire, not only that the intentions of His Majesty's Government should be made known to the Legislative Bodies at the earliest possible moment, but that our motives should be fully explained to them. I am most desirous to satisfy them, if not that our measures are, as we consider them, necessary for the well-being of the slaves, at least that they are dictated by a conscientious sense of duty. I am anxious to convey to them an adequate impression of the necessity which exists for us to take at length some effective step towards the redemption of the pledges given, with the concurrence of the West India body, in 1823, and of the solicitude which we have felt to consult the interests of the planters simultaneously with those of the slaves, and to accomplish by such means as should be the least unacceptable to the owners of West India property; an object which has become impossible to postpone without compromising the dignity and consistency of the imperial Legislature, and occasioning danger to all parties concerned.

When I look back in the records of this department to the many earnest appeals upon this subject which have been addressed, since the year 1823, to the reason and discretion of the Colonial Legislatures, it may well seem superfluous to observe, that nothing has been further from the wish of those who have successively administered the affairs of this country since that period, than to have recourse to any measures of a coercive character. The circular despatches which were written from year to year, repeating the expression of hopes which had in no instance been fulfilled, and of confidence which has not been justified, evince with what extreme reluctance the Ministers of the Crown have been compelled to relinquish the expectations which were originally entertained, that effectual measures for the improvement of the condition of the slaves should be at length spontaneously adopted by the Colonial Legislatures. The despatches which have been written to point out in detail the defects of such laws as were enacted in alleged fulfilment of the wishes of His Majesty's Government, or in partial compliance with them, bear further testimony to the patient and persevering endeavours which have been made by His Majesty's Government to impress upon the several Councils and Assemblies the necessity which existed for satisfying the feelings entertained in this country in favour of the slaves, and the inadequacy of their legislation to effect that purpose. If His Majesty's present advisers have resolved to pursue no further this course of warning and entreaty, it is not that they are in any degree less anxious to conciliate the goodwill, whilst they consult the real interests, of the Colonists, but only because they feel that the language of admonition has been exhausted, and that any further attempt to produce an impression upon the Legislatures by the same means alone, could add nothing to the respect of those bodies for the authority of the Crown, whilst it would be in vain to expect that it could contribute anything to the accomplishment of the object in view.

His Majesty's Government had thus before them the alternative either of proposing some measure of a stronger character than mere injunction, or of desisting altogether from the promotion of an object to which Parliament is not less justly than solemnly pledged, and the postponement of which is tending more and more every day to precipitate a powerful party in this country in the opposite extreme, and to produce dangers which, however ill they may be understood in a distant quarter of the world, no one who is conversant with the influence of public opinion in this country, and the direction of its current towards the interests of humanity, can fail to feel.

At the same time that this alternative presented itself, the increasing commercial distress of the West India interest could not but attract the most anxious and painful attention of His Majesty's Government. Deeply as they have regretted the opposition of the Colonists to their measures in favour of the slaves, neither that opposition, nor anything that was ill judged and intemperate in the manner of its expression, has prevented His Majesty's Government from entering into the strongest feelings of sympathy and commiseration for the distress under which all persons connected with West India property are indiscriminately suffering. His Majesty's Government were thus scarcely more anxious to secure the adoption of their measures for the protection of the slaves, than to find means, not incompatible with that object, of relieving the planters from some portion of their pecuniary difficulties. In this view, as well as from their gratitude to His Majesty's Government, to have been enabled to conclude a convention with France, which promises more than any other practicable measure to repress the foreign slave trade; and this, at the same time that it mitigates against the dreadful atrocities of that traffic, will give some check to the competition of foreign sugar growers, and will be promoted by such injurious means—such as measures of fiscal regulations, so devised as to be productive of real and substantial relief, has appeared to be the only

additional method within the power of His Majesty's Government to propose, which would in some degree meet the exigencies of the West India commercial interests; but to offer such an advantage to the planters without at the same time taking any account of the measures of the most beneficial nature, which would be, if not directly inconsistent with the Parliamentary resolutions of 1823, at least an abandonment, and even reversal, of the policy of the executive government resulting from those resolutions. On the 16th of March, 1824, the late Mr. CANNING announced in his place in Parliament, the several modes of giving effect to the resolutions of 1823, which were successively to be tried, for the purpose of overcoming the resistance to them, which had appeared in the course of the experience of the preceding year, was to be expected from the Colonial Legislatures. He pointed out the course of authoritative admonition, as the most eligible in the first instance; and, should that be unavailing, he adverted to the means which Parliament possesses of constraining the Colonies by fiscal regulations and enactments adverse to their navigation, as preferable to more direct application of the powers of Parliament, of which more direct exercise of power he nevertheless declared the necessity, should all other means fail. The course of authoritative admonition has been pursued for eight years, and has been, as I have already observed, utterly unsuccessful. Advice, again and again tendered to the Colonial Legislatures, has been but little listened to in any of the Colonies, and in some of the most important and considerable has been altogether once rejected, and in others in the terms of respect. Ceasing, therefore, to entertain hopes that their admonitions will ever prove efficacious, it might perhaps be expected of His Majesty's Government to propose at once to Parliament the second mode of operating upon the Legislature, which was contemplated by Mr. Canning. But to use any enervating restrictions upon the Colonies by fiscal regulations, in their present circumstances of distress, would indeed be most repugnant to the feelings of His Majesty's Government. They could not, at this moment, nor until a less painful experiment should have been tried, reconcile it to those feelings which the sufferings consequent upon commercial adversity must always excite, to propose any measures to which a character of unmix'd severity could be attributed. Whilst, however, their feelings of humanity, and the difficulties of the West India proprietors, and merchants withhold them from originating any measure in which their interest should not be considered, they are not less powerfully withheld, by a sense of their duty to the great cause of slave melioration, and by a consciousness of the obligations under which the Government of this country has been placed by the Resolutions of Parliament, from propounding any measures to which the planters in the Colonies would be subjected, should be lost sight of. To propose a measure of fiscal relief, to take effect before the object of the Parliamentary Resolutions should be secured, would be a manifest dereliction of the only course of policy, short of the direct application of power, through which there has ever been a prospect of redeeming the pledges contained in those Resolutions. Such being the position of the question, and such the obligations which rest upon His Majesty's Government, it only remained for them to combine the two great objects which they had to effect in a single measure, and thus to make the one contingent upon the other.

I have, therefore, to announce to you the fixed determination of His Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament in the present session, and so soon as the details of this, in common with the other financial operations for the year 1832, shall be presented, a measure of substantial relief to the West India interests; and that this measure will be so framed as to take effect upon the produce of the Crown Colonies as a matter of course, and upon that of those only of the other Colonies in which the provisions, in their precise terms, and in their entire extent, of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 2d ult., for improving the condition of the slaves in British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, shall have acquired, in perpetuity, the force of law. It cannot be too distinctly explained, that the measure to be submitted to Parliament will be so framed, that the indispensable condition of receiving the consequent benefit will be the fact of a statute having passed the Colonial Legislature, simply, and without qualification in terms, or limitation of time, declaring the Order in Council to possess the force of law in the Colony.

The language here used is by no means needlessly strict. The motives and sentiments of His Majesty's Government would be much mistaken, were it to be conceived, that in making the terms of the proposed alternative thus definite and precise, they had been actuated by any spirit of pre-emptory dictation. The whole efficacy of a legislative enactment, upon his Majesty's Government, is an expression. To leave the choice of words to any body of men, is to place the substance and essence of the law at their discretion. To do this would be nothing less than to resume, and continue, the fruitless correspondence of the last eight years, upon the terms of colonial slave acts. An interminable controversy would arise between His Majesty's Government and each of the legislative colonies, as to whether the amendments to the laws relating to the subject of slavery had or had not been enacted; and His Majesty's Government would be called upon to discharge the invidious and even impracticable office of determining constructively upon the words of 13 different codes, while upon their decision it would depend to which of as many colonies the benefit provided by Parliament should be dispensed, and to which it should be denied. Even if such a revision were possible, which it is not, it would be a task of no less magnitude, and of no less reach of all rational doubt, the fact, which is now so manifestly of such experience, might have been anticipated, that laws framed in the colonies, and passed by the Colonial Assemblies, for the improvement of the condition of slavery, are deficient in that quality without which any such legislation must be nugatory. The compilation of Acts passed during that period, by 13 different Assemblies (with the exception of a few enactments passed in some of the small islands, and in the subject of slave evidence, and of an act of Grenada respecting the legal presumption in favour of freedom), does not contain a single statute which carries within itself any reasonable security for the faithful execution of its provisions. I am willing to give to the colonial legislatures the same credit for upright intentions which is claimed for those who discharge corresponding functions in this country. But if, as the truth so abundantly evinces, and which is a most painful comment, were I to attribute to the several Legislative Bodies that freedom from prejudice, and dispassionate self-possession on the subject of slavery, or that skill in the technical business of legislation, without which the most honest intentions are totally inadequate to the production of an effective law. Moreover, the opinion of the Assemblies has been too distinctly and repeatedly expressed, to leave in any doubt what would be the result if the task of reconstructing the Order in Council were referred to them, instead of the option of unconditionally adopting or absolutely rejecting it.

You will lay this despatch and its enclosure before both branches of the legislature in the colony under your government, and I shall await with feelings of deep and anxious interest the result of the proposals here made. Should they not meet the views of the legislature, His Majesty's Government will have more than one course to pursue—a serious course—they will then have to resort, not only to a temporary postponement (for more than temporary it cannot be) of the benefits which are intended for the slaves, but the failure of the efforts to renew the prosperity, or mitigate the distress, of the planters; and, above all, they will have to deplore the continuance on the part of the West India colonists, of that insensibility to the influence of public opinion in the mother country, by which they are so often induced to pursue measures more and more dangerous to the calamities far more serious than any which can be caused by commercial reverses, and of disasters from which it may be beyond the power of any government to protect them.

I have, &c. &c.,
(Signed) GODERICH.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 25th, 1832.
DEAR SUBJECT.—Behold the situation of France as a King without a Government without the power of governing, and an Administration without a chief. She is torn to pieces by parties—is divided by factions—is in a state of bankruptcy—has no trade, commerce, or manufactures; and is expecting at each hour another revolution. The rich are emigrating, or converting their property into gold and burying it beneath their dwellings; the poor are starving in the streets, or dying by thousands of an epidemic disease; they have not the physical force to resist; the shopkeepers are closing their doors, and the tradesmen are selling their stocks at a loss of 50 per cent.; and not daring to invest the proceeds even in the securities of the nation, they refuse to take any more and buy gold though enormously dear, that they may at least be secure for some time from famine and penury. The Departments are either ravaged by fires, by pestilence, or by the depredations of war is not unknown to France at this moment, for in three Depart-

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 2, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—The natural cholera is subsiding—but the moral cholera is advancing with a most fearful rapidity! That moral cholera is threatening the life and the disease may be traced, and is sorry to add, to the Government of the country, and to those who have undertaken to rule over and guide us. For a long introduction to a letter which must be full of facts, I have no time, and you will have no space; so, with your permission, I will begin with the events of the past week. But before I commence my abridgement of the daily facts and circumstances of the last seven days, let me take out of its order of date that which is decidedly the most important.

At MARSEILLES, the drapeau blanc has again made its appearance—is supported by the property, rank, and talent of the city—and soldiers and private citizens have joined the standard of HENRY V.—This most astounding intelligence is communicated to France by the *Moniteur* of this morning. The following is a copy of the telegraphic despatch:—

PARIS, May 1.—Telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, of the 30th of April:—

"The General commanding the 5th Military Division to the Minister of War.—The white flag was this morning planted on the Tower of St. Laurent. Most numerous mobs are assembled in the streets of the old city. They reckon on the arrival of Count BOURMONT! The National Guards and the Militia are in the streets, and I have just questioned them; I found them full of enthusiasm. I am not alarmed. The Colonel LACHAN, M. de BAUDOLE, and M. LEGE de POISS, who are chiefs of the Carlist party, have been taken by arms in their hands, at the head of a detachment, preceded by a drapeau blanc. The white flag on the Tower of St. Laurent has been beaten down."

Let us examine this despatch for a moment, and then we shall understand its gravity. Marseilles, the scene of action, is the ancient Massilia built by the Phœnicians, and was so celebrated at the time of the Romans, that CICERO styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and PLINY called it the mistress of education. It is divided into the Old Town or City, and the New Town. In the Old Town is the celebrated church of St. Laurent, built by the Goths on the ruins of the Temple of Diana—and on the tower of this church the white flag of the Bourbons has been once more planted. The population of Marseilles is now not less than 140,000 souls; and you will not fail to remember that in 1793, its brave and loyal inhabitants revolted against the then French Convention, and for a long time defended themselves against superior forces. Here, then, in this ancient and Royalist city, the signal of the white flag has been seen, and detachments of armed citizens have appeared to defend an rally round it—and the battle has now begun between the "lilies" and the "red cabbages." We have learnt every day lately from the journals of Marseilles and the Midi, that an insurrection was organizing. We have seen from the accounts published of the reception of M. THIENS, (a Government oracle and sponger by the hour in the Chambers) at Aix and at Marseilles, that the signal of the white flag was about to be exhibited—that an attempt was to be made to re-establish the throne of legitimacy, and M. MONTALIVIER himself, who is now the Minister of the Interior, appeared to anticipate this circumstance in the following extract, which I will here insert, from a letter, addressed (on the very day this insurrection broke out at Marseilles) to the Prefects of France:—"It is of this circular I will speak in another part of my letter; but I will not fail to mention it, in order to show you that the Government of Louis PHILIPPE is aware that insurrections are every where organizing, and that it is not only at Marseilles, but every where, that the drapeau blanc is to re-appear:—"

"Other interests now claim our solicitude. Parties, though overcome, are never at rest. Despair excites them to excesses before defeat teaches them submission. Watch closely all their movements, and be ready to meet them. The signal of the white flag, a party which during the restoration forgot nothing of the past, and which has gained no wisdom from the days of July, the party of the fallen Government, manifests its restless activity in a thousand different ways—by incendiary publications, falsehoods, vain bravadoes, profusion of money—all means have been employed, in fact, to assume an unreal strength, and to disguise a positive impotence. Another party, making an abusive use of the principles of the revolution, and not attempted, by odious calumnies and rebellious discourses, not to extend true liberty, but to destroy the Government. It is thus that the few have endeavoured to substitute violence for real strength, and supply their want of numbers by uproar."

The letter of M. MONTALIVIER is full of blunders and of falsehoods. In the first place it is not the popular party, or small, or that the Carlists and Royalists are not numerous, and that there are in the West and South of France belong to the Carlist party; and the eastern Departments of France and some of the northern and centre Departments are either Napoleonist or Republican. An army of many thousand men may certainly attack an unarmed population ten times more numerous; but let LOUIS PHILIPPE raise his standard at Marseilles, the Republic flag—the signal of the white flag—and the Bourbons the Drapeau Blanc—will you soon perceive that at least LOUIS PHILIPPE has no adherents.

And it is also equally false that the Royalists have learnt nothing from the restoration. They have learnt that French liberalism will never and can never be satisfied—that moderate and constitutional liberty will not satisfy them—that the democratic party in France must be crushed, or that Europe will have Europe in war and France in anarchy—and that all the blessings of the world, and the most excellent Charter—peace with the world—and an unexampled state of commercial prosperity, are, in the opinions of these seditious and insane individuals, nothing, when compared to the luxury of emeralds, popular riots, insurrections in the provinces, incendiarism, ruined trade and manufactures—and civil war. The Royalists have further learnt from the restoration, that the monarchy can yield no more than it is forced to yield, and that there is no other medium which will be desirable between monarchical and republican institutions. No coalition Ministers will do. M. DE MARTIGNAC's Administration taught them that. M. DE VILLELE was alone France must return, or she will go on from bad to worse until Europe will be obliged to Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to divide her into provinces, and to Prussia, a fourth to the Pays Bas, and then leave a small country, called France, to be governed by a Monarch, who will reign as absolute Sovereign over a very small and helpless State. The state of France is so frightful, that Europe will, ere long, be forced to interfere. Civil war and insurrection cannot rage in France without endangering the peace of Spain, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, and even England. The royalist, however, do not see this, they remain firm to those old principles and that ancient dynasty, which secured to them peace, order, prosperity, and a good Government.

And now, my dear BULL, let us review the days of the past week, and the leading events of each day—viz.—"the general commanding the 5th military division is reviewing his soldiers at Marseilles," and preparing for the combat.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.—M. VILLETON HYDE DE NEUVILLE consented to become the distributor of three thousand francs sent by the Duke de BOURBON, for the relief of poor children who lost their parents by the cholera. M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE was the friend of M. DE MARTIGNAC, and is a moderate royalist. The Government refused the Duke de BOURBON's subscription, but HYDE DE NEUVILLE became the royal almoner.—M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND's splendid pamphlet has appeared, and has created a great sensation. It is entitled "The Duchesse de BERRY, and his rejection of the present dynasty, has exposed him to threats of assassination.—News from Italy that the *Republique* has disappeared, and the French troops at Ancona have humiliated to be quiet and not to show themselves! What defeat and humiliation for the revolution.—The Government received news of a treaty having been signed between Count ST. ANTOINE and Cardinal BARRIET, by which the Pope has extended to a great many new departments—and more troops to Austria, and to the tri-coloured banner—to aid the Pope, and to go away when ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.—M. CASIMIR PERIER is downright mad. The *Gazette de France* has the most celebrated mad doctor of Paris.—The *Deux Seigneurs de France* has been seized, as also the *Revenant*.—News from the Deut Severes of contests between the Chouans and a detachment of Voltigeurs. The Voltigeurs were defeated, and the Chouans were victorious. Rumours are afloat of a change in the French Ministry; but it appears that no persons of note will accept the vacant portfolio in office. The Duke of Nassau has refused to be dictated to by the sacred emperor of the States, and has put their address into the fire.—An attempt has been made at Valencia, in Spain, to kill the French Consul; but though the Spanish Government has raised the French flag, throne, and people, yet it protected its Consul from the attack in question.—A letter from Marseilles says, "Yesterday,

500 copies of a pamphlet entitled, 'HENRI, Duc de Bordeaux, ou Choix d'Anecdotes sur la Vie de ce Prince,' were seized, on the ground that several passages in it tend to excite hatred and contempt against the existing Government.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.—M. de MONTALIVIER named Minister of Interior instead of M. PERIER, and M. BARTHE named, pro tempore, Minister of Religion! A professed Deist is appointed Minister of Religion and Public Education!—The Emperor of Russia has, according to despatches from the Old MORTIER at St. Petersburg, consented to the 15th November, but on what terms, and subject to what conditions?—The hero talked-of Napoleonist conspiracy brought to trial, and the conspirators acquitted.—The King of HOLLAND has refused to liberate M. THOU, Ex-Governor of Luxembourg, until he has made enquiries into the facts of the case. The Belgians are in a passion, but will not fight.—The *Gazette de France* again seized. There are reports afloat of an insurrection at Lyons. M. CASIMIR PERIER is decidedly ill.—Russia is dispatching an army in Poland, ready to march, if necessary, in consequence of the present distracted state of France.—The cholera morbus is diminishing, though still it has daily many victims.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29th.—News from La Vendee of serious disturbances in that district of France. A sharp engagement has taken place in the canton of Mezeris, between a detachment of the 4th Light Infantry and a band of Chouans. The battle raged some time. Several soldiers and one Chouan were killed.—The church and 30 houses in the village of Brégé, Meigicourt, near St. Quentin, totally destroyed by fire.—The prosecution for libel by the Baroness de FEUCHERES against the Princes of ROLEAU, and by the Abbé PELLER against the Baroness have been put off for a month.—The *Naples Gazette* contains long details of the ceremonial of the espousals of the Princess MARY ANTONIA, the King of NAPLES' sister, with the infant Prince of Salerno. The Prince of Carra, officiated as proxy for the royal bridegroom. In the evening the King and the whole court attended the theatre of San Carlos, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.—The French Government declares that the King of SPAIN will not interfere in the affairs of Portugal. Letters from Madrid declare just the reverse. The time, that great secret letter, signed by the King of Spain, which the Emperor of Austria is finding that the news they have been giving out of the arrival of Don PEDRO's cock-boats in the Tagus is wholly false. The Emperor of AUSTRIA is going to Trieste. The Greeks refuse to take Prince OTRO as their King. Here is another arrangement knocked on the head. The Department of the Somme has suffered dreadfully by a heavy rain, which has done more first in the wheat at Oreamont, and at Lecourt, six at Saulcy, and a third of the village of Tontencourt fell a prey to the flames, and sixty-five houses were there destroyed. All these fires are the work of incendiaries.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.—LOUIS PHILIPPE's birthday. Not one house illuminated in Paris—not one Address presented either of congratulation or as a salute to a hero. The Duke of Modena has again been seized. The Funds have fallen one per cent. The Duke of MODENA has published a terribly severe Decree against all political agitators. His plan of condemning without trial is not to be defended. News from Aix and Marseilles of troubles in those places in consequence of the appearance of M. THIENS, who is detested by all parties, as well Royalists as Liberals. News from Valenciennes of an attack by the Chouans. M. GROSDEU named Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, another Deist, appointed to look after the interests of Religion.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.—Revolution at Marseilles. M. CASIMIR PERIER not expected to live out the day. News from Dalmatia of a bloody encounter between the Revolutionary Party and those who were formerly its enemies. The Prince of Carra, officiated as proxy of Rome dissolved.—Riots at Beziers.—Apprehensions of another insurrection at Lyons.—Riots at Nismes.—Troubles at Miraval.—Troubles at Nancy.—Troubles at Caen—and fires in twenty different towns and fifty different villages in the west.—"Vive la Revolution, Vive la Liberté."

These are the blessings of popular Government, and these the fruits of the Revolution of 1830. Adieu, my dear BULL.—Believe me, that I am very truly, yours, P. H.

THE FAIR OF MAY FAIR.—A certain fair member of the British aristocracy is understood to be the authoress of this work, announced for immediate publication. Is it the P. L. ? Is it a certain noble Marchioness? or a fair Countess who is known to have been twice overthrown in the lottery? The work is a second edition of *Candidia, or the Patriotic Seamstress*, just published. The authorship is attributed, by some, to a Young Officer, but there can be no doubt that a person of much greater experience is behind the scenes. Though this work has become very popular, we cannot at all approve of the severe castigation dealt out by an anonymous writer to certain illustrious individuals.

In the Court of King's Bench on Tuesday, the rule obtained against the Duke of Cumberland, to show cause why he should not be committed to prison. The amount of losses posted on the books at Lloyds on Thursday was heavier than has been known for a long time; it was estimated at 85,000.

Sir James Campbell, of Ardingkings (formerly Major Olander), whose Memoirs are just now attracting so much attention, was grandfather to the Hon. Mrs. Norton and Lady St. Maur.—It is a singular circumstance, that a certain young gentleman, of the name family should have sent forth works from the same press.—"The Memoirs of Sir James,"—"Carwell," the novel of his daughter, Mrs. Sheridan,—and "The Undying One," the last poem of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Norton.

It appears from an official Return that the amount of penalties received on the seizure of silk goods in the year 1827 was 2381; this sum was in England, and the same in 1828 was 3290; and in 1829, also, by compromise. In 1829 no penalties were recovered. The penalties altogether in 1830 amounted to 6001, and in one of the cases out of which these penalties arose the full penalty was paid on the proceedings being commenced, in the remainder by compromise. In 1831, 301, was received by compromise; and in 1832, 20,000, was received by compromise for the penalties incurred.

The new play entitled "The Earl of Arlingkings," by the AUTHOR OF "GRAND,"—The extraordinary scene of the Opera, developed in the Earl of Mulgrave's new Novel, "The Contrast," is said to have actually occurred in a certain Countess's box a few years ago. Lady Gayland and Lady Castleton are understood to be by no means fictitious characters.—The numerous admirers of Mr. Lister's tale, entitled "Arlington," have been excessively diverted by the description of the scene which he has given, and which he has rendered theatrical, for which such splendid arrangements had been made.

The office of Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, vacant by the death of Sir R. Birnie, is not, we understand, to be filled up. A third magistrate will be appointed, but without that title, and at a reduced salary, by which 8001. a year will be saved to the country.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING.—This talented writer has lately quitted the shores of England, to visit his native country, as an absentee of twenty years. Previously to his departure, however, he made arrangements for the publication of a new work of a similar nature to his former celebrated production, *The New Sketch Book* (The Alhambra) was published on Friday last.

On Monday afternoon a serious accident had nearly occurred to Lord Castlereagh, as he was driving out of Seymour-place, in his cab, from the street a sudden fright, and running down Queen-street, here the cab came in collision with the corner of the carriage of a Clergyman, which was thrown down by the concussion. His Lordship was violently thrown out on the pavement, and conveyed to the house of Dr. Hume, where Mr. Moody, a surgeon residing in the neighbourhood, bled him, and we are happy to add that his Lordship is not seriously hurt.

On Monday afternoon, after the close of the business at Queen-street, a party of the swell, named William Goodman and William Henry Barnett, who had been examined, charged with robbing various houses, under the pretence of looking at apartments that were to be let, and who were remanded for further examination, were taken down to Tothill-fields, handcuffed together, in the prison van, with several other prisoners. On getting out of the van, the prisoner Barnett, who had by some means got his hand out of the handcuffs, met a party of constables, and succeeded in slipping through the hands of several persons who were assembled round the van to see them get out. Off he ran as fast as his legs could carry him towards Palmer's Village, followed by Kane, the gaoler, and others. The cries of "Stop thief!" were soon raised, and the prisoner was stopped by Mr. Morris, a coal dealer in the neighbourhood, and he was secured and conveyed back to prison. There is no doubt but that some of his companions had secretly conveyed a key to him which would fit the door of the van, and that they afterwards set upon him, and it was found impossible that he could have slipped them.

IRELAND.

On Monday evening last a large party of men waylaid and beat Peter Dowling, of Tinnebinch, in a most brutal manner, as he was returning from the fair of Portarlino, at the canal bridge. He now lies in the county infirmary, where his life is despaired of. The cause of the above assault was Dowling's not having interferred to save a man whom a large party were assaulting in the fair.

On Monday night, the 23d ult., the house of Francis Kelleet, at Ballintogher, near Ballybrinna, was attacked by an armed party of men, who demanded his fire-arms to be handed out, which Mr. Kelleet very properly refused to comply with; they then fired shots into the house, which, we regret to learn, severely wounded his nephew, who very bravely assisted his uncle in defence of his house against the midnight ruffians.

On Monday morning last, about half-past ten o'clock, two armed men entered the house of Mr. Charles Meredith, of Corrigene, in the neighbourhood of the Great Heath. One of the men, after lighting his pipe, asked the maid servant of Mr. Meredith where her master was. She stated he was not at home. The fellow who desired her to walk up stairs before him, which she did, and on entering the chamber of Mr. M., he proceeded to the bed where the pistols lay concealed, and was proceeding to take them. The poor girl attempted to prevent him, when he deliberately fired at and wounded her in the arm and breast. She lies in the county infirmary.

Several houses in the immediate neighbourhood of Monrath were attacked on Monday night, when the windows and furniture were broken.

MURDER.—A very unoffending individual, named Cleary, gadwader to John Steel, Esq. of Kyle, was, without any ostensible cause whatever, brutally assailed with a loaden but, on the last fair day of Rathdowney; he was attended on the spot by an eminent surgeon, who pronounced his case hopeless, and the poor man died of injuries in his bed 48 hours after he occurred.

Portarlino and the surrounding neighbourhood, hitherto a very peaceable district, has recently become a scene of disturbance.—Rockite notices are nightly posted, threatening every person in any wise incurring the displeasure of the Whitefeet.

The tenantry of the Rev. Richard Clerke, Sovereign of Portarlino, residing on the confines of the King's and Queen's counties, have attempted to force a second tithe on the tenants of the farm.

Richard Warburton, Esq., of Garrinich, Queen's county, has received a notice, threatening him with death if he, as a magistrate or otherwise, interfere with, or take any part in the collection of church cess in the parish of Clonchurk, in which his son, John Warburton, Esq., is one of the churchwardens.

Charles Maye, a natural son of the late Maryborough gaol, charged with cutting off the ears and striking a faithful servant, named Maye, belonging to Dr. Carter, at Mayo, Queen's County, on Thursday night.

A considerable force has been lately added to the constabulary of the Queen's County. Thos. Moreton, Esq. Chief Constable, marched into Castlecomer from Fortmuna, with about seventy of the County Constabulary, and beat the constables in the district of districts, at Ballyragh and Castlecomer, where they arrived, were refused lodgings; and they were obliged to get authority to enforce shelter for the night, and even then could not obtain food in some instances till the following morning.

On the night of Thursday last an armed party of Terry Alts attacked the house of a man named Sam. Eyre, of Crownest, near Bellvue, dragged him out of his house, and beat him severely, and threatened for not complying with a former notice served on him to surrender some lands which he had in his possession for several years, and after swearing him to give it up next day, they then decamped.

We regret to hear that a vessel, name unknown, was wrecked off Killough, on the night of Sunday last, and that all on board perished, excepting the master and one of the crew. The vessel was bound, it is said, from Liverpool to Quebec.—*Newry Telegraph.*

The story of *The Democrat*, we are requested to announce, was delivered last week at all the respectable libraries in London; where it may be obtained immediately on application, as well as any of the following titles of this season:—*Democrat*, 3 vols.—*The Robber*, by the author of *Charley the Fatality*, 3 vols.—*The Jew*, 3 vols.—*Cameron*, 3 vols.—*The Affiliated One*, by the author of *Gertrude*, 3 vols.—and *The False Step*, 3 vols.

LAUNCH OF A MODEL FRIGATE.—On Wednesday afternoon, at high water, the *Royal Louisa*, a most handsome model of a 32-gun frigate, was launched from the slip on which she was built at Woolwich Dock-yard, in the presence of a vast number of general officers. A select party of the Officers and Ladies and Gentlemen attended to witness the ceremony, who were hospitably entertained at the residence of Oliver Lang, Esq., the master shipwright, who has been employed upwards of two years on this splendid specimen of British skill and ingenuity. At three o'clock the ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Mrs. Lang, who dashed a bottle of wine at her bows, and named her *the Louisa*, in honour of her father, the late Admiral Sir John Jervis. She was towed by a steamer into the new basin. The model is intended as a present to the King of Prussia, and any description that could be given would fall far short of its beautiful appearance. The whole of the inside of the vessel is composed of polished mahogany; her cabin is inlaid with plate glass, and her stern is surmounted with the figure of a black eagle, the national emblem of Prussia. Her masts and rigging are of the most handsome workmanship. She is copper-bottomed and fastened. Her dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length, 55 feet 4 inches; extreme breadth, 12 feet; depth in hold, 8 feet 10 inches. Her register tonnage is 30 tons. In the course of a few days the model will be conveyed to Prussia in a Government steamer.

COLLECTORS OF MIRABEAU by DUMONT.—We are requested to state that copies of this important volume in French, as well as in English, may be procured from every bookseller and library in the Kingdom; and likewise the following works—*The Four Series of the Annals of History*; England, France, Italy and Spain; just completed, uniform with the Waverley Novels, at 6s. per volume—and *The Geographical Annual*, containing 100 steel engravings, price 18s. plain and 21s. coloured. A beautiful and most useful volume.—*The History of the Revolutions of France*, 10 vols.—

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Friday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Lewis White, of New End-lane, Fulham, was driving to town in a chaise, with his wife, when the animal took fright, and set off at full gallop. Mr. White broke the reins, and consequently lost all control. Mrs. White, who is far advanced in pregnancy, was excessively alarmed, and at length became so terrified, that she was obliged to get out of the chaise, and to get up on her feet. She was dragged along the road four or five yards before she stopped. She was worthily carried in a dreadful state to a cottage, but the worst consequences are apprehended, her left arm being broken in two places, and having sustained violent contusions about the head; the fright she experienced is expected to produce a premature labour.—The horse proceeded on until it threw itself down by trampling upon the broken rein, when it was secured. Mr. White escaped without injury.

EARLY SEA BATHING.—Saline emersion in the Spring season is prevalent with many persons, as having a more invigorating tendency than at a later period. We may therefore opportunely remind the fair visitors to the sea coast of the accustomed accommodations, and the following establishments, which (used judiciously) will be found to be productive of the most pleasing and salutary effects—sustaining a fine head of hair, full luxuriance and beauty, which otherwise would, by frequent sea-bathing, become subject to harshness and decay; while the former celebrated auxiliary cure, the use of sea-bathing, is now found to be equally efficacious, and enhances the complexion by a delicate and permanently roseate bloom.

TO THE LADIES.—M'PHAIL'S GOLD still continues to receive the patronage of fashionable society. Its close resemblance to gold itself, its extreme economy, and the successful manner in which it can be worn, are its chief attractions. A description of Jewellery, which is applicable to all those who wish to follow the changes of fashion, without the heavy expense of the genuine metal. We are desired to state that M'Phail, the inventor of 14, Regent-street, opposite Howell and James's, has commenced the Season's new elegant Jewellery in the newest fashion and the best workmanship, which cannot fail to attract the attention of all who are conversant with the Nobility and the Fashionable World, that he has no connexion with persons professing to sell the Mosaic Gold; and the only place where it can be had is at the inventor's establishment, No. 14, Regent-street, Pall-mall, opposite Howell and James's. The inventor has a variety of articles for sale, including the most splendid articles of fashionable Jewellery, which for chastity of design and richness of colour may safely defy competition. The leading feature in this elegant invention is, that time and wear have no effect upon its appearance. It is entirely unvaried in its appearance, and is equally applicable to the London workmen; and is undertaken to imitate any article of Jewellery which may be brought to him, so that it shall not be distinguished from the original.—Ladies having pearls, emeralds, gems, or any old-fashioned Jewellery by them, may have them re-set in the most elegant style, at the expense of gold. The favour of an early application is most earnestly solicited, where he invites an inspection of the most elegant articles ever produced. C. M. particularly recommends it to the notice of Merchants and Captains, as an article worthy their attention, as it will retain its colour in any climate. Old Gold, Diamonds, or Pearls, bought or taken in exchange.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RALPH shall hear to-morrow.

The West India Letter did not arrive until we were at press.
The notice of SINCERITAS next week.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 6.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to London on Wednesday, when the KING held a levee at St. James's, which was but thinly attended.

The KING held a Privy Council, at which Lord DUNDONALD (Cochrane) was restored to his rank in the navy.

In the evening their MAJESTIES dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, at Kensington, where a large party, including her Royal Highness the Princess AUGUSTA, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND, and the Duke of GLOUCESTER, had the honour of meeting their MAJESTIES.

On Thursday the QUEEN held a drawing-room. The external gaieties of the scene were marred by the badness of the day; but the splendour of the scene within was not marred by the unpropitious state of the weather.

In the evening the KING gave a grand dinner to the Knights of the Garter, which was served in the banquetting-room. The plate and ornaments belong to what is generally called the Prince of WALES's service, a great portion of it being made for GEORGE IV. when Prince of Wales. The ornaments of the service are the feathers, with the motto "Johi Dien"—the first Knight of the Order being EDWARD the Black Prince. The centre piece was made for FREDERICK Prince of Wales, Father of GEORGE III.

All the company arrived by the *entrée* door, ascended the grand staircase, proceeding through the gallery and state rooms to the ball-room, where the company assembled.

The KING wore a Field Marshal's uniform. Lord BRYAN and Sir CHARLES PAGET were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. His MAJESTY was attended by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Commander of the Forces, Lord COMBERBENE, Gold Stick in Waiting.

Dinner being announced, the KING led his distinguished guests to the banquetting room, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain. His MAJESTY was followed by the Dukes of CUMBERLAND and GLOUCESTER. The Knights followed according to their seniority, viz. the Earl of WESTMORLAND, the Marquis CAMDEN, the Duke of RUTLAND, the Duke of BEAUFORT, the Earl of LONSDALE, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Duke of WELINGTON, Earl BATHURST, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, the Marquis of BATH, the Duke of DONST, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, the Marquis of EXETER, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Duke of BEDFORD, Earl GREY, the Dean of the Order, Garter King at Arms, and Sir W. WOOD. As the procession passed through the room, the band of the Coldstream Guards struck up "God Save the King," and played at intervals during the evening.

The Knights upon this occasion wore the collar of the Order.

On Friday their MAJESTIES proceeded to Greenwich, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND, and the Duke of GLOUCESTER, the Princess AUGUSTA, and the young Princes of CUMBERLAND and CAMBRIDGE, Lord HILL, Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lady A. FITZCLARENCE, Mademoiselle D'ESTE, and the Marchioness of WESTMOUTH.

Their MAJESTIES and the Royal Family were loudly cheered in their progress, and on their disembarkation from Woolwich. After partaking of refreshments at Sir RICHARD KEATES' house, the Royal party inspected the Hospital, and returned to town about six o'clock.

At half-past seven the KING gave another splendid dinner in commemoration of the Storming and Capture of Seringapatam.

The dinner was served in the Banquetting-room, where four tables were laid out, one at each end, and two in the middle of the room, covered with a magnificent service of gold and silver plate. In the middle of each table were plateaus, containing centre-pieces, with allegorical and marine subjects, with candelabra interspersed. At one end of the room was a splendid sideboard of gold plate, extending the entire width of the apartment; it consisted of several stages in a pyramidal form, with a background of crimson, which greatly heightened the effect: the outline was relieved with crimson draperies.

At the bottom of the sideboard was a golden tiger's head, flanked by two of the standards of Tipoo Saib. The head and carpet formed part of the throng of Tipoo Sultan. The head is of wood, covered with plates of the purest gold about one-tenth of an inch in thickness, the teeth and eyes are of rock crystal.

Tipoo's throne was of an octagonal form, and entirely covered with similar plates of gold, marked with the tiger's stripe. Over the throne was raised a canopy of gold, supported by eight elegant but strong pillars. There was a fringe of pearls round the edge of the canopy, of about four inches in depth, and the whole was crowned with the figure of a Hum, a fabulous bird, which in the East is considered an emblem of good fortune and prosperity, composed entirely of precious stones, and which was sent to England, to be presented to GEORGE III. in 1799. The head, with four legs representing those of a tiger, was placed under the throne, which was supposed to be supported by the Royal tiger, the distinctive mark and armorial bearing of Tipoo's family.

The rich carpet by which the head is accompanied was used by Tipoo upon his misadventure, on days of state and public ceremony. To this splendid throne might be applied the lines of Milton:—

"Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

In front of the base which supports the head is the following inscription:—

"This trophy was taken at the storming of Seringapatam 4th May, 1799."

"RICHARD, Earl of MORNINGTON, then Governor-General of India; General HARRIS, commanding the British forces."

The sacred hum was placed at some distance above the head. Antique cups and tankards, embellished with most elaborate workmanship, with a great variety of subjects in ivory, and enriched with precious stones, and a great many others, composed entirely of precious stones, and which was sent to England, together with other articles of plate, were tastefully arranged on the sideboard.

The company assembled in the Ball Room, and on dinner being announced his MAJESTY, preceded by the Master of the Household, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, the Lord Chamberlain and the Groom of the Stole, and the Lord Steward, led the way through the Tapestry Room, the Guard Chamber (lined by the Yeomen Guard), to the Banquetting Room, the band of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, who were stationed in an ante-room, playing "God save the King" as the company passed through the rooms.

The following had the honour of being invited to the entertainment:—Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Mr. John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Major Rivett Carnac, William Wigram, Esq., John Locke, Esq., M.P., Charles Mills, Esq., John Petty Muspratt, Esq., John

Masterman, Esq., Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq., William Stanley Clarke, Esq., John Thornhill, Esq., George Raikes, Esq., Joseph Dupre Alexander, Esq., M.P., Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., John Bailie, Esq., Henry Alexander, Esq., Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., James Sturt, Esq., James Livingston, Esq., Sir William Young, Bart., Robert Cutlar Ferguson, Esq., M.P., George Lyall, Esq., John Forbes, Esq., M.P., Henry Shank, Esq., William Astell, Esq., M.P., Russell Elice, Esq., Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., George Smith, Esq., the Secretary of the East India Company, First Lord of the Treasury, First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, Sir James Macintosh, and Sir J. Macdonald, Commissioners of the Board of Control, the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Chairman of the Bank of England, the Deputy-Chairman of the Bank of England, the Master of the Trinity House, the Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Clerk Marshal, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Master of the Household, the Lord, Groom, and Equerry, in waiting, Earl Amherst, the Commander of the Forces, Sir E. Packer, Sir John Malcolm, Lord Howden, Viscount Combermere, Admiral Sir Richard King, Sir Henry Blackwood, Sir Thos. Broughton, the Master of the Buck House, Hon. M. Elphinstone, Sir Thomas Hislop, Lord Teignmouth, Earl Powis, Sir G. Barlow, Field Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, Sir George Hewett, Sir George Nugent, Admiral Gage, Sir Thomas Dallas, General Sir T. Bowers, the Secretary to the India Board, Sir Jasper Nicholls, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir James Kempt, Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence, Sir Henry Wheatley, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, General Macaulay, Sir G. Ouseley, Lord Maryborough, Sir C. Cockerell, Sir W. Grant, Lieut. General T. Brown, Major-General Sewell, Sir Thomas Reynell, Sir Lionel Smith, Sir Theophilus Pultizer, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Lord Harris, Sir R. Donkin, Major-General Sir W. Mac Bearn, the Master of the Robes, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Carnwarth, Sir Herbert Taylor, Earl of Dalhousie, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe.

AMIDST all the opprobrium which has been so unsparingly raised against the Episcopal Bench, it is pleasing to find the excellent Bishop of LONDON in the full enjoyment of his well-earned and appropriate popularity.

On Wednesday his Lordship's house was enlivened by a large attendance of novice-dancers, May boys, and chimney-sweepers, who testified, by harmonious acclamations, their approval of his Lordship's principles and character, and made him ample amends for the coldness of his reception at a late City Festival, and in other societies, where persons more soberly attired, but less competent to appreciate the purity of his motives, seemed to view his Lordship with less favourable eyes.

THE *Times* of yesterday gives the following account of a meeting of the Political Union in Leicester-square on Thursday:—

"NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION.—On Thursday night a meeting of the members of this Union was held at Saville-house, Leicester-square, having been appointed on the eighth of the week's meeting of the Union, to agree upon a petition to the House of Lords on the Reform Bill, and an address to his MAJESTY on the same subject. Mr. HUME was in the chair, and the meeting was very numerously attended. The petition and address were adopted unanimously. A Mr. LOCKHART then proposed a pledge to universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and no property qualification; but only two hands being held up in its favour, it was of course negatived by an immense majority."

Now, upon reading this, a man would naturally suppose, that from the presence of one of the Members for the county, and from the indignation with which the proposition for vote by ballot and universal suffrage was received, that the rest of the proceedings were mild, moderate, and constitutional.

Let us undeceive the readers of the *Times* by giving the substance of a few of the speeches delivered at the place. Mr. HUME's speech we take no notice of, except in so far as that Honourable Gentleman chose to express his hostility to Ministers, yet, nevertheless, considered it proper to give them his support upon this particular question, upon which, however, he admitted they had behaved very sneakingly.

A Major REVELL made a speech, which, as he appears to be a person of consideration amongst them, is worthy of Lord GREY's attention, and that of Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself, and of those Lords and Gentlemen who have stated their conviction that the Reform Bill would be a final measure—final it will be to the happiness and prosperity of the country eventually we admit—but in order to shew to what the concession of the present Bill to the revolutionists will produce (and need we have a more frightful warning before us than the emancipation of the Papists?) let us quote Major REVELL's words, as they appear in the reported debate of this Political Union:—

"Let the Government beware of what they did—let them remember that all Governments depended on opinion; that even the Government of the Grand Seigneur depended upon opinion. De LOLME it was, he thought, who said that if he had but possession of one of the Mosques at Constantinople, and was in that place unmostrated to address the people as often as he pleased, he would undertake, before six months, to establish a free Government in Constantinople. There was a truth in his saying, for the Peers of England; they knew well the force of opinion, and they knew too that in some of the REFORM BILL was ONCE PASSED THE NEXT DEMAND WOULD BE FOR REFORM IN THE CHURCH—REFORM IN THE LAW—REFORM IN THE STATE—REFORM IN EVERYTHING THAT WAS EVIL. He then proceeded to eulogise in terms of high praise the political courage evinced by Mr. HUME, in mentioning his motion for the abolition of tithes in Ireland, his proposition for handing over Church lands to the management of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose; likewise his proposition for the reduction of the Irish Bishops—(Applause)—from their present number to ten, with two Archbishops, giving them a sum which, in his (Major R.'s) opinion, was very extravagant, but which, in the present temper of the House of Commons, it would have been idle to have fixed at much less. But to return to the Peers, they certainly were of his generation; they remembered the proposition; they remembered that he was in some sort a Metropolitan Member, and they feared that if those eight additional Members found their way into the House, that some of them might be found to go a little further than Mr. HUME had done, and propose a change in the condition of the Bishops which might give rise to a revolution in the hierarchy, and that those eight Members coming from the metropolis would break with a voice of thunder, which would shake the edifice of corruption to its foundation, and strike dismay into the hearts of those who would be in want of a quatern loaf, if they were not fed by the people."—Applause.

Here we have the distinct declaration of one of the future Members for the Metropolitan districts, that the present measure of REFORM is only the primary measure—the premier pas—the stepping-stone to the overthrow of the Church, the Law, the STATE—and this measure is supported by the Minister of a King of ENGLAND, who expects that King of ENGLAND to support him.

Major REVELL is, perhaps, the best authority for information on these points, because, as we have just said, he is actually in nomination for one of the district seats; nobody, therefore, can better know the views of the persons who are to be his constituents, or the intentions of those who are to be his colleagues, as representatives, than this gentleman, and upon his authority Lord GREY is distinctly told, "that the measure is not to be final, that the edifice of corruption"—meaning the Government—"is to be shaken to its foundation, and that dismay is to be stricken into the

"hearts of those who would be in want of a quatern loaf if they were not fed by the people."

This last allusion, as of course it does not apply to the present Ministers and their hangers-on, must refer to persons of a much higher class and station, and while it splendidly illustrates the principles, and clearly exhibits the intended practices of the supporters of the Reform Bill, must increase, considerably, the anxiety of the SOVEREIGN to consummate this great measure as speedily as possible.

Mr. SAVAGE, who is also a proposed Metropolitan district Member, observed:—

"That the public mind had been at length brought to a point from which it could not recede. The Peers had lost the affections of the people of England, and they were therefore powerless; they had brought their authority to such a pass, that if the people of the metropolis, apprehensive that their clause might be lost, called upon the King to sign the Bill without the consent of the Lords, the people of England would ratify the recommendation.—(Applause.)—It was time that they should understand each other upon what they call their legal resistance to the Bill. One species of legal resistance which they might offer was of a negative kind; they need not voluntarily make any payments to the Government. If that were once begun, and begun it would be whenever the occasion demanded it, he was sure there was not a man who heard him who would not crowd forward eagerly round whoever might be the earliest victims of power in a crisis.—(Cheering.)—If they acted as became men in that emergency, they might rest assured that the power of the Tories was gone for ever. Did he recommend them to unite for the purpose of having recourse to brute force? Quite the contrary. Let them be passive until assailed, but if once attacked, let them strike a blow that should instantly sweep their adversaries off the face of the earth."—(Applause.)

This is the advice of another metropolitan member—do not attack by brute force, but commit such offences against the law as shall induce an attack from the Government, and then, having provoked the correction, "strike a blow which is to sweep them off the face of the earth."

And these are the people to whom admission will be given to Parliament by the increase of metropolitan representation—these are the allies and supporters of Lord GREY and his Ministers, so long as they do their work—these are the people whom the Prime Minister of England recognizes in their corporate capacity at the moment when he is ordered by the KING to cry them down by Proclamation, and dissolve them by statute; and at the moment when he and his colleagues have the assurance to state to Parliament that the present Reform Bill is intended as a final measure.

We remember a speech of Lord ANGLESEY's—(the magnificent agitator of the present day)—a speech made in the House of Lords some time in June 1825, from which we will give an extract, in order to exhibit the views his Excellency then took of the question of Catholic Emancipation, (views, of which subsequent events have amply proved the justice), and to bring his Excellency's propositions at that period—relating to what was then declared to be a final measure—to the service of the present crisis:—

"Lord ANGLESEY said that he had supported all the former concessions to the Catholics because he had hoped that those concessions would have been followed by a spirit of kindness and conciliation on the part of the Catholics towards their Protestant brethren. He had hoped that the Catholics would have received in a good spirit, that which had been granted them, and that they would have testified a proper degree of patience and forbearance under the comparatively minor privations to which they were still subject. In all these expectations, he regretted to say, he had been disappointed. Every concession that had been made to the Catholics had been followed by increased restlessness and irritability in the conduct of that body, and the language which they had adopted, were such, as to shew that emancipation alone would not satisfy them, and that they would be content with nothing short of Catholic ascendancy. Now, if there must be a trial of strength between the Catholic and the Protestant interests,—and something like that, was implied in the intemperate language which they used, in which they talked of six millions of people who could be repressed only by force, and that a struggle, he thought that the present time and the present position were the best that could be chosen for bringing the matter to issue."

Far be it from us, either to advocate or anticipate any struggle whatever in the present case. We have given the prophetic words of Lord ANGLESEY on the Catholic question, only to shew how utterly unavailing the great boon granted to the Papists by the Duke of WELLINGTON has been, and how needless, if a people are resolved to be factious, all attempts at satisfying them must be. We ought to apologize to the Lord Lieutenant for refreshing the public memory with the extract from this speech, at the time when he is gathering the laurels of his own subsequent agitation; but the trial has been made—the example is before us, and if the Peers concede the present Reform Bill from any apprehension of consequences on the one hand, or in the hope of tranquillizing the revolutionary faction on the other, they will be deceived.

If there were any doubt before, the explanations of the intentions of the future metropolitan Members must surely remove them; and whatever other points the more moderate may choose to concede, the clause whence all the advantages displayed to view by Messrs. REVELL and SAVAGE must and will be expunged. Lord GREY may as well make his stand against his radical friends upon that point as any other; and even Lord DURHAM, if we are to believe what he said to the person he sat next to, one day at dinner at the KING OF BELGIUM's, when he was in Brussels, begins to think that he urged his noble father-in-law somewhat farther than was necessary. We ought not to omit noticing that one of the resolutions at this assembly was moved and seconded by a M. MONGREDIEN and a M. DETROISSIER.

The brevity of the account the *Times* gives of the meeting we have just noticed, is a proof of its ill opinion of the candour of the orators—their magnanimity of profession will do more good than five thousand speeches of their opponents.

LORD PALMERSTON, in announcing the Blockade of Madeira to LLOYD'S Coffee House, calls the Brazilian Princess of GRAN PARA the QUEEN OF PORTUGAL—another splendid instance of non-intervention, as we have elsewhere shewn poetically.

LORD ANGLESEY's discretion has become so exquisitely sensitive, since Captain GRAHAM's indiscretion in saving the lives of his police detachment at Newtownbarry, that his Excellency seriously meditates the abdication of his vice-regal functions in Ireland. As we have said in another article, the days of the Irish Government are numbered.

His Excellency, we hear, complains, since his return from London, of the coldness of his reception by Lord GREY—of the Premier's silence, and the very evident abandonment of his cause by the Government on Lord WICKLOW's motion; and he complains still more bitterly of his reception at Windsor—the KING did not even enter into the subject of Ireland, to his Excellency's mortification and disappointment.

Although Lord HILL did not vote on the second reading of the Reform Bill, he still holds the office of Commander-in-Chief, Lord ANGLESEY, therefore, has been

distinctly told, that there is no place of refuge,—his Catholic conciliation system must be modified by enforcing the payment of the arrears of tithes. Having, however, publicly committed himself at his own table, by sneering at the Chief Secretary's speeches, on the question of Tithes, Lord ANGLESEY is in the dilemma either of coercing the very party whom he has been patronizing, or of resigning his office. His Excellency must shortly decide, and if he remains, we foresee he will lose no time in trying his hand at Protestant conciliation by some Government prosecution. If he goes, Bishop DOYLE proposes that he should convert his incapacity into a merit, by addressing, through Lord CLONCURRY, a farewell to Ireland in a second edition of his famous letter, *agitate, agitate, agitate*. A third scheme has been proposed by Mr. BLAKE—namely, that his Excellency should ride on horseback through the disturbed provinces. This piece of *fanfaronade* is so unlike a British General and a conqueror, that we think his Excellency will not adopt it.

In any case we counsel our Protestant brethren to be firm; let them continue to show a bold, determined front—which the crisis demands; let the *Protestant Conservative Society* continue its sittings in Dublin. The abeyance of all the powers of Government in Ireland, justify Lord RODEN and the Protestants of Ireland in forming themselves into a Society for the protection of their interests. The catastrophe approaches, and the Protestants feel convinced that their only safety depends upon their prudence and energy in acting for purposes of *self-defence* in one united body.

It is a public calamity that such a necessity should exist; but the disgraceful subserviency of the Government to the Irish demagogues—the bribe of the silk gown to O'CONNELL—the disgrace of the Privy Councilship to my Lord CLONCURRY—the refusal of the Scriptures as a part of national education—the public insults to county addresses by Lord Lieutenants and Magistrates—the state of terror, by which murderers escape and the trial by Jury has become a nonentity—the fear of the Government by the Magistrates themselves if they do their duty—the lawless state of rapine, the impunity and increase of crime—all constitute a mass of justification for the establishment of the Protestant Society in Dublin, which, so long as that Society confines itself to legal objects of *self-defence*, will meet with the approbation of all reflecting men, who know anything of the desperate state of that unhappy country.

To those who desire detailed information of the proceedings of the *Protestant Society*, we earnestly recommend a perusal of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. It is ably edited, and as the discussions of the Society are given in it at length, it has become the focus in Ireland for all explanations and appeals which Magistrates, Clergymen, and Protestants of all classes, unprotected by the Government, are compelled to make in their own vindication.

If the Society continues to conduct its proceedings with the same ability and moderation which have hitherto characterized its sittings, it will in all probability very soon enlarge the sphere of its utility by requests from Protestants in England to be enrolled amongst its members.

We repeat we regret the necessity which has compelled the most loyal and peaceable part of the Irish community to coalesce for objects of *self-defence*—but in the state of abandonment and peril in which they have been placed by my Lord ANGLESEY's Government, they had no alternative—and until justice and impartiality shall again be administered, our humble advice, to our Protestant fellow-countrymen, cannot better be given than in the words of their forefathers, "No surrender."

The Earl of DUNDONALD, who was dismissed the Navy, and expelled from the Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, for being concerned in what, by his Lordship's friends, was playfully called a Stock Exchange HOAX, has been re-instated in his rank, and is therefore a Rear Admiral in the service. It is supposed that his Lordship's restoration to the honours of the Bath will follow this most gratifying act of gracious consideration on the part of the Government, and that in order to exhibit the fullest sense of his Lordship's merits and patriotism, he will (as Lord CLONCURRY has been), be created an English Peer, whenever his MAJESTY consents to swamp the upper House.

The wag, whose name we never mention, when he heard of his Lordship's restoration to service, said—"It is quite right—he made his escape from the King's Bench prison many years ago, and that is the reason Lord GREY has now put him into the *Fleet*."

As the time approaches for the consideration of the details of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords, it becomes most essential that all who desire to reconcile its inconsistencies, to rectify its blunders, to neutralize its mischief, should come to a clear understanding with one another as to the positions upon which their struggle is to be fought. The Upper House of our Legislature differs from the Lower in its constitution and character. The tactics which have signalized the industry and acuteness of the one, would scarcely best the gravity and dignity of the other. We do not desire to see our patricians correcting the decimals of Lieutenant DRUMMOND, or comparing the results of the population returns; determining where the borough ends, or where the foreign begins; balancing the operation of a paving act to unite, or a rivulet to disjoin;—we would not place in the hands of the Duke of WELLINGTON the weapons which Mr. CROKER has wielded with such admirable perseverance and such deadly effect.

Omitting, for the present, the consideration of the disfranchising clauses of the Bill, the postponement or modification of which will doubtless be the subject of much discussion, we find three important changes contemplated by the friends of the Constitution, as likely to be effected by the Peers in the constructive part of the measure. These are, the alteration of the 101 qualification in towns; the omission of the new Metropolitan Representation, and the exclusion of the influence of represented towns from the poll at the county elections. Of the two first suggestions much has been said by us and by others. They will meet with all the attention they deserve. The third proposal is worthy of at least as grave a notice. Its expediency seems to us more undeniable; its consistency with every principle upon which an allotment of representation can be made, more certain and obvious; and the effect of its adoption would, of course, be far more extensively felt.

Moreover, of the clauses to which the other amendments apply, it must be admitted that in the Committee of the House of Commons both were debated at great length, and with much ability. The Assembly, indeed, in which their merits were canvassed was one, to which sober argument and

correct statement were vainly addressed; but packed as the Jury was, its verdict was fairly taken. So much cannot be said for the clause to which we now refer. Lord ALTHORP, with something less than his usual courtesy, insisted upon proceeding to it at midnight, on an evening devoted without previous notice to the debate on the Bill, when the attendance of Members was far from numerous, and when Mr. GOULBURN, by whom the amendment which stood in Mr. PRAED's name was to have been moved, was absent from the House.

We are glad to see announced a corrected report of the speech delivered by Mr. PRAED in making the motion, which we trust will be more fairly judged by the Members of our hereditary Senate than it was by the Delegates of our mob. Sir ROBERT PEEL called Mr. PRAED's speech one of the neatest, clearest, and most able arguments he had ever heard in that House.

We have to announce the death of Dr. HUNTINGFORD, the venerable Bishop of HEREFORD, at his apartments in Winchester College, of which his Lordship was Warden. We do not know whether Lord GREY was sufficiently aware of the Right Reverend Prelate's indisposition to put a Messenger in waiting in the neighbourhood ready to start with news of his Lordship's dissolution, but we hear that the Hon. and Very Reverend Deac of HEREFORD, and very liberal Rector of Bishopsgate, is to succeed to the vacant mitre.

Lord GREY has been extremely fortunate in the course of his Ministry, and his last piece of luck (as he no doubt considers it) so very near its termination is come in the "nick of time." His Lordship will, of course, not miss his last chance.

NON-INTERVENTION.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE NON-RATIFICATION CONGRESS.

Air—"The tight little Island."

When the Whigs first came in,
Good Lord! what a din
They made all about their intention,
"That this glorious nation
Should keep her high station
"In Europe, by non-intervention."

Oh! this non-intervention! PALMERSTON's non-intervention,
The exile's sad moan, and the captive's deep groan,
Swell the chorus of NON-INTERVENTION.

Then the Belgians a King
Chose from England to bring,
And that proved a bone of contention;
But when Mynheer van BRANDY
Thought Brussels "jay handy,"
They were glad to claim French intervention;

But still it was non-intervention—interfering is not intervention;
Fifty thousand "nostiches," tho' they laughed at "ces lâches,"
Were soon ready for—NON-INTERVENTION.

Next the Downs soon beheld
A fleet bound for the Scheldt,
Just to call off poor Mynheer's attention;
He was told, if they came
Their artillery's flame
Might throw light upon non-intervention;

So to obviate misapprehension, he'd better give up all pretension,
And thus scurvily treated, submit to be cheated,
Than trifle with NON-INTERVENTION.

But when brave Poland rose,
Hemmed in by her foes,
Her name we scarce dared to mention;
But for fear the Cossacks
They should bring on their backs,
France and England cried—"Non-intervention!"

How consistent this non-intervention!—such is PALMERSTON's non-intervention!

Everlasting his shame shall all ages proclaim,
Who then spoke of NON-INTERVENTION.

When Pedro's young maid
Proclaimed a blockade
At Madeira, to be her intention,
It fitting was seen
As Portugal's QUEEN,
The name of the Urechin to mention,

To remove any slight apprehension,—to admit and support her pretension,
While all aid we deny—to our ancient Ally

To stick closely to NON-INTERVENTION.

Then the Germans to hurry,
The Pope in a flurry,
To Bologna just called their attention,
When one morning at four
The French knocked at his door,
And got in by a simple invention;

The Colonel deserved reprehension; but this last case of NON-INTERVENTION

Laughs at distance and time, is too much for my rhyme,
*And for PALMERSTON's bright comprehension.

* It will be remembered, that about the time the French landed at Ancona, Lord P. declared they had not suited from Toulon. He may well be called a man "of remarkable intelligence."

We have, in common with the rest of the world, frequently observed upon the blindness of men—and women—to their own peculiar failings; but we never yet saw so strong an instance of this mental ophthalmia as appears in the last paragraph of RADICAL's continuous letter to the *Times* of Monday. After having, with more bitter invective and malignity than ever perhaps was suffered to appear in print, vilified and libelled hundreds of persons who never can have injured him, and having concluded the last portion of his "prodigious" letter by the most awful threats and denunciations against the highly-gifted Bishop of EXETER, he concludes this next portion of the same epistle by winding up an equally furious tirade against Lord WYNFORD in these words:—"I have too much Christian charity to deliver up Lord WYNFORD at the gates of Hell; but I will leave him to his own serious reflections, that, as he is advancing fast to his long home, he should be prepared for it, BY BEING MORE IN AMITY WITH MANKIND!"

We have no wish to bruise a broken reed, or to dwell upon the admitted failure and incompetency of the present Irish Administration. They have created so many difficulties for themselves, and the storm is raging so furiously around them, that we are content to leave them to that merited con-

tempt of all classes from which it is now notorious they must take refuge in a speedy dereliction of office. *We speak advisedly; their weeks, if not their days, are numbered. Their misdeeds have been commented on, by the highest Personage in the Realm in terms which fix their destiny.* But as it has been gravely asserted by the *Morning Herald*, that the WELLINGTON Government abetted and supported the landlords of the Queen's County in a systematic oppression and spoil of the peasantry, we feel it due to justice to notice and contradict the false and scandalous assertion. There is not the smallest foundation for it. Not a man in Ireland believes one word of it—and we defy the *soi-disant* Victor of Waterloo—we defy Mr. BLAKE, Lord CLONCURRY, Dr. DOYLE, or any Member of that Secret Society, who pander so liberally to the ruling passion of the Lord Lieutenant, to point out one single instance which can be tortured by the most consummate sophistry into even an apparent justification of this statement.

The whole conduct and character of the WELLINGTON Government refutes the libel,—and it is equally incredible that the Nobility and Gentry of the Queen's County should have accepted or sought for such cruel co-operation. Some of the best landlords in Ireland are to be found in that county. Is it necessary to defend Lords de VESCI and MARYBOROUGH from such charges as these?—Who will impute such gratuitous barbarity to Sir CHARLES COOTE or Mr. CROSBY?—Are the tenants of the Euro Estate subject to such treatment? or has the recent insubordination of Sir H. PARNELL—the pure reforming Sir H. PARNELL—rendered him liable to such an imputation from his former friends and admirers. The story, we repeat, is false and foolish from beginning to end, and is one of the last ravings of a Government mortally convulsed, and in the agony of unavoidable dissolution.

That our readers may judge of the fairness and veracity of the journal which has commented upon the Rev. Mr. BOYNTON's Comparative Table of Crime, we extract the following facts, as given by the Rev. Gentleman in a very able speech at the last Meeting of the Conservative Protestant Society in Dublin:—

Crimes of various sorts committed in 12 months, in the year 1830 104
Six last months, up to March, 1832 687

Crimes committed in ONE MONTH, March 1832, as exhibited during the Lent Assizes in the Queen's County, 161
Crimes of the same class committed in ONE YEAR, 1830, under the late Government, as shown during the Lent Assizes 68

And this is the result of Whig liberalism and renegade conciliation!!!

On the First of May, according to annual custom, the Chimney-sweepers' Society dined together at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, and, as usual, the agreeableness, and what is termed "conviviality," of the day were remarkable.

After the dinner, which was splendid and abundant, several speeches were made, a great many songs were sung, and the usual loyal toasts drunk.

The Army and Navy—and the memories of Marshal SAXE and Sir Cloudesly SHOVEL—with three times three.

The LORD CHANCELLOR and the House of Brougham—with like honours.

"Success to *Settles*, and Promotion to Climbing Boys," was received with great approbation.

We regret not having space to detail all the gaieties of the day, which lasted until a late hour in the evening.

We frequently lament the impossibility, from want of space, of giving copious extracts from such new publications as appear entitled to the distinction—for such we consider it—of genuine and impartial commendation, and this feeling never struck us more forcibly than after having delighted ourselves by reading the second series of Captain BASIL HALL's *Fragments of Voyages and Travels*, recently published.

In Captain HALL's writings there is a spirit and an animation which places him very high indeed amongst modern authors, and in a particular school gives him an undoubted pre-eminence. His descriptions are so natural, his advice so excellent, and the mixture in his works of amusement and instruction, of gaiety and morality—all, we admit, perfectly compatible, but not upon every occasion duly blended by the *literati* of the day—so gratifying to the reader that we scarcely know when we have received so great a treat as from the present series of his lucubrations.

It would do Captain HALL's versatile talents great injustice were we to quote detached bits from his last volumes; we prefer, therefore, singly expressing our opinion upon them, leaving our readers to qualify themselves for criticising our criticism by reading the volumes themselves.

In another part of to-day's paper we have recorded, upon the authority of Captain BARCLAY, of the Navy, a most striking instance of the admirable subordination and discipline of our Navy, and the incalculable advantages derivable from an adherence to duty and obedience to command.

The *Times* of yesterday (as MATHEWS says, "B. knows every thing") gives the following letter, as from Madeira, describing an outrage committed upon the sacred person of one of Lord GREY's nephews, a midshipman, which is curious in its details, and, in its conclusion, is sufficiently remarkable to deserve particular notice.

"Madeira, April 14.
"I have to relate to you an unpleasant circumstance which took place on the 11th inst. An officer of Marines and a midshipman (Lord Grey's nephew), both belonging to the same ship *Stag*, were standing in the street, when four officers of the *Lisbon*, upon horseback, passed. One of them turned his horse round upon the officers of the *Stag*, who of course were very angry, and, on remonstrating, the Portuguese officer struck him a blow with a stick on the side of his face, and knocked him down. Another Portuguese officer got off his horse and struck him several times with his fist; the midshipman put his back against the wall and attempted to draw his sword, but was prevented by some soldiers. After committing this shameful atrocity, the Portuguese officers went away, and the two Englishmen went to the British Consul to complain. They found their commander Sir Thomas Troubridge there, who was exceedingly angry at such rascally conduct. They immediately went to the Castle, and the Governor tried every means to calm the Captain, saying he would have the officers punished, but I hear the only satisfaction that Sir Thomas will accept is, that after committing this offence, he would have the officers punished, but I believe a court-martial will be held. Sir Thomas is said to have declared, that if the officers are not severely punished, he will join the blockading squadron, and prevent English ships from entering."

As to the affair itself, when we hear the Portuguese officers' version we shall better understand its merits; but as to the last paragraph of the letter which describes it, we need not wait. Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, a Captain in the Navy, is represented to have said, that if the Portuguese officers

are not severely punished, HE—HE, a Captain in the Navy, will join the blockading squadron and prevent English ships from entering.

That Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE never said anything of the sort is most certain—or if he did, a discretionary power must have been delegated to him far beyond the usual importance of such commands. If however he should have said so, to what a state of degradation must the Government be reduced, when the Captain of a frigate announces his determination of declaring war against an ancient and valuable ally of our country, on his own personal responsibility, to revenge what he considers an affront to a Lieutenant of Marines and a Midshipman. CODRINGTON'S affair was but a flea-bite to this.

The truth, no doubt, is, that no such declaration ever was made by the gallant Captain—if it were, we should think it probable that the restoration of Lord DUNDONALD to the service would make no real addition to the Royal Navy.

THE blessed effects of the conciliatory system—the soothing silk-gown schemes of Lord GREY, and the patronising plans of Lord ANGLESEY may be tolerably well judged of, by a perusal of the following letter which Mr. O'CONNELL addressed to the Pilot Dublin Newspaper, just before he ran away from the Cholera in the middle of Term with his bag full of briefs. It contains a pretty clear avowal of the Learned Gentleman's opinions of Mr. STANLEY, and affords a powerful justification for that Right Hon. Personage's studious absence from the scene of his official duties, and for his presence during the Easter week on Newmarket-heath, while Ireland is in a state of rebellion.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT."

"Merrion-square, April 21, 1832.

"Sir—I perceive that in your account of the proceedings of the National Political Union of Thursday last, I am reported to have used the word 'miscreant,' as applied to the Irish Members returned on the popular interest, but have supported Mr. Stanley's Algerine Tithe Bill. If I used that word instead of 'recrunt,' which I ought to have applied, I am sorry for it. It was certainly too harsh a word, and I beg to apologise for using it, and to express my regret for being hurried by the indignation of the moment into such an expression. But the truth is, that I had but just read the speech attributed to Mr. Stanley, in reply to the able and manly rebuke of my friend Mr. Sheil, and my blood was boiling with indignation at the atrocious perversion (attributed in the Newspaper speech to Mr. Stanley) of the oath taken by Catholic Members of Parliament. This most foul Newspaper perversion was, indeed, still more disgusting by its being accompanied by a still more silly Newspaper speech, attributed to an English Catholic—a great tithe-owner, but not a great man. I had imagined that for the very essence and excess of human arrogance and haughty presumption could not pervert the plain words of a plain oath into any engagement, express or implied, on the part of the Catholic Members of Parliament, not to vote as their judgment might dictate on the subject of tithes, cesses, oblations, first fruits, Easter-offerings, dues and pecuniary demands of the Established Church. I contemptuously deny that these things are 'religion,' and I should despise Mr. Stanley's intellect and feelings, if he thinks these, or any part of these, part and parcel of his 'religion.' Glowing with, I trust, a just resentment, I might have used towards the popular supporters of Mr. Stanley the word 'miscreant'—I retract it altogether, and substitute in its place the milder and more accurate word, 'recrunt.' Yes, the Irish Members returned on the popular interest, who supported Stanley's Algerine Tithe Bill, deserve the appellation of 'recrants'; and if they do not blot it out by actual services before the next election, I trust that 'recrunt' will echo in their ears, until they will be scouted from every hustings in this island. Certainly they will be entitled to the votes of those only who support the tithe system. Being, as I am, the decided enemy of the tithe system, but its legal and constitutional enemy, I feel myself perfectly at liberty to procure, as soon as I can, a law for the total and unequivocal abolition of tithes and vestry cesses. I am as free to support such a law, as I am to oppose it, and I do not think the frothy and inflated gross columns attributed to him on this subject. But the fact is, that Stanley has regulated so many other Whig appointments, namely, because he is, of all others, the man most unfit for Ireland. He is haughty—and the Irish are proud themselves not to hate the haughtiness of others. He is innocent—and we are not to be so; and he is not self-willed, and such a man trusts to his own superiority, without taking the pains to acquire minute local and practical information. He is most ill-tempered—and such a man is unfit for governing the most paltry province. He is a Protestant bigot—and his bigotry cherishes money and doctrine with the same fervour and sincerity. He is a Protestant bigot—is he fit to govern a country substantially Catholic? He is, in his soul, a rank Tithe-man, and he is not fit to be a bigot, and driven from his hold only by the no ungentle pressure of his chance ally in office. His Arms Bill is the prototype of his body and soul—tyrannical, contemptuous, and unfit for practical utility. Let me allow him, as I do, good intentions, and considerable talent—so much the worse. His good intentions only make him persevere more pertinaciously in his mistaken schemes and notions; and his very talents make his conduct more formidable to the people, yet also more magnificently mischievous. Is there nobody to ask Lord Grey whether he can put his hand to his heart, and coolly declare that he thinks Mr. Stanley suited to Ireland? If not—and surely he must say not—why is he to be continued in power in Ireland? Is it because he dominates over Lord Grey as he does over poor Lord Althorpe, and over wretched and divided Ireland? Those very qualities which make him formidable to the throne, yet also more, those precisely which render him unfit for Ireland. Yet let the people of Ireland console themselves. Tithes will be abolished by law in spite of all the Stanleys that ever played the part of the angry boy or the madman. It is indeed said that he has threatened to refuse any Reform Bill to Ireland! I defy him. Refuse a Reform Bill to Ireland! To which my reply is *Nobolish*, and I again desire those who understand me to translate the word. I took it from the engraving near the touch-hole of one of the cannon that belonged to the Volunteers of 1782. *Nobolish*. Yes, Protestants, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Dissenters, are daily amalgamating. Our name is Irishmen. May the great God of charity smite our dissensions, and increase our harmony and Christian attachment. Ireland will be herself again. Inseparably connected with England, and undeniably faithful in allegiance to the throne, yet also will she still have her own Parliament, and Stanley is the best possible assistant in procuring that salutary and life-giving event.

"I have the honour to be your faithful servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

AGREEABLE RESULTS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SYSTEM.

A letter dated Kingston, Jamaica, March 4, contains the following estimate of loss sustained by the Insurrection in the parishes of St. James and Hanover, which principally suffered on the occasion. This is independent of injury to properties in St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland parishes, where many buildings were fired, and much damage done to the sugar crops:—

80 sugar works, averaging 200 hogsheads sugar, and 100 bunches of rum, and 100 tons of crops	£480,000
80 sets of iron, and 100 sets of iron, and 100 sets of iron, destroyed, estimated at an average each of £12,500	1,000,000
100 smaller settlements, pens, coffee and sugar plantations, slaves killed, stock and utensils destroyed, at 2,500, each	250,000
	1,730,000
Supposed expenses incurred by martial law	270,000
	£2,000,000

The tax which by a tax on slaves agreeable to law, will increase the

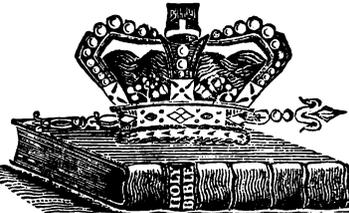
poll tax to 8l. per head, exclusive of contingent expenses. This calculation is made, taking the number of slaves as formerly computed, at 300,000, from which, deducting one-sixth for deaths during the Rebellion, and those belonging to properties destroyed, not able to be re-erected, and would remain 250,000 available for the above-mentioned contribution.

WE have just seen a splendid and spirited pamphlet, published yesterday, under the title of "The Second Reading of the Reform Bill." We deeply regret that we have not adequate space for lengthened extracts; it is easily recognized as from the powerful pen which has been previously wielded in the good cause. The following passages are peculiarly striking, speaking of the debates upon Reform:—

"It is said that the House of Lords, by its vote for the second reading, has pledged itself to the principle of the Bill; and Lord GREY has said that the principle of the Bill is, 'disfranchisement, as an extension of the franchise'; but these three things are not principles in any sense of that word; they are enactments, they are the provisions of the Bill, not the principle of the Bill; the principle is the spirit, or object, or tendency of the enactments; and that is to be sought for in the statement of the preamble, the arguments of the framers and supporters of the measure, and the probable effects of the enactments themselves. The Bill, the enactments the principle is nonsense. Now leaving examined the preamble, the provisions, and the objects, and the subsequent enactments; and collecting the principle from the arguments of its supporters, and from the probable effect of those enactments (unless they prove altogether illusory), it appears that the principle of the Bill is democracy—an increase of the democratic character of the House of Commons—that is the principle of the Bill; and to talk of distinct provisions, and contentions, with the House of Lords, is to talk of the wind, and to plunge at once into the gulf, and to endure all these miseries, because the endurance of them will thus be shorter, and the day of our deliverance nearer at hand, than by a wretched, shuffling policy, made up of doubts, and fears, and ignorance, and a compromise of first principles, and a system of half-concessions, to gratify none by granting what they ask, but to gratify every man by a good character of intelligible purpose, and a place with trembling hands, even in the very temple of the English Constitution, a resting-place for the lever of democracy. Does any man imagine that that lever will rest in idleness, when a fulcrum has been furnished for its operation? It is the very day-dream of the blindest fatuity. Lord GREY may play upon the phrase, 'some Reform,' and endeavour to entangle that way any opponent in the web of his fiery sophistry, till the heat of the longest man's temper is kindled to the point of truth, flowing smoother than oil, in well-finished periods; yet he cannot alter the essential nature of things by all his fallacies, nor prove, from the natural repugnance of men to avow their dislike to 'Reform,' which means improvement, their approbation of democratic innovation, which, whether much or little, is mischief. The great fallacy, as it affects the words of the Reform Bill, is in the phrase, 'moderate Reform.' Moderate is good in all things. True! But the English constitution is moderation: it has been said to be composed of the well-moderated balance of the three great principles of government; and till it be proved that democracy is in need of some addition, in order to preserve that balance, the smallest increase of democracy is not moderation, but extravagant evil.

"What is the title of this Bill? A Bill to amend the Representation of the People. To try to get a majority of the House of Commons, a large majority of which will be returned by the most ignorant, the least opulent, and the most upstart of the people? Is it to amend the construction of the House of Commons, to add one title to its present democratic components? To use Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S words, 'what a strange remedy, to make the legislature more democratic, by the addition of a more aristocratic element!' They will now vote for an enactment which they do not believe, according to the title of the Bill, to be an amendment in the representation of the people.

"But it has been said by many, and is still repeated by some of a lower class of orators and writers, that the fate of the ministerial project does not depend on the judgment and lawful decision of the House of Commons, but upon a number of men who are to be created by the executive, for the purpose of overwhelming that judgment, and altering that decision. The doctrine of the constitution being that the deliberations of either House of Parliament shall be free, it has been proposed to secure a particular issue to the deliberations of one of those Houses, by an invasion of its privilege on the part of the executive. The mode suggested for effecting this is, to create a number of Peers; and upon a number of men who are to be created by the executive, for the purpose of overwhelming that judgment, and altering that decision. 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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XII.—No. 596.

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1832.

Price 7d.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—THE REHEARSAL OF THE MUSIC to be performed at this Festival will take place on TUESDAY, the 15th of May, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNIVERSARY will be held on THURSDAY, the 17th of May, when a Sermon will be preached there, before H. H. the DUKE of SUSSEX, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Clergy, and others.

H. H. H. the DUKE of SUSSEX (fifth time). The Earl Grey, K.G. The Lord Bishop of Oxford. The Lord Farmborough, K.G.C. (second time). The Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. The Hon. Mr. Baron Bolland. Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, K.G.C. The Attorney-General, M.P. The Performance of Music will consist of: The Hallujah Chorus... Handel. The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadok the Priest")... Attwood. Cantata Domino (composed for this Chantry)... Handel. Anthem: "Lord, thou hast been our refuge," (composed for this Chantry)...

Principal Vocal Performers.—Messrs. Vaughan, Goulden, Hawes, Hobbs, Hawkins, Atkins, and Phillips. The Committee respectfully state, that contributions of gold will admit each person by a separate bill, the West end of the Cathedral, on the 15th of May (the Communion) to the galleries and Chantry, and express their hopes that, for admission into the Choir, no person will contribute less than half-a-crown. To the individual, this latter small Donation can be no object, whilst the aggregate is of the utmost importance to the interests of the Chantry. The whole of the Collections at St. Paul's Cathedral and Merchant-Tailors' Hall, will be appropriated by the Stewards in apprenticing the Children of necessitous Clergymen.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the Tragedy of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. Young (his last appearance in that character); Ophelia, Miss Taylor. After which, and every Evening till further notice, the new Chinese Play of Enchantment, called THE TARITARI WITCH and the PEG-LADY. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the Hunchback.—On Friday, the Boy of the Stronger, The Stranger, Mr. Young (his last appearance in that character)—Saturday, The Hunchback.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Mr. MACRADDY has the honour of announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his BENEFIT takes place TO-MORROW (May 14), on which occasion MADAME DE BERGIC and Mr. BRADHAM will appear.—The Performances will commence with Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTERS TALE. Leontes, King of Sicily, Mr. Macraddy; Hermione, Miss Phillips. After which, Shakespeare's Comedy of CATHERINE and PETRUCHIO. Petruchio, Mr. Macraddy; Catherine, Miss Phillips. In the course of the evening, Madame de Bergic will perform, and Mr. Bradham will perform, "The Death of Nelson" and "The King, God bless him!" To conclude with THE WATERMAN. Tom Tug, Mr. Bradham.—Tickets, Places, and Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Macraddy, 17, Argyl-street, and at the Boxes.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Mr. MATHEWS AT HOME.—Messrs. Colburn and Fisher have the pleasure to announce that they will have the honour to publish the THIRD VOLUME of his COMIC ANNUAL for the Year 1832, embellished with Humorous Cuts, Eccentric Portraits, and various Head and Tail Pieces. To which will be added, a Monopoliology, entitled THE EDDY STONE LIGHTHOUSE. The whole of the illustrations by Mr. Mathews.—Private Boxes may be had at Mr. Smees's Library, Pall-mall; Mr. Ebers's Library, Old Bond-street; and Mr. Andrews's Library, New Bond-street.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow Evening, and during the Week, a Drama of intense interest, entitled EUGENE ARAM. Eugene Aram, Mr. Johnson; Walter Lester, Mr. J. R. Williams; Bunting, Mr. Andrews; Deatly, Mr. Pons; Houseman, Mr. Campbell; Madeline, Mrs. Salk; Elinor, Miss Pitt. After which, on Tuesday, the Tragedy of THE TROJANS. PLEURIS, by Monsieur Edgar, Miss Griffiths, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Walthour, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Ballet. To conclude with (on Monday) THE KILBE, and on Thursday, MEG MERRILLIS. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Tragedy of CATHERINE and PETRUCHIO. Catia, called ABON HASSAN. Abon, Mr. Hunt; Omar, Mr. Rutherford; Zulma, Miss Pitt; and a favourite Melo Drama entitled WINKI THE WITCH.

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—Boxes 3s., Half-price 2s., 1st. 1s. 6d.; Half-price 1s., Gal. 1s., Half-price 6d. Places to be had of Mr. Mathews, at the Boxes-office, between 10 and 4; or of Mr. Smees's Library, Pall-mall; Mr. Ebers's Library, Old Bond-street; and Mr. Andrews's Library, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES.—MART.—The equitable plan of this highly-reputed establishment—small profits, prices affixed, no obtrusive whatever; and to ensure entire satisfaction, exchange is allowed until such is effected. The assortment is extensive, splendid, choice, and fashionable, as a cabinet, cottage, square, &c.; also by every eminent maker, and all warranted genuine, perfect, and complete.—Mart, 71, Dean-street, Soho, opposite Queen-street.

TO FLOWERS, AMATEURS, AND GROWERS OF THE Tulip, Pinks, &c. &c.—THE ROYAL LADY'S MAGAZINE has, since the discontinuation of Mr. Sweet's work, taken up the subject of Floriculture, and has already published five beautiful volumes. Florists and others desirous of interesting copies of new flowers, are requested to procure drawings, especially of Tulip, while the specimens are in perfection, and to communicate immediately with the Editor, at the Office, Chapter House passage, or 5, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge.

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Company beg leave to inform the Public, that they are now at the East India Company's last sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. 6d. Also may be purchased: Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (finest) .. 1s. 6d. per lb. Chocolate .. 2s. 6d. per lb. At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southamton-street, Strand.

THE Public are respectfully invited to inspect a large STOCK Sale at unprecedented Low Prices, at W. VENABLES and Co's, Navarino House, 75 and 78, Leicestershire-square. Also may be purchased: Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (finest) .. 1s. 6d. per lb. Chocolate .. 2s. 6d. per lb. At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southamton-street, Strand.

TOOTH-ACHE AND TENDER TEETH.—Mr. J. CLARK (Surgeon Dentist) formerly with Mr. Cartwright further here to invite those suffering with Decayed Teeth to make trial of his CEMENT STOPPING, which relieves Tooth-ache, and renders the carious part sound and useful as ever. Bony hardening of the Profession also executed on Scientific principles. 3, Kenpel-street, Russell-square.

A. N. 149, L E A D E N H A L L - S T R E E T, BLACK TEA IS SOLD AT 2s. 2d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 8d. 5s. 4d. 5s. 8d. East India Tea Company's Office for Agencies, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

CARPETS.—CARTER and CO., 2, Cheapside, near St. Paul's. Pieces BRUSSELS CARPETING, of first-rate quality, price 3s. 10d. per yard. Also, 7000 Yards of wide Admiration and Venetian Carpeting, excellent quality for Bed rooms, &c. 2s. 4d. per yard. 5000 Yards superior quality, 2s. 10d. and 3s. per yard. 4000 Heavy Blue and Black Carpeting, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2d. per yard. With the Trade, equity with Floor-cloths, Dreggetts, and other articles connected therewith. In addition to the above, the Stock comprises the largest assortment of the most ELEGANT DRAWING ROOM PATTERNS in the Trade.

Under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, ALMACK'S ROOMS, St. James's.—The MISSE PRINCE and Mrs. JAMES RAE'S BALL will take place FRIDAY evening, June 1st, for their Pupils and Friends. Tickets (not transferable) issued only on their residence, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, where private instruction may be received. Their Academy continues at Almack's Rooms Mondays and Thursdays.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Under the Patronage of the Royal and Noble Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music.—Mr. VAUGHAN most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 18th of May; to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. In addition to Miss Stephens, Mrs. W. Knyvett, Mr. Braham, Mr. Phillips, and other eminent English Artists, Mr. Vaughan has the pleasure to announce the Madame Conté Danonera, Signor Donzelli, and Signor De Regnis, are engaged. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. W. Knyvett. Tickets, Hall-a-Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Vaughan, 89, Great Portland-street, and at the principal Music Shops; where also may be had a Programme of the Concert.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM KING'S THEATRE. MR. BOCHSA respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the above Room on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1832. Principal Vocal Performers.—Mad. Conté Danonera and Mad. de Meric, and Signora Toni, Mrs. H. L. Bishop, and Miss Bruce, Mr. Braham, Signor Donzelli, and Signor Curioni, and Mr. Phillips. An Engagement, pending with the Celebrated BASSO CANTANTE, Signor TAMBURINI, which will be concluded on his arrival in this Country. Engagements are also pending with several other instrumental Performers. Harp and Violin, Signor Donzelli, Signor Curioni, Mr. Bochsa will perform (being his first and only appearance this season) the following Pieces, in which all his NEW HARP EFFECTS will be introduced for the first time in public:—Introduction and Variazioni di Dravina, Op. 4. O Dolce Concerto; Haydn's Hymn, "God preserve the Emperor," with a brilliant Grand Galop in Harmonic accompaniment; Fantasia for Harp and Flute (with Orchestral accompaniment); Flute, Mr. Nicholson; and a Capriccio d'Analisi, in which will be introduced Favourite Subjects; Leader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Mr. H. L. Bishop (by Permission of F. Polhill, Esq.); Principal Violoncello, Mr. Lindley; and Chief Violin, Signor Donzelli. Boxes can be taken only of Mr. Bochsa, No. 4, Fingal terrace, Oxford-terrace, Edgeware-road, West; or of Mr. Delevant, at his Harp Manufactory, No. 5, King-street, Golden-square; and of Mr. Seguin, at the Box-office, Colnander, Haymarket. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had also at the principal Music Shops.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S. MR. HAWES begs to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place, as above, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 24th.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had at Mr. Hawes's Music Warehouse, 255, Strand; and at the principal Music Shops; and at Mr. Hawes's private residence, No. 7, Adelphi Terrace.

MR. MORI respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, the 25th of May, at the KING'S CONCERT ROOM, King's Theatre.—Vocal and Instrumental Performers.—Madame Conté Danonera, Signora Toni, Signora Gris, Madame Mariani, Madame de Meric, Signor Donzelli, Signor Curioni, Signor Mariani, Signor Gatti, Mr. Phillips, and Sig. de Regnis. The following will be performed:—Beethoven's Grand Symphony Eroica (last Movement); Mendelssohn will perform a MS. Round Brilliant on the 4th Violin; G. G. Galvani's grand Fantasia on the Harp; his only public performance this season; Mr. Mori a Concerto on the Violin; and Maure's celebrated Concerto, for four Violins principal, in which Mr. Mori will perform with three other Solo Players; Trio, Conté Basso, Obligato Violoncello, and Violin (Harp); Signor Curioni, Signor Mariani, Signor Gatti, Mr. Phillips, and Sig. de Regnis. Boxes can be taken only of Mr. Bochsa, No. 4, Fingal terrace, Oxford-terrace, Edgeware-road, West; or of Mr. Delevant, at his Harp Manufactory, No. 5, King-street, Golden-square; and of Mr. Seguin, at the Box-office, Colnander, Haymarket. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had also at the principal Music Shops.

Under the immediate Patronage of H. H. H. the DUCHESS of KENT. GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOCHSA most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the above Room, on TUESDAY, May 29, on which occasion he will be assisted by the most eminent Performers, both vocal and instrumental. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets, 6s. 6d. each, to be had at the principal Music Shops, No. 6, Jerny-street, to whom only applications for Boxes are to be made.

SIGNOR and MADAME PIZZI have the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Friends, that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, the 4th of JUNE, by special permission, at the residence of the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Westworth, 11, Connaught-place, under the patronage of her Grace the Duchess of Kent. The following will be performed:—Mendelssohn's Grand Symphony Eroica (last Movement); G. G. Galvani's grand Fantasia on the Harp; his only public performance this season; Mr. Mori a Concerto on the Violin; and Maure's celebrated Concerto, for four Violins principal, in which Mr. Mori will perform with three other Solo Players; Trio, Conté Basso, Obligato Violoncello, and Violin (Harp); Signor Curioni, Signor Mariani, Signor Gatti, Mr. Phillips, and Sig. de Regnis. Boxes can be taken only of Mr. Bochsa, No. 4, Fingal terrace, Oxford-terrace, Edgeware-road, West; or of Mr. Delevant, at his Harp Manufactory, No. 5, King-street, Golden-square; and of Mr. Seguin, at the Box-office, Colnander, Haymarket. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had also at the principal Music Shops.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION. ARTIST'S OPEN DAY.—The Morning till Five in the Evening, and will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th instant. Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. THE PIT CLUB.—THE TRIENNIAL COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH OF the late Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, will be celebrated at Merchant Taylors' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of MAY, (and not the 25th).

His Grace the DUKE of WELLINGTON in the Chair. Tickets, 11. 10s. each, to be had an application to the Committee, at the City London Tavern, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 25th, 26th, and 28th between the hours of 11 and 4.—London, May, 1832.

STOCKWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Union with King's College for Clerical and Commercial Education, and Religious Instruction is conformable with the Church of England.—WANTED A HEAD MASTER, and a SECOND MASTER. They must be members of the Church of England, and the Head Master must be in Orders, and a Graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.—Letters stating age, education, past occupation, qualifications, and references as to character and abilities, to be sent, post paid, together with testimonials, to Dr. Mitchell, the Secretary, at 36, New Broad-street, City, to whom application may be made for further information.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.—There will be an ELECTION OF TWO SCHOLARS on Monday, June 18. Candidates must be above 15 and under 20 years of age, and will be required to present in person to the President, certificates of baptism and testimonials of conduct, together with a Latin Epistle to request permission to offer themselves, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 13.

ADVOWSON.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, in a healthy situation, a SMALL LIVING, with a RESIDENCE, and a prospect of an early possession.—Apply to Messrs. Gwynnes and Thrupp, Solicitors, 160, Oxford-street, next corner of Stratford-lane.

THE NEW DECCA CHINTZES for Drawing-room Curtains, Colours for Glass and Commercial Balloons, and all other Instructions is conformable with the Church of England.—WANTED A HEAD MASTER, and a SECOND MASTER. They must be members of the Church of England, and the Head Master must be in Orders, and a Graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.—Letters stating age, education, past occupation, qualifications, and references as to character and abilities, to be sent, post paid, together with testimonials, to Dr. Mitchell, the Secretary, at 36, New Broad-street, City, to whom application may be made for further information.

HOT MINERAL WATER.—Carlsbad, Buns. COLD Ditto—2st. Pyrmont, Beer, Harbad, Seltzer, Sulza, Seiter, &c. &c. London Agents for the Sale of Cold Waters: Messrs. J. and G. Waugh, Chemists to the King, 177, Regent-street; Mr. Lucas, 63, Chesham-street, where the Prospectus may be had gratis.

PAPER HANGING MANUFACTORY & PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE. J. F. ISHERWOOD begs to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—Paper Hangings, 12 yards long, without a seam: Per Yard. Bed-room Papers .. 24 Staircase & Marbles for Halls 4d to 6d Sitting-room ditto .. 4d Ditto, varnished .. 9d Glazed ditto .. 6d Elegant Gold Papers .. 1s 6d Drawing-room ditto, stained .. 9d Crimsons, Pinks, &c. .. 1s 6d Enriched gilt Windows from 8d. per yard, upwards.

Several SECOND-HAND CHIMNEY-GLASSES to be sold 30 per cent, under their usual price.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES WANTED.—Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off Wearing Apparel, NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS, CORONATION SUITS, SWORD BELTS, and Costumes of all Nations, a very liberal price will be given in CASH, or New Clothes, if desired, made in exchange, of the best quality, and in strict accordance with the fashions of the day. Apply personally, or by letter, to STEPHEN PEARSON, No. 22, Lamb's Conduit-street. Appointments attended to within 10 miles of London. BOOKS in all Languages taken on the same terms. Overseas, 22, Lamb's Conduit-street.

GRANGE ROAD, GUERNSEY.—TO BE SOLD, by Order of the Trustees of the Capital NEW-BUILT VILLA (late in the occupation of Sampson Pierce, Esq. deceased), with the coach-house, stabling, offices, garden, greenhouse, and conservatory, thereto belonging. The Fixtures and such part of the Furniture, and the greenhouse and box-house, as the purchaser may select, to be taken at an appraisement.—For particulars and terms apply to Messrs. Wimburn, Collets, and Dixon, Chartered Agents; and Charles de Jersey, Esq., His Majesty's Attorney-General, Guernsey.

HODGSON'S BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY, 9, GREAT MARLBORNE-STREET. ALL NEW BOOKS of general interest, ENGLISH and FOREIGN, are added to this Library on the Day of publication, and in such numbers as to prevent disappointment. Terms:— Year .. £5 5 Half Year .. 3 3 Quarterly .. 1 6 The Proprietors beg leave to return thanks for that increased share of patronage which they now enjoy, and are determined that no exertion or expense shall be spared to keep this Establishment equal, if not superior, in accommodation to all other Libraries.—1st May, 1832.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN'S LIBRARY.—THOMAS H. TROUBENEGG begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has been honoured with the SALE of the very valuable and extensive LIBRARY of the late Most Rev. WM. MAGEE, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, consisting of upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND VOLUMES in the various departments of literature, which will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th of May, and following days, in the Picture Gallery, Royal Arcade, College-green, Dublin. Such a valuable collection as the present (which is peculiarly rich in Divinity) being rarely offered for public sale, the Auctioneer flatters himself that on this occasion he will be intrusted with the presenting of the Liberal generally, and begs to assure those who attend, that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed with the strictest integrity.

STEAM NAVIGATION, IPSWICH AND LONDON.—The Public are respectfully informed that the STEAM PACKET IPSWICH, Capt. WING, has commenced running twice a week, for the Season, between London and Ipswich, calling off Harwich, Walton, and Southend. Leave for St. Katharine's Steam Packet Wharf adjoining the Tower every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at Mr. Seekamp's Quay, Ipswich, at the same Hour every Tuesday and Friday.

CHEAP PAINTS, TARS, and ANTI-CORROSION, Preservative and Ornamental, for Outhouses, Gates, Railings, &c. &c. are sold in the most liberal manner, by the BRITISH COLOUR COMPANY, No. 27, Pall-mall, London, where patterns may be seen and every particular obtained.—N.B. White Lead, Painters' Colours, Oils and Varieties of every description, Sperm, Vegetable Lamp Oil, and Oil Cakes.

FULLER'S FREEZING APPARATUS, by which Ices can be made in a few minutes with or without Ice, in any climate. Also the ICE-PRESERVER, in which Ice can be kept for at least twenty-one days in the warmest of the weather, and in any climate. Also the Ice House except occasionally. Champagne Cases, Wine and Butter Coolers, Fuller's Spare Bed-alter. This Vessel will retain its heat free from smell or vapour for sixty hours with one filling, thereby avoiding the possibility of damp being the application of this Vessel occasionally. Carriage and Foot-steamers upon the same principle. The above Articles of scientific discovery may be seen at the MANUFACTORY only, No. 60, JERMYN-STREET, six Doors from St. James's street, London.

CANDLES, 3d. per lb., Wax-wick Moulds, 6d. and 7d., Palace Lights, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 1d.—Sperm and Composite Candles, with plain or plated wicks, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d.; six Wax Candles, 2s. 4d.—Mottled Soap, 6s. and 7s. per 112lbs., Yellow, 6s. and 6s. 6d., Curr. 82s., Windsor and Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per packet; Brown Windsor, 1s. 4d.; Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Oil, 1s. 6d. per gallon; Lamp Oil, 2s. 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—packed with care for the Country.

DEFICIENCIES OF TETH.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Gloucester, his Majesty Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and her Serene Highness Princess Elizabeth, having in numerous cases been highly successful in restoring the defective and irregularly formed, and the substitution of his improved TERRO-METALLIC TETH for those which had decayed, or been subjected to removal, respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, whose pronunciation is affected from those causes, to the importance and utility of the above mentioned untried remedy. The TERRO-METALLIC TETH (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaranteed to restore to the wearer all the advantages of the genuine one in mastication, as well as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the original, and which is wholly prepared by the most improved machinery, and is rendered useful by Mr. A. Jones's unrivalled ANODYNE CEMENT. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. References can be given to the most eminent medical men. At home from ten till five.—64, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

BURKE'S PEEAGE and BARONETAGE.—New Burlington-street, May 12th, 1832. Edition of this important Work, the most complete of its kind ever produced, and one of peculiar interest at the present moment, will be ready for delivery on Wednesday next. In this New Edition the Annual Hearings have been entirely re-written, and a new plan, and for the first time incorporated with the Text.—Orders received by all Booksellers. Published by Colburn and Bentley, New Burlington-street.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW SKETCH BOOK. Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. uniformly with the former series, THE NEW SKETCH BOOK. (BY ALPHABET.) BY GEORGE THOMSON. Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

ELEGANT LITERARY PRESENTS. Just published. FLOWERS OF FABLE, culled from the best English and other Writers. The whole expressly selected for the instruction of Youth, and carefully pruned of all objectionable matter. Embellished with 150 Engravings on Steel. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co., Fleet-street; who have just published New Editions of THE YOUNG LADY'S BOOK; which possesses the hitherto unattained power of concentrating, in one volume, all that is interesting, either as a novelty, a recreation, or a pursuit, and forms a complete repertorium of all those accomplishments which grace the sex, and constitute the perfection of the female character. "Twenty years ago," says the Literary Gazette, "all the talents in England could not have produced such a work." Price One Guinea, richly bound in embossed crimson silk, and embellished with upwards of 700 Engravings.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK; the most acceptable present ever devised for youth, embracing the sports and exercises of out-door enjoyment—the pastimes of a winter's fire-side—and the various amusements which are so highly detailed in nearly every single-printed page, embellished with upwards of 300 Engravings. Price 6s. 6d. in ornate boards; and 10s. 6d. handsomely bound in arabesque embossed morocco, with gilt edges.

THE RADICAL: an Autobiography. Dedicated to Baron Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor of England. By JOHN GALT. Now ready, in 1 vol. price 5s. boards. Of whom may be had, lately published, by the same Author, THE MEMBER: an Autobiography. Dedicated to William Holmer, Esq.

the King with the proceedings of the Ministers, and asked the Noble Lord if he could reconcile it with his honour to leave his Sovereign under an unworthy imputation? The Hon. Member then remarked upon the character of the times, the wringing after rebel, even against the Queen, and concluded that it was the duty of every lover of true liberty to support and not to decry the Monarch and the institutions of the country. He contended that to adopt the Address would be to cast a slur upon the honour and the sincerity of the King, and that without the slightest evidence to justify such a proceeding, and therefore he met it with a direct negative.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was ready to make a more explicit statement than that of the night, if it were wished. The Ministers had advised the King to authorise them to make as many Peers as might be necessary to ensure the passing of the Bill. This advice His Majesty had refused to adopt, and consequently there was no alternative left to them but that of requesting permission to retire. The Noble Lord then proceeded briefly to reply to the observations of the Hon. Member for Theford.

Mr. HUME spoke in favour of the motion, which he thought was couched in much milder language than under the circumstances it might have been. The Honourable Member proceeded to dwell on the influence of Peers through the medium of rotten boroughs, and to panegyric the Ministers. Having entered into some of the details of the Reform Bill, he concluded by calling upon the House and the country to support the Ministry.

After a few words of explanation from Mr. Baring and Mr. Hume, Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion, and declared that his objections to the measure of Reform were unchanged. No arguments he had heard upon the present or upon former occasions had at all weakened them. He was of course aware that there would be a majority in favour of the Resolutions now proposed, but that should not prevent him from declaring his opinions. The Right Honourable Baronet condemned the proposed Address as one conceived in the spirit of dictation to the Crown, and as a highly dangerous and unconstitutional interference with the proceedings of the Upper House, and as a recommendation to the King to exact pledges from his Ministers which men of honour could not accede to. He read the Resolution proposed by the friends of Lord Grey in the House of Commons in 1807, to the effect that it was the duty of the King to demand advice from his Ministers. Lord Grey having retired from office upon that occasion in consequence of a pledge being demanded from him respecting the Catholic Relief Bill. The advice tendered by Ministers to the King he considered as of a most fatal and destructive character, and totally uncalculated by the vote of the House of Lords.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in the expression of his opposition to the sound argument of Sir R. Peel, excited the mirth of the House by the mode in which he was disposed to purify the House of Lords. He did not wish to cleanse what he called an Augean Stable by turning the river through the House, but by turning the House through the river.

Mr. MACAULAY, in his usual forensic style, contended that the Sovereign might exercise the Royal prerogative with great advantage to his subjects, by creating a new batch of Peers in every session when the Lords prove their independence in rejecting Bills from the Commons, which, in their legislative capacity, they consider injurious to the rights and interests men derive from the Constitution. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman eulogised the glorious firmness of the Ministers in quitting their public stations.

Sir CHARLES WETHERILL explicitly exposed the unconstitutional attempt which was made by creating a new batch of Peers. He pronounced them the most inefficient that ever were. He passed a high eulogium on his Majesty for resisting the creation of Peers.

Mr. HUNT shewed the absence of all claim, on the part of the Government, to the confidence of the House, by a reference to their acts. He also pointed out the duplicity with which they had acted in suffering the country to be deceived by the opinions of the King. He refused to vote for the motion, because he would not tie up the King to this particular measure.

After a few words in reply by Lord EBRINGTON the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 288; Against it, 208; Majority, 80.

Lord EBRINGTON then moved that the Address be presented by such Members as were Priests, Clergymen, &c. Sir W. WALTER said it would be an insult to His Majesty to allow any of the Ministers to present the Address.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was the most usual course.—Sir R. VIVYAN condemned the Address altogether, as establishing a principle which would enable future Ministers to pack juries in the House in cases of impeachment.—After a few words from Colonel SIMMONS and Sir R. INGLES the motion was agreed to.

The other business was then disposed of pro forma, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.—Lord EBRINGTON presented a petition from the county of Devon against the proposed system of education in Ireland. It was signed by 70 Magistrates, 200 Clergymen, and 9,000 respectable persons. He did not agree in the sentiments expressed by the petitioners, nor did he believe it expressed the sentiments of the greater portion of the people.

Mr. PRAED bore testimony to the respectability of the petitioners, and assured the House that it spoke the sentiments of the most respectable and influential of that great county.

Mr. JOHN WOOD presented a petition from Manchester. It was alleged to have been signed by 25,000 persons, but it seemed to be the offering of popular clamour. It was supported by Col. Evans, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. T. Duncombe.

Mr. JAMES, after a long speech in the House for the interruption he caused on a previous evening, being out of order, went into a long unintelligible harangue about taxes, words, bayonets, cannons, duncunns, and declared himself a strenuous supporter of the petition. Colonel EVANS and Mr. BARRING had some warm words relative to the designation given by the latter to the Political Unions. The Hon. Member declared he meant nothing personal to the Gallant Colonel.

Mr. HUME called on the Honourable Member for Theford for an explanation as to how he had made use of in talking of those persons who composed the Political Unions.

Mr. BARRING complained of the hardship of being called on for an explanation of words which he had not the slightest recollection of ever having used. If he did so he did not mean them personally.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then accused the Hon. Member of applying the epithet "constitution-mongering" to the present Government, as well as designating the present Attorney-General a "mob-courting Attorney-General."

Mr. BARRING denied ever having made use of such language.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then put a question to Sir Robert Peel as to whether he had been a member of a person, or through any friend, to form a part of any administration. A similar question was asked Mr. Ponsonby, in 1812, by Mr. Wortley, and that Hon. Gentleman answered in the negative.

Sir R. PEEL said he had given no pledge, neither was he now in office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER recommended moderation in their debates, in order that the public excitement should not be increased.

After a few words from Mr. Warburton, Mr. O'Connell, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Curteis, the petition was laid on the table.

Sir F. BURNETT said that on Monday he would have to present a Bill for the relief of the poor, with the prayer of which he fully concurred.

Mr. HUME moved a call of the House for Monday next.

Mr. WARBURTON moved the third reading of the Anatomy Bill.

Sir Robert BARRING, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Sadler took a part. Mr. BARRING moved that the Bill be read a third time that day six months, which amendment was negatived by a majority of forty-two to four.

The House again divided on an amendment made by Mr. WASON to prevent the sale of dead bodies.

After some conversation the Bill passed.

In reply to a question from Dr. LUSHINGTON, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that he had drawn up a Bill for the abolition of capital punishment in cases of forgery.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL brought in a Bill to continue the Insolvent Debtors' Relief Act for a period of three years.

Immediately before the rising of the House Mr. HUME gave notice that he would have it called over on Monday of extreme importance.—Adjourned.

In the Court of Arches on Tuesday, Sir John Nichol granted the prayer of Mr. Garlick, for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with a Mr. West, her medical attendant. No opposition was made by the wife.

IRISH UNIONISTS.

A private letter, dated May 5, contains the following accounts of some late proceedings of the Political Unionists:—The Political Unionists have been extremely successful in precipitating their own extinction. At their last meeting on Thursday their zeal, patriotism, and oratory were expended on the propriety of a Catholic levying, at a recent Vestry, proposed to augment the salary of a Protestant Curate. Whether the motive in which the proposition originated was interested or otherwise was immaterial. It was adopted unanimously, and was a very pleasing specimen of liberality, and likely to be attended with very conciliatory consequences. From the discussion, however, on Thursday, the following colloquy sprang: Mr. DWYER (Secretary)—Gentlemen, you are all out of order. Mr. RONAYNE (a Barrister)—It was scilicet in the Roman Catholic parishioners to have proposed, not a diminution of the salary, but to double it.

Mr. T. REYNOLDS—Sir, Mr. Ronayne is again out of order: you are not authorised to speak on a notice of motion. Sir, you should call him to order.

Mr. RONAYNE—This was incalculating other men.—(Much confusion and uproar.)

Mr. REYNOLDS—I call upon you, Sir (to the Chairman), to call Mr. Ronayne to order.

The CHAIRMAN—Sir, from the manner in which you address me I think you may as well at once just take the chair.—(Confusion.)

Mr. RONAYNE—Mr. Reynolds shows most extraordinary anxiety to throw the question into confusion.—(Great uproar.)

Mr. RONAYNE—I want to save you all from being the laughing-stock of the country!!!

Mr. CANTHY—Read the rules; this is shameful.

A Voice behind—This is shameful.

The CHAIRMAN—I am at a loss here. I hate tyranny. I don't like to be a dictator. I'm too much of a democrat for that.

Mr. RONAYNE—I'll never submit to any arbitrary despotism.—(Uproar.)

The CHAIRMAN—If that clap be intended as an allusion to me I despise it. I am the least arbitrary of any man. I not only disclaim it but despise it.

Mr. REYNOLDS—Sir, I wish to know if Mr. Ronayne applies the words "arbitrary" and "despotism" to me?

Mr. RONAYNE—I'll give no answer to any bullying expressions of any man.

Mr. REYNOLDS—I feel myself called on to apply to you the shortest expressions language can express. You dare not apply those words to me, Sir.

Dr. SHERIDAN—I move an adjournment.—"Aye, aye," "No, no."

I regret to state that the spirit of outrage is increasing much in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, and the Queen's.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.—The New Edition of this established Manual of Rank and Distinction will present, we understand, several new features of attraction. The Peerages under discussion before the House of Lords have been minutely detailed in it, with a full explanation of the claims upon which the respective Petitioners to Parliament seek the restoration of suspended honours. Numerous historical and biographical Anecdotes, and several curious and rare Papers, will also be found to contribute a large share of amusement to this most useful compendium.

ROBBERY OF MR. GREGORY, the MAGISTRATE.—William Acres, a man dressed as a groom, was placed at the bar of Marlborough-street on Tuesday, before P. A. Roe, Esq., charged with having stolen a valuable mare, the property of Mr. Gregory of Queen-square Police Office. It appeared that the prosecutor alighted from his horse in the vicinity of Bond-street a few days since, and left it in the care of the prisoner, and on his return, in a few minutes, found that both the horse and groom pro tem, had gone. On making inquiries it was ascertained that the prisoner had been seen by a poor old woman, who, on asking her name, she said she was Mrs. Smith, ultimately walked off with it. Another individual, who saw him walk away with the horse, heard him endeavour to sell a jacket which it was asserted he wore on the day in question. He was immediately given into custody. The two men attended and identified the prisoner, although dressed differently. The accused denied that he was even in the neighbourhood on the day in question. He could bring witnesses to the effect that he had never observed the defendant, but the next examination could produce witnesses if he thought fit.—He was then remanded until Monday.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—To the musical world this performance must always prove a very high treat. We are glad to see that the same judicious selection of Music has been made for the present as at the last Anniversary, and especially that Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" is to be performed on the 13th inst. at the present time. It is to be heard, in this magnificent composition unbroken, with all the advantages it derives from the place of performance, &c., many persons travel to the metropolis from distant parts of the kingdom. Sir George Smart has succeeded Mr. Greatorex as the Conductor, and for the first time, Mr. Cramer and Mr. Lindley will appear in the orchestra. Among the Vocalists, Mr. Vaughan, Vaughan, Gough, Gibbs, Hawkins, Axtion, and Phillips.

THE BOW-STREET MAGISTRATES.—On Monday, in the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Adolphus stated that Mr. Halls (convicted with Sir R. Birnie of falsely imprisoning Mr. Carmichael Smith, by detaining him in custody at Bow street Office) was in waiting to receive judgment; and, as his attendance was required elsewhere, perhaps their Lordships would permit him to move and allow the case to be decided in his absence.—Lord Tenterden, after consulting with the other Judges, acceded to the application, and Mr. Halls left the Court.—About an hour afterwards, Mr. Smith entered the Court, and addressing their Lordships, said he understood that Mr. Adolphus had made an application that the case should be called on in Mr. Halls's absence.—Lord Tenterden replied in the affirmative, adding, "We will hear you here and bye; if it is not intelligible, necessitate compellente, the case shall be present judgment is pronounced."—Mr. Smith submitted that the defendant should be present.—Lord Tenterden: "It is necessary that the business of the public should not meet with interruption, and therefore Mr. Halls need not attend here. It is nothing uncommon to dispense with the attendance of persons who are to receive judgment.—Mr. Smith: "I always understood, my Lord, that the law did not allow the case to be decided in the absence of the defendant."—Lord Tenterden: "The law requires him to be at Bow street, and it is a very common thing to do as we have done in this case."—Mr. Smith: "Then, my Lord, as he is not to be present when judgment is given, I shall decline moving for judgment."—Lord Tenterden: "You can do as you please about that."—Mr. Smith then left the Court, indignant at what he called the injustice of the proceedings.

THE LADY OF THE STRAND.—Several very attractive attractions of the highest order have appeared within the last week or two. Among these is Geoffrey Crayon's *New Sketch Book* (The Alhambra). Mr. Irving has here faithfully trusted himself "to the golden shores of old romance," and yielded to all their influences. He has carried us into a world of marble fountains, moonlight arabesques, and perfumes.—The new novel of *Arington*, by the author of *Granby*, next claims our notice: it exhibits a fine knowledge of the world, and a happy and sagacious in unfolding the aims and purposes of men; and not a little of that ever-welcome power, called dramatic.—*The Fair of May Fair* has also come forth to gratify the curiosity excited by its piquant title. It is evidently the production of a lady writer—shrewd, penetrating, full of worldly wisdom—sneering and sarcastic—intimately acquainted with the artificial manners of polished life—conversant in all manners appearing in the great world, and who has written the short of one of those few writers of the present day on whose pages the courtly and the high-bred look quite in character.

Mrs. Hollis, of Graham-street, Piccadilly, whilst sitting up for her husband who left her working on a muslin dress in the parlour, was found on his return burnt to death, supposed to have fallen asleep, and her clothes catching fire.

THE VETERAN SIR JAMES CAMPBELL (formerly Major Callender).—Military men of the present day, and especially the veterans in the service will derive infinite amusement from the Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, just published. It is rarely that so copious a fund of campaigning incidents, and piquant reminiscences of personal adventure, is met with in one work. It is in the particulars which he gives of the seven years' war in Germany, that Sir James's long acquaintance with the service is most especially supplied him with materials for a fine and detailed sketch of the military life, and the personal history of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Frederick the Great, the Prince de Condé, the Marquis of Granby, and others of the old school of martialists, will form an interesting subject of attention to our gallant friends of the present unwhiskered and unpolished period.

FALL OF THE SOUTH BASTION OF THE FORT AT YARMOUTH.—The inmates of the fort, and those persons resident near the haven's mouth, were alarmed on Monday by a tremendous crash, occasioned by the fall of the southern bastion. In consequence of the alterations

at the north pier, the influx tide is so rapid, and scours the channel and shore so powerfully, that the sand is washed away from the south side of the fort, and the foundation is visible in several places. This bastion, therefore, being most exposed, has been gradually undermined, and is now in a state of falling, leaving a breach of 100 feet, and the flanks are attached to the bastion by so slender a thread, that they may soon be expected to follow. The fort was erected in 1683, and is mounted with four 6-pounders and six 24 pounders; but as many as 50 pieces of ordnance, varying from 6 to 32 pounders, lie in the yard. The bastions are circular, and constructed entirely of red brick; the platforms will admit of several cannons besides those mounted on the bastions, and are so situated as to command the roadstead, harbour, and dunes. During that period of the war when England was threatened with an invasion by the French, a furnace for heating shot was erected, and the defences were strengthened; but thearrison had no opportunity of displaying their valour.

On Thursday night, at the termination of the festivities at Bowdon, a melancholy and striking instance of the uncertainty of life occurred. Mr. T. King, surgeon, of Melksham, who had been a spectator of the scene, and more than ordinarily cheerful through the day, while waiting for his horse at the inn at Sandy lane, dropped his head on the shoulder of his brother-in-law, and was instantly a corpse. An inquest was held on the body on the following day by W. Ayle, Esq. coroner, when a verdict was returned of "Died by the Visitation of God." The deceased has left a widow and nine children.

The scale of reduction made by Government to the military offices in the purchase of land, as settlers in Canada, is this:—To Field Officers of 25 years' service, a reduction of 300l.; ditto of 20 years' service, 250l.; and of 15 years, 200l. To Captains of 20 years' service, 200l.; and of 15 years, 150l. To Subalterns of 20 years, 150l.; and of 7 years, 100l.

GLASGOW, May 3.—Tuesday week, a boat with six men was returning to Lossouth, after towing a vessel out of that harbour, it was upset, when near the entrance, by the carelessness of the mate of the vessel, who had taken the charge of steering. As the accident happened close to the outer pier three of the men were saved by means of ropes thrown to them. A fourth, after having caught hold of the rope three times, and as often lost it from exhaustion, was on the point of sinking, when Captain Stewart of the *Kildare*, with a rope tied round his waist, and with the end held by persons on the quay, descended the pier, and succeeded with great difficulty in saving the drowning man, who, after being carried to a neighbouring house, where every attention was paid him which his critical situation required, was after some time restored. The remaining two were unfortunately drowned, one of the name of Alexander Eddie, a labourer in the parish of Lossouth, and the other a helpless man.

On Monday morning a fatal accident of an appalling description happened on the railway on the south side of the river. While a fine stout young man was engaged about the coal waggon, from his inexperience he was thrown in the train of these vehicles, four of which, with their usual velocity, passed over him, completely separating the legs from the body. He died in a short time.—*Glasgow Courier.*

On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the bed-rooms in the house of Mr. Burslem, stationer, Great Surrey-street, which was happily put out by the prompt assistance of three of his work-people, after destroying every vestige of a large bed and furniture.

On Thursday night, the dwelling house and a double barn, upon Mitcham Farm, in Willingale, Essex, the property of Mr. Beale, who resides in Hackney-road, but who occasionally attends the law, and is a member of the bar, was burnt to the ground. Mr. B. was at the time in the house, and retired to rest about half-past ten leaving a log burning, and a clock hanging near upon a horse-hair sofa to dry. Between twelve and one he was awoken by a difficulty of respiration, and found his bed-room, which was immediately over the room in which he left the fire, and in the centre of the building, full of smoke. On going down stairs he discovered the sofa and the rest of the furniture burnt to a cinder. He then called to his wife, who had the care of the premises in Mr. Beale's absence, slept in another part, and were with difficulty roused by Mr. B. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and all the parties were compelled to escape almost in a state of nudity. Flakes of fire, it is supposed, fell upon the roof of the barn, which, though tiled, was in some places much out of repair, and the whole fell a prey to the flames. The barn contained about five tons of hay, and a quantity of poultry and several geese, which were burnt, but a quantity of the house, reserved. A small engine, belonging to the Royal Exchange, was forwarded to the spot by the agent at Onyar, but it arrived too late to save any of the buildings on fire.

On Sunday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the inhabitants of the village of Upnor, near Chatham, were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm in consequence of an alarming fire which broke out in the kitchen of the barracks, which is situated in the town. The fire originated in a chimney, and most of the houses being thatched, in a few minutes the whole range of houses, ten in number, were in flames, which burnt with such rapidity that but little of the property could be saved. Fire engines from Rochester, Chatham, and other places, were soon on the spot, and great efforts were entertained that the fire would reach Upnor Castle, where there is a quantity of gun powder kept; but by the exertions of the firemen the flames were got under, after burning four hours. The whole of the buildings were totally destroyed. They were chiefly inhabited by brickmakers and their families, who have lost the whole of their little property, and are in a state of the deepest distress. One child is missing, and is supposed to have perished in the flames.

The First TOOTH-PASTE extant, both as to cleanliness in using, and especially producing Beautiful Teeth.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty of the middest, yet most efficacious dentifrice that ever was discovered, forming an excellent TOOTH-PASTE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare, selected from Eastern soil, and a never-failing remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable, and which may be used with perfect confidence from infancy to old age; and completely eradicates all diseases of the Teeth, firmly fixing them in their sockets, and ultimately realizing a BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH; and operates on the gums as an antiseptic, restoring and sustaining their healthy appearance, and imparts irascibility to the hair, and gives it the most beautiful gloss and brilliancy. The Name and Address of the Government Stamp, A. ROWLAND & SON, 29, HATTON-GARDEN.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, for immediately relieving the most violent Head-ache, (Gripes, Bile, Spasms, &c.) is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of Flatulency, Spasmodic Affecton, &c., and a most efficacious Relief. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. The Genuine has the Name and Address engraved on the Government Stamp. A. ROWLAND & SON, 29, HATTON-GARDEN.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

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 of the above. The names of the persons who have imposed spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and S. have submitted the following Caution: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies" in appearance, and some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies" in name, but without any name or address.

JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years conversant 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 of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments. BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, for general use, and for medicinal satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce, will keep good in all climates. Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps) London. (The Original Plain Sauce Where.)

THE JACKETS OF BLUE!

Some Jolly Jack Tars, with their jacks of blue, Who had taken of prize-money a hundred or two; With three sheets in the wind, bore away up the Strand, When they suddenly came to an anchor, or stand, In seeing a boat, it was in a way, as it were, that which reflected the bright sparkling eyes of each lass! And when told that Warren's Blacking the wonder had wrought, They steered them to 30, and instantly bought. In purchasing the good store of Warren's 'twas so prime That henceforward they'd wear them four boots at a time!

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 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are 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, MAY 13

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived in town yesterday at half-past one o'clock. Immediately after their arrival His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON was closeted with the KING—and subsequently kissed hands on his appointment as Prime Minister.

In the evening their MAJESTIES returned to Windsor.

THE Duke of WELLINGTON is again Prime Minister—His Grace kissed hands on his appointment yesterday.—We abstain from mentioning the different names which have been spoken of as those of other persons filling the different offices in the new Administration; but we have reason to hope and believe that Sir ROBERT PEELE will not withhold his support from the Cabinet.

Let the result of this change be what it may, we are convinced that the Duke of WELLINGTON, merging all other feelings in an anxious desire to support the authority of the Crown and to maintain the integrity of the House of Peers, will not hesitate to redeem any pledge given by His MAJESTY, to secure for the country such a measure of Reform as will be found at once efficient and secure.

In the conduct of our Foreign policy, his Grace will no doubt exhibit that anxiety for the preservation of PEACE, which he has upon all occasions so unequivocally displayed; and, as relates to the measures of the Home Department, the spirit which has ever actuated his public conduct will again distinguish the government of the Interior. Nor should it be overlooked, while touching on this point, that there has been more blood shed in the suppression of riots, and by public executions, during the short career of Lord GREY's Ministry, than occurred during the whole period from the late Lord LIVERPOOL's accession to office until the retirement of the Duke of WELLINGTON's last Administration.

We think we may fairly take credit to ourselves for not having deceived our readers. We have regularly gone on preparing them for the demolition of Lord GREY's imbecile Ministry, and for the vindication of the Constitution by the patriot KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

Shame be upon Lord GREY, and utter disgrace will rest upon his name while he yet lives, and upon his memory when he is dead, for having day after day, week after week, and month after month, deluded the PEOPLE, excited them to a certain degree of interest (much over-rated after all the man's mischievous efforts) by prostituting the name of the KING, by hawking it about in his speeches, by ordering his wretched subordinate, to proclaim the Monarch of these realms an ultra Reformer,—announcing,—we should say denouncing—the SOVEREIGN as a Radical, and thus stirring up in favour of the only question which kept himself in office, a considerable portion of loyal people who, true to the Constitution, followed the example which these shuffling charlatans told them the KING had set, and echoed the treason which was blustered out of the Ministers' mouths, merely because they believed it sanctioned by the authority of the KING himself.

What absurdity on one part—what villainy on the other. Have we not, over and over again, stated distinctly that the KING never would consent to overthrow the Constitution, and sanction a measure proposing to make the House of Commons independent, by utterly destroying the independence of the House of Lords. Conceive the utter burlesque of the thing. Imagine, that at the moment Lord GREY was preaching up the delightful, glorious, and incalculable advantage of cutting off fifty-six close boroughs from the representatives in the House of Commons, that the KING, by pitchforking up enough hay-truss Peers to please Lord GREY, would, in point of fact, create sixty-five rotten borough Lords in the other House of Parliament.

What have we also foretold?—we have foretold that Lord GREY, in order to get dark blue ribbands for himself, and light blue ribbands for his brother, and red ribbands to the same brother, and lawn sleeves for another brother, at the very moment his creatures were marking bishops for murder and destruction, and when he himself told (and has since been echoed by his dirty subordinates), the Prelates to set their houses in order. When he has decided that his brother the Bishop shall keep the living of Bishopsgate—where he is hated—in addition to his Hereford Bishopric—although he forced the Bishop of EXETER to give up a living where he had expended thousands on its improvement—we have foretold, we say, that for this, Lord GREY would endeavour to keep the KING in jeopardy about Reform—that, having crammed his silly, conceited, son into an office for which he was as much qualified as the crossing-sweeper of Downing-street; after having made a brother-in-law Secretary of the Treasury—one son-in-law Lord Privy Seal—another son-in-law a Lord of the Admiralty—another son-in-law a Secretary, a cousin an Ambassador, a nephew this thing, and a great nephew some other thing—there are nineteen of them in all. After having done this, and having drawn one hundred thousand a-year from the public for his services—what did we say?—We can quote the words—we said it when the man first came in, and we have quoted it since, and we say it now he is gone out. We said that he would go on committing and committing himself to all the rabble in the country, the spawn of the THISTLEWOODS and DESPARDS, and other scoundrels who have expiated their patriotism upon the gallows, and at last he would flinch—and when he did flinch, he would be as odious to those sweet-voiced shirtless tinkers, as he once was charming. This is true, every word of it. The KING never was a party to his mean, shuffling, and—(we should call them—only that the word is extremely coarse—something else)—statements, that he had the SOVEREIGN at his back. It is plain that the KING never authorized the proceedings of the late Premier; and therefore, upon him and his odious crew be all the blame, the hatred, and detestation, which duplicity and meanness so justly deserve. KING WILLIAM is a patriot KING—he will listen to all that his subjects have to say—he will do them right and justice. He will give them REFORM, but he will not submit to be the servant of Lord GREY, who, in spite of his Earldom and his extra blue ribband, is in fact, NOBODY. The only thing for which he will be much remembered, is for his appearing in coloured clothes after

the murder of LOUIS the SIXTEENTH, when every other man in the House of Commons was in mourning.

There are other traits of Lord GREY which the people ought to know—they ought to have known them before. He never meant to pass the Reform Bill as it was—or as it is. He avowed his readiness, as we have already stated, to cut it down in any way the Opposition might propose. Lord DURHAM, the worst of the set, even he, said the joke was carried too far;—and the whole truth is, that having bolstered themselves up by deluding the people, they do exactly what anybody and everybody who knows them was quite sure they would do—they throw up office and abandon the Bill without the slightest reason, anxious only to get out of the responsibility in which they had involved themselves.

Lord GREY has abandoned the measure. He is gone—fled—run away, we cannot say,—he sneaked away; and in return for all the superabundant kindness of the KING, has endeavoured,—not only by his public actions but by his private letters,—to throw the whole odium upon his SOVEREIGN.

And then to hear his lofty hypocrite—this grim, and haughty Peer—affecting to praise KING WILLIAM in the House of Lords, with a faltering voice and a crocodile tear, declaring he never shall forget his royal goodness. At the moment that the man said this, what did he proclaim to his admirers? He proclaimed that he had every reason to be gratified with the gracious goodness of the KING; and yet, the KING never would consent to make Peers.—Why then, what a tissue of falsehood must have been the last twelvemonth of his political life. The KING has done—the man himself says—nothing but what was gracious and abundantly kind; of course the KING—as nobody would suspect he had—never deceived him: he never told him he was a Radical Reformer—never told him that he would make fifty, or sixty, or a hundred Peers to pass the Bill—as one of their own faction said His MAJESTY would do, no longer ago than last Sunday, in the Park; no,—Lord GREY is delighted with the conduct of his Royal Master, and will recollect it as long as he lives. What can be clearer than all this. Lord GREY knew that he had been misrepresenting his Master for the last year. We have said so over and over again, but Whig veracity is so much better than Tory romance that nobody believed it, and all the People followed the KING.

It was by this deliberate and perpetuated deception Lord GREY won over the loyal subjects of the KING to his speculative schemes—the true object of whose speculation was, the retention of office for himself and his friends. By the disclosure of his duplicity, and by the exposition of the trick upon which he has so long politically existed, Lord GREY falls—sinks into disgrace, to be covered with the execrations of his former dupes.

How truly inguish all this is!—Professions, not acts—words, not deeds—shadows, not substance. The liberal Ministers talk finely, promise largely, and pledge themselves deeply—let any man ask what they ever did to realize their boastings, to fulfil their promises, or to redeem their pledges?—Look at every attempt at legislation made by the late Cabinet—odious and oppressive taxes were proposed by the men who decried taxation—they failed. Look at their foreign policy—they professed non-interference, and have interfered in every Government in the world, except in the cause of the Poles, for whom they had always expressed their highest admiration and their deepest sympathy. In their financial career, they have made the nation bankrupt, and swallowed up the safeguard of the country, the Sinking Fund. In the Home Department, they have, by using the KING's name, created an agitation and excitement in the country, which, unnatural and artificial as it is, has had the effect of injuring trade and paralyzing commerce.

For all these things the nation is indebted to them—but for practical success in these great points it owes them little indeed. The Whigs never yet did anything beneficial for the people. They talked about repealing the Test and Corporation Acts—but the Tories did repeal them. For half a century nearly Lord GREY and his colleagues talked about emancipating the Papists; they came into office, and failed to carry their point; but the Tories after all were the people to do it.

Mr. HUNT, in his speech on Thursday in the House of Commons, spoke the sentiments of thousands of those who, before the Whigs had been tried, looked up to Lord GREY and his pure Cabinet as guardians of our liberties, friends of the people, and independent patriots.—Mr. HUNT said that Ministers wished to act like the dog in the manger. They would not proceed with the Reform Bill themselves, and they would let no one else do so. The people of England desired Reform, but he (Mr. Hunt) was quite sure that they did not care a rush whether it was given them by a Whig or a Tory Administration. (Hear, hear.) For his own part he had no confidence in any Ministers who turned out others upon a civil list which they themselves afterwards carried. He could have no confidence in any Minister who, having always opposed a standing army, no sooner came into office than they increased that standing army. He had no confidence in that Ministry, which, after professing its friendship for the Poles, gave five millions to the Emperor of Russia to enable him to conquer and destroy them.—(Cheers.)—He regretted that the measure of Reform had not been carried, because he wished to have it as far as it went. But he did not despair, because he knew that no Government could exist a month who did not proceed to carry some efficient measure of Reform. He objected to this motion because it tied the King's hands to a particular measure, whereas he thought it very likely that the people would get a better one. He believed that the Ministers had been instrumental in leading the country into a great error. By the appeals constantly made to the people for several months past they had been led unequivocally to believe that the King was prepared to go to any lengths to carry the Bill. The Government had suffered this to be spread throughout the country by their organs of the press, and, when the Duke of WELLINGTON in the House of Lords said he did not believe the King cared anything about the Bill, not one of the Ministers got up in his place to tell the country the truth. (Hear, hear.) And how many times had they heard it said on the other side that the Bill was supported by that House, by the people, and the King? (Cheers.) He believed that that man would be the best friend both of the King and the people, who would endeavour to carry the best measure of Reform they could get.

We again repeat, that the whole of the mischief which has been done has arisen from the liberal use made by Lord GREY of the KING's name. The plain truth is this, the KING, like everybody else, saw that some Reform was necessary, and most especially as regards the representation of the large towns, and the KING therefore supported the PRINCIPLE of REFORM. To show that he supported the principle of Reform, he was ready to make Peers, if the principle were not admitted in the Upper House of Parliament—but the

principle has been admitted. The Bill went to the Committee. With the details, the Committee themselves had to deal, and the moment Lord GREY found the Bill safely landed, and believed it would be carried, he abandoned it. The truth is, as we have said before, Lord GREY never meant the Bill to pass. He used the KING's name, in order to keep up the excitement necessary to keep him and his friends in office; but he knew the Bill would be ruinous in its effects, and he therefore threw it up, leaving the onus upon his successors either to pass it, as he said he meant to have done, or to battle the consequences.

This sounds strange, but when the development of the conversations which passed between his Lordship and Lords HARROWBY and WHARNCLIFFE come to be made, it will be seen by the PEOPLE how anxious his Lordship was to be forced—under the phrase of conciliation—into giving up every essential point of the Bill. The words we have already stated in last week's Paper, will be found to have been used in those conversations, and thence the reasons for Lord GREY's hasty abandonment of the good KING may be easily traced.

THE following account of the visit and return of the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord GREY to and from Windsor last Tuesday, may be implicitly relied upon:—

Their Lordships, travelling with a pair of post-horses, reached Windsor about half-past five; they had their audience—said their say—and returned before seven. As they had received no encouragement in the way of invitation at the Castle, they stopped to dine at what Lord BROUGHAM calls a *Public-house*, at Hounslow—it was WALKER'S—and there the ex-Ministers had some mutton-chops; and of the different state of their Lordships' minds upon the occasion, a just estimate may be formed, by the fact, that of the said chops Lord GREY ate one, only one, while Lord BROUGHAM demolished seven.

This fact is stated upon the authority of Lord BROUGHAM himself, who has told the story in various places. Lord GREY says he took Lord BROUGHAM with him, because, if he had not done so, Lord BROUGHAM would not have resigned the Seals.

It is impossible to withhold a tribute of praise from Mr. BARING, whose conduct at the present juncture of affairs places him before the country in a most advantageous light. Attached as he has long been to the Whig party in the State, his continuance of support to them would, without the smallest doubt, have produced the realization of the laudable ambition of himself and family in the form of a Peerage, for which distinction his wealth and character amply qualify him; but, although certain to ensure the honour by an adherence to the men whom he has hitherto supported, his nobler conscientious regard for the welfare of his country induces him to overcome every personal feeling, and we find him opposing the measure which, in his heart he believes to be injurious and destructive. Mr. BARING has declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer on account of his health.

WE have never made especial claim to the ancient Whig inspiration of prophecy—but we must, with all modesty, remind our readers, that we last week informed them that “the days of the Irish Government were numbered,” and that their follies and their faults would speedily come to an end. Their little reign of meanness and pretension—of blandishment and trifling—of domineering over the weak and truckling to the bold, is, as a party, closed for ever; and if, as it is reported, the Lord Lieutenant was recalled by the Whig Cabinet the very day previous to the convulsion which shook them from their seats, they have performed one act, and one only, which will redound to their credit with the people of Ireland. His Excellency will have received the mandate of dismissal precisely as he was setting forth on his tour, and preparing, under the auspices of Mr. BLAKE, to conciliate the enraged peasantry of Carlow and Kilkenny by the beauties of military equitation. Really His Excellency's vanity surpasses belief; and it will scarcely be credited that sycophants have been found to pander to it in all its morbid varieties of caprice. Sometimes it has been expected of the aspirants for Vice-regal favour to attend at the stated periods of mounting and dismounting—at others his Excellency's boots have been exhibited to admiring circles, whilst the murdered policemen remained unrevenged, and their very memory was insulted by some occasional and flippant paragraph, in a reply to an address of the Protestant Magistracy.

Beyond these (shall we call them miserable or ridiculous?) exhibitions of its chief, the Government of Ireland has been, for the last fourteen months, in actual abeyance. The Chief Secretary has proudly and contumaciously absented himself from Dublin, although, he it remarked, neither pride nor contumacy have prompted him to resign the salary. The Under-Secretary, a man of diligence and honour, has become paralyzed and inefficient, from the conflicting orders of his superiors; and the Private Secretary, exhausted with unprofitable confinement, and superseded by the voluntary labours of Messrs. BLAKE and KERTLAND, has passed a considerable portion of his time in London or in Brussels. Still they had, in Ireland, his Excellency, his horse, and his boots, and what could they want more.

There is no security for person or property, it is true, the course of justice has been suspended. Tories have, upon oath, declared themselves to be under such intimidation from the rebels, that they dared not do their duty. The parochial Churches (Castlemore for instance) are closed, and their Ministers have fled into the nearest garisons; yet Sir JOHN HARVEY, arriving on Monday, and departing on Tuesday, in an escorted coach, declared that the county of Kilkenny was tranquil. Infatuated men, what would you have more? you have had Sir JOHN HARVEY's declaration—“you have had his Excellency, his horse, and his boots!!!” However, the day of rebel is come; the unhappy Marquis will leave Ireland with one universal acknowledgment of his incompetency and failure. No single tongue (which is not duly paid for moving) will move in his behalf; he will, indeed, long be remembered, but it will be in the bitterness of injuries unredressed, or in the example which shall “point a moral or adorn a tale” of vanity and presumption.

We are really inclined to pity His Excellency! for here he will find no solace in the daily ministrations of flattery; the English are too grave and sober a people for such offices; they will hardly bear to commingle with BLAKE and CLONCUNRY in preparing the “oft repeated draught,” and we really believe that he will here find equal difficulty in establishing his claims to the pacification of Ire-

land as to the happy re-establishment of the broken fortunes of Waterloo by the timely advance of the 28th Regiment!

We wish we could have seen the expression of PICTON'S countenance, if the dandy Hussar had presumed to interfere with his decision and his favourite 28th.

The majority on Lord EBRINGTON'S motion was exactly fifty-three less than that upon his last division. If the Ministers and their dependents, whose motives for wishing things to go on as they were are unimpeachable on the score of independence, be deducted from the list, the majority would have been very small indeed; and if, in addition to this, we subtract the names of those who have been promised Peages, we shall find that small majority turn out to be neither more nor less than a minority.

SOME of the newspapers, we perceive, are now giving an account of the proposed visit of the KING and QUEEN to the Duke of WELLINGTON on the 28th of May, being the day appointed for the celebration of His MAJESTY'S birthday.

This visit, we think it right to observe, we announced a fortnight ago, so that it has nothing whatever to do with the change of Ministry which has since taken place. It was pretty strong evidence, before that event, of the real feelings of the KING towards the most illustrious subject His MAJESTY'S possessors.

WE are not dissatisfied with the last act of Ministerial Patronage, by Earl GREY, in elevating his brother to the Bishopric of Hereford. It is true, that he is not very wise, and having been married three times does not exactly conform to the Apostolical regulation of being "the husband of one wife." But Dr. GREY is an estimable well-educated man; and when it is remembered, that His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, in those periodical visits which he inflicts upon the County of Norfolk, has undertaken to promise Mitres to every "Trulliber," who mustered at the Whig Meetings, or fawned in the Drawing-Rooms of Iolkham, we congratulate the Church on his escape from the BATHURSTS, Juniors, the GLOVERS, and *id genus omne*.

Mr. MEREWETHER, the amiable and much-respected Curate of Hampton, who was recently appointed extra Clerk of the Closet to the KING, succeeds to the Deaconry of Hereford, vacant by Dr. GREY'S promotion.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER was most particularly enquired after by Lord GREY one day last week; his Lordship was quite shocked to hear that the reports of his Lordship's relapse were calumnies.

SIR CHARLES COLVILLE has resigned the Government of Mauritius, on account of the ill-health of his Excellency's lady, with whom the climate disagrees, and who objects to quit the island without Sir CHARLES. General NICOLAY was nominated by the late Ministers to succeed, but perhaps this arrangement will be altogether changed, as that of Lord MULGRAVE'S appointment to Jamaica will doubtless be; more particularly as the recall of Lord BELMORE would, as we have previously stated, appear deeply to involve the tranquillity of the island.

Lord MULGRAVE'S case is, nevertheless, an extremely hard one. The preparations for such an expedition are necessarily expensive, and the objects essential for the enjoyment of life in the West Indies, which must have been provided, will, of course, be useless in this country, where mosquitos are scarce, earthquakes rare, and yellow fever not general. If his Lordship had done at once what Lord GREY has done since, left the Reform Bill to its fate, he might have been at this moment ploughing the salt seas; and we conclude, having once reached his Vice-Royalty, would not have been recalled. As it is, the change of Ministry is what Capt. EDEN would call "a stopper over all," which, as far as Lord MULGRAVE is personally concerned, we regret.

THE duel, which was half fought near Wormwood Scrubs on Thursday morning, and in which people fancied the principals concerned were Lords GREY and CARNARVON, was between Lord ELBRANK and Captain AINSLEY—the latter had his shot at Lord ELBRANK, when the Police rushing in, his Lordship dropped his pistol, and all the parties were carried off to Marlborough-street, and bound over to keep the peace.

A REPORT was generally circulated, yesterday afternoon, that His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX had sent a hostile message to Lord LYNDBURST, in consequence of something which had dropped from his Lordship during the late debate in the House of Peers.

ATTEMPTS have been made within the last two or three days to puff and placard His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX into notice; and his pretensions to the Government of the Country (of course, upon the dethronement of his Royal Brother) are set forth in letters as large and legible as those which indicate the medical excellence of Dr. EADY.

We believe the ridicule with which the passengers remarked upon this delicate attempt at notoriety, that we shall, under all circumstances, escape from the Political ascendancy of "the Dynasty of Gueph Buggins."

We refer our readers to our French Correspondent's letter for an account of the seizure of her Royal Highness the Duchess de BERRI.

THERE is nothing like bringing a Reformer to book, if he can read one. We have elsewhere to-day published a letter respecting the Birmingham Meeting. Taking the facts contained in the letter into our view, and comparing them with an account which we remember to have read of an assemblage of twenty thousand people in a little ground in the Regent's Park, then rented by MABERLY, the Cabriolet and Bazaar man, who has since become a Bankrupt, whose field could not of a possibility hold one-fifth part of the number of people—we think we may easily come at something like the truth in all these matters.

The Standard of Friday, however, has saved us some trouble, in the last affair, for it turns out that there are not so many men, of twenty years of age and upwards, in the whole counties of Warwickshire and Staffordshire, as are represented to have been in one place at the radical shew in

Brummagem itself; reckoning nothing for the women and children, their wives and families, and for all the respectable people, not one of whom, of course, was near the spot.

The reader will please to recollect, that the Times of Wednesday morning stated that a meeting of 250,000 persons was held at Brummagem—or Birmingham, as it is vulgarly called—about Reform. Recollect this, we say, the veracious Times says 250,000, and now let us, borrowing it from the Standard, submit the following statement:—

We annex an extract from the population returns of last year, shewing the number of males in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and an extract from Mr. RICEMAN'S observations upon those returns, to explain why we employ two as a divisor to ascertain the number of males above the age of twenty years.

	Males.
Cuttleston, East and West, Hundred	13,950
Oblow, North and South	57,793
Pirehill, North and South	52,881
Leisdon, North and South	49,106
Totmanslow, North and South	23,091
Lichfield, City	2,984
Newcastle-under-Line, Borough	3,861
Stafford	3,559
Total	206,895
WARWICK.	
Ballichway, Hundred	13,281
Hemlingford	22,923
Kington	11,827
Knighthlow	23,346
Birmingham, Town	71,756
Coventry, City	12,977
Coventry, County of	5,117
Warwick, Borough	4,532
Total	165,761
	2,372,656
	186,328

The particular age of twenty recommends itself for furnishing, to a certain extent, a ready test to the magistrates (before whom the returns were authenticated) of the accuracy of the enumeration, one half of the existing male population being thus included in the inquiry, supposing the sexes of six millions of males to have been duly ascertained in the enumeration of 1821.

This may serve to open the eyes of the tranquilly-disposed portion of the people as to the numerical force of the revolutionists.

PARODY.

JOHN BULL TO LORD GREY.

"BEGONE DULL CARE."

Begone Lord GREY, I prithee begone from me,
 Begone Lord GREY, you and I can never agree;
 Some time thou hast been pottering here,
 And fain would do me ill,
 But I'faith, Lord GREY,
 You never shall have your will.
 Too much of Lord GREY would make a gay man sad,
 Too much of Lord GREY would drive a wise man mad.
 My spouse shall dance, and I will sing,
 And merrily play the day,
 For I'm sure I've done the wisest thing,
 I've sent Lord GREY away.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR DAVID BAIRD.—We understand that the foundation-stone of the noble monument about to be erected to the memory of the late Right Hon. General Sir DAVID BAIRD, G.C.B., and K.C., is to be laid on Friday next, being the anniversary of the storming of Seringapatam, by Gallant Officer on the 4th of May, in the year 1799.—*Glasgow Courier.*

THE following letter has been addressed to several of the Newspapers, by Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, explanatory of the nature of that distinguished Officer's connexion with the cause of Portugal:—

"SIR—A statement having been made in the House of Commons, which is calculated to give a false view of my situation in Portugal, by classing me with mercenary adventurers, I beg to set public opinion right, by stating that I have no command in the Portuguese Army, and that I do not receive any pay or emolument from the Government but that of my reform, to which I have a right for my former services, and which amounts at the present rate of exchange to about 100l. sterling a year, and some arrears of the same paid by monthly instalments. If I make use of my influence to animate and encourage the King and the nation to bear with constancy the sacrifices they are making, and prepare to resist their enemy by augmenting their defensive works, and to persuade the army to the observance of the strictest discipline and the most diligent exercise, I do but act in the capacity of a friend nearly and dearly connected with them; and if, when the struggle takes place which is to decide whether the nation has a right or no to interpret their own laws and choose their own Government, I identify myself with their cause, and join the personal Staff of their Sovereign, it will be as a volunteer without pay, as which I shall have the honour of being comrade to the Dukes of CADAVAL and LAFOSS, and the greatest proportion of the titular Nobility, and the Nobility and Gentry of the provinces.

"I beg also to state that the Portuguese Government have no foreign troops in their service; had it been the wish of the Government, I could have enlisted for them a better constituted and a more numerous corps than that in the service of the rebels. Spite of the underhand assistance rendered to these, and the very unfair play which is practised even now against the Portuguese, from Downing-street, by taking advantage of their embarrassments to exact payment of large sums of money, on pretences for the vindication or justification of which they have no tribunal open, and against the payment of which they can offer no resistance, without incurring the open hostility of the British forces, I am in no fear of the result of the trial, and the sooner it takes place the better.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant. JOHN CAMPBELL."

A PLACARD, calling upon the country to support Lord GREY, was posted throughout London on Thursday. Its reasoning is purely Whig and perfectly irresistible:—

MEN OF ENGLAND!

SUPPORT LORD GREY.

He has put into the pockets of his family one hundred thousand pounds of public money, But never mind that.

He has given Russia five millions more, But never mind that.

He has destroyed scot and lot, the ancient common-law right of voting, But never mind that.

He has taken off no taxes, But never mind that.

The last act of his reign was to make his brother a bishop, But never mind that.

No Sadler! No Factory Bill!
 Joseph Hume and the Truck system for ever!

WE last week had the pleasure of reporting some of the speeches of the POLITICAL UNION (we think the thing is called) which musters at some large rooms in Leicester-fields, in which the exemplary persons who at that time intended themselves for representatives of Hockley in the Hole, Paddington, and St. Giles's, expressed, in the most candid manner, their views of things in general, and gave a prospectus, as it were, of their proceedings, when they should

represent the PEOPLE, who are, as every body knows, adequately and constitutionally represented at present.

To-day we have again the pleasure of submitting the eloquent effusions of these orators, wherein the sober-minded, well-meaning Reformers of London may tolerably well judge what the objects of these lively personages really are. The persons composing the meeting are magnificently influential; their position in society, as well as their intrinsic merits, make them formidable; most of them are tried patriots, and their very names—without a closer investigation of their peculiar attributes—must command attention and inspire respect. But to themselves we leave the task of developing the real object of the Reformers. These gentlemen are the real, pure, independent, straight-forward Reformers; and some half dozen of them were deluded by Lord GREY'S shameful hypocrisy and deceitful meanness, into the belief that he meant them to have a chance to be in Parliament for the metropolitan districts—therefore these gentlemen speak the pure principles of the Reformers, for which reason we beg to call particular attention to the calm, dignified, and constitutional language which they use, and solicit the notice of ladies and gentlemen who have silver tea-pots and candlesticks to lose, to the mode of proceeding advocated by these constitutional friends of LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE—who, be it NEVER FORGOTTEN, have been acknowledged and replied to, in their corporate capacities, by the men who were the Ministers of the KING of ENGLAND.

An extraordinary Meeting of the Grand Political Union took place yesterday evening at Saville House, Leicester-square, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing the King at the present crisis. By eight o'clock the number assembled amounted to not less than two thousand. Mr. CHURCHILL took the Chair.

The Rev. Mr. Fox felt deeply the solemn duty that now called on every man to weigh well the dreadful crisis at which the country had arrived—a crisis at which the very power of the Legislature itself must humble. The question now was, whether a faction should be permitted any longer to retain a power which it had only used against the people. The question now was, whether the Throne itself should or should not be placed in a similar situation to that which caused the abdication of a James or the execution of a Charles. (Applause.) It was, however, pleasant to refer to the fact that it was not Earl Grey nor the Ministers who were to blame, but the base and foul treachery of others. He concluded by moving the following Resolution:—"That the betrayal of the cause of the people was not to be attributed to Earl Grey or the Ministers, but to a base and foul treachery existing somewhere else." (Loud applause.)

Mr. S. B. HARRISON seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. MURPHY regretted to be obliged to oppose the motion, which he did on the ground that there was at present no fact before the Assembly to warrant it in giving or withholding praise from Earl Grey or the Ministers. Earl Grey had declared, eighteen months ago, that unless he had some expectation of carrying the Bill he would not remain in office one hour longer. The Rev. Mr. Fox had told them that Earl Grey and the Government were no party to the treachery practised on the people, but the people had been led to believe that the Reform Bill would be passed, and every person who had a thinking mind must feel that the country had been held up by false hopes. The military had been increased to awe the people, but he doubted whether the experiment would not prove a dangerous one; and, without for one moment wishing not to give the Ministers fair play, he thought before sanctioning their proceedings they ought to hear the statement of Earl Grey. His (Mr. Murphy's) conviction was, that there had been foul play by the Ministry. What could be expected from the House of Lords when they were asked to do away with the boroughmongers? A deputation of the whole nation had recommended Earl Grey to make an accession to the Peerage, but he had not heeded it, and had continued to practise delusion. He suggested the postponement of the resolution for one week, in order to see whether Ministers ought to be supported or not. This was no time for idle expressions; it was now time for the people to act. The time was now come when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, or resistance a crime. The time was now come when they must resist the payment of taxes. They must do as he had done: tell the tax-gatherer that until the Reform Bill passed into a law no more taxes would they pay. If their goods were seized they must reply, and he would dare to say no twelve Jurymen would be found to give a verdict against the appellant. The speaker sat down amidst loud cheers, and declarations not to pay any more taxes unless the Bill passed.

Mr. PENNY supported the Resolution. The Bill had been lost by the base desertion of those who had promised Earl Grey their support. Whether man or woman had stood between the King and his people, he, she, or they, had become the basest miscreant on the face of creation, and Earl Grey ought to point out who it was that had been guilty of betraying him.—Cries of "The King, the Queen, and Cumberland!"

Mr. SAVAGE supported the postponement.

Mr. FOX replied in support of the motion, which was carried.

Mr. POWELL moved a Resolution, "That the refusal of the King to create Peers, and thereby cause the passing of the Bill, has thrown the people on their own resources, and they, and they alone, can prevent the most horrible mischief, by meeting in counties, cities, towns, and parishes, and by their resolves induce compliance with their wishes." In moving this Resolution, he could not forbear observing, that the Reform Bill had been thrown out by a relentless faction, with whom it was useless to argue or reason. As the Tories had refused to give them a composition, they (the Union) must shew them that they would have the whole debt.

Mr. WAKFIELD, in seconding the motion, said the Meeting held in the parish of Marylebone had called William the Fourth "William the Reformer;" "but I," said the speaker, "will never call him so again until he has redeemed that confidence which he has lost. Let not the example of Birmingham be lost sight of—let not the puny Tories lay the flattering unction to their souls that they could now stem the torrent. All England had given a pledge to aid the cause, and the Birmingham Meeting was but a prelude what would follow."

Major REVELL suggested that a Committee be appointed to draw up a Petition to the House of Commons praying the appointment of Commissioners to receive the Supplies as in 1642.—(Cries of "Cromwell for ever.")—This would finish the fight without a second blow. Lord Tenterden and Lord Lyndhurst might do the duties of their offices, but not one shilling of the public money should they touch.

Mr. DERRISSER said that in the House of Commons there were many who declared they would pay no more taxes; but this must also be met by those out of doors. All must be united.—(Cries of "We pledge ourselves to pay no more taxes.")—The circulation of the *Times* paper must also be put a stop to; and when the collector of taxes comes to distract he must be shown that he has got into a wasp's nest. If the people were but true to themselves they would strike terror into an hereditary legislature.

Mr. PLACE and Mr. REVELL were appointed the Committee to draw up the petition to the Commons.

Mr. WAKLEY addressed the meeting at great length. He pledged

month, and we have lived to see the day when the rabble have dared to cast their hideous execrations on a Queen of England, and to threaten the stability of the throne itself!

The charge, if not openly preferred, has, at least, been pretty intelligently insinuated to-day, that His Majesty has deceived his people, and lulled their doubts asleep by false assurance. And yet not a single syllable has been uttered by His Majesty, nor a direction given, which would afford any room for believing that His Majesty was ever in favour of Reform—at all events, of that Revolutionary Reform which his Ministers have proposed. Then why should he have selected a Ministry made up of such materials? Because at first starting he was ignorant of the kind of Reform which his Ministers intended to propose. When it was proposed his Ministers were in the habit of holding out to him, in terror, the "awful state of the country" should he not sanction the Bill.

Under these circumstances His Majesty resolved to remain passive until the storm might blow past, or to reserve the positive declaration of his opinion until affairs should unfortunately reach a climax. The climax did arrive—it was necessary to speak out, and—the Bill was rejected.

Such would appear, (as far as recent facts indicate) the proper construction to put on the conduct of the Sovereign. Procrastination it was expected would defeat the Bill; but as it did not, a decided course has been declared, and no doubt will be pursued. A Monarch has maintained his dignity—his throne—and has boldly stepped forward to brave the worst rather than be a passive spectator to the ruin of his country.

Who then is to be blamed for deceiving the people? Those men who publicly associated the names of the King and Reform—those men who basely attempted to promote their plans by prostituting the name of Majesty—who took advantage of the loyalty of a people to gain them over to approve of measures which might secure their precious and honest advisers in place, while it ruined the nation. If there has existed any deception, the odium of it must fall on the Ministers, and on the recently elected Members of the Commons, whose interest it was to take advantage of the deep impression which such deception was likely to produce. If the Ministers have never declared the King's assent to the Bill—they have kept a significant silence while such reports were diligently circulated abroad. Many of the candidates, on the contrary, for representation associated the King's name with that of Reform on the banners which were carried in their electioneering processions. Amongst the rest, who followed this unconstitutional and deceptive practice, were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Milton. Certainly, if any man ought to be acquainted with the actual state of the King's mind, and of constitutional principle, it ought to have been Lord Althorp—that straight-forward and conscientious statesman.

The details which were indulged in by this Jacobinical meeting are too numerous—too extravagant, and, it may be added, too insignificant to be worthy of being particularized.

The following expressions, however, were frequently uttered—"Down with the Church!"—"Republican Government!"—"No Lords!" &c. &c. In fact, the disorderly scene might have reminded one of the ferocious yellings of the French Directory, were it not for the cheering consciousness that there is a solid bulwark of good sense and influence in the country, which must preserve it against all the feeble squalls of vulgar excitement.

It has become the fashion of the day to make a great hallooing and bravado about resistance to the tax gatherer. The greatest part of the noise proceeds from those whose situation in life exempt them from the payment of taxes; while at the same time a few who are able to pay make a swaggering declaration about enduring the worst rather than pay a single farthing. Let us hint to the latter that it is easier to talk than to bear, and that the law has ways and means of forcing obedience. They are woefully mistaken should they imagine that the resistance will be at all general. The generally are much too comfortable to risk such extremities. Pity the few who attempt it.

Our parting advice to the reader is to regard their "day" as gone by, and peaceably to submit, and to admire the wisdom of that legislation which has preserved them from the infatuation of that which they vainly wished to establish.

R. D. A.

BIRMINGHAM GRAND REFORM MEETING.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Birmingham is to be the "barometer of the Reform feeling throughout England." It is, therefore, with anxiety and dismay that the Reformers have latterly perceived that this feeling has been sinking and sinking, until it has nearly reached the freezing point. How to get it up again has been the burden of many disputations both in the "Council" and smoke-shops. It was thought that another Grand Meeting on Newhall-hill would be the best means of causing excitement and getting their "barometer" up to fever heat again. With the intention of promoting this laudable design the Council of the Political Union assembled in their Council Chamber, a room in an empty warehouse in Great Charles-street.—These worthies formerly met at a public-house, the sign of the Globe, in Temple-street; but although they think themselves perfectly competent and qualified in every respect to conduct the Government of the country, they have yet to learn the art of self-government; for a report got abroad that, after the fatigues of legislature and discussing the long and dry complimentary communication from the Ministry, some of these thirty councillors forgot their dignity in their cups.

In order to remove this reproach it was resolved to remove their quarters to this said warehouse.—Here then they met—and, after a lengthy debate, were on the point of abandoning their Grand Meeting, so little support did they expect from the inhabitants of Birmingham. They could not calculate upon the novelty of the thing proving any attraction, these exhibitions having become so stale of late. In this dilemma, they fortunately hit upon the expedient of calling in the aid of their friends, the colliers, &c. from the neighbourhood, who, poor fellows, are glad of any pretext to make an holiday above ground; it was thought that if these men could be prevailed upon to sacrifice a day's wages, to come over to Birmingham, to cheer and groan, agreeably to the instructions of a fugleman (a Catholic Priest has latterly made himself conspicuous in this office) they could call this a demonstration of public feeling, and palm it upon the country as the correct state of their Brummagem "barometer."

When they had adopted this notable resolution, they despatched their agents to the neighbouring towns and villages to get up a "little bit of agitation," and to exhort the people to resort to the proposed Meeting on Newhall-hill, to display their strength in "rank and file," and (to use the words of Mr. President Atwood) by their "peaceable" conduct render "THE GROUND TOO HOT FOR THEIR ENEMIES TO WALK OVER."

The colliers would perfectly understand this language, and no doubt act upon it, if occasion should require.—Things went on swimmingly until Sunday last, when the Meeting was again in danger. A posting bill appeared against the walls, announcing an affair "to come off" on Monday (the day appointed for the Meeting), in which those persons who form the members of the Unions take great interest; this was nothing more or less than "a fight" between "two peeps," on Mozley Wake-green. It now became a matter of doubt whether Newhall-hill or Mozley Wake-green would be most respectably (i. e. numerously) attended; but the Council of the Political Union, in order to divert the attention of the people from the fight, set a number of men to work on Sunday, to build the buildings and make other preparations for the Meeting, which had

certainly the effect of attracting the people to Newhall-hill. This may appear rather strange to those accustomed to the old order of things, and who have been taught to "keep the Sabbath holy;" but I suppose this will form part of the economy of the new light system.

On Monday morning I visited the ground before the unions assembled, and I think great praise is due to the retail brewers for the plentiful stock of John Barleycorn they had supplied for the occasion. I then went to see the Unions enter the town in procession. There were abundance of flags and banners, with bands of music and an immense concourse of people walking in the procession. My situation in life gives me an opportunity of personally knowing a great portion of the persons of respectability in the coal and iron districts, and I confidently affirm that there was a total absence of the respectability and intelligence of those districts. I would not for a moment be understood to depreciate the characters of the worthy colliers of Staffordshire—they are a poor and ignorant, but a good-hearted set of fellows; and I sincerely believe would just as soon make a holiday to join a procession, and attend a meeting to support Church and State, as they would one which has such a tendency to overturn those institutions. When the Unions were assembled, the sight was truly magnificent—I cannot form an estimate of the thousands present; but this I do know, that there were not more than from two to three hundred who paid any attention to the proceedings. In a space of about thirty yards square from the hustings, there was a solid body of men, apparently paying attention to the speakers; but the remaining ground was occupied by parties walking about, or chatting in groups. I think there were quite as many women as men present. At the outskirts of the crowd, there were large parties of both sexes huddled together, smoking and drinking; they really appeared in very good humour, and profoundly ignorant of what they were assembled for. It was exactly like a fair or race-course. There were gingerbread-stalls, caravans, and wagons, converted into beer-shops; one large covered wagon hung out the inviting sign, the "Union Inn," and the hustings were not unlike the set-out of a strolling company of comedians. There were Reform oranges, Reform gingerbread, Reform nuts, &c. accompanied with all the jollity and small wit in use amongst the vendors of these articles. One wag, more boisterous than the rest, offered something "to raise the drooping spirits of the Reformers." There were ballad singers, flying stationers, and pickpockets. I do not intend to inflict upon you a report of the speeches delivered. You will, doubtless, have plenty of this from other quarters; my object has been to show how the meeting has been got up, and of what material it was composed. If it had not been for the assistance of the colliers, &c. the Birmingham Political Union would have cut a miserably poor figure on this grand occasion.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, Q. Q.

Birmingham, May 8.

REFORM BILL.

Division on Lord LYNDHURST'S motion in the Committee on the Reform Bill, Monday, May 7, 1832, for the postponement of Schedule A. For Lord Lyndhurst's motion..... 151 For Ministers..... 116— Majority against Ministers..... 35

MINORITY.

Table listing names of the minority members, including H. R. H. the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Grey, Lord Althorp, and others.

MAJORITY.

Table listing names of the majority members, including H. R. H. the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Grey, Lord Althorp, and others.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The King has been pleased to order a congé d'élire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of Dr. George Isaac Huntingford, late Bishop thereof; and His Majesty has also been pleased to recommend the Hon. and Reverend EDWARD GREY, Doctor in Divinity, to be elected by the said Dean and Chapter Bishop of that See.

The Rev. RUSSELL RICHARDS has been presented by the King to the Rectory of Kettlewell, B.A. incumbent of Chadkirk, in the county

of Chester, and domestic chaplain to Earl Winterton, has been presented by Lady Vernon to the perpetual curacy of Poynton.

The Rev. WILLIAM GUNN, B.D. was last week instituted to the vicarage and parish church of Gorleston, with Southdown (otherwise Little Yarmouth) and West Town annexed, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Lucy Browne, of Gorleston.

The Rev. JOHN JONES to the vicarage of St. David's, Brecon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Griffiths.

The Rev. J. STEWART to the Rectory of Twaite, Norfolk. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. ABRAHAM VICARY, one of the Priest Vicars of Exeter Cathedral, has been presented by the Venerable the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of St. Peter's, in that city.

The Rev. SYDENHAM PRIDLEY, A.B. of Worcester College, Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to the Rectory of Uplowman, void by the resignation of the Rev. Richard Skinner.

The Rev. MATTHEW HARRISON, M.A. Fellow of Queen's, has been presented to the Rectory of Church Oakley, Hants, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The Rev. J. T. WARREN, M.A. has been appointed by the Rev. E. Master, M.A. Rector to the Stipendiary Curacy of Rufford.—The Rev. H. W. M'GATH, M.A. to the parochial Chapel of Walton-le-Dale, by the Rev. the Vicar of Blackburn.—The Rev. F. LAW, B.A. to the incumbent Curacy of Samsbury, by the Rev. the Vicar of Blackburn.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. THOS. PRICE, Vicar of Menlott, and Rector of Pifehead and Swell, in the county of Somerset. Patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The Rev. JOSEPH STUBBS, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, and Vicar of Great Witleham. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

A. Child, in the 61st year of his age, died at Dossan. He was dead over the congregation, the principal part of which he had himself raised, for 38 years.

The Rev. W. BUCKLE, M.A. Vicar of Bantled, Surry, and of Perton, Oxfordshire.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, MAY 11.—On Thursday the following degrees were conferred:— Bachelors in Divinity: Rev. E. B. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church; Rev. D. Veyrie, Student of Christ Church, Grand Compounder.

Masters of Arts: A. Morgan, University, Grand Compounder; Rev. F. Morxan, St. John's, Grand Compounder; Rev. C. W. A. Alston, St. Mary Hall; Rev. J. N. Harrison, Scholar of Worcester; G. Cantwell, Christ Church; Rev. A. Murray, Magdalen Hall; T. D. White, St. John's College.

Bachelors of Arts: H. Vane Russell, Corpus; F. A. Mc Geachy, J. W. Pugh, Balliol; R. Lloyd, Brasenose, incorporated from Trinity College, Dublin.

The Heads of Colleges have appointed the Rev. Dr. F. Nolan, of Exeter College, to preach Canon Hampton's Lecture for 1833.

CAMBRIDGE, May 11.—The Rev. H. L. Jones, M.A. and the Rev. G. Urquhart, B.A. of Magdalen College, were on Wednesday last elected to the Fellowships of that Society.

At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—Honorary Masters of Arts: The Hon. M. A. H. Harris, (son of the late Lord Harris) Corpus Christi College; Hon. F. H. Y. Powys, (grandson of the late Lord Lifford) Emmanuel College.

Masters of Arts: G. J. Cubitt and W. Ladds, Caius College; Rev. G. Phillips, Queen's; H. Philpott, Fellow of Catharine Hall; C. H. Smith, and E. B. Popper, Fellow of Trinity Coll.—Bachelor in Physic: J. Oke, Sidney College (grandson of the late Dr. Bachelors of Arts: M. N. Bovell, J. Hayward, J. B. Davall, Trinity Coll.; W. Milne, J. Daniel, J. Jones, W. Spence, St. John's College; C. Bowen, T. D. West, St. Peter's; F. Du Boulay, Clare Hall; Rev. W. S. Rowe, W. Acworth, J. Knight, Queens' College; E. R. Lascelles, J. W. Peers, Catharine Hall; W. Hamond, T. J. Sealé, Jesus College; T. A. Roper, Magdalen Coll.; G. B. Garrow, Emmanuel College; Rev. A. P. Birrell, Sidney College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop of LINCOLN intends to hold confirmations in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire, at the places and on the days undermentioned:—

Hemel Hempstead, Wednesday, June 6 Great Marlow and July 13
Buckhamstead & Tring, Thursday, 7 Beaconsfield, Saturday, July 13
Bedford, Friday, July 9 Royston, Saturday, July 14
Newport Pagnel, Wednesday, 4 Shenley, Monday, 16
Olney, Stony Stratford, Thursday, 5 Hertford, Tuesday, 17
Banbury, Friday, 6 Hatfield, Thursday, 19
Windsor, Saturday, 7 Stevenage & Colindale, Friday, 21
Aylesbury, Monday, 9 Baldock and Hitchin, Saturday, 28
Wendover, Aylesbury, Tuesday, 10 Luton & Dunstable, Monday, 23
Wimborne and Princes', Wednesday, 11 Amphil, Thursday, 26
Hitchin, Wednesday, 11 Biggleswade, Wednesday, 25

The subscription amongst the clergy of Dorset for a piece of plate to be presented to their respected Diocesan, proceeds very successfully.

We understand that the Archdeacon of Bath intends to hold his visitation at Bath on the 27th August, and at Redmister on the 28th.

The sum received by Churchwardens in England and Wales, from Easter 1820 to Easter 1831, was 446,247. 12s. in church rates, 51,919. 1s.; from estates, 18,216. 1s.; from mortuary or burial fees, 41,489. 17s.; poor rates, 39,321. 12s.; pew and sittings, and from other sources not stated, 66,599. 16s. Total, 663,841. 18s. Of which was expended in repairs of churches &c. 248,125. 16s.; organs, bells, &c., 41,710. 16s.; books, wine, &c., 46,377. 19s.; salaries to clerics, sextons, &c. 123,897. 17s.; any other purpose (principally building and travelling expenses) 181,523. 2s. 9d. 98.

DIocese of SALISBURY.—This being the year of the triennial visitation of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, he will visit and confirm in the months of July and August. A general ordination will be held at the Palace, Salisbury, on the third Sunday in October, 1832.

At the Church of St. Nicholas, Worcester, on the afternoon of Sunday last, the rite of Baptism was administered by the Rev. H. J. Layton, a young and promising Jew. It appears that during an illness, while he was in lodgings, he enquired for a book, which a Bible was put into his hands. Before this, he had not had an opportunity of seeing the New Testament or the Prophecies. Upon comparing the latter with the former, doubts arose in his mind, and he at length, by intercourse with Clergymen of the Church of England, became convinced that Jesus was the Messiah foretold in the Books of the Old Testament, and that professing his belief, he was admitted into the Christian communion, his wish was complied with.

CHURCH MISERABLE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the thirty-second anniversary of this Society was celebrated at Exeter Hall. The great hall was nearly filled. Sir R. INGLIS, Bart., M.P., was called to the chair; but subsequently resigned it to the Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY. The receipts since the last anniversary amounted to 40,451. 18s. From this it appears that there was a great falling off from the receipts of the preceding year, which were 44,851. 16s. 7d. There has been a deficiency in donations compared with that of the preceding year, of 6381. in legacies, 6231.; and in auxiliary association contributions, 2,876l.

RE-OPENING OF YORK CATHEDRAL.—Shortly after six o'clock on Sunday morning the bells commenced pouring forth a merry peal, which was continued without cessation till nearly eight o'clock. The early service was sung, and the service was read, and the clouds dispersed, the sun shone in its splendour, and the remainder of this jubilant Sabbath was as smiling and as cheerful as could be wished. So early as nine o'clock numbers had congregated about the doors of the Cathedral, and the throng continued to augment until the hour of their being opened, ten o'clock. The bells again sent forth their joyful notes, and almost immediately every seat in the choir was occupied, except those reserved for persons in official stations. When the period for the service arrived, the choir was as full as would comfortably contain the congregation, but numbers still continued to crowd in, until it became more densely peopled than we ever recollect it since the consecration of the Bishop of Chester, in September, 1828. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, preceded by the Sword and Mace, and wearing their usual robes, arrived about twenty minutes past ten, and on their usual seats. At half-past ten the service was commenced by the Rev. James Richardson. The Litany was read by the Rev. W. Richardson, Canon and the Communion Service by the Reverend C. Hawkins, Canon Redentiary, and the Venerable and Reverend Archdeacons Harcourt and Markham. The vocal parts of the service were in the following:—The Psalms, Humphrey's Grand Chant; the Services, C. Aldridge's; the Gospels, and the Commendations, Atwood's in C. Instead of the usual service retiring from the choir, the first and last verses of the 100th Psalm were substituted, and the first and last simple melody had a most soul-subduing effect.—An effect, however, which would have been greatly heightened if that immense congregation had generally united in this solemn act of praise. When the Psalm was concluded, the Very Rev. the Dean appeared in the pulpit, and after the usual form of prayer, with his peculiar and impressive eloquence, preached.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

Notwithstanding the importance of the occurrences of the week, the decline in the value of the Public Securities has not been any thing like that anticipated by the mob party. The lowest price of Consols for the Account has been 83½, and they are, at the close of business this evening, at 83¼, a decline of not more than 1 per cent. Bank Stock has been done as low as 200, a fall of about 6 to 7 per cent. from the extreme advance. This may be attributed to the idea that the new Government will so manage the resources of the country as to be able to discuss the merit of a renewal of the Charter on a totally independent character, which will of course be more productive of gain to the country than could have been obtained by the defunct Administration, whose well-known financial blunders would have rendered them too ready, and too much in need of a little douceur, to hide their deficiencies at the price of removing the Charter of the Bank of England, without any great enquiry into the policy or impolicy of it.

The Foreign market is rather depressed—Russian Bonds left off at 97½, Danish at 66½, Brazilian at 47½, Portuguese at 50, and Spanish at 14. Bank Stock..... 200¼ 201¼ New 3½ per Cent. 90¼ India Stock..... 203¼ 204¼ 4 per Cent. 1826 99½ 3 per Cent. Consols..... 83¼ Bank Long Ann..... 3 per Cent. Reduced..... 82½ India Bonds..... 2 to 1 dis. Exchequer Bills..... 89 p.m. Consols for the Account..... 83¼

The latest Paris Papers announce alarming rumours, but nothing official. The *Moniteur* contains a telegraphic despatch, stating that the lady taken on board the *Carlo Alberto* was not the Duchess of Berry.

Yesterday received by a Flanders Mail, the *Nuremberg Correspondent* to the 4th inst., and Frankfurt Papers to the 6th. An article, dated from the Frontiers of Italy, the 27th ult., says—

According to the account given by travellers, the Palace of the Duke of Modena resembles a fortress in a state of siege. Cannon, loaded with grape-shot, are placed at all the windows, and the gunners with lighted matches are placed day and night. Out of the city there are several thousand Austrian troops encamped, who are at the Duke's disposal.

The number of Austrian troops in Italy, besides those in the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, is estimated at 25,000 men.

The conspiracy at Brunswick to restore Duke Charles is again alluded to in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which states the number of persons implicated does not exceed fifteen. It is added, that hatred of Duke Charles and attachment to Duke William are so unequivocally manifested at Brunswick, that would have been no chance of the conspiracy succeeding.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, the rule for a criminal information against Mr. Smart, the Vestry Clerk of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, for a libel on the Bishop of Hereford, was made absolute.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Council Office, Whitehall, May 12.

In the Country—New cases, 61; deaths, 25; recovered, 32; remaining, 136. In Town—New cases, 8; deaths, 2; recovered, 0; remaining, 20.

DUBLIN, May 9.—New cases, 58; deaths, 38; recovered, 59; remaining, 789.

CORK, May 8.—New cases, 76; deaths, 14; recovered, 56; remaining, 415.

DROGHEDA.—New cases, 20; deaths, 10; recovered, 4; remaining, 7.

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On the 1st inst. at the Nash, near Worcester, the Lady of Richard Temple, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 9th inst. at Clifton, Mrs. Wade Browne of a daughter.

On the 8th inst. at Norwood-hill, Surrey, the wife of Len Wilson, Esq. of a son.

On the 7th inst. in Tavistock-place, the lady of Thomas Giffels, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 6th inst. at Great Court House, Kent, the wife of Mr. T. J. Lister, Esq. of a son.—At Exbury House, near Southampton, the Lady Georgiana Milford, of a son.—On the 7th inst. in Henrietta-street, the lady of Henry Robinson, Esq. jun. of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 7th inst. at Ebbw Vale, the George Phillimore, in Miss Emily Haworth, second daughter of the late Thomas Haworth, of Boreham Wood, Herts.—On the 8th inst. at St. Alphege, Greenwich, E. N. Keudal, Esq. Lieut. Royal Navy, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Kay, Esq. of Greenwich Hospital, and of Government-street, Bedford-square.—On the 8th inst. at Compton Palace, Dorset, Captain Portman, eldest son of the late E. H. Portman, Esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire, to Harriet Emily, youngest daughter of T. L. Napier, Esq. —At Cambridge, the Rev. Richard Dunhill, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Frinton and Thornton, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Keble, M.A. principal Lecturer in the University of Cambridge.—At Calcutta, on the 8th of December, 1831, John Fred. Gaiskell, Esq. to Miss Harriet Gillanders.—On the 8th inst. at Colchester, Esq. T. Downes, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Medical College, to Miss Harriet Keble, second daughter of the late Major Baddley, Superintendent-General of Barracks, Ireland.

DIED. On the 10th inst. at Connaught-terrace, beloved and regretted by all who knew her, Sarah Farrell, aged 83 years, widow of Major Farrell, and daughter of the late Major Farrell, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards.

On Monday, the 7th inst. at her home, at Tonbridge Wells, Frances, widow of the late James Deacon, Esq. of James-street, Westminster.

On Friday, the 11th inst. at Radstock, Somersetshire, in her 89th year, Susannah, the original proprietor of the Bath Biscuits, Esq. —Essex. —At Brighton, on the 7th inst. Ellen, relict of the late John George Campbell, Esq. and daughter of Sir Fitz William Barrington, Bart.—At her house in Harley-street, on the 9th inst. the Dowager Lady Boston.—On the 8th inst. at Spring Garden-terrace, Elizabeth, widow of the late General Rowland, of the Royal Artillery, in the 80th year.—On the 8th inst. at the house of the Misses Wollastons, Blackheath, Mrs. Pegus, of the Close, Salisbury, widow of the late Peter Pegus, Esq.—At Edinburgh, on the 2d inst. in his 66th year, Craufurd Tait, Esq. of Harvistown.—On the 9th inst. at her house in Wimpole-street, Mrs. Pigoon, in her 61st year. Emily, wife of W. H. Harford, Esq. and daughter of the late J. King, Esq. of Grosvenor-place.—On the 7th inst. in her 61st year, C. B. Tritton, third daughter of the Rev. R. Tritton, of Lymington, Surrey.—On the 8th inst. at Southwood, Highgate, Charlotte, fifth of the late J. Long, Esq. —On the 8th inst. at the house of the late Mrs. Pigoon, Mrs. E. Ward, aged 78.—At Ynam, in the East Indies, on the 28th December, 1831, Marie Eugenie, wife of G. A. Smith, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.—On Sunday last, aged 71 years, Ann, wife of J. Nailer, Esq. of Chelsea.

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Reform whoever the Minister should be who brought it in. If, however, that Minister should be a person who had previously declared himself hostile to all Reform, and who considered the present system of representation perfect, he could not support any other Minister whom he must consider as dishonoured at the bar of the public. The Noble Lord commended Sir Robert Peel for having, as he understood, declined taking office under the Duke of Wellington.

Sir EDWARD SUGDEN declared it as his firm conviction that the single act of the Duke of Wellington taking the helm of affairs in times so full of difficulty and danger, for the purpose of saving the Constitution from wreck, would eclipse all his previous achievements in the course of history.

Lord PALMERSTON vindicated the inconsistency of his opinions by admitting that he was wiser than he had been. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL made a fierce attack upon Mr. Baring, whom he called the Representative of the Phantom Government in course of formation. The Learned Gentleman, in reference to the existing state of things, talked of *Panzer* in the fangs of *Reptiles*, and compared the Ministry in the course of formation to the Chinese notion of the earth resting upon the back of an elephant, who in his turn was supported by a gigantic rat. The Learned Gentleman displayed considerable temper in his speech, and cautioned the people not to give an excuse to their enemies, "who would be perhaps too ready to draw the sword upon them."

Sir R. BARKER asserted his unwillingness to take office, but declared that the sacrifice had now for the first time become painful, because it prevented him from offering his services to the King in the position in which he was placed. The Right Hon. Gentleman expressed in the warmest language and manner his entire confidence in whatever course might be taken by the Duke of Wellington.

Lord ERINGTON having applied some warm expressions to Mr. Baring, that gentleman retorted, and then went into a statement of his unwillingness to take office, and his desire to see the Government reconstituted in order that they might carry their measure and take all its responsibility. The Hon. Member suggested the interposition of a third party, with a view to a reconciliation between the King and his Ministers, upon the condition of the latter retracting their advice. If this were refused on their part, he then intimated his readiness to take any course for the support and vindication of the King's power.

Sir F. HURDIS contended that Lord Grey and his colleagues were compelled, under circumstances, to resign; but he argued that they might return to office without the loss of character or honour. He hoped the hints of Mr. Baring would be attended to, and that an adjustment would be effected. The Hon. Baronet was indulging in an attack upon Lord Lyndhurst and the House of Lords, when he was twice called to order; in the first instance by Lord Stormont, and in the second by the Speaker.

Mr. HUME earnestly hoped that an adjustment might be effected, and suggested that the House should adjourn to afford the necessary opportunity.

TUESDAY.—There was little business done this night in the House, but that little was deeply interesting.

Mr. BARING announced that the commission given to the Duke of Wellington to form a new Administration was at an end, and that the Noble Duke did not accept office, though thus called upon by the Sovereign, under the peculiar circumstances.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER confirmed the statement of Mr. Baring respecting the communication made by the King to Earl Grey, and suggested the propriety of the House adjourning to Thursday.—Mr. HUME expressed a hope that the arrangements in progress would be final.

Mr. THURGOOD contended that as an old Reformer, he was rejoiced the King had not accepted the advice of his Ministers, and he was sure that the Ministers themselves, in a few days, would feel grateful to His Majesty for having spared them the necessity of committing that shock upon the Constitution. His Majesty was anxious to do what was best for his people, and he hoped it would nowhere be assumed that a victory had been gained over his friends.

After a brief colloquy between Sir E. HARDINGE and Mr. MACAULAY respecting some words which fell from the latter in the debate of the previous night, the House adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.—Colonel TORRES opened the Reform discussion by presenting a petition from Bolton praying for annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, and that the House would refuse to grant Supplies to the Crown until the Lords passed the Reform Bill and the King gave his assent to it.

Mr. HUME supported the petition and vindicated its prayer. He said that the Whig and Tory factions were both unfit to govern the country, and declared that he should prefer a Republican form of Government if he could not get a cheap Government under a Monarchy.

Several Hon. Members said they had similar petitions to present, but should withhold them until the Ministerial arrangements were more advanced.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the communication from His Majesty to Lord Grey had not yet led to definitive arrangements, but he had hopes of a satisfactory conclusion. He also declared that Ministers would not resume their functions unless with full power to carry the Reform Bill without alteration.

Colonel LINDBAY pointed out the inconsistency and injustice of the House of Commons insisting upon nominees Peers being made to carry a Bill through the Lords, the principle of which was to do away with the nominee system in their own House.

Mr. BARING assured the House that His Majesty never in the slightest manner deviated from any pledges he had ever made regarding the Reform Bill, and therefore no stain could attach to his honour, though outside of doors he had been charged with having done so, and it was but fair that His Majesty should set right with the country. The Hon. Member did not state that his Majesty had ever made any pledges whatsoever.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from a town in Ireland, praying the abolition of the punishment of death for forgery. After a desultory conversation between the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Sir R. PEEL, Sir E. SUGDEN, and others, the petition was ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY.—After the House was called over Mr. HUME demanded from Ministers what situation they stood in with respect to the Bill, and they had they anything to communicate to the country as to the carrying of the Reform Bill?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he had to communicate to the House that Ministers had received such assurances as would enable them to carry the Reform Bill, and therefore they would hold their offices. In consequence of which Lord MURRAY said that he would not present the Address he intended to have submitted to the House.

Sir ROBERT PEEL congratulated the House on the statement of the Noble Lord (Althorp), and begged to say a few words as regarded himself, and in vindication of the line of conduct he thought proper to pursue. When informed by Lord Lyndhurst that His Majesty had sent to him for the purpose of consulting him on the state of the nation, and that Lord Lyndhurst had been chosen, as a judicial character, and not in the way of politics, to advise as to measures to form a Ministry, the Noble Lord applied to him to know if he would form a part of an Administration, whose creation was upon the clear understanding that they should introduce a most extensive measure of Reform? The Hon. Baronet expressed his sincere regret that he could not form a part of any Administration which office upon the tenure of carrying an extensive measure of Reform, nor could it be expected that he would have many difficulties to surmount before he carried the English Reform Bill; but as to the Irish and Scotch Bills, the latter might be entertained, but he never could give his consent to the former. Under these circumstances he yielded to the necessity of accepting office. On the Catholic question he did not find the state of the country, but was likely to agitate Europe. Though he differed from his Noble Friend (the Duke of Wellington) in his conduct in flying to the assistance of his Sovereign beyond the seas, and he regretted that his personal feeling prevented him from joining him. Reports had gone abroad, and had been asserted in the public Press, that he had lent himself to a compact, which was that for the present a phantom Government was to be formed, and after the passing of the Bill it would be destroyed. On its ruins he was to accept place. The Hon. Baronet pronounced such to be a most

infamous falsehood. He concluded his speech amidst great cheers. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured the Hon. Baronet that his statement was most satisfactory, and worthy of his high character.

Mr. BARING vindicated the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, and characterised the conduct of Ministers, in recommending the creation of Peers, as most unconstitutional, having for its object the annihilation of the House of Lords.

Sir RICHARD VIVIAN thought that the Ministers were responsible for the advice they gave to the King; and was of opinion that such an advice was unreasonable, and Ministers were responsible.

Captain GORDON warmly deprecated the incendiary language used by the supporters of the Government, and particularly by the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) at the recent Marylebone Meeting. He (Capt. G.) could prove that what had taken place within the last few days was the work of demagogues, incendiaries, and Political Unions, which would soon prove too strong for their masters.

Mr. HUME said he had not used any language in this House which he would not repeat, if he thought it necessary to the public good. The heaviest charge against him was his having said that it might be necessary to stop the supplies; and that was an opinion which was strictly constitutional. He gloried in the quiet meetings of the people.

Mr. G. BANKS deprecated the irritating language which had been used by the supporters of the Government, and particularly by the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume). It had produced a gross outrage upon the Queen to-day, and led a few days ago to a most disgraceful attack upon a Bishop in his pulpit. The brothers of the King were calumniated, and a Judge of the land maligned unnecessarily by the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burtet).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would be ready upon a more fitting occasion to defend the conduct pursued by Government in tendering their advice and resignation to the King.

Lord STORMONT asked if the Government or the Attorney-General intended to punish the libellers in certain papers, who had written treason against the King and Queen?

Mr. G. LAMB thought it the better course to leave them to the contempt and punishment which libellers usually receive from public opinion.

Monday afternoon, the London, a fine ship of 800 tons burden, was launched from Messrs. Wigram and Green's yard, at Blackwall, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

Mr. O'Connell was obliged to stay overnight, in the Surrey Theatre, of a valuable gold watch and appendages.

ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Wednesday Geo. Smith, in the employ of Mr. Hulston, was standing upon the railway, when the coming of a train of goods from Liverpool was announced, and he stepped off the line until the train had passed. But the moment the train had passed he again stepped into the line, not perceiving the danger, and with passengers coming and going about him, within a very short distance of the other. Shouts from several persons warned the unfortunate man of his danger; but before he could make good his retreat the engine struck him on his back, his head fell upon the rails, and in a moment it was crushed to atoms and severed from the trunk.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as a gentleman of the name of Meyrick was passing over the Quadrant a large portion of the ceiling suddenly fell, by which he was knocked down senseless, and through the kind assistance of a constable, named Keyes, was immediately conveyed into an adjoining shop. A medical gentleman near the spot was immediately sent for, who instantly came and cupped Mr. Meyrick, when, after some time, he was restored to his senses, and afterwards conveyed to his house, and we are happy to say, he is now recovering from his illness. Very great blame is attributable to the occupiers or proprietors of the premises, by whose shameful neglect so serious an accident was likely to have occurred, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken without delay to prevent the recurrence of such an evil.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGES AND ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday James Pearce and Edward Mansfield, two desperate-looking ruffians in the garb of sailors, were brought before Mr. Ballantine, at the Police Court, charged with committing robbery during the night, and wilfully cutting and maiming several persons. The first case was preferred by Mr. E. B. Hunter, who said he was landlord of the Wheat Sheaf public-house, corner of King Edward Street, Wapping. On the preceding night about a quarter before ten o'clock, he went up to his bed-room with the intention of retiring to rest, when he was surprised at finding the door partly open, and on entering the bed-room he perceived a man in a blue coat, who was attempting to escape on perceiving witness, but he laid hold of him by the collar and dragged him into the tap-room, where he asked him what he wanted in his bed-room; he replied that he was looking for a man, and attempted to get away; a scuffle took place, and the prisoner pulled out a large clasp knife, and attempted to stab him. He parried the blow, and the prisoner then inflicted a severe cut on his forehead, and then he went out. The customers in the tap-room then interloped, took the knife from the prisoner, and secured him. Mrs. Ann Edmonds, daughter of the last witness, said she went into the bed-room soon after her father brought the man down stairs, and on looking under the bed, saw another man's legs. She screamed aloud for assistance, and a sailor who looked in the house came up stairs, and dragged the man from under the bed. She then called Mr. Mansfield, who pulled out a knife, and said he would rip him open if he did not let him go. A desperate struggle ensued, but he succeeded in getting the knife away, after his clothes and body were cut. Pearce also made several blows at him with his knife, and attempted to cut his throat.—William Mitchell, a police sergeant of K. division, said that he was sent for to the house, and immediately took Mr. Mansfield to the police station, where he was kept in custody. He had no recollection of the robbery, but he was asked him what he had done with them, but he refused to answer. He then went into the bed-room, and on searching under the bed, found the prisoner's hat, braces, shoes, and waistcoat, with some articles of female wearing apparel, silk handkerchiefs, and other property, which Mrs. Edmonds identified as her father's property.—Wm. Fage, a policeman, produced a clasp knife, which was found in the pocket of the prisoner's coat, and Telman produced a similar knife, which he found in the tap-room after the struggle with Mansfield.—Mr. Fagan, an inspector of K. division, said the prisoners had visited three houses in the course of an hour and a half, and he believed, from the inquiries he had made, that they belonged to a desperate gang of four men, who sallied out from a house in Burgate fields, and were in the habit of committing robberies. The prisoners in defence said they were seamen who had got too much grog aboard, and went out for a spree. They had no intention of cutting any one.—Mr. Ballantine said he had no doubt the prisoners were old and experienced thieves, and they would not defeat the ends of justice by assuming the character of sailors. He really believed that their object in visiting the public houses, and secreting themselves under the beds, was well concerted, and he had no doubts, during the night; and he well recollected that Williamson (a publican) and his family were murdered in that neighbourhood a few years ago by ruffians who secreted themselves in Williamson's apartment, and pointed upon him during the night. A more atrocious outrage he had not heard of since that time, and he advised the prisoners to prepare for the worst, for, in the event of their conviction, the extreme penalty of the law would follow. The prisoners were committed, under Lord Ellenborough's Act on separate capitals, to the gaol of cutting and maiming, with intent, &c.; and for two robberies.

Saturday, about two o'clock, as Mr. Sheehan, proprietor of the Comet newspaper, was proceeding down Westmorland-street, he was met by Mr. Kelly, of Dominic street, a respectable solicitor, who, after a harsh altercation with Mr. Sheehan, concerning some allusion made to him (Mr. Kelly) in the above paper, struck Mr. Sheehan a violent blow on the forehead, and then he raised his stick across Mr. Kelly's head. A card was then demanded by Mr. Sheehan, which his assailant refused, on the ground that he (Mr. Sheehan) had placed himself beyond the reach of that satisfaction which one gentleman might expect from another. Mr. Sheehan immediately proceeded to the police office, to swear informations against Mr. Kelly for an assault. Mr. Sheehan's information was taken, and he was bound in 200l. to prosecute.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

THE BRISTOL RIGGS.—The following is the number and amount of claims preferred against the city for damages occasioned by the

1 Action for	£25,000	18 For 1,000, not ex.	£1,500
1 Ditto	12,000	29	1,000
2 For 7,000, & not ex.	8,000	9	500
2 .. 4,000	5,000	12	300
6 .. 3,000	4,000	9	200
3 .. 2,000	3,000	6 Under	100
5 .. 1,500	2,500		

Bristol Mercury.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

William Benbow, W. Lovatt, J. Watson, J. Evans, T. Platt, and C. Griffiths, were indicted on Wednesday for riotously assembling on the East Day. The three first defendants were very respectably dressed persons; the other three were mere dirty boys. One of them (Evans) cried bitterly when placed at the bar, and appeared much affected. On inquiry, it was ascertained that his mother died on the preceding afternoon. Mr. Alley (Counsel for the prosecution) upon hearing this, said, that under those circumstances he would not consent to his discharge. The parties who had instructed him on the present occasion, he was sure, would not wish him to press the charge against the boy after what had been stated. The prisoner then left the bar in a very pitiable state. After hearing a mass of evidence for the prosecution, the defendants severally addressed the Jury, and called witnesses to prove the orderly course and conduct of the procession. The Chairman summed up, and the Jury, after thirty minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict acquitting the defendants. The trial lasted 12 hours.

INFAMOUS ATTACK ON THE BISHOP OF LITCHFIELD AND COVENTRY.—The Right Rev. Prelate presided in charity service at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, on Sunday last. He had disposed persons had caused bills to be printed and distributed, dissuading persons from attending divine service. On the Rev. Prelate's way to the church he was assailed by blackguards with groans and hisses, and but for the police, it is stated, would have been roughly handled by them. The scene exhibited in the church was wretched to reflect upon. During the ordinary service there was comparative quiet in the interior, and the doors of the church were locked to prevent further ingress; but those who from disgust or alarm desired to depart were permitted to do so. When the Communion Service was about to be read, and the Bishop appeared at the eastern vestibule, the groans and coughing were renewed for some time, but when he ascended the pulpit they became almost deafening—they were distinctly heard by the people, and they who could not see the Prelate, saw the people, and the people coughed, and but few heard the text upon which he intimated his discourse. He paused and stood firm, until the ebullition of feeling subsided, when he proceeded in the delivery of a discourse in a strain of eloquence for which he is so eminent, but he was often interrupted, and at the conclusion the clamour was as great as ever. Before his Lordship descended the pulpit he addressed them, and said that the morning was devoted to the service of God, and that an outrage in the Church of God; he trusted, however, that they would not be punished by the civic authorities for their misconduct. The collection amounted to more than £40, and his Lordship left the church at the western door, when he was again hooted by the crowd. Several thieves gained an early admission, and many persons cried out that they were robbed of watches, &c.

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED NATURALIST.—M. Cuvier, the son of a Protestant Minister, and born in 1769, died at Paris on Tuesday last, having reached the last stage of general paralysis. He was aware of his situation, and his only regret was that he was obliged to leave several works unfinished. About five in the evening he spoke with difficulty, and the functions of his stomach appeared to have ceased. M. Dumeril quitted him, saying he would call early in the morning, and he answered that he would see the head, and shortly afterwards his intellectual faculties became weaker, and he died at half-past ten.

BALLOONING.—Tuesday evening Mr. Green made his 100th balloon ascent from the Gardens of the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney. The grounds were well filled with a very respectable company. Mr. Green was accompanied by a Mr. Morris, and Armstrong, the balloon rising in most majestic style, and passing slowly over the metropolis towards Surrey. It was one of the finest ascents that has been witnessed.

As a proof of the present stagnation of trade, we can state that a highly-respectable house in Manchester, which at this season of the year usually makes sales averaging in amount 200,000l. per day, on Saturday only made contracts to the amount of 170,000l. and on Monday to 150,000l.

The cholera miasm is happily at an end. It is officially announced that, as there is a cessation of the disease in the metropolitan district, no further reports will be made.

A serious accident happened on Wednesday, at four o'clock, to Captain Hall, who had just left the Riding School on a fine horse belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and was returning to the pavilion against the iron railing in Park-square, and threw him with great force on his head. He was immediately taken home, and a doctor sent for, but we are happy to find, without any fracture, though his forehead and face presented a dreadful sight, and his left shoulder is injured.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Monday morning a great alarm was excited in the neighbourhood of Holloway, in consequence of the following circumstance:—As Mr. Webb, a gentleman residing in that neighbourhood, was walking at an early hour along a bye field near the Scotch Hospital, he observed a pool of blood. On examination he traced several marks of blood, and others resembling foot-steps, and he immediately suspected that some one had been murdered, and that a struggle had taken place in a few yards from the blood. He then called the watchman for Mr. Webb, who immediately proceeded to the nearest house in the neighbourhood to intimate his suspicions, and gave information to the police on duty near the spot, and then he repaired with all possible haste to Hagston-garden police office, where he had an interview with the Magistrates, who concurred with him that there was strong grounds to suspect that some unfair play had taken place, and instantly ordered one of the most active officers of the establishment to attend to the neighbourhood, and make inquiry into the circumstance.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Last week, James Hargraves, son of Mrs. Hargraves, who keeps the Bowling Green Inn, at Rochdale, went about ten o'clock to light a stranger to his bed-room; after which he entered his brother's room, and finding a brace of pocket-pistols, one of which was charged with a ball, lying on the dressing-table, he took up the loaded one, and being in a kitchen, where he was with his mother, his two sisters, and the servant girl, he presented the one which he held in his right hand at his elder sister, who said, "Oh, mother, do make him lay them down;" on which Mrs. Hargraves said, "Lay them down or I'll give thee; don't be foolish." But she still held the pistols in his hands, and turning to the servant, said, "Oh, thou shalt see, Ophelia, on which she screamed; and he loaded it in his left hand, and then he turned to the one which he had presented was not loaded, he placed the muzzle at the right side of his head, saying, "Look, you're all frightened, there's nothing in it;" and the words were scarcely uttered before the pistol was discharged, and he fell upon the floor and lay motionless. His mother got up and went to him, and said, "I thou will catch it for lightning us as thou hast done." But she then began to issue from the kitchen, and the fatal truth became more apparent to Mr. Morris and Mr. Wood, surgeons, were both sent for, but he was dead before they arrived, having scarcely breathed after the pistol was discharged. The ball had entered just behind the right ear, and remained in his head. The deceased was a fine youth, of about nineteen years of age.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A circumstance occurred at High Wycombe on Monday, which sufficiently demonstrates the utter madness of the police force of that town for the situation in which late events placed it. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon a carriage and four drove at a rapid rate down Bull-street, into the Swan Inn-yard, where a gentleman, two ladies, and a servant, with a child, alighted and entered the inn. The horses being taken out, the carriage was placed in the lock-up house; but before this could be done a large crowd had assembled. That the strangers were of the same persuasion all agreed, from their style of travelling. The mob rapidly increased in number, and proportionally in boldness, and insolent calls were made for the gentleman to show himself; this he declined doing, and the mob broke open the coach house and drew out the carriage, and threatened to destroy it if the gentleman did not tell who and what he was. Several of the town police came up, but were easily beaten off; and it is almost certain that the rabble would have carried the threat into effect but for the intervention of some gentlemen of the University, who addressed them, and strongly urged the evil consequences such riotous conduct must produce, and assured them the gentleman was a Reformer.—Even this, however, would not satisfy them; they must see him, and he must decorate himself with the Union badge. These demands were reluctantly complied with, and the gentleman was at last allowed to depart; the ladies were so terrified that they remained behind.—The transaction is described somewhat differently by different persons, but all agree that it was disgraceful to the town.

be heard, and the boldness of the Duke of WELLINGTON and the prudence of Sir ROBERT PEEL shall contribute in fortunate accordance to the regeneration of the State.—In the mean time, let "UNION" be our motto—Let us have no flippant comparisons—no party distinctions—no rashness of recrimination. If we be true to ourselves, there is still hope for us—WE SHALL SAVE THE CONSTITUTION, AND WE SHALL SAVE IT SPEEDILY.

WE know, from the best authority, that nothing but delicacy, and a desire not to appear to desert his friends, keeps the Duke of RICHMOND on the Treasury Bench. His Grace's resignation is settled.

We give the present men a run of two months—up to August—we have not generally failed in our predictions—but even WE must ask what is to follow that?

Two things are rather remarkable in the present state of affairs. The people out of doors, who are favourable to the Reform measure, bid the country stick by the House of Commons, which is so corrupt as to need reform, and Lord GREY, within doors, in order to put down the corrupt influence of FIFTY-SIX close boroughs in the Commons, proposes to make SIXTY-FIVE rotten Peers in the Lords. Glorious Consistency—Noble Reformers—ILLUSTRIOUS GREY.

MR. O'CONNELL, when speaking on Lord EBRINGTON'S motion, said—or at least is "reported"—to have said—that on the occasion of the Union with Ireland, ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE HOUSE OF PEERS was made to enable the Minister to carry that measure; to which bold assertion of the magnanimous DAN, nobody said one syllable in the way of exposure or contradiction.

The magnanimous DAN seems to have forgotten that the dates of creations and elevations of Peers are published, and open to the inspection of the lowest as well as the highest. We take no merit, therefore, for setting the illustrious Agitator right, by mentioning that the Act of Union was passed on the 2d of July, 1800; in which year, from the 1st of January to the last day of the said month of July (including the whole period of discussion and the division) the following number of Peers, English and Irish, were created:—

ENGLISH PEERS - - - NOT ONE!
SCOTCH PEERS (of course) NOT ONE!!
IRISH PEERS - - - NOT ONE!!!

—We think this plain matter of fact—open to contradiction, liable to the closest investigation, and incontrovertible in the slightest degree—is rather a satisfactory exposure of the statement of the illustrious Agitator, *en second* for the kingdom of Ireland, that to carry the Union one-third of the HOUSE OF PEERS WAS CREATED!

THERE was a very thin attendance of Ministers at her MAJESTY'S ball on Friday night, although all of them had been most graciously invited.

We presume that their absence was in accordance with the dictates of their masters, the "mob" and the gentlemen of the press, who so brutally assaulted and so falsely calumniated her MAJESTY upon all occasions.

His MAJESTY appears to lose no opportunity of extricating himself from the hands of the Whigs. Presuming on his domestic connexion, and on the supposed influence of Lord HOLLAND, Lieut.-Col. FOX thought proper, a few days since, to tender his resignation as Esquerry, without the slightest idea that his resignation would be accepted.

The KING, however, instantly but politely received the proposition—sent upon the instant for Col. BOWATER, of the 3d Guards, and appointed him to the vacant office, before Col. FOX could recover from his surprise, or even quit the apartment. It is said that great ministerial interest will be employed to reinstate the *contite* Esquerry.

ON Thursday night Lord LYNDBURST, in the House of Lords, denounced the *Times* newspaper as having, for political ends, traduced and libelled a Lady nearly and dearly connected with his Lordship. On Friday the *Times* dearsly connected with his Lordship, was not confined to the Bill.

It is a pity that extreme mortification and despair should level good abilities with the meanest. The learned Lord betrayed a liberal violation of both those painful passions. He would indict this paper for the "treasonable" article of yesterday. Would he? My Lord, you are a criminal lawyer—a criminal judge; and we set you on open defiance, in whatever concerns that article which has so moved your bile. But we pass by Lord LYNDBURST, who knows that we have often spared him, with sentiments akin to those which were manifested by their Lordships at both sides of the House, more than one of whom expressed the highest approval of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S character and proceeding, while, upon those of the learned and long-tongued Baron, all were silent as the grave.

On our topic merely, connected with Lord LYNDBURST, shall we be allowed a mention. His Lordship complained of being wounded by slanderous attacks on the ministers to those who were dear to him. If such have ever emanated from an *unmanly and brutal press*, can his Lordship put his hand upon his heart and accuse us of any share in the atrocious business? That calumnies of that nature have been sent to us for publication is unquestionable. But how did we set upon them? Utterly disbelieving and despising them, we have, in every instance, committed them with indignation to the flames.

Of course Lord LYNDBURST could not complain of calumnies which had been committed to the flames; this flourish, therefore, goes for nothing. The *Times* is justly incensed at the bare supposition of libelling a Lady—more especially the Lady in question; and yet, what is the point of the *joke* against Lord LYNDBURST contained in the list of Zoological Curiosities, published in the very paper of Friday which contains this indignant disclaimer? or what is the meaning or intention of one of the verses of a parody which appears in its columns of yesterday? If, however, these are merely jokes, what will be thought of the following passage in the *Times* of Thursday?—

"The crisis is not one for suppressions or perversions of fact. The people have a right to know all. There is a Lady of very high rank, who must be taught a salutary, though it may be a painful lesson. She may be bold as an amazon—she may be troublesome, impudent, or overbearing; but her present course is one from which can follow nothing but final wretchedness. Why had she so eagerly, within these few hours, bid her gossip "not despair"? Why such haste to tell them "all will be well, the King will do without the Whigs." Yes, Madam, but England will not—still less will England do without the unannounced Bill."

So much for the delicacy of the *Times*—and now for that part of the Thursday's Article, to which Lord LYNDBURST more particularly referred. Let Englishmen read the following, and thence learn the course which the mild Reformers advocate and propose to pursue:—

If the answer be unfavourable, the struggle against our liberties had better already commenced. And the Duke of WELLINGTON had better look to consequences. His Grace is as well acquainted with the feelings of this country as he is with that of the Japanese or Chinese. He prepares to meet it by coercive laws and policy; but what is that law worth which is universally odious to a mighty nation? And what sort of legislature will pass such laws? A minority in the

House of Commons! A minority of the people's representatives pass laws in the teeth of the majority to put down the whole people! Heavens, what madness! But oppressive and revolting laws must be enforced by violence—there is no other method. It is not then the people's Bill, but the people's butchery! This is to be our prospect, if he do not himself, and every free Englishman perish from his body, if he do not himself, and his children, and country, RIGHT UPON THE HEAD OF THE MURDERER!

It is new to see a leading English journal, a Government journal too, recommending assassination; but it is gratifying to find that the excitement of the party produces a display of its genuine character, the doctrines it upholds, and the practices it advocates. It may also be gratifying to the *Times* to know that its hint did not pass unnoticed—The Police have detected and traced a plan for assassination exactly after the recommendation here given.

The KING is again in the hands of the Reformers, and it may not be amiss for his MAJESTY and the people to know exactly the principles upon which the Reformers must act—we say must—for giving Lord GREY the greatest possible credit for fair intentions in the outset of his Ministerial career, he is now as much the tool of the Political Unions as the KING is the subject of his Lordship. Lord GREY dare not flinch, even though he sees his honours and his order on the verge of destruction. He is sold to the mob. Let him read, therefore, the following generally circulated manifesto, issued by that authority which he was ordered to suppress, but which he has himself acknowledged, and we think it may open his eyes, if perchance he does not yet believe in the certain consequence of the success of his measure.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION, THE ONLY PROPER REMEDY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!—The majority of the hereditary legislators obstinately and impudently oppose our just claims to Representation. Treat us in opposition with contempt. Set the privileged villains and usurpers at defiance. This political club of hereditary, self elected law-makers has no proper authority either to concede or to withhold our just and irrefragable right of Representation. Their privilege of nullifying the expressed will of the majority of the Nation is an unjustifiable usurpation, repugnant to reason and justice, which ought not to be tolerated for an instant longer.

By the recent atrocious practice of the Hereditary Hospital of Incurable National Nuisances, this gang opposes itself to the Public Good. Every thing opposed to the public good ought to be annihilated. Therefore the political existence of the hereditary House of Lords ought to be instantly destroyed. From this time, no honest Reformer will recognize this self-constituted gang as a legislative assembly. At all events, it has no just authority to interfere with the Reform of what ought to be, the House of Representatives.

The only persons who have a right to interfere are the Unrepresented.

With regard to the KING, he is not authorised to reject, or to assent to, a Reform of the Representation of the People. By the humberg Constitution, it appears, he is permitted to oppose, or yield to, the decree of the nation, according as he may be "graciously pleased!"

The deluded old gentleman who at present holds the hereditary (monstrous) office of Chief Magistrate, might peaceably have exercised this privilege for the benefit of his subjects! as we are insolently and drolly called; this royal person, however, has employed this privilege against the UNREPRESENTED, in favour of the boroughmongering, tyrannical, blood-thirsty, plundering, execrable Anti-reform Aristocrats. This "the glorious" damnable Constitution privileged him to do; but this Constitution was not made by the UNREPRESENTED, consequently it is not their affair. It is not, *en second*, their business, but the privilege of taxation is deservedly brought into contempt, and is almost universally denounced by Reformers in consequence of the recent conduct of the *quondam*-Patriot. Alas! poor *William Guelph*! he is merely the puppet of a base scoundrelocracy. Suffice it, for the present, to maintain that neither the hereditary puppet of the aristocrats, nor the hereditary self-constituted law makers can actually prevent the UNREPRESENTED from exercising their rights.

EVERY MAN HAS A RIGHT TO VOTE FOR THOSE WHO MAKE THE LAWS which he is required to observe; if that incontrovertible right be denied him, he is a despicable slave. Let all honest and sincere Reformers, who desire to be superior to such a wretched and degraded position, now stand forward. Never was a more favourable opportunity for a simultaneous movement in the good cause.

It is not to be expected that the UNREPRESENTED, without REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY, AND OUGHT TO BE RESISTED; therefore, of course, every consistent Reformer will refuse to pay what are called King's Taxes, until he is represented in the Assembly in which the taxes are imposed.

Then follows the question of—How are the unrepresented to obtain an immediate Representation?

REPRESENT YOURSELVES.

This is the shortest, easiest, and most simple method. Let every citizen, towards the desirable horizon of the Deputies for each place and its vicinity, to be deputed to sit and legislate for their constituents, in the place now occupied by the mock representatives, boroughmongers' creatures, and nominees of the National Nuisances or Lords. These usurpers have almost unanimously condemned themselves of mock-representation, in addition to being found guilty by the UNREPRESENTED; therefore, nothing could be more feasible than for the UNREPRESENTED to elect their own Representatives. In fact, they are only waiting for notice to quit.

The gang of plundering Parliamentary Usurpers being superseded by the Representatives, the NATIONAL CONVENTION would be complete.

This is practicable, and the most simple and rational mode of setting the Reform of the Representation. It cannot be prevented, if the UNREPRESENTED are unanimous in the subject. They can present to the King the necessary declaration in writing to the effect, that for this Anti-Reformer, or very moderate Reformer, has not even the majority of the man-butchers on his side, were he so ridiculously mad as to attempt to resort to violence.

The Unrepresented have the remedy in their own hands. Let them employ it, without delay. That remedy, the sole, proper, and decisive remedy, is the ELECTION OF DELEGATES to be formed into a NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JAMES HENRY RUDEN LORYMER, (Editor of the "Republican")

Member of the National Political Union, and of the National Union of the Working Classes and others.

HETHERINGTON, Printer, King's-gate-street, Holborn, London; from whom this circular can be had in any quantity at a very low price in Great Britain and Ireland, at 4d. per dozen for general distribution.

ON Monday night the Radicals at Long Buckley, about three miles from Lord SPENCER'S, at Althorp, pulled down the Coronation Pole which stood in the Market-place, burnt the Crown, sold the pole and got drunk with the money.—This respectable association of levellers was headed by the principal agent of His MAJESTY'S present Chancellor of the Exchequer!

In the *Times* of Thursday there appears a long article, full of ire and indignation, at the appointment of Major P. DUNDAS, of the 7th Hussars, to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy without purchase.

There are some remarks in the article upon the immorality of Major DUNDAS'S conduct, in a case of seduction, which appear somewhat irrelevant. To be sure, if Lord ANGLESEY had been Commander in Chief, more attention might have been paid to that part of the case; but as it is, the principal blot in the Lieut.-Colonel's escutcheon, is his relationship to Lord MELVILLE, and the heinous conduct of Lord HILL, in conniving at his unpurchased advancement.

This is but a small matter, as regards the shaking of Lord HILL in his command—Lord GREY may wish his Lordship

away, to make room for the agitating LORD LIEUTENANT; but we think the present a bad opportunity to establish favouritism; because if the complainers against the promotion of Colonel DUNDAS will take the trouble to turn to the *London Gazette* of the 8th of March, 1831, they will find a precedent for it, of which not one of the independent, Whig, or Radical papers, took the slightest notice—it runs thus:—

"UNATTACHED.—Major ROBERT BURDETT, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry, WITHOUT PURCHASE."

The difference between the two cases being that Major ROBERT BURDETT is the son of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and Lieut.-Colonel DUNDAS the nephew of Lord MELVILLE.

LORD BELFAST resumes his situation at Court. An illustrious personage, on receiving his Lordship's resignation and wand of office, said, with great good humour, "My Lord, the wags have given you the name of STICKFAST,—I am sorry the Whigs should find you STICKLESS."

"WHAT A SHOCKING BAD HAT!" TUNE—"Derry Down."

Whoever has travelled on foot or on horse Must have heard the loud cry, as a matter of course, Which boys in the streets have so ready and pat, And shrilly scream forth—"What a shocking bad hat!" Derry Down, &c.

It is thought that this cry had its earliest dawn In the life of the amiable late Mr. VAUGHAN, Who, though mild and affectionate, good, and all that, It must be confessed, wore "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

The failing goes on, and it still seems to thrive, And 'tis strange such odd fancies so long should survive; But since to his faults, man is blind as a bat, Let us see what is meant by "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

The Marquess in Ireland who shares the sweet toil Of ruling that land, with CONCURRY and DOYLE, Is the hero of heroes for quieting PAT, But nevertheless, wears "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

Then a certain Sir CHARLES, who was knighted by stealth, And neither for science, nor wisdom, nor wealth, To whom the late KING, gave a chivalrous pat, Is a very fine man, with "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

There's D'ORRBY the handsome, the gallant, the gay, The pride of the Park, the party, or play, With a chest like Apollo, a waist like a gnat, And a coat quite unique,—wears "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

Look at Chancellor BROUGHAM, and ponder the words That fall from his lips in the Chamber of Lords; A cleverer man in that place never sat, What an elegant wig—what "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

The Radical Buffer, who always finds room, To do what he did it BERNES-ow-Zoom; Is clean and genteel, not a morsel to eat, With valour and sense, but "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

Now there's PALMER of Reading (he has nothing to say To FISHER PALMER, who travelled to Botany Bay), As long and as lean as a tailor's pet cat, Has abundance of sense, but "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

There's JOLLIFFE, who once fought the Head of the Mabs, The now Bankrupt jobber of Banks and of Cabs; 'Cross a country he'll go at a sportsman-like pat, Wears gaiters genteel, but "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

Look at WESTMORELAND'S Earl, with the kindest of hearts, Who rides at full speed from the moment he starts, As ARNOLD would do, over Newmarket flat, Wears excellent boots, but "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

Now, as for Lord GREY, there's not much to be said, He cares less for his hat, than he does for his head; If the KING lets him finish the game he is at, He'll find that his Crown is "a shocking bad hat." Derry Down, &c.

S. R.

THERE is something amusing in the caprice with which His MAJESTY is alternately "thrown over" and "patronized" by his Whig friends.

During the abeyance of the GREY Ministry, Lord SEFTON withdrew himself from the Jockey Club, rather than submit to die (as a member of that body) with an anti-reforming King. Between the issue of the invitation, and the day fixed for the dinner, the Reformers re-assumed their official seats, and "the culinary Earl" was most anxious to revise his decision, and to partake of the Royal hospitality. Unfortunately, the members of the Club refused to re-admit a Jockey whom they so little esteemed, and poor Sefton has lost his dinner, and has been black-balled into the bargain, for his Whig consistency.

THREE unwashed and unseemly individuals appeared on Friday in the gallery of the House of Commons, decorated with tricolours and other revolutionary insignia.

We understand that these persons are deputies from the Birmingham Political Union, whose furious and foolish address his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX presumed to present to his MAJESTY.

A long series of Whig tyranny has not, however, broke the noble spirit of His MAJESTY, and the officious "Lieut.-General of the Kingdom" has been sternly rebuked, AND FORBIDDEN TO APPROACH THE ROYAL PRESENCE.

It is with sincere regret we have to-day to announce the death of JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. which took place last week at his residence in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Mr. TAYLOR, who was a son of the celebrated Chevalier TAYLOR, like his father, attained to considerable eminence in his profession, and held the office of oculist to his MAJESTY. For many years Mr. TAYLOR was the proprietor and editor of the *Six* newspaper, which he conducted ably and honourably. His well-known poem of *Monsieur Tonson*, obtained him much credit, and his constant supply of those most difficult articles in literature, prologues and epilogues, connected him much with dramatic writers and performers. He was an agreeable companion, and an amiable man, and will be much regretted by those who have been his associates through a long and active life.

His remains were interred on Friday in the parish church of St. George, Bloomsbury.

It is very difficult for those who really do not practically understand a subject, but who are confessedly (as Lord GODERICH admits in his never-to-be-forgotten Circular Letter enclosing the Order in Council of November, 1831.)

In mental fear of the saints under the STEPHEN dynasty, to be consistent in their conduct; hence we find contradictions innumerable in the correspondence of the Colonial Secretary. We will give one *ex pede* instance of a letter to Sir LEWIS GRANT, Governor of a Crown Colony, governed by Orders in Council from home—the inference is, that the instructions hence were impracticable, and therefore not carried into execution. We have the highest authority, the Records of Parliament, for stating, that the Orders in Council, wherever they have been in force, are less efficient for the purpose, than the laws passed for like objects by the Legislative Colonies—witness the Slave Registry Order in Council for Trinidad issued from this country, compared with the Slave Registry Acts of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada. In Jamaica it is perfect; in Trinidad it has been negatively efficient for any useful statistical purposes. We have been led to our purpose—the contradictions in Lord GODERICH's despatches—follow:—

Viscount Governor to Major-General Sir LEWIS GRANT, Governor of Trinidad, dated Downing-street, 30th January, 1832. Printed by Order of the House of Commons, 24th February, 1832. I gladly admit that since the establishment of this country has been called to the subject, many valuable improvements have been made by the Legislative Assemblies in this code.

In the same despatch, nine lines below, the following sentence occurs, page 31:—

Solicitations the most urgent for the adoption of the provisions of the Ordinance in Council have been addressed for eight successive years to the Houses of General Assembly in the West Indies, by his Majesty, by Parliament, and by the people of Great Britain; but on this subject both treaty and admonition have hitherto been ineffectual.

Well might the practical Legislators of Antigua dispose of Lord GODERICH's Order in Council by throwing it on or under the table of the House. How could his Lordship expect them to respect one who does not respect himself.

The King has in the most dignified manner refused to receive the Address of the Birmingham Political Union. The Address, signed by Mr. ATTWOOD and other Members of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union, (to whom that fool the Lord Mayor is going to give a dinner), was forwarded, in the first instance, to Lord MELBOURNE, for presentation to the King. By Lord MELBOURNE it was sent to Sir H. TAYLOR, his Majesty's Private Secretary, who, in his reply, stated, by command of the King, that his Majesty could not recognise the parties who had signed that Address, or those whom they represented. The purport of this answer was communicated to the Birmingham Deputation in a humbly letter from Lord MELBOURNE, who, on receiving it, abstained from forwarding a similar Address from another Political Union, lest it should meet with a similar reception.

This is fully conclusive of the state of subjection in which the KING is kept by Lord GREY. The KING ordered Lord GREY, in October last, to suppress the Political Unions. Lord GREY did no such thing; on the contrary, he acknowledges them. The KING declined any communication with such self-constituted bodies. The moment his Majesty could act for himself, he spurned their insolent appeals. Does not this speak volumes?

We select the following pieces of information from the Times of different days during the week, which, from the manner of their publication, and the terms used in describing the events, appear to be extremely agreeable to that paper, and of course characteristic of the advocates of Reform:—

"We understand there was a call at the Queen's Theatre last night for a change of the name of that house, and that Mr. Dowton came forward and said it should be obeyed. This is another sign of the times, and involves more consequences than might be supposed.—*True Sun.*"

"The proprietor of a Kenilworth omnibus, called the 'Adelaide,' has, within the last day or two, taken the precaution to paste paper over the name for the present."

"The Marquis of LONDONBERRY's carriage was the last that left St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon. The Marquis, who was accompanied by another gentleman, was saluted in the usual manner in coming into Cleveland-row. Here a ludicrous scene took place. The coachman (whether ordered to do so or not) endeavoured to give the mob the double by turning his horses short round, making towards the Park, where a more formidable crowd had assembled, who commenced hooting and yelling, when the horses were again turned, and drove at last through Cleveland-row, up St. James's-street, amidst tremendous hisses and groans. After proceeding about 130 yards, owing to some stoppage, and the mob increasing, the coachman again turned his horses, and drove into Pall-mall. As the carriage proceeded towards Regent-place, the street was in a complete uproar. Near the United Service Club-house, a man (who appeared most conspicuous in throwing mud) was taken into custody. The coast being clear, the carriage drove off at a more rapid pace towards Piccadilly, and soon left the assembled multitude far in the rear."

The following account of a dinner at the Carlton Club is in the best style of the party. When it is recollected who the persons spoken of are, the tone and language of the paragraph cannot be sufficiently admired:—

"A correspondent informs us, that upwards of 60 of the Charles-street gang dined at their rendezvous in Carlton-terrace on Sunday last. Amongst the 'Conservatives' present were Wellington, Cumberland, Gloucester, Carnarvon, and Bristol. It was observed that the majority of the meeting were and seemed to be the useful country yeomanry colonised by Dennis Bulgrudery, namely, the ten-toed machine, and that the *primus pater* were severally saluted *en passant* by a pensioned favourite who receives 950*l.* a year, living a couple of doors from the den."

If a Tory paper were to amuse itself by talking of BROOKS's and its conclaves, after this fashion, we should soon hear a rattling tirade about scurrility and vulgarity; but the Times has a way of doing things, which, as it justly says, distinguishes it entirely from the base and unmanly press!

We have a strong feeling in favour of the new watering place called St. Leonard's, but we regret to see a low and revolutionary tone adopted in all the puffs which appear from the Inn-keepers and Lodging-house keepers of the place, in the newspapers, which can do it no good, and must do it considerable harm. One of the Princesses of the Blood Royal, honoured it with her presence last year—this cannot happen again if this tone is persisted in. We copy a paragraph from the *Brighton Gazette* of Thursday, dated from this place:—

"ST. LEONARD'S, SUSSEX.

"The resignation of the late Government has cast a gloom over our inhabitants, that no new arrival, of which we can boast several, or opening beauties of sweet Spring and May, the loveliest month of all the year, can at present remove; and unless the noble and talented Ministers who lately presided over our destinies are recalled, we foresee nothing for our country but anarchy and confusion."

"The opening month has brought to our Conqueror's table, as perintended by *Mollard*—Lord and Lady Poncharvra, Sir HENRY and Lady DONKIN and family, Mr. S. SHEPHERD, Mr. and Mrs. DAVENDE, &c. &c."

"Lord MAHON, Lord KINNARD, Hon. JOHN ASHLEY, Mr. and Mrs. LETT, and other distinguished persons, have again sojourned at the Grand Hotel, till the unfortunate necessity for a call of the House of Commons required their presence in town."

"Mr. J. STEEDMAN and family, from Boulogne, have taken a house for six or twelve months in the Underhill; Mrs. G. TRITTON, Mr. ABERNETHY, &c. &c. West Ascent; Mrs. SMITH, from Winchmore-

hill, has selected 42, Marina, as a temporary residence; Mrs. HARRIS, 30, Marina; Mrs. CARSWELL, 10, Marina; Miss WISE is on a visit to the Miss HURDS, 41, Marina; Sir FRANCIS SYDGE has returned to No. 35, Marina; Capt. and Mrs. DAVIS are at No. 4, East Ascent, till a house he has purchased in the town is furnished. "If the question which agitates all England and Europe were but settled, we might calculate on seeing here a thousand smiling countenances and no aching hearts; prosperity and plenty might then be inscribed on our archways and paces."

In the first place, the ordinary run of people go to such places as St. Leonard's to get out of the way of politics—in the second place, there can be no ancient prejudices attached to two rows of lodging-houses; whatever sentiments are attributable to the lath and plaster, must be mixed up with the mortar used in building them—in the third place, the radicals and revolutionists, having no property in the country, cannot spend money at such places; and in the fourth place, the trash talked of the noble and talented Ministers, and all the rest of it, if traced to any influential source in the place, must be a decided repulse to the return of such persons as Lord and Lady POMERESTER, Lord MAHON, Mr. ASHLEY, and others, whose names are puffed as visitors. As to SIR RUFANE and Lady DONKIN and family, we have only to say, that there is no such person as Lady DONKIN, Sir RUFANE having married Lady ANNA MARIA ELLIOT, a sister of Lord MINTO; and as to their family—however much time is set at naught in these days of steam—the announcement seems rather curious, since the marriage of these distinguished persons only took place about ten days ago. The affectionate feelings of the General for St. Leonard's are not very likely to be propitiated by the radical stuff with which his name is mixed up.

The following letter appears in Thursday's Times:—

"SIR—In times of great public excitement, the fair sex of our country are too apt to engage in party discussions, to the great embarrassment of their husbands, if they be married, and to the great wear and tribulation of their suitors, if they be in a probationary state, and to the great prejudice of their having suitors, should they never have been engaged in courtship or trammelled in matrimony. As we have all an interest in preserving the beauty and grace of our countrywomen, I will, through your columns, will be found first attention to the following quotation from Addison's Spectator, expressing myself desirous to be understood as not applying it ungalantly to any exalted personages, however direct the allusion may appear:—

"*Quem præstare potest mulier, galetia pudorem*

"*Quæ fugat a sexu?*" I will earnestly recommend to my female readers, and which I hope will have some weight with them. In short, it is this—that there is nothing so bad for the face as party zeal. It gives an ill-natured cast to the eyes, and a disagreeable sourness to the lip; besides, it makes the lines too strong, and flushes the face worse than brandy. I have seen a woman's face break out in heats, as she has been talking against a great lord, whom she had never seen in her life; and I never knew a party woman who kept her beauty a twelvemonth. I would, therefore, advise all my female readers, as they value their complexions, to let alone all disputes of this nature; though I would, at the same time, give free liberty to all superannuated motherly partisans to be as violent as they please, since there will be no danger either of their spoiling their faces, or of their gaining converts.—*Spectator*, No. 19.

"*There is one consideration which I would earnestly recommend to my female readers, and which I hope will have some weight with them. In short, it is this—that there is nothing so bad for the face as party zeal. It gives an ill-natured cast to the eyes, and a disagreeable sourness to the lip; besides, it makes the lines too strong, and flushes the face worse than brandy. I have seen a woman's face break out in heats, as she has been talking against a great lord, whom she had never seen in her life; and I never knew a party woman who kept her beauty a twelvemonth. I would, therefore, advise all my female readers, as they value their complexions, to let alone all disputes of this nature; though I would, at the same time, give free liberty to all superannuated motherly partisans to be as violent as they please, since there will be no danger either of their spoiling their faces, or of their gaining converts.—Spectator, No. 19.*"

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The first chapter of the Political History of Great Britain is unavoidably delayed till next week.
Chronological Anticipations also.
No Radical is thanked, and only delayed.

Our numerous other correspondents must accept our general apology for non-insertion of their favours.

In answer to P. P. we have only to say that Mr. DENNIS O'BRYAN, now nearly 80 years of age, was the friend and companion of the great CHARLES FOX—that he stood, as we believe, for Rochester, on the Whig Interest, and that he received one or two sinecure appointments from the Whigs when in office in 1805 & 6.

In answer to AMICUS, we can tell him that the Mr. LARKINS whose reasonable speech Lord LONDONBERRY brought to the notice of the House of Lords on Friday, is the son of a man who was once Lord HOLLAND's gardener.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 27.

THEIR MAJESTIES gave a splendid Ball on Thursday night in honour of the birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA—a description of its magnificence would be superfluous.

The manners of the young Princess were the theme of universal commendation. Nothing could surpass the easy grace with which she acquitted herself in the quadrilles. Her Royal Highness danced with Lord GERALD FITZGERALD, and a young LENOX.

THE KING and QUEEN paid a visit on Friday to Bushy Park.

To-morrow the KING's birth-day will be kept—the most extensive preparations are making for splendid illuminations.

THERE has been no pause in the work of destruction since our last publication, and night after night the ancient landmarks of the British Constitution are recklessly swept away. Still, ere a more violent impulse shall hurry us from contemplation to action, from dismay to defence, it is right to devote a few moments to a survey of our actual condition and of our probable prospects.

That the Revolution has actually commenced, and is in full operation no man can pretend to doubt. The KING is notoriously held in moral captivity, by a party whom he abhors, and who, upon pretence of a pledge, most cruelly bind him to an obligation, the fulfilment of which would virtually amount to a dissolution of the compact between the governing and the governed, and would be in direct defiance of the oath which His MAJESTY has so recently taken, to maintain inviolate the Constitution in Church and State.

How this pledge has been obtained, whether by menace, or delusion, or by the vanity of a weak man to exhibit himself as a Statesman, and to make experiments in political composition at the expense of a confiding master, the King's Private Secretary is we apprehend most competent to determine.

Be this as it may, night after night the mockery of deliberations is carried on in the House of Lords, where, under pain of immediate extinction, it is forbidden to counteract the dictates of Ministerial will, or even to correct the glaring absurdities and palpable iniquities of the Bill. For ourselves, we must confess that we should prefer the coercion of open, bodily violence—we had rather see another CROMWELL with his armed associates intrude himself into the House of Lords and reject "the malignants," than thus to be "frightened from our property" by the threat of phantom Barons, whom the Gazette or its supplement may on any night invest with Parliamentary privileges, and send in corporal array to exterminate for ever, the honours of the British Peerage.

The House of Commons, rejoicing in a momentary triumph over the other branches of the Constitution, continues its labours of innovation. All the ancient institutions of the country are assailed—all the hallowed reminiscences of educated men—all the honest prejudices of the better ranks of society are treated with ribaldry and scorn, whilst the frantic opinions of the most ignorant and vicious of mankind are daily promulgated by their fitting representatives. Indeed we can scarcely conceive how a Parliament convened under the provisions of "the whole Bill" can surpass its predecessor in all those qualities which will endure them to "the great unwashed."

In the mean time "the law" is a dead letter; and all the statutes which have hitherto protected the KING, or those who were in the KING's peace, are in a state of virtual abrogation. Ominous pleasures have been exhibited with "the head of the Monarch" at Glasgow and other places; a General Officer at Edinburgh harangues the mob, and superintends the burning of the KING in effigy—the QUEEN, one of the best and noblest of her sex, is continually assailed with a brutal and unpunished audacity—and the cry for the blood of the Duke of WELLINGTON, ferociously dictated by the Times newspaper, has been met with an eager response from the ruffians to whom it was addressed. May the ALMIGHTY spare him from THIS PROJECTED ASSASSINATION! He is the last hope of the country, and (as His MAJESTY most emphatically declared on Thursday last) "thank God he is in good health."

The Magistrates are paralyzed; they know that if they do their duty, and what is called "act against the people," they shall be given up by a mob-serving Ministry unsupported to the calumnies of the press—to the ebullitions of local fury, and to a criminal prosecution.

On the banks of the TYNE, in Birmingham, in Dudley, in Bradford, the mob is omnipotent: it is true there is no collision, because every thing is conceded; there are no acts of appalling atrocity, because some of the better parts of the English character are not entirely obliterated—because we want another year of Whig misrule, with Sir THOMAS DENMAN, the mob-courting Attorney-General, to reduce the standard of national feeling to the level of the Marsellois of 1793, or the citizens of the Faubourg St. Antoine. We are not a people "swift to shed blood;" but a little longer period of Ministerial tuition will teach us the ready use of the lamp-post and the guillotine.

To be brief, however, as to our present state—the KING is in a cruel and ignominious thralldom—the deliberative functions of the House of Peers are arbitrarily suspended; and the destinies of the Monarchy—the Institutions—the Laws—and the Revenues of the country, are all at the mercy of those who have systematically placed themselves above all controul—from whom there is no "Royal gaol-delivery!"

no appeal—no account—no audit to be expected. Cheap Government is the popular cry, and Ministers and Parliament lending themselves to the mob have already determined to deal out the scanty Supplies of the year with every sort of niggardly and miserable limitation.

At first, the general efficiency of all the public services will be undermined, the arsenals will be neglected—the ships of the Royal Navy (as has been the case already) will be sold, to lessen the apparent charges of the Admiralty—the fortifications will fall into decay for the want of means of repairation—the Colonies will be abandoned in deference to the saints—and the spirit of the Army will be soured by a cruel attempt to bribe the improvident veteran to sell his pension to the Secretary of War, for an inadequate and valueless consideration. These things must be—they are now in operation—it is vain to gainsay it. They are matters of PUBLIC concern.

Another year will bring a more INDIVIDUAL and PERSONAL taste of the blessings of Reform. A new session will vote away the few remaining decencies of the Crown—the revenues of the Church will be plundered, in order to be applied to national purposes—the salaries of such public officers as bear not the seal of Mr. HUME's approbation will be "cut down."—and, lastly, the Funds (as an equivalent for a free importation of foreign corn)—the Funds, the great depository of the savings of the middle classes, the treasure-house of the widow and the orphan, as much as of Lord STAFFORD and the BARINGS, will be submitted to "an equitable adjustment,"—which means that the Government will partially or totally withhold the issue of the Dividends.

Still—in spite of all these our more than fears—our convictions—we are not without hope. It is now known and established that the KING's name has been falsely used as the advocate and abettor of the revolution. It is now known that he hates and scorns his oppressors—that he is smarting for their treachery, and detests the traitors. He has a right Royal Soul—HE PANTS FOR FREEDOM, AND HE WILL BE FREE.

Moreover, the House of Lords, although scarred with no very honourable wound, is still essentially alive. The CARNAVONS, the NEWCASTLES, the WINCHILSEAS, the WELLINGTONS, the BUCCLEIGHTS, the MANSFIELDS, are there. They have escaped the foul contamination, the bloated plethora of impurity with which Earl GREY threatened their existence. They will out-live the temporary degradation imposed upon them by a recreant Peer, who falsely promised that he would stand by "His Order."

The Commons, too, are tired of their incapable masters—they find that they have been driven to the very verge of dissolution for no object of their own, but that they have pronounced the sentence of their own unworthiness; and for no other purpose than that my Lord DURHAM and BUFFER JONES may satiate their private vengeance, or carry some party object, by a compromise between Whiggery and Radicalism.

The people, too, begin to take an accurate measure of those who have thus dared to trample on the Constitution. After the experience of twenty disastrous months, they find them to be the weakest—the worst instructed—and the most incapable of any set of public men. Their ignorance is a "bye-word," and the curious and quaint Mr. KEARSELY is immortalized for the "curiosa felicitas" of his nickname, "The Noodle and Doodle Administration." It is bad enough to be ruined and enslaved by the ambition of the intelligent and the brave, but says DRYDEN:—

"To be hung for nonsense is the Devil"—to be sacrificed by and for such creatures as Goody GODERICH, and Lord ALTHORP, COCKERMOUTH GRAHAM, JOHNNY RUSSELL, and Yellow LAMBTON, is really more than the coldest prudence can be expected to endure. Let the KING's unfortunate pledges be satisfied, and we shall be ready for another trial. They MUST QUIT THEIR OFFICES, AND THEY KNOW IT.

With the prodigality of drivellers, they have given their all at once—they have effectually robbed the very Exchequer of promise—their myrmidons will find that there is nothing more to come—they have had "the Bill, and the whole Bill," and it has brought with it NOTHING—worse than nothing—stagnation of trade—misery—heartburning—and mental distrust. We repeat it—when the Bill is passed, odious and dangerous as it is, there is an end of them as a party for ever. The honourable scruples of Sir ROBERT PEEL can then no longer restrain him from the official exercise of his gigantic powers and statesman-like talents.—The heroic Duke of WELLINGTON is always ready at the post of danger and of duty—the name of Whig duties from Lord GREY's Administration will be a term of reproach for dishonesty and disloyalty—whilst all honest men and British hearts, who formerly would have rallied under the honourable banners of Whig or Tory, will persevere, and be found to muster in the CONSERVATIVE Ranks, and fight in a new Parliament with united energy and under better auspices for genuine practical freedom—freedom from the worst of all tyrannies—the tyranny arising from a sour old man's vindictive passions—the tyranny of ignorance and vice—of the mob of St. Giles's—the colliers of the Tyne—and the Political Unionists of Birmingham.

LORD MULGRAVE has been at last "quelched," and will astonish the negroes with his pendant white horse. We conceive that as Lord DOVER has incessantly tormented the KING through every channel of influence for this mark of favour, it would have been advisable to have granted his request, and to have spared the accomplished and good-natured Governor of Jamaica a distinction which he so little coveted. It is, however, too good for AGAR, whom BROUGHAM calls his "Caliban." Caliban in a sky-blue ribband!

COLONEL BOWATER has kissed hands on his appointment as Esquerry, vice Colonel FOX.

We apprehend the KING's good-nature has not been proof against family solicitations and political intrigue, in resisting Colonel FOX's appointment of KING's Aide-de-Camp.

With regard to the authorised contradiction of the statement in the Morning Post, there can be no doubt of the interested quarter whence that contradiction proceeds. We ask any man of common sense whether His MAJESTY, under any other circumstances than those of family entreaty, feelingly urged by an amiable Lady, could be desirous of rewarding his discarded Esquerry for an act of insubordination, in voting for Lord EBRINGTON's motion, the object of which was neither more nor less than to force upon the KING the indignity of creating Peers against his will? Is it likely that His MAJESTY would, as a matter of choice and free agency,

consent to trifle with his prerogative, by indicating to Officers of the Army, that the surest road to unusual preferment is to beard the Sovereign and defy his authority?

If an officer of the KING's Household, who, as a soldier, never saw a shot fired in his life, is, for this utter defiance of his SOVEREIGN'S wishes, to jump over the heads of the old Lieutenant-Colonels of the Peninsula from the year 1814 down to 1827 (when Lieutenant-Colonel FOX was made a Lieut.-Colonel), thus, without any pretence to military merit to insult 450 Senior Lieutenant-Colonels; we say, such a daring attack upon the professional feelings of the army—such a dangerous precedent to excite the officers to disobey their SOVEREIGN, as the surest means to obtain promotion, never was before held up to the army for imitation.

And at what a moment!! Look to the Dublin Evening Post, and it will be seen that Lord ANGLESEY is stated, with the aid of General COCKBURN, of radical and brothel notoriety (we say brothel notoriety with reference to the gallant Officer's notable scheme for preventing early marriages), to be endeavouring to get up a dinner commemorative of the victory of Reform, at the United Service Club in Dublin—chiefly composed of the officers of the Garrison!—Look to the Freeman's Journal of the same date, in which it is stated, that as the "Trades' Union," in their way to the great Reform Meeting, passed the barracks in George-street, the soldiers hailed the procession, took off their caps, and exhibited unequivocal marks of their sympathy with the triumph of the popular feeling! We hope this is a lie, fabricated for revolutionary purposes; but when a scion of the House of Holland, is promoted after a public act of insubordination—when a Whig General Officer, the favoured Colonel of the 92d regiment, who never saw a shot fired, attends, and by his presence approves of, a Reform Meeting in Edinburgh, at which the KING is burnt in effigy—when a Military and Naval Club is stimulated to express party feeling—when the fops, and fools, and silly declaimers of a Viceroy's Staff, attend Radical meetings,—it cannot but excite serious apprehensions that our democratic Ministry, after having handed over the KING's executive authority to the Political Unions, are now engaged in the attempt to reform the Army.

The attempt will fail,—for the means resorted to will rouse the indignation of this loyal body of men, in spite of the insults offered to them by ill-begotten promotion, or military honours prostituted for purposes of party politics.

Lieut.-Colonel DE LACEY EVANS was serving in India before his now senior officer, Colonel FOX, was born!

The DUFFER has put in his claim to be promoted to the rank of Major-General; it is under consideration, backed by his friend the BEAR, and signed by 25,000 Volunteers of the Marylebone Unwashed!

Since writing the above we perceive the following announcement in the Gazette:—

"The KING has been pleased to appoint CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, K.G., of the Sussex Militia, to be one of His MAJESTY'S Aide-de-Camp for the service of the Militia Force. His MAJESTY has at the same time been pleased to direct that the said Duke of RICHMOND shall take rank as one of the Senior Colonels of Militia immediately after the Junior Colonel of His Majesty's Forces."

This appointment curiously enough exhibits the force of the job for Colonel FOX. Colonel FOX, by being made King's Aid-de-Camp, became full Colonel last Tuesday; as there has been no brevet since that day, Colonel FOX is the Junior Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, immediately after whom the Duke of RICHMOND is to take rank.

We stated in our last publication that all possible influence would be used for the restoration of the Duke of SUSSEX to the favour and appointment which he recently enjoyed; indeed, the Courier has had the wisdom to detail the interference of Lord HOLLAND for this particular object. Our readers may be assured that his interference has been fruitless—His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX IS FORBIDDEN TO APPROACH THE KING.

We noticed, in our last number, that the Bachelors of Arts and Under Graduates of Oxford had addressed His MAJESTY, thanking him for his firmness in resisting the unconstitutional advice of his Ministers to create Peers.

The University of Cambridge sent up a similar Address, signed, in a few hours, by about 650 of the Bachelors of Arts, &c., which was presented by the Duke of WELLINGTON to His MAJESTY, at the Levee, on Wednesday.

The wealth, talent, and intelligence of the country are decidedly adverse to the democratic maniacs, who seem determined to pull down everything, in their despair of establishing anything useful to the Country or the Constitution.

The same demonstration of public feeling was exhibited at the annual meeting of the Etonians—Lord CAWDORE, a Reformer, in the Chair.

When the "Eton Statesmen" was the toast given, my Lords GREY and HOLLAND did not elicit a murmur of approbation, and scarcely the tinkling of a wine-glass on the table was heard from the company.

When the "Eton Field-Marshal" were given, the toast was received with thunders of applause.

We admit the result would have been different at the LORD MAYOR'S, where a Mr. PARKES, eating his Lordship's beef and pudding, did not scruple to assist the digestion of the civic feast, by informing this conservator of the City, that one of the first great consequences of Reform would be to destroy all corporate bodies.

But what can our "Noodle and Doodle" Ministry expect, when their own Donkey, in spite of their Proclamation against the Political Unions in November last, imitates the acknowledgment of the effete JOHNNY RUSSELL, in giving them a public dinner, and identifying the leaders of the Birmingham Union with the Ministers, upon whom the freedom of the City was equally bestowed.

It is asserted that Lord MOLYNEUX has been recommended to absent himself from COURT. However deeply we may be sunk in the mire of republicanism, it becomes young gentlemen, for the present at least, to observe the decent courtesies of civilized society. An attack upon any lady is ungenerous and unmanly—upon a virtuous and exemplary QUEEN it is disgusting and disloyal—and most ungrateful when it proceeds from the son of a man who has recently been elevated by his SOVEREIGN to the peerage. The time is fast approaching when our young Whig Nobility will afford ample subjects for the graphic pencil of some future Mrs. TROLLOPE, who may cross the Atlantic, and visit our revolutionized metropolis for the purpose of reciprocity.

The accounts from Ireland are of a most fearful complexion; the great barrack at Newbridge has been attacked, and the police, once so zealous and effective, are now confined in trembling to their quarters. It has been discovered,

it seems, that they are "the enemies of the people,"—and the *sol-dant* conqueror of Waterloo, however questionable his claims to the credit of that victory, has unquestionably cleared the Magistracy, the Yeomen, and the Police of Ireland, in the decisive fields of Newtown-Barry and Knocktopher. Archbishop WHATELY has for weeks presided over a sincere church, and it is fortunate that his active spirit has found ample employment, as the coadjutor of Dr. DOYLE, in the appropriate dissemination of Catholic principles. The trade and manufactures of the country are at the lowest ebb, and we doubt whether the new coinage, which Mr. O'CONNELL has been pleased to issue, in the genuine exercise of sovereign power, will permanently contribute to the restoration of public credit. Indeed, this step of the Agitator has created some little jealousy in the bosom of the Viceroy; and if anything could make us smile in these times, it would be the daily lamentation of poor Lord ANGLESEY at "man's ingratitude." His Excellency, in spite of Dean DAWSON's appellation of "the ape," has been satisfied by the continued assurances of Mr. BLAKE and the household, that his profile is still "heroic," and he claims a right to a joint delineation on the face of the coin, and to a reasonable share of the verbal honours on the obverse. Nevertheless, the ambitious, uncompromising, ungrateful DANIEL has reserved every part of the coin to himself—and the only reason he condescends to assign is, that he is a convert to Dean DAWSON's zoological opinion, and refuses to be *Siamesed* with his Excellency, the Agitator.

The smooth-faced Bishop of LONDON made a speech at a dirty Mansion-House dinner on Friday, in which he assured the company that he placed his hopes of the security of the National Church in the friendly dispositions of the LORD MAYOR and Aldermen—thus having abjured the aid and honourable support of Lords ELDON, WINCHILSEA, TENTERDEN and ROSEN; his Lordship feels himself safer in confiding the Church which he has betrayed, to DONKEY, and SCALES, and WALTHAM.

Is Dr. BLOMFIELD weak—or wicked—or both?

We think we ought to amend an observation which we last week made upon the promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, without purchase, of Major DUNDAS. Like other unmitigated persons, we considered that promotion to have been a favour—and the only point we urged was, that when a son of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT was similarly favoured, the Whig and Radical Press took no notice of it; but we find that we, like our neighbours, have taken a wrong view of the subject altogether. The promotion of Major DUNDAS to a Lieut.-Colonelcy, like the promotion of fourteen or fifteen other Majors to the like rank, without purchase, is the consequence of an economical arrangement of the late Ministry for reducing the second Majors of Cavalry Regiments. This plan is carried into effect by placing them upon half-pay, with the rank of the step above their own, by which measure, Officers, who have originally purchased their Commissions, are, instead of selling them again, obliged to take the superior rank, and give up the value of the Commission they actually hold.

This then is the great favour which has been conferred upon Major DUNDAS.

LAST week we shewed the extraordinary inconsistency of the advocates of Reform in calling upon the people to stand by the House of Commons in its pure decisions and independent conduct, when the call they make is to declare the representation of the country impure, and the House of Commons itself corrupt. We also shewed, that while they extol Lord GREY for disfranchising 56 rotten boroughs, they pray and entreat him to carry his magnificent measure by making 65 rotten Peers—thus setting up his Lordship as a BARON-MONGER against the BOROUGH-MONGERS.

But there are even yet more glaring absurdities in the reasonings—if the ravings of the Radicals can be called reasonings—of the faction; they cry out against the illustrious Duke of WELLINGTON because he is a soldier—the soldier who saved the country—and the town was placarded the other day with an account of the "Duke's plan for slaughtering the people"—nay, the *Times* itself condescended to admit a squib into its columns, in which Apsley House is designated as "Old Slaughter's."

The placards refer to some supposed disposition of the troops on the day of the break-down meeting at St. John's Wood, at which not more than six thousand persons, nursery maids and children included, were assembled. Now, if these placard writers or placard readers would condescend to read also the reports of Parliamentary proceedings, they would see that some allusion to this affair having been ventured in the House of Commons, Mr. GEORGE LAMB, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and brother to the Secretary himself, got up and stated, *totidem verbis*, that no disposition of the troops, such as was mentioned, had been made, and that if it had been made, the Duke of WELLINGTON could have done nothing to do with it.

Let these placard readers also turn to the reports from Derby, from Bristol, and from other places, and they will see, as we have already stated, that more blood has been shed, and more executions of rioters and rebels have taken place during the ill-fated rule of Lord GREY's Government, than occurred, not only during the whole of the Duke of WELLINGTON's Administration, but during the whole period of time from Lord LIVERPOOL's first Ministry to the last day of the Duke's.

Let these placard readers please to see what it was that induced the Duke of WELLINGTON to give up the principles of his whole life and concede Emancipation to the Papists—the dread of a civil war—the horror he felt of bringing father and son into collision, and brother against brother in combat—to abandon this, he committed the only political error of which he is known to have been guilty. Lord ANGLESEY, indeed, suggested skirting the country with Dragons, and riding over the Irish in Rebellion—that suggestion his Excellency may yet have to put into practice. But the Duke—the cruel—savage—blood-thirsty Duke gave up all—Aye, all—for all was lost when that question was conceded, to prevent the occurrence of scenes, in which, even those who ought to know better, and who do know better, choose to tell the deluded and infatuated people his delights in.

But better than this—some of the Whig papers think proper to denounce the Duke of WELLINGTON's Government as the English POLIGNAC Ministry. This is another splendid display of Whig-radical wisdom. Have these writers and brawlers already forgotten what was the first outrage committed by Prince POLIGNAC? If they have, let us refresh

their memories—It was the creation of seventy-six Peers to carry a measure he could not otherwise have carried. But what avails consistency—what matters truth, of what consequence is justice, of what value is experience.

WE have received a letter signed VERAX, charging us with incorrectness in our refutation of Mr. O'CONNELL's statement that one-third of the House of Peers was created to carry the Union with Ireland.

The letter of VERAX is written in a style which would have prevented our taking the slightest notice of it, but that we are obliged to him for having written it, inasmuch as it calls our attention to a typographical error (and, by the way, a moment's attention on the part of VERAX would have shewn it to be typographical only) which appears in our statement.

We said—"The Act of Union passed on the second of July, 1800, and that from the first of January in that year to the last day of the said month of July (which includes the whole period of the discussion and the division) not one Peer was created."—The typographical error consists in the word *last* instead of *first*. During the latter part of July, 1800, several Peers were created, but that was after the Union had been carried.

If such gentlemen as VERAX are liberal enough to believe that we volunteer falsehoods, they should also give us credit for so much prudence as would hinder us from making statements which, persons even of his scale of talent could detect and expose by a reference to the common Court Calendar. What we wrote—let the blame for what was printed fall upon the compositors,—we repeat, namely, that from the first day of January, 1800, until the Act of Union was actually passed, the KING did not create one single Peer; and that, therefore, when Mr. O'CONNELL stated that one-third of the House of Peers was made, to carry the Union, he stated that, which we have shewn not to be the fact.

ON Sunday last Messrs. ATWOOD and JOE PARKES dined with Lord RADNOR at his house in Lower Grosvenor-street. There was a time when Lord RADNOR thought it wrong even to give a dinner on a Sunday.

WE give the following statement, as quoted by the *Times* of Thursday from some Evening paper:—

"The reception of the Bishop of Liverpool and Coventry at St. Bride's led by no means to the effect of intimidating the Bishop of Carlisle from preaching a charity sermon on Sunday in the New Church, Hackney, for the support of the parish schools. The congregation was not numerous, and chiefly composed of ladies, the children of the charity, and the parish authorities. After the Bishop had ascended the pulpit and commenced the sermon, a considerable number of gentlemen took up their hats and left the church.—*Evening Paper.*"

In Friday's *Times* appears the subjoined letter:—

Sir—I observed in your paper of yesterday a paragraph, extracted from an evening paper, which stated that on Sunday last, when the Bishop of Carlisle preached at Hackney Church for the parochial schools, "many" respectable persons took their hats and walked out of church when his Lordship ascended the pulpit. This I assert to be wholly and totally false. The congregation was unusually numerous, even for an occasion, and as attentive and decorous in their conduct as on ordinary days. The frequenters of that church, whatever may be their political principles (and there are many differences among them), would, I am convinced, never be so indecent as to pollute the temple of God with conduct so at variance with the doctrines and principles which they go there to learn. I am ready to admit that the collection was singularly small, amounting, I believe, to only 791.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Triangle, Hackney, May 24. FRIDERICK D. DYSTER.

* * * This worthy gentleman should have written to the journal from which he knows the paragraph was copied.

It is needless to corroborate this plain and authenticated refutation of the falsehood of the statement made by the evening paper; but we owe it to our own correspondents to acknowledge the receipt of several communications to the same effect. One correspondent, a lady of high character and attainments, says—"The Church was most numerously and most respectfully attended, there being upwards of 3,000 persons present. The female part of the congregation bore only a due and usual proportion to the males; for, to the honour and happiness of our parish, the former are the followers, not setters, of good examples. As to the assertion contained in the latter part of the abominable paragraph, that many gentlemen left the Church when the Bishop commenced his sermon, the statement is so notoriously false that it requires no contradiction."

WE seldom or never notice what are called fashionable parties; we are induced to deviate from our general rule by the appearance of the following paragraph in yesterday's *Morning Post*—

* * * Mrs. EDWARDS VAUGHAN'S BALL.—On Thursday evening, in Regent's Park, a most magnificent and sumptuous dinner was given at the late residence of Mr. NASH, the architect. This superb edifice, consisting of six apartments on a floor, was brilliantly illuminated, and the party exceeded 500 persons. There were excellent music and refreshments. The supper was laid in the great dining-room. The dancing commenced at eleven and ended at five o'clock."

Our motive for noticing this paragraph is that we may correct some errors which it contains, and which might be prejudicial to an individual to whom the inhabitants of this metropolis are more indebted for comfort and improvement than any other man living—we mean Mr. NASH.

In the first place, Mrs. VAUGHAN's ball was given at her house in Regent-street, and not in the Regent's-park; in the second place, that house never belonged to Mr. NASH; in the third place, Mr. NASH never lived in the Regent's-park himself; and in the fourth and last place, Mr. NASH lives in Regent-street, where he has lived ever since his house was built.

In any other case we should not have thought these little errors worth correcting; but as there may have been a motive for committing them, we think it only just to set them to rights.

THE name of Lord ALTHORP's agent, who led the mob and pulled down the Coronation Pole at Long Buckby, is LUCAS. We mention this in justice to other agents of his Lordship; and we beg to add, that previous to demolishing the Crown, the Reformers procured a quantity of blood, with which they copiously saturated it.

It appears that some change has taken place in the proprietary of the METROPOLITAN, a magazine originally started by Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL—a change in its publishers is announced—Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTTLEY administer the work, instead of Mr. COCHRANE, who, having seceded from the service of Messrs. COLBURN and BENTLEY, endeavoured to make head against that enterprising and liberal firm, and failed.

Whether Mr. CAMPBELL continues editor of the METRO-

POLITAN under the new dynasty, we do not know; but we are told that the operatives employed on it, are of the first character—amongst the number, MOORE himself has, we are told, contributed some beautiful verses on a recent marriage in high life.

While we are touching upon literary matters, we cannot omit to notice the completion of one of the clearest, and we have no doubt, most impartial works on America, extant, called "The History and Topography of the United States," edited by Mr. HOWARD HINTON; the book is plentifully illustrated with prints and maps, and contains a great mass of statistical information highly desirable at a period like the present, when there is every reason to believe that some foreign country is likely to be the place of refuge for a considerable portion of the English population. We can conscientiously recommend the work to the notice of our readers.

ALTHOUGH the odious Bill has been thrust upon the Lords in a manner the most flagrant and unconstitutional, and their independence as a branch of the Legislature has been destroyed by command of the KING's Private Secretary, it may be as well for their Lordships, amidst the mockery of debating what they are commanded not to reject, to endeavour to modify some of the most dangerous provisions of the revolutionary measure upon which they are pretending to work.

A pamphlet has been just published by MURRAY, which we would earnestly recommend to the attention of their Lordships—it is called "A Letter to a Noble Lord," and is quite worthy a perusal by every Noble Lord in the Land. It develops and overthrows, by irrefragable proofs and incontrovertible details, many of the anomalies and absurdities of the different editions of the "whole Bill" and "nothing like the Bill," as it now exists, and we regret that want of space prevents our availing ourselves of very much of the valuable matter it contains. For one or two extracts we must find room, and we select for our first extract that portion which relates to the most useless and most perilous part of the affair, the creation of additional metropolitan Members.

TOWER HAMLETS, FINSBURY, MARYLEBONE, LAMBETH.

"The Metropolitan boroughs I consider as the greatest and most immediate practical danger of the Bill—a danger so great that it alone, even if the Bill were faultless in other respects, would, in my opinion, justify, nay, require its rejection. I shall first mention a few of the reasons why these places do not require members, and then state some others—more important—why they ought not to have them.

"1. They do not require them.

"There are already eight members in this district—four for London, two for Southwark, two for Westminster; to say nothing of the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, for which, respectively, all the freeholders in these proposed boroughs have votes.

"But it is not the practice of holding Parliaments in the Metropolis itself a kind, and the most effective kind, of representation? The great majority of both Houses reside half the year in these metropolitan districts; and it was stated in the House of Commons that there were one hundred and fifty members of Parliament resident, that is permanently resident, in Marylebone alone. Can it be denied, that proximity to the seat of the Legislature ensures all, and more than all, the usual advantages of a direct representation? If the local interests of London and Live:pool should happen to come into competition, and were to be decided by local influences, can it be denied that there are one hundred members of the Legislature interested in behalf of London for one that can be interested for Liver:pool? I need not cite examples, but experience, as well as inference, proves the immense weight which the Metropolis has, from being the seat of general legislation.

"II. But there are positive reasons why these additional electoral bodies should not be created.

"What is likely to be the choice of these boroughs?—for the last thirty years, even under the present Constitution, the majority of the Metropolitan Members have been the organs of the democracy.—What will they be when the franchise is so enormously extended to the inferior classes? We have a pregnant example—the first violent sedition of the French Revolution (the affair of Revellion) was, it is now known, an attempt, and a successful one, to intimidate the respectable trading and manufacturing interest (M. Revellion was named as a candidate on that interest) and to secure the election of adventurers and demagogues. It is not so certainly known that the massacres of September were perpetrated for the same purpose, but they had the same effect—they were simultaneous with the election for the Metropolitan districts of Paris; and that election sent to the National Convention Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, David, Paris, Sergeant, Camille Desmoulins (the *procureur général de la lanterne*), Danton, Marat, the two Robespierres, and Egalité—a batch of monsters whom nothing but a Metropolitan election could have collected together.

"But, alarming as the probabilities of the choice may be, there are other circumstances still more fearful. We have, every ten years of our own domestic history, seen the danger of Metropolitan assemblies of the people, even under the present repressive laws. What will it be when such masses shall have—not a colourable excuse, but—a legal right, to meet to discuss political subjects?

"The electoral body of Paris soon made itself permanent, and usurped the whole power of the state. Must it not be so with us? Will not the people have a right to form electoral clubs, to maintain a constant watch over their representatives—to assemble, occasionally, the whole body of constituents—to instruct or question their representatives, and to affiliate themselves for such strictly lawful purposes with all the Metropolitan electors? Will not all this be legal and constitutional? What government would dare to disperse such meetings? and if not dispersed, can they be resisted?

"And what is the amount of the force which you are thus about to organize,—even at the present calculation? (*Par. Paper*, No. 107)

Greenwich	6,000	Lambeth	16,000
Tower Hamlets	23,000	London	15,000
Finsbury	23,000	Westminster	18,000
Mary-le-bonne	21,000	Southwark	10,000
		132,000 electors!!!	

For such is the number of houses, even now, assessed at 10l. value to the inhabited-house duty. But when it is added that there are 227,000 houses in these districts, and that, as the Commissioners say, "the value of house-property is so very high in these districts, that the poorest tenements are worth the qualifying rent," it is not evident, that with the stimulus which will be given to the appetite for political power, we may soon have 200,000 electors, of whom a majority will be, if not of the lower classes, certainly of classes very liable to excitements and impulses? The 200,000 men, we shall be told, will not be all of one mind, and a large proportion will be, in every view, respectable; granted; but when have these moderating causes ever been successful?—mobs are always of one mind, because all dissentients first, and all moderate men afterwards, withdraw from such scenes. Look at the riots at Bristol but last year; the dissentients and the moderates were undoubtedly a majority in that town, yet, of what weight or authority were they against a few hundred desperadoes?

"Can any man, who has seen the dangers produced by an illegal

and punishable mob of a few thousands, contemplate, without dismay, the legal congregation of such enormous armies? And some of the details of the Bill will render them still more formidable. The present elections may be spread over a great number of days (even as many as fifteen), and the danger of popular assemblages, by being thus divided, is diminished; but, under the new system, all must be done within two days; therefore the whole mass will be at once set in motion,—and, when once set in motion, who can say where it will stop?

“But they are to be divided into polling districts, and subdivided again into ‘compartments of six hundred voters each!’ Why, here is a regular military organization; each borough will be a *corps d’armée* of from ten thousand to thirty thousand men; each *corps d’armée* will be distributed into ‘divisions,’ each division into ‘compartments’—regiments—of six hundred men each. Can we doubt what class of persons will head these regiments,—who will command these divisions,—who will lead those *corps d’armée*? And what security shall we have for the peace of the city,—the independence of Parliament,—the power of the Government,—the safety of the Sovereign,—the existence of the Constitution, on any day when these legalized bodies shall, in a period of public excitement, choose to accompany their delegates to Palace Yard? At present, property and social order are secure only because such vast assemblages of men are illegal, and that rioters, who never exceed a few hundreds, feel that they have, to use the common phrase, ‘a halter about their necks.’ What will it be when mobs a thousand times greater than those of Lord GEORGE GORDON, or the corn riots, shall be assembled for purposes originally legal, but in such numbers and force that if any sudden impulse should drive them beyond the law, there can be no power capable of controlling a sudden insanity?

“These are fearful considerations, but they are considerations arising out of the facts, and out of human nature; they are the considerations which induced our wise ancestors to limit the suffrage—to distribute it to different classes—to spread its exercise over a long space of time—to manage that elections should not be necessarily contemporaneous—and, by a hundred small details of regulation, to obviate the dangers of even so comparatively a small assemblage as the law now authorizes.

“Add to all this, that the same thing will be at the same moment going on in every portion of the empire. Every local magistrate—every local force—will have their own hands full, and unequal to cope even with their own peculiar danger—will be totally unable to assist in repressing disturbance in other places! No—not DANTON on the 2d September—no—not BUONAPARTE on the 18th Brumaire, were so formidable to the existing Constitution of their country as will be a *Tribune of the people* at the head of the metropolitan constituency at any moment of popular excitement. Dangerous everywhere, such a system may be, at any hour—in London FATAL. Will the Ministers of the KING, when these consequences—not merely possible, but almost certain—are presented to their view, will the Ministers of the KING persevere in incurring a peril which we have before seen to be wholly needless, as far as real representation is concerned?

“These are some, and only some (but God knows they are enough) of the dangers which are to be apprehended from the metropolitan boroughs; and these dangers must be added another very extensive one—that these metropolitan agitations will naturally become the guides and examples of all the rest of the kingdom. I believe the riots at Nottingham last year were excited by a rumour of riots having taken place in London.”

These objections to the proposed creation of Metropolitan Members, are sufficiently strong and striking to convince the most wavering, of the danger and needlessness of the measure. That Lord GREY is strongly opposed to it, we have no doubt—nor have we the least reason to believe that he ever meant it to be carried; it was one of the points he offered to concede to Lord HARROWBY and Lord WHARNCLIFFE, and nothing but the fear of breaking the compact he has entered into with the many-headed devil who rules his destiny—the mob—would now induce him to make it part of the present edition of the Bill. We shall see whether he has yet strength of mind left to do what he knows is right, in the teeth of the revolutionists who would adduce all the reasons given by the writer we have just quoted against the Metropolitan Members, as the strongest possible arguments in favour of them.

Speaking of the much-debated borough of Appley, the writer of the letter says:—

“Having thus afforded you some examples of the clear and intelligible principle on which some places have been rescued from schedule A, let me call your attention to the impartiality and good faith with which others have been kidnapped into it—buried alive, as it were, in that grave! I will instance the celebrated case of Appley—not so celebrated, however, as it deserves to be, and as it shall be—*si quid mea carmina possunt*. It is, I admit, the strongest case of sharp-sighted partiality, or of blind injustice—but it is not the only one.

“Pardon the detail into which I must enter on this point; but, be assured that, without examining these details, no one can say he understands the Bill: ‘tis like the Treasury—you must grope through *low, dark, and crooked passages*, before you can get up-stairs to see what the Ministers are about.”

“In the Population Returns of 1821, on which the first Bill was founded, the returns in some cases referred to the *towns* only; and in others, both towns and the *parishes* in which they stood were included: so that it happened, in many instances, that a larger town, returned without its parish, was disfranchised; while a smaller town, which had happened to be returned with its parish, was preserved. This error (I believe unintentional on the part of the Ministers) was exposed in the debates on the first Bill, and was professed to be corrected in the second Bill, by adding the parishes in all cases. Appley, however, chanced to stand in two parishes; but only one (Appley St. Lawrence) was added to it, and it thus continued in schedule A. This was a manifest injustice; for, in fairness, both the parishes should have been included. The question was much debated; the Ministers denied the fact that any part of the borough of Appley extended to the second parish (Appley St. Michael, otherwise *Bongate*). The people of Appley petitioned to be allowed to prove at the Bar, that the Ministers were wrong in point of fact; but it was overruled, and the House decided, by a large majority, that the borough stood only in one parish.

“Now, mark: when the Commissioner (no favourer of Appley, as we shall see) was sent down to examine the borough, he found it impossible to persist in denying the fact which the Ministers had denied; and you will perceive that even he makes the borough extend into the parish of St. Michael. Here, then, we have an authentic and official admission that the decision of the Ministers and of the House was erroneous, and that Appley ought to have been in schedule B of the first and second Bills.

“Then came the third Bill. In which the Ministers abandoned the scheme of parishes, having sent down Commissioners to ascertain, first, the extent of the borough, when it exceeded that of the town; and then the extent of the town, when it exceeded that of the borough.

“There is, I believe, no one instance in which the various Commissioners did not accept from the local authorities the boundary of their boroughs, except APPLEY;—rumour,—notoriety,—the tradition of perambulations,—magisterial jurisdiction, were all admitted, in other places, as proof of the boundary; and because the ‘scan-

dalous’ borough of *Midhurst*, for instance, was said to be co-extensive with the parish (though the bailiff of the borough avowed that his jurisdiction did not extend to the parish), yet the Commissioners, acting on the corroborated statement, returned the borough of *Midhurst* as co-extensive with the parish, although the burgage tenements, which constitute the real borough of *Midhurst*, are only three stones in a park wall;—with this addition, *Midhurst* was, in the third Bill, removed to schedule B.

In order that you may be able to follow more easily and clearly the comparison between Appley and *Midhurst*—which is really a most important point, as relates to the character of the schedules—I must refer you to the annexed sketch of the two places; and, with it in your eye, request you to consider the following facts.

Appley is, like *Midhurst*, a burgage-tenure borough; but the burgages are not, as in *Midhurst*, confined to one spot, but are numerous, and scattered about the town, both in the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Michael; but it has also (which *Midhurst* has not) a corporation, with magisterial jurisdiction; and that jurisdiction extends to the borough, which is a district of some size, round the town: its boundary is ascertained by perambulations, ancient and modern, recorded in the archives of the corporation—documents above all suspicion.

But it seemed predetermined that Appley should not have a Member! The Commissioner refused to take notice of these perambulations; he did not even notice them in his report; but he drew four arbitrary straight lines, which, he said, included all the burgage tenements, and that he called the borough. Now, I beg you to observe, that this is, as far as I can recollect, the only instance in which any Commissioner assigned a fanciful boundary where a real one was offered, or even alleged; and the only instance in which, when there was no alleged boundary, the Commissioner made one, by drawing straight lines, and forming a rectilinear figure. Nor will you, I believe, find, in all the Commissioners’ maps, an instance in which any houses are omitted which are so connected with a town as *Bongate* is with the rest of Appley. You will even find by a very curious coincidence of names and localities—but with an equally curious difference of result—that a suburb of *Ripon* called ‘*Bongate*,’ is added to that town, (*Par. Pap. iv. and v., p. 94.*) while the suburb of the same name and similar position is denied to Appley.

You will further observe the extraordinary way in which the factitious boundary is made to cross the river *Eden* four times; and, finally, you will be surprised to see that the very garden and walls of the castle itself—the centre—the very nucleus of the borough, are divided by this imaginary boundary. If there had been no evidence whatsoever of any perambulation—if it had not been notorious that the magistrates’ jurisdiction extended to the boundary claimed by them, yet every one must see, by a mere inspection of the map, that the Commissioner’s boundary, thus crossing the river four times, and thus passing through the very precincts of the castle, could not be a true one. Yet Appley—before disfranchisement because it did not extend into two parishes, into which it is now admitted to extend—is again disfranchised, because this Commissioner chooses to take no notice of the jurisdiction of the magistrates, or the records of the corporation, and to draw a quadrilateral figure, which no other commissioners have done. Now, turn your eye to the map of *Midhurst*; and although there were in that case no magistrates, no jurisdiction, no perambulation, no records, and although a few hundred yards would include all the burgages—see, I pray you, what a goodly boundary the *Midhurst* Commissioner has been pleased to assign to that fortunate place.

“I have dwelt at some length on these cases, to show you that no great reverence is to be paid to the authority of Schedule A; and that, if you are to preserve it, you must examine every case, and decide on better and less suspicious evidence than that laid before the House of Commons. I, therefore, with the more earnestness, press on your consideration the advantage of getting rid of this schedule altogether.

“But if you should find this plan (reasonable as it seems to me) impracticable, and that you find that you must submit to some disfranchisement, for disfranchisement’s sake, I would take the liberty of suggesting that the next least injustice which could be done, would be wholly to disfranchise the ten boroughs which stand lowest in Mr. DRUMMOND’S scale, and which he considered as in themselves too small to enter into his calculations. I am aware that some of these have populous neighbourhoods, and it grieves me to appear, for a moment, to countenance the condemning them without trial; but, if disfranchisement there must be, they seem to be the *decimated* portion, and they must be sacrificed to general safety—and, be it recollected that sacrificed they will be, even though the others be not saved. Suppose we, then, these ten boroughs disfranchised, there will be 20 disposable Members, and you need draw them on the general stock for only 65, according to our proposition, or for 88, even according to the *whole* demands of the *FRAT* BILL.

“If you want but 65, you will arrive (omitting Higham Ferrars, and including Weymouth) at Christchurch, No. 74 of Mr. DRUMMOND’S list, and then the remaining twelve higher places of Schedule B may be restored to the double representation.

“And you will see that, by thus preserving two Members to a few more of this class, you will not be deviating from the practical operation of the Bill.”

From these extracts the reader will easily perceive that this pamphlet is the work of no ordinary hand—care and attention, and a perfect knowledge of the subject, are its characteristics, and a better code of instructions to the Upper House of Parliament could not have been published.

On Thursday Mr. BUXTON introduced his motion for the extinction of Slavery—the mode to be pointed out by a Committee. Mr. BUXTON, in a most intemperate speech, talked of two millions of lashes inflicted on 800,000 slaves, which, Mr. BARRING observed, was two and a half a-piece—but which Mr. BUXTON thought should be more,—perhaps double, or five a-piece, because, said he, you must deduct the old, the women, and the young, who are not flogged. Now, we appeal to any Etionian or Harrovian, whether the young are not those who are the most flogged, and whether a young Etionian would not consider himself a lucky fellow to have no more than five cuts *a posteriori* in the year. Mr. BUXTON, therefore, failed in the pathetic department; but he insisted that the slave population of 800,000 had decreased in 10 years 50,000, in the accursed sugar cultivation, which staggered the House as a proof unparalleled of cruelty in the barbarous West Indians, whom Mr. BUXTON—not in the heat of debate, but assuming a quotation and making it his own—called VILLAINS; a specimen of coarseness and party spirit which Mr. BURGE properly observed, disqualified him from sitting on a Committee to judge of the conduct of West Indians.

We are surprised that Mr. KERR DOUGLAS, who, we believe, is a merchant and an acute accountant, but somewhat inconclusive in his eloquence, in reply to Mr. BUXTON, did not detect the fallacy of this astounding charge of barbarity in the murder of 50,000 men, women, and children. Admitting for argument’s sake, what is not true in fact, that there is a mortality of 50,000 in ten years, or five thousand a year—this ratio on a year, eight hundred thousand would give one death in one hundred and sixty persons annually beyond the births. *Parturit montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*.—Now let us enquire why the slaves do not increase. Mr. MACAULAY (who made certainly a very eloquent and temperate speech) says the very prostitutes in Botany Bay increase, but the slaves are the only community that do not,—

that in the West Indies they inverse the principle of population, for with a prolific soil they are sterile, or worse than sterile. Mr. MACAULAY can say, why ship-loads of women are sent out to Botany Bay to equalize the sexes?

The reason why some of the reformed prostitutes in New Holland bear children is, that they are located on farms in the country, separated from the vices of town, and each confined to one man; but in the British West Indies, every Methodist Preacher or Protector, from the opportunities of domiciliary visits at all times, well knows that the young marriageable girls indulge in promiscuous intercourse at home, or walk four to eight miles at night to meet the favoured lover or paymaster,—that they never breed until they have sown their wild oats, and that then, they prefer two husbands of 25 to one of 50. In the United States the young female slaves are locked up at night, and are more prolific.—In the Island of St. Vincent, as elsewhere in the West Indies, such are the unconquerable passions of the black girls and matrons, and their desire to get rid of their children by drugs before birth, or alter by neglect, that in a population of 20,000 slaves—of which say half are females, and perhaps four thousand girls are marriageable,—will it be believed that upwards of four thousand pounds are paid annually by the Assembly in rewards to mothers and nurses, to induce them to keep their children alive; yet the Creoles increase fairly enough, but not the Africans. Let the House inquire into the habits of the people, their customs influenced by the climate, and they will find that the slaves are infinitely better off than the free persons of colour, and better off than the 4,700,000 persons supported annually from the seven millions of poor-rates in this country—that they have more comforts and well less—infinity less, and are a happier race.

In Tortola there are about 1,000 families of slaves (the population being about 5,000) who, it has been officially ascertained, have 25,000 in property, or 25l. a family, yielding about 7l. annually for merry-makings, after being clothed, fed, housed, and doctored when sick. We doubt much whether the labouring people in England & Ireland can say as much—even the Agitator, Mr. O’CONNELL, would not deny that the ‘nobler peasantry in the world,’ the very victims of rapaciousness and wretchedness, are in a worse situation than these ‘debauched, dejected, desolate slaves.’ The truth is, that there never was more ignorance or perverseness displayed than in the debate on Thursday. Mr. BURGE endeavoured to set the House right, but, fanned by the fury of Dr. LUSHINGTON, and deceived by the falsehoods of others, the Members acquiesced in Lord ALTHORP’S motion of a Committee to enquire into the means of extinguishing slavery coupled with compensation.—Sir R. PEEL looked at the question like a Statesman; he showed that the course adopted by the National Convention in 1794 for the abolition of negro slavery in the French West Indies was the precedent, word for word, for the proceeding of Mr. BUXTON in 1832, and that Jamaica must become inevitably a second St. Domingo.—Is it not the acme of wickedness, (which calls for the judgment of God on the heads of these agitators) in men, with an insurrection in Jamaica before their eyes, where two millions of property have been destroyed and several hundred incendiary and rebellious slaves have suffered by the misrepresentation of the Abolitionists, to lure the negroes to their death by inflammatory speeches at Freemasons’ Hall and in the House of Commons the extinction of slavery. In vain did Sir R. PEEL, Mr. BARRING, and Mr. BURGE warn these sectarians of democracy—to use a phrase borrowed from Don MIGUEL’S Manifesto. It was throwing advice to the winds! Already have the proprietors and residents in the British Colonies of St. Lucia, Dominica, and Tortola offered their property to the Government for sale, because it has been rendered unsafe for them to reside there with their families on estates rendered unprofitable by British impolicy and misrule. One word more. A Committee of the Commons has been named to enquire into the best mode of extinguishing slavery. First, let the Committee ascertain fairly, and on oath, the actual condition of the slave, and if he will be benefited by the change. We can show that his condition is superior to that of the lower free people of colour—then *cut bono* emancipation! Secondly, let the Committee ascertain whether, if when free, he will work for such wages as the planter can afford to give; and let his MAJESTY’S Government establish the fact by purchasing Tortola and cultivating the estates by free labour, by the experiment themselves, and thus ascertain the extent of compensation due to the planter. The question is between the cost of free and slave labour on a sugar estate.

We trust the Colonies will not be sacrificed to party feelings; that 150 millions of property—the lives of 70,000 of His MAJESTY’S white and 800,000 of his black subjects will not be put in jeopardy by unstatesman-like views and sectarian intrigues concocted for the political aggrandisement of puritan adventurers. Lord ALTHORP may yet save the Colonies, although the sentiments expressed by the votes of ninety Members on Thursday night have shaken to their foundation the splendid ruins of property in the British Colonies, by confirming the illegitimate expectations of the slaves, and paralyzing the capital and credit which remains. This policy will recoil on the agriculture, the manufactures, the shipping and commerce of the empire; and, as in France, on the loss of St. Domingo, accelerate a revolution at home, for the rebellion began from distress at Bordeaux, Nantes, and other colonial towns, from want of employ. In justice to the Colonies, let the Committee first enquire into the actual condition of the slave; next what was required by Government to be done by the Secretaries of State under the Resolutions of 1832; what has been done in accordance with and beyond these recommendations; and, further, to lay before the House the reasons submitted by the Legislatures, or their agents, why the regulations omitted were not carried into effect, being unnecessary or injurious; these details are before the House, as they regard St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher’s, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, presented on the 28th March, 1831, (No. 301). Let the same be done for the other Colonies—let them have a fair play and they will prove how much they have been oppressed and ill-treated.

We extract the following passage from the second edition of Mr. JESSE’S *Gleanings in Natural History*, now about to be published; and we feel great pleasure, at this moment particularly, in recording this little unpretending character of Her MAJESTY:—

“Amongst the ‘Local Recollections’ of Bushy Park, I should not omit to mention the feeling of universal regret in the neighbourhood when her present MAJESTY quitted it, for greater splendour, certainly, but probably not for greater happiness, than she enjoyed in this charming park. Her quiet, unpretending, yet discerning character—her unaffected piety—her cheerful and gracious reception of every one who approached her, whether rich or poor—the delightful manner with which she acknowledged any trifling attentions—will not soon be forgotten by those who had an opportunity of witnessing them. The little gala-days of Bushy House, the visit to see the labourers enjoy their harvest-home supper under a spacious tent in the park, even the cricket-matches and other games of the servants in the field before the house, all these shewed a wish to make every one around her happy, a feeling in which her present MAJESTY participated. I think I now see the little orphans (there were four of them) of a poor and deserving woman who died in the neighbourhood. They were lodged in the park, and clothed, fed, and educated by the same fostering hand which had relieved so many others. I often met them going to, and returning from school, looking so neat and clean, so well taken care of, and so happy, that I never saw them without pleasure. That God may bless her (as he assuredly will)

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

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—To-morrow, (for the Benefit of Miss Ellen Tree), the Tragedy of ROMEO and JULIET.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Miss ELLEN TREE has the honour to announce her BENEFIT for TO-MORROW.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MR. MATHEWS AT HOME.—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday next, when he will have the honour to publish the THIRD VOLUME of his COMIC ANNUAL for the Year 1832.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MR. MATHEWS AT HOME.—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday next, when he will have the honour to publish the THIRD VOLUME of his COMIC ANNUAL for the Year 1832.

INDIA.—EAST INDIA AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE for PASSENGERS, Carlton Chambers, No. 8, Regent-street.

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THE TABLES, founded upon the discovery of a numerical Law, producing the most exact results.

LATELY received from the Manufactory in Derbyshire, a most beautiful Assortment of Black and Silver Backed and Plain Vases.

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MR. WARREN and Mr. HUTCHINS, DENTISTS.—Mr. GRACE the Duke of Leinster, Brother, and late of the firm in Hanover-square.

JOHNSON'S LEMON and KALI for SALINE DRAUGHTS, Messrs. JOHNSON'S having prepared this article many years, and superior to any thing of the kind for SALINE DRAUGHTS.

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SURPRISING REDUCTION in the PRICE of CARPETS, W. VENABLES and Co. inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they are now selling BRUSSELS and other Carpets.

SUPERB PRINTED CHINTZ FURNITURES, SELLING OFF, at HODGKINS'S, No. 10, Bond-street; consisting of the most various and novel patterns.

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KING'S THEATRE.—W. SAMS, Royal Subscription Library, St. James's-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has for disposal, OPERA BOXES on each circle, for the ITALIAN or GERMAN OPERAS; and PRIVATE BOXES in the best situations for the ADELPHI and COVENT-GARDEN Theatres.—Opera Tickets, 5s. 6d.

BY COMMAND of their MAJESTIES.—FOR THE BENEFIT of the Aged Musicians, their Widows, and Orphans, will be performed at the Hanover-square Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13 next, Handel's Sublime Oratorio of the MESSIAH, with Mozart's Accompaniment.

UNDER the immediate Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, and several Ladies of Distinction.—Madame SALA has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and her Friends, that her MORNING CONCERT will take place at the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of the KING'S THEATRE, on SATURDAY, June 16th; on which occasion she will be assisted by the most eminent Performers, both Vocal and Instrumental.

MR. G. F. KIALMARK has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of the KING'S THEATRE, on THURSDAY, the 12th of June, on which occasion he will be assisted by the most eminent Talent, both Vocal and Instrumental.

MR. and MADAME STOCKHAUSEN have the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends in general, that their MORNING CONCERT will take place in the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of the KING'S THEATRE, on THURSDAY, June 15, when, in addition to the Talent formerly advertised, Madame Devrient Schroeder, Madame Cinti Damoreau, and Herr Baizinger, will perform several Vocal Pieces.

MR. J. B. CRAMER respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place in the above Room, on FRIDAY, June 23d, 1832. Vocal Performers—Madame Cinti Damoreau, Signor Cutilini and Mr. H. Phillips. Solo Performers—Piano-forte, Mr. J. B. Cramer and Mr. John Field; Harp, Mr. T. H. Weight; and Cornu, Sir. P. J. B. Cramer.

MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, Leicester-square.—The Galleries having undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of a new Gallery for the Exhibition of Pictures, will be RE-OPENED to the Public from 9 in the Morning until dusk.—Admission 2s. Children 1s.—Catalogues gratis.

TO THE PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK. Ladies and Gentlemen, A CALAMITY having occurred in the DIRECTION of your Affairs, the lamented death of Mr. Prescott, it is incumbent upon me to explain the motives which will induce me to decline coming to the Ballot on the present occasion.

Several of the most important years of my service in India were passed in close communication with, and under the immediate orders of Mr. Jenkins, who is a candidate for your suffrages. That circumstance has given rise on my part to such a feeling of respect and regard for that distinguished individual, and has afforded me so ample an opportunity of appreciating his superior qualifications for the discharging and promoting your interests, as a peer, to conclude me from taking any steps which might place me in competition with him.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant, P. VANS AGNEW, 25, Upper Windmill-street, May 30, 1832.

WANTED, for a young lady, whose education has been expressly directed to this object under superior masters, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a genteel family, where she would have the care of two or three young ladies of twelve years of age. Besides the usual routine of English education, she undertakes to teach French and Italian, music, singing, drawing, and painting. A high salary is not so much an object as respectability and kind treatment. Unexceptionable references can be offered. Address, post-paid, to W. A., post-office, Hamstead.

BRUNSWICK-SQUARE.—To be LET, one of the best HOUSES on the Northern and preferable Side of Brunswick-square, with or without a Coach-house, and a very convenient Cellar, to Messrs. Drace and Cross, Law Stationers, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

TWICKENHAM.—TO LET, Unfurnished, half a mile from Richmond Bridge, a DETACHED VILLA, commanding views of Richmond Hill, King Park, the Thames, &c. It is enclosed with iron palisades and gates, with carriage drive to the house, which is well laid out; at the back is a good garden, walled all round. On the ground floor, a drawing-room, 24 feet by 13 feet; dining room, 21 by 13, fitted with folding French cases opening into the garden; breakfast parlour, butler's room, kitchen, scullery, coal, wine and beer cellars. On the upper pair, six good or square bed-rooms, fitted up with closets and cupboards, walled all round. On the ground floor, a drawing-room, 24 feet by 13 feet; dining room, 21 by 13, fitted with folding French cases opening into the garden; breakfast parlour, butler's room, kitchen, scullery, coal, wine and beer cellars. On the upper pair, six good or square bed-rooms, fitted up with closets and cupboards, walled all round. On the ground floor, a drawing-room, 24 feet by 13 feet; dining room, 21 by 13, fitted with folding French cases opening into the garden; breakfast parlour, butler's room, kitchen, scullery, coal, wine and beer cellars. On the upper pair, six good or square bed-rooms, fitted up with closets and cupboards, walled all round. On the ground floor, a drawing-room, 24 feet by 13 feet; dining room, 21 by 13, fitted with folding French cases opening into the garden; breakfast parlour, butler's room, kitchen, scullery, coal, wine and beer cellars.

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, BROWN STOUT, &c. are in the order for use, and, as well as his Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.—29, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

MONDAY having been fixed for the celebration of His MAJESTY'S birth day, the morning was ushered in with the usual rejoicings. A salute was fired from the Park guns, and at two o'clock there was a drawing-room at St. James's, which exceeded in number of persons and brilliancy of appearance, any similar assembly during the present reign.

To enumerate the illustrious and distinguished persons present, would fill so great a space of our paper that we think it best to omit their names entirely. The crowd was immense, and at one period nearly two thousand persons were in the suite of rooms.

Her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA was present, and stood on the right-hand of the QUEEN. The grace and affability of Her Royal Highness's manner attracted universal admiration.

His MAJESTY'S reply to the customary address of the Bishops on the occasion, was most satisfactory. The KING declared, unequivocally, his unalterable determination to uphold the Church in the full enjoyment of all its rights and privileges, considering the unimpaired prosperity of the Establishment in which he had been educated as essential alike to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people.

This declaration, which His MAJESTY desired might be made public, is most consolatory and opportune; inasmuch as some of the Right Honourable Partisans of the Administration have recently boasted that they will not suffer Parliament to separate "without a slap at the Bishops."

The QUEEN performed her part in this ceremonial in a manner equally gracious. Her MAJESTY was greatly affected, and concluded her reply with this very touching sentence:—"My Lords, I am particularly obliged to you for this declaration of attachment at a period when I am most cruelly and undeservedly insulted and calumniated upon many occasions."

Surely, if the manly spirit of Englishmen be not quite extinct, this affecting statement from a woman, and a QUEEN, will arouse every honourable feeling, and urge us to co-operate with united energy for the expulsion and punishment of those who have excited, and have not punished, the perpetrators of such atrocities.

In the evening their MAJESTIES entertained a select party at dinner at St. James's, amongst whom was Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT.

At night the illuminations were of the most brilliant description, the Clubs, CROCKFORD'S, WHITE'S, BOODLE'S, BROOKES'S—the GUARDS, the ATHENÆUM, the UNITED SERVICE CLUB, JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE, and the UNIVERSITY CLUB, were all magnificently decorated, and were the houses of all his MAJESTY'S tradesmen. The streets were thronged with people, and the evening passed off with the greatest harmony and enthusiasm.

On Thursday their MAJESTIES went to Bushy House, and passed the day; and on Friday they honoured Baroness HOWE and Sir WATSON WALLER, with their company at a *déjeuné*, at Twickenham, in honour of the victory obtained by her Ladyship's gallant and distinguished father, over the French fleet on the 1st of June, 1794—from Twickenham their MAJESTIES proceeded to Windsor.

The treason of Ministers against the British Constitution is almost consummated;—the perpetrators of the mischief already tremble at their own unqualified success; and, scared at the mere gathering of the storm which they have raised; Lords GREY and ALTHORP have notified, in no very ambiguous terms, their intention of retreating from their posts. The Duke of RICHMOND is at this moment so completely disunited from the Cabinet, that he is considered a fair object for the grossest abuse of the Ministerial *Chronicle*; and the *Herald*, when it speaks the epithet of Lord PALMERSTON, and calls him an "Imbecile," records the opinion of the public as well as that of his Lordship's colleagues.

Lord ANGLESEY'S case is considered desperate, even by the sycophants; DOYLE, BLAKE, and CLONCURRY have upon various pretences abandoned him to his fate; and after a few more flourishes about "coming to the Horse-Guards," which we know, neither Lord GREY nor the KING ever contemplated for a moment, he will withdraw from the scene of his undeniable and unqualified failure.

By what members of the present Government these official vacancies will be supplied, it is useless and unimportant to decide.—There has been for the last twenty months nothing beyond a nominal Government, so far as regards the KING'S servants; and if Messrs. ATTWOOD, PARKES, and DONKEY should be contented with Lord DURHAM as Premier, and his rival in valour and in temper, Colonel JONES, as Viceroy of Ireland, we really see no reason why the public should quarrel with the names of these persons. Mr. JOSEPH HUME, with his experience in the Greek Loan, will be a most appropriate Chancellor of the Exchequer; and his prudent demeanour in his late affair with Mr. ROSS will endear him to the congenial spirits of his new colleagues, and Mr. O'CONNELL.

One result there is, however, of this ministerial panic, to which, as a matter of the last importance, we call the attention of the public.

There will be a Dissolution and a consequent new Election within three months! Here then will be the great and only trial of the sincerity of conservative professions. Here is the last hope of saving the almost fallen Monarchy of Britain. Now or never is the time for exertion. Let us have no coldness—no hanging back. Let us make every sacrifice which may be required of us in our respective stations and neighbourhoods. Regardless of expense—of former friendships—of old prejudices and new resentments—let us all unite for one great and common object—the return of honest men and gentlemen to the Parliament about to be convened. We must have no trimmers—no half-and-half politicians—no Saints—no Liberals—no Fifth Monarchy Men—but staunch sterling Englishmen, who will rally round the Throne and Institutions of the Country, and die, if need be, in their defence.

Let the old interests be tried where the old franchise remains; they will know how to appreciate their consistent friends, and will reward them with a triumphant return. Let the new constituencies be appealed to; they will be wise enough to discover that the best guardians of their newly-acquired rights will be found in the ranks of those who were true to the last to the boroughs which they represented, and nobly refused at the

mandate of the Treasury, to betray the interests which had been confided to them. Much, we are quite sure, is to be done for the good cause in England and Ireland.—The Counties, if properly canvassed and steadily fought for, will adhere to the old principles, on which agricultural prosperity must be founded. Even in Leeds and Birmingham conservative opinions are predominant, and we have little doubt that a wholesome exercise of the natural influence of the East India Company, and other commercial bodies, will insure the return of many valuable men from the metropolitan districts.

Is it possible to believe that the respectable barristers will take no part in the election of some eminent lawyer, for the district in which their Inns of Court are situated?

Will the gentry—will the tradespeople of Westminster be content to be the passive prize (as fortune may declare) of Sir CAM HOBBHOUSE or Mr. TOM DUNCOMBE? Will HUME be once more permitted, to the eternal disgrace of the Landholders of Middlesex, to represent that rich and metropolitan county? Is there no gentleman of spirit sufficient to rescue the parish of Marylebone from the grasp of RADICAL JONES, who in spite of the highest ministerial assurance to the contrary, will undoubtedly attempt to force himself upon the Electors. In Northampton, in East Norfolk, in Suffolk, in Worcester, in Northumberland, in Dorset, most satisfactory arrangements have been made, and the unconquerable Freeholders are fully prepared to extricate themselves from the odious tyranny which "the Bill" would impose upon them,—and if we may rely upon the intelligence this day received from various parts of Ireland, the insulted Protestants of all classes and denominations are united for their common safety, and have taken such measures as will insure for them a very large and unlooked-for preponderance in the new returns.

These are our hopes and reasonable expectations, but disappointed as we have often been by the unaccountable apathy and tardiness of our friends, we must take leave on this occasion to say, that if the coming struggle be not promptly undertaken and vigorously pursued by those who call themselves "CONSERVATIVES," they and the Monarchy are gone for ever, and this mighty empire degenerate into a secondary state.

In every military circle the feeling towards his MAJESTY is one of gratitude for his considerate protection of the interests of the old and distinguished officers of the war, by not putting over their heads a young Lieutenant-Colonel, who was not in the army in 1814, when they were made Lieutenant-Colonels for their services in the field, and not even born when the Lieutenant-Colonels of that year entered the army; and who, on no single occasion has had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in his profession.

The line adopted by His MAJESTY has been most judicious, and is in accordance with four or five precedents, (that of Lord FORBES in particular), when Lieutenant-Colonels were made Aids-de-Camps to the late King, without taking the rank of Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel FOX must have a sense of honour for the profession of which he is a member—he must have a respect for the good opinion of his brother officers, and he will, on reflection, be the first to admit, that promotion would have been no honour, and ultimately no advantage, if it were to have been obtained by trampling upon the feelings of 450 senior Lieutenant-Colonels, 170 of whom are decorated with medals for distinguished conduct in action.

"We understand that the Pictures of the KING and QUEEN have been burned with circumstances of atrocious indignity in Gloucestershire."—Will Lord DUCIE furnish us with the details?

A foolish puff is going the round of the Ministerial Press, stating that the Duke of RICHMOND and Lord DURHAM have given their gratuitous services to the State. When the party first came into power it was attempted to secure a little popularity by much talking of unpaid patriotism, and by a small denial of one quarter's salary. We happen, however to know that not only every subsequent allowance has been regularly claimed and paid, but that a retrospective demand has been made of the arrears of the first and patriotically surrendered payment. With this demand it was found impossible to comply, and the applicants have nothing left for it, but once more to remind the public of their genuine and unrepenting self-denial.

The Duke of SUSSEX, although he continues to be forbidden to appear at Court, or in the Royal presence, found a cover at the table of the Prime Minister, on the late celebration of the KING'S birth-day, and subsequently exhibited himself at Lady LANSDOWNE'S, in a new scarlet uniform, said to be that of the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. His Royal Highness, in dress and manner, strongly recalled to our memory the porter of his late Majesty GEORGE IV. We have never seen his Royal Highness to greater advantage.

If the Court of Aldermen have a particle of loyal spirit left, they will lose no time in bringing before the notice of their Court, the conduct of the LORD MAYOR in giving a public entertainment, at the Mansion House, to Messrs. ATTWOOD and PARKES, leaders of the Birmingham Political Union.

The Lord Mayor knows very well that these Unions have been denounced, by the KING'S Proclamation, as dangerous to the peace and good order of society, for the preservation of which, in this great city, he is chiefly responsible. But the KING'S Ministers knew that their tenure of office depended upon mob violence, and seditious calumnies uttered against the KING, the QUEEN, and the House of Peers, and they determined to do by their tool DONKEY, that which they dare not do openly as the KING'S servants. The RUSSELL faction whispered to the Lord Mayor, that the crisis required a strong dose of public excitement—that a signal mark of approbation to the Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union, would greatly increase the difficulty of carrying on the KING'S Government, and that this could be best effected by inviting the representatives of these illegal Unions to a civic feast, and giving their Chairman the freedom of the City.

The LORD MAYOR stipulated, at first, that His Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, or Lord JOHN RUSSELL, should attend to keep him in countenance; the former peremptorily refused, and the latter compromised the British scruples of the DONKEY by sending his colleague Lord BRINGTON, who has no scruples where Radicalism is to be advanced. But if ever an ass on two legs, not actually

chewing the thistle for his dinner, deserves a VOTE OF CENSURE: his folly, DONKEY is the animal; and we recommend the case of a LORD MAYOR publicly prostituting the functions of his office to mischievous party purposes, to the early notice of the Court of Aldermen.

A non-intervention expedition, upon a considerable scale, has started for Lisbon, commanded by a brother of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who is specially promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for the purpose of maintaining a strict neutrality; and in order to secure all the advantages likely to result from his pacific negotiations, a very strong naval force of line-of-battle ships, marines, and marine artillery, are put under his Lordship's orders.

Two squadrons of line-of-battle ships will therefore soon be at sea—one under Admiral PARKER, for the purpose of bullying DON MIGUEL—the other under Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM, for the purpose of exercise. They are distinguished by the appropriate designations of the *Revolutionary* and the *Evolutionary* squadrons.

MR. STANLEY, that ardent disciple of Liberty, commenced a vexatious persecution against Mr. SHEEHAN, of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, for a zealous performance of his duty towards the public in procuring for them the earliest intelligence on matters of great national and Parliamentary importance.

Mr. SHEEHAN, as an editor, is a gentleman of first-rate abilities and of irreproachable character, and we are glad that the House on Friday night had the good sense, after an admirable admonition from the SPEAKER, to consent to his discharge from the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

THE TIMES is extremely angry with us for having referred to a paragraph which appeared in its columns about a fortnight since, as tending to advocate, or countenance, the assassination of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

To whom the coarse and violent language, contained in an article in Monday's TIMES, is meant to apply, we have no idea; nor is it necessary to stop to notice what is intended for a personal attack upon an individual, coming from an anonymous writer in his editorial capacity; but we will do what (since the TIMES so earnestly and vehemently disclaims our imputation) seems only just—we will here again submit the paragraph upon which we grounded the imputation—it follows. Speaking of the return of Lord GREY to office, it says—

"If the answer be unfavourable, the struggle against our liberties will have already commenced, and ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON had better look to consequences. His Grace is as well acquainted with the feelings of this country as he is with that of the Japanese or Chinese—He proposes to meet it by coercive laws; but what is that?—And what sort of Legislature will pass such laws?—A minority in the House of Commons—a minority of the People's representation pass laws in the teeth of the majority to put down the whole people!—Heaven! what madness!—But oppressive and revolting laws must be enforced by violence—there is no other method. It is not then the people's Bill, but the people's butchery—This is to be our prospect, if so, men the hand of every free Englishman perish from his body if he do not himself, and his children, and country, near upon the head of the murderer!"

We put this paragraph again before our readers—we beg them to perceive how it runs. If so and so happens, the Duke of WELLINGTON had better look to consequences. He proposes coercive laws, which must be supported by violence—the violence by which he proposes to support those laws will be the people's butchery—and if this is our prospect, then Englishmen are denounced if they omit to do themselves right on the head of the murderer.

If the TIMES did not mean what everybody who reads the paragraph must understand it to have meant, it most infelicitously expressed itself. As it stands we cannot find any other interpretation of the passage, and this we know—as we have already said, that the suggestion supposed to have been made in it was speedily acted upon, and that a deadly weapon was traced and discovered by the police, admitted to have been prepared by some patriotic Englishman for the purpose of doing himself, and his children, and country right upon the head of HIM whom he wrongly, as it now appears, supposed to be the individual pointed at. The TIMES, however, to prove that it had no idea of a projected assassination of the Duke of WELLINGTON, draws a very nice distinction which must be highly consolatory to his Grace. He is assured that the nation will not deliberately take the life of the Victor of Waterloo, although it is probable that he may be torn to pieces by the mob like DE WITT!!

LORD GODERICH must have "gone mad,"—in the Cabinet (it is known) that he is the most urgent for the adoption of unconstitutional measures; and in a late discussion with Lord LONDONDERRY, he appeared in an actual phrenzy, striking his thigh, clenching his fist, and winding himself up by several convolutions of an unwashed hand over an uncombed head, till he concluded a paragraph in froth and convulsion, with a friendly declaration of "cutting off the head of Lord GREY." If he play these tricks again, my Lady must be sent for.

MR. ROSS AND MR. HUME.

A few days since we noticed the correspondence which had taken place between these gentlemen: in one respect we were in error; it is Mr. HORATIO ROSS, and not Mr. CHARLES ROSS, who had been misrepresented by Mr. HUME, and who received the good-natured recantation by that gentleman of everything he had previously asserted.—The correspondence follows; we have italicised certain passages, in order to attract the reader's notice to those points in the letters which appear most interesting. The only part of the correspondence we have omitted is a long letter from Mr. ROSS to Mr. PATON, the Provost of Montrose (for which place Mr. ROSS is Member), declaratory of his adherence to Reform, and of his conviction of the satisfactory results likely to accrue from carrying the measure.

No. 2 is a letter from Mr. HUME to Mr. ROSS, which, like all the others from that Honourable Gentleman on the present occasion, speaks for itself:—

No. 2.—MR. HUME TO MR. ROSS.

Bryanston-square, May 15, 1832.

My dear Sir.—I did not see you this evening, or I should have mentioned to you how much I regretted to hear that you had considered it your duty to give your support to the Duke of Wellington, as I was informed by Mr. Gillon you had done.

When writing to the Provost of Arbroath this day I informed him that we had been the Duke without your aid and against your wishes, which I was sorry for. But, under all circumstances, I thought it best that the knowledge of that should come from me rather than from any other person; and I shall be pleased if you can justify that proceeding to your constituents. I am well aware that I am taking a liberty with you in having so

done, but, as I am satisfied you will not do anything you are not prepared to defend, I am satisfied you will not be offended.

I am sorry to add that giving support to the Duke of Wellington is considered as giving up the cause of Reform and liberal Government, which I considered you were pledged to support under every form.

I remain yours sincerely, JOSEPH HUME. Horatio Ross, Esq. M.P.

No. 3.—MR. ROSS TO MR. HUME.

34, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, May 16, 1832.

Dear Sir,—In writing to the Provost of Arbroath that I had given my support to the Duke of Wellington, you have acted in a most unaccountable, a most unpardonable manner. You ought, at least, to have asked me whether the report was correct. Had you done so you would have been saved what I presume must be painful to every gentleman, viz.—writing that which was utterly false.

I am quite at a loss to know what your motive can have been in presuming to make a statement which was so perfectly unfounded in its premises, and in regret being obliged to use strong language; but when you, in an officious meddling manner, without consulting me, venture to make a statement in which there is not one word of truth, and which would very properly, if correct, render me odious in the eyes of those who did me the honour of electing me as their Representative, I cannot be expected to receive your communication with coolness.

I never promised to support the Duke of Wellington. My views and intentions with regard to his Administration are fortunately recorded in a letter which I wrote to the Provost of Montrose.

I send this to you by Mr. Symonds, and must beg that you will instantly write to Provost Kay, and make to me the only reply in your power, by contradicting, in toto, the contents of your former letter. I must also request that you send me a copy of your letter. I remain your obedient servant, JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M.P.

Horatio Ross, Esq. M.P.

No. 4.—MR. HUME TO MR. ROSS.

Bryanston-square, May 16, 1832.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter, stating that I am in error as to your opinion of the Duke of Wellington, and I shall be pleased to hear that I am mistaken; but, having believed it, I feel perfectly satisfied that I have done what I was obliged to do in justice to myself as well as you.

You may state that it is false, and I shall be most pleased to hear that it is so, and I shall then be as ready to state my error as you could wish. I remain, your obedient servant, JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M.P.

P.S.—I shall write to Mr. Kay that you state the report to be false. Horatio Ross, Esq. M.P.

No. 5.—MR. ROSS TO MR. HUME.

St. James's Club, Wednesday Evening, May 16, 1832.

Sir,—As you thought fit to communicate to the Provost of Arbroath a statement respecting myself which is utterly false, and have added to the wrong you have done by sending a shuffling and evasive answer, instead of a manly admission of your error, I must repeat the demand I made in my last letter, and insist upon your writing an immediate contradiction to the Provost of Arbroath of the contents of your former letter as far as they relate to me.

This will be delivered to you by my friend, Mr. Mills, to whom I must refer you in any further communications that may take place in this matter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, To Jos. Hume, Esq. M.P.

At this point it appears Mr. HUME ceased corresponding with Mr. ROSS; and having no communication to make to Mr. ROSS through Mr. MILLS, Mr. HUME sits down, and writes off the three following letters:—

No. 6.—MR. HUME TO PROVOST KAY.

Bryanston-square, May 17, 1832.

My dear Sir,—I hasten to inform you that, on inquiry, I am assured by Mr. Ross that the report respecting his intended support of the Duke of Wellington's Government is altogether unfounded; and although Mr. Ross, the Member for Lanark, stated it to me, as I understood him to have heard it from Mr. Ross, yet on inquiry he had only heard it from another; so that I believe it to be false, and calculated to do him great injury with his constituents.

I, therefore, in justice to Mr. Ross, beg of you to give as much publicity to my contradiction of the report as you did of it, and I am happy that Mr. Ross will be glad to see the inquiry so free from blame, which I thought attached to him.

I am therefore sorry that, in the hurry to communicate to you the news of the defeat of the Duke, I should have done an injury to Mr. Ross, so undesired on his part.

At present we consider Earl Grey to be reinstated and the Bill safe. Believe, yours sincerely, JOSEPH HUME.

P.S.—With regard to the aid on Lord Ebrington's motion on the 10th, I understand he was in the steam-boat, and could not have heard of the intended motion, or of the circumstances which led to it, which is right to be stated to prevent the idea of his having staid away, as some persons did. J. H. Provost Kay, Arbroath.

No. 7.—MR. HUME TO MR. BURNES.

Bryanston-square, 17th May, 1832.

My dear Sir,—As I sent through you, on the 15th, a letter for Craigo, which imputed to Mr. Ross desertion of liberal Ministers, and the support of the Duke, I consider it but justice to Mr. Ross to state, with the same anxiety, that his constituents may be acquainted with his conduct, that I have been altogether mistaken. That such report was made to me by Mr. Gillon, M.P., is quite true; but I cannot trace it to any source to stand for a moment against Mr. Ross's written declaration that it is false and groundless; and you know enough of me to judge how sorry I am to state of any man what I find to be untrue, the more so, as it might affect him in the situation he stands with his constituents.

I wish therefore is, that the contradiction which, in justice to Mr. Ross and myself, I give, may be as public as the other letter was. Read Craigo's letter and send it to him, and oblige, yours, sincerely, James Burnes, Esq. Montrose. JOSEPH HUME.

No. 8.—MR. HUME TO MR. CRAIGO.

Bryanston-square, 17th May, 1832.

My dear Craigo,—In my haste on the 15th to communicate to you the defeat of the Duke, and the return of Earl Grey to the Administration, I am sorry to find that I said Mr. Ross to his intended support of the Duke's Administration, turns out to be unfounded. Mr. Ross assured me that it was false; and on reference to Mr. Gillon, who communicated the information to me, I find he got it from another. Thus, whilst I was anxious to inform you of Mr. Ross having broken his pledges on Reform, I have done him an injury unintentionally, and to his constituents. If it had been true, I should have trusted his constituents to withdraw their support from him; but, I expect, what I have communicated in my hurry may not, after the explanation I have had, do him any injury with you all.

I learn also Mr. Ross was in the steam-boat on the 10th, and could not, by any possibility, have given his aid to Lord Ebrington's motion, so that, in that also, he must stand clear.

At present, all is settled. Some little light remains; but in the Lords, this evening, we may hear something more definite. I am quite satisfied all is going quite right, though not so fast as I could wish. Believe yours, sincerely, JOSEPH HUME.

David Carnegie, Esq. of Craigo.

With this letter to his dear CRAIGO, Mr. HUME's literary labours on the present occasion terminate,—most satisfactorily we must admit. No gentleman could have acted more temperately than the Honourable Member for Middlesex; and although he certainly evinced a little tardiness at first in contradicting everything he had said before, he has rescued himself from the charges which Mr. ROSS made against him, of having acted "in a most unwarrantable and most unpardonable manner," of having "written that which was utterly false," of being either "officious or meddling," and of "sending a shuffling and evasive answer," by ultimately doing what Mr. ROSS at first demanded, making "a manly admission of his error," and writing a circular "a contradiction of the TATTLE of the whole contents of his former letter."

We think it right to mention that Mr. ROSS is the cele-

brated shot, whose name so frequently appears as the victor in matches of pigeon-shooting at Battersea.

THE defeat of Mr. FOWELL BUXTON's motion in the House of Commons, which was opposed even by his quondam friends, has been necessarily followed up by the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the state of West India Slavery. The following are the names of the members:—

Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, Sir Geo. Murray, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. Burge, Colonel Evans, Lord Sandon, Lord Howick, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. Murray, Mr. Vernon, Mr. W. Holmes, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Baring, Mr. Bernal, Mr. F. Lewis, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Carter, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Orme, Mr. Fazakerley, and Mr. Alderman Thompson.

WE regret that we have not adequate space to give in detail an account of the highly gratifying celebration of the triennial PITT dinner on Wednesday.

A more respectable Meeting, says the Morning Post, was never held within the walls of the City of London than assembled at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, to commemorate the birthday of the late Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT. The company consisted of nearly 350 persons; and there was not an individual present who had not the bearing and the manners which peculiarly distinguish the gentleman. From the centre of the cross table to the bottom of the Hall there was not an individual to be seen who would not have been received with delight as a leader at any Radical Ministerial Meeting throughout the country. The whole revolutionary force of the country could not have collected the equal of one-twentieth part of the respectability of this assembly in support of its levelling and desolating doctrines. It added not so much to the Nobility that were present as to the great mercantile bodies that were represented through the medium of their principal merchants; and the enthusiasm of the Meeting was as perfect and as decided as its respectability. Never was the Duke of Wellington welcomed with more heartfelt applause. When the name of that illustrious man was announced the Hall rung with shouts of gratulation, and when he entered to take the Chair the cheering was renewed and continued for several minutes. In such a company it seems almost invidious to particularise the names of any persons present; but still, as custom seems to demand that some of the most known and prominent in the eye of the public should be given, we subjoin the following list:—

The Dukes of Buccleuch, Beaufort, and Rutland; Marquises of Salisbury, Abercorn, Londonderry, and Camden; the Earls of Aberdeen, Eldon, Londsdale, Wicklow, Winchester, Bathurst, Brownlow, Morton, Harwood, Sharnfield, and Gengall; George Rose, George Kenyon, Redesdale, Skelmersdale, Gontagu, Southampton, Combermere, Mahon, M.P., Louthier, M.P., Fencome, M.P., Incestrie, M.P.; Sirs Henry Russell, Bart., John Gibbons, Bart., J. Osborn, Bart., J. R. Reid, Bart., T. S. Gooch, Bart., J. Croft, Bart., J. Hamner, Bart., C. Flower, Bart., W. E. Welby, Bart., C. Knightley, Bart., Robert Gunning, Bart., P. Vane, Bart., Brook Bridges, Bart., John Montagu, Bart., Henry Hardinge, George Foxe, Sidney, Henry Smyth, Bart., Thomas Gullion, James South, T. Grey, Charles Wetherell, M.P.; Hon. Arthur Cole, M.P., Hon. Henry Law, Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, Hon. Colonel Louthier, Hon. G. Rice Trevor, Hon. Colonel Townsend, M.P., Hon. William Duncombe, Hon. Henry Fitzroy, Hon. Captain Gordon; Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., John J. Fuxton, Esq., M.P., Fred Hodgson, Esq., M.P., R. A. Dundas, Esq., M.P., H. B. Alderson, Esq., M.P., Alderman Capel, Esq., M.P., Gold Sibthorp, M.P., R. Jenkin, Esq., M.P., G. E. Wilby, Esq., M.P., J. L. Knight, Esq., M.P., George Bankes, Esq., M.P., Walker Ferrand, Esq., M.P., Captain G. P. Rose, M.P., William Wigram, Esq., M.P., Colonel Conolly, M.P., Colonel Conyers, John Roud, Esq., William Bankes, Esq., S. Grove Price, Esq., W. Sawbridge, Esq., William Cartwright, Esq., William Ward, Esq., David Barclay, Esq., Mr. Alderman Lewis, Mr. Alderman Winchester, Mr. Alderman Birch, R. S. Wells, Esq., the oldest Member of the Club, &c.

After the dinner, the healths of the King and the Queen were drunk with the loudest cheers. That of the "Princess Victoria and the rest of the Royal Family," was received with an equal degree of enthusiasm. Immediately after, the Duke of WELLINGTON, in a most eloquent and impressive speech, proposed the "Memory of Mr. PITT."—"The Army and Navy" was then drunk. "PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY" followed.

After one or two routine toasts had been given, the Duke of WELLINGTON proposed the healths of the three Noble Lords present who were members of Mr. PITT's last Cabinet, the Marquess CAMDEN, Earl BATHURST, and the Earl of ELDON.

The Marquess CAMDEN said, that his name having been thus brought forward by his Noble Friend, he was desirous of expressing his satisfaction at being present on the present occasion, when the Chair was occupied by so great and illustrious a character. If he might be allowed to speak of himself, such a display of zeal to do honour to Mr. PITT's memory must be peculiarly gratifying to him. He believed he was the oldest friend of Mr. PITT's present. The public connection and the private friendship of both their fathers brought them together in their earliest boyhood, and he enjoyed his confidence, intimacy and friendship during the whole of his life; and having been introduced into public life by Mr. PITT, remained, and constantly acted with him politically for twenty years. He had also a very high satisfaction in stating a very interesting event as connected with the present day.—Mr. PITT, impressed by the active military conduct, and the sagacity of his Noble Friend's despatches when in India, was desirous to be personally introduced to him. Having had the honour of the Noble Duke's early acquaintance, he (Lord CAMDEN) had the high gratification of receiving Mr. PITT and Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY at his house in the country, and of there introducing the most illustrious of warriors and the most eminent of statesmen to each other. He was afraid he should be accused of egotism if he again mixed up his own name with that of Mr. PITT; but he was proud to reflect that he had, with other Noble and most illustrious friends of all parties, been chosen the Chairman of a Committee, who had erected the magnificent statue of Mr. PITT in the metropolis; and with his own hand laid the first stone of the Pitt Press at Cambridge. The Noble Duke was so emphatically, and so truly stated Mr. PITT's principles, and he (Lord CAMDEN) so entirely agreed with him, in that clear definition of them, that he would not weaken the impression by a single word.

After some farther observations, Lord CAMDEN, with the permission of those of higher rank then present, gave the health of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

The toast was received with acclamations, and it was some time before the Noble Duke could obtain a hearing, owing to the applause. The illustrious CHAIRMAN said he begged leave to return to his Noble Friend his best thanks for the honour he had done him in proposing his health, and to the Society for the very favourable and flattering manner in which they had pleased to receive it. He could assure them that nothing was more satisfactory to his feelings than to be deemed worthy of the approbation of such a Society. He could only assure them that in every act of his life he would study to deserve their confidence.

The health of Lord MARSH was then drunk, as were those of the Duke of BEAUFORT, the Duke of BUCCLEUGH, the Duke of RUTLAND, the Marquess of SALISBURY, the Marquess of LONDONDERRY, and other noble visitors. The Duke of BATHURST returned thanks. The health of "The Earl of HAREWOOD," President of the Club, was next proposed, and received with great applause. His Lordship returned thanks.

The last toast was "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce;" after giving which the Duke of WELLINGTON left the Chair, amidst the most tremendous cheering and applause.

After his Grace's departure the Marquess of LONDONDERRY succeeded as President, and the conviviality of the evening was continued to a late hour.

ON SEEING AN INSCRIPTION UPON A SPIRIT SHOP IN HOLBORN—

"Hodges' Reform Gin sold here."

What wonders can this word perform, In selling cordial gin, Gin is a snake—and like Reform, Takes all the weak folk in.

In this, at least, they both agree, (And that's the best solution,) Reform, like Gin, make but too free, Destroys the Constitution.

THE Inhabitants of Brighton have transmitted to the Duke of WELLINGTON, for presentation to the KING, a loyal Address, expressive of their abhorrence of the seditious and reasonable language which has recently been used, and of a firm determination to rally round the Throne.

The Political Union at Brighton—the Brighton Gazette says—consists of about a dozen members.

WE have received, and only lament that we have not space to give it entire, a copy of the "Proceedings of the Colonial Members of the Honourable Court of Policy of British Guiana, in consequence of an Order of His Majesty in Council of November 2, 1831."

The first document, which appears as a preface to the Minutes of Proceedings, we subjoin, is the following Memorial, presented to the Governor of BRITISH GUIANA:—

To His Excellency Major-General Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, K.C.B. &c. &c. Governor and Commander in Chief of British Guiana, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency. We, the Colonial Members of the Court of Policy, elected in conformity with the constitutional laws, have ascertained, by documents received by the late arrivals, and by the late Order of His Majesty in Council, that the late Order of His Majesty in Council has been lately transmitted to your Excellency for publication in this Colony:

From the nature of this Order in Council, we are impressed with a firm conviction, that if such publication does take place, the utter ruin and desolation of this Colony (already suffering under the severest calamities) will be consummated. As members of the Court of Policy, called upon by our duty to the Colonists at large, and as the only hope to which they now cling to avert this fatal measure, we, in behalf of the Colony, implore your Excellency to stay the publication of the said Order in Council, that we may have an opportunity of demonstrating to His Majesty its ruinous tendency to every interest of this community.

As British subjects, we claim your Excellency's protection, as the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, not to be instrumental in confiscating our property, and consigning to misery and ruin, without a hearing, a population which your Excellency found on your accession to the Government in a state of comparative prosperity, and in every way disposed to meet the views of Government in the true intent and meaning of the Resolutions of Parliament of 1823.

The evil once inflicted can never be remedied; but a calm consideration of our objections, which we are prepared to make, if an opportunity be afforded to us, may yet avert the calamity; and surely from us, constituted as we are, His Majesty's Council of Advice to your Excellency, objections may be legitimately offered at this critical juncture to a measure affecting the lives and properties of ourselves and fellow-colonists. (Signed) JAMES JOHNSTON, P. VAN BERCKEL, JOHN CROAK, THOMAS FRANKLAND.

Colony House, Georgetown, Demerary, 10th January, 1832.

After putting this Memorial upon record the Court of Policy goes on to take a historical review of the institutions and settlement of the Colony, and concludes that part of its proceedings with the following Resolution:—

Declaring, therefore, according to our conception of right and wrong (a conclusion which, if it wanted proof, it has been confirmed by the interpretation which has been given to the Act of Capitulation for upwards of twenty years by the British Government itself), that the Court of Policy is the only source from which laws, binding on the Colonists, can legally emanate on the internal regulations embraced by the Order in Council of the 2d November, 1831, both on the ground of sound policy and strict justice, and under reservation of all the legal, constitutional, and inherent rights of the Colonists, and humbly, but distinctly, objecting to any reservation of rights on the part of His Majesty in Council, expressed in any instrument whatever; the Colonial Members now proceed to detail their observations on what appears to them to be the most objectionable clauses of the said Order, passing over many points of minor import.

The Members then enter upon a severe but just and well-supported review of the clauses of the wicked and weak Order in Council. Their objections are well supported, we say, because they bring the evidence of practical men to bear upon the fanciful absurdities of ignorant theorists, and, as we have already observed, we should be too happy to afford room for the whole of those able criticisms; finding, however, no room to do this, we must content ourselves with giving from the Minutes copies of extracts from the Articles of Capitulation of Essequibo, upon the faith of which the inhabitants surrendered themselves into the power of the English nation. They are subjoined:—

EXTRACT from the Articles of Capitulation of Essequibo and Demerara:—

ARTICLE 1st.—Proposed by the Dutch Governor-General and other Authorities of the Colony.

"The laws and usages of the Colony shall remain in force and be respected, the mode of taxation now in use be adhered to, and the inhabitants shall enjoy the public exercise of their religion in the same manner as before the capitulation; no new establishments shall be introduced without the consent of the Court of Policy as the Legislature of the Colony.

"The Clergy and public officers, whether in the Civil, Law, or Church Establishments, as well as the members of the respective Courts (except the Governor-General), shall be continued in their respective offices and situations until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known."

ANSWER.—GRANTED.

EXTRACT from the Summons sent to the Governor and other Authorities of Berbice, by the Officers commanding His Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces; which clearly show the footing on which they intended that Colony, as well as Essequibo and Demerara, to be placed by the surrender to His Majesty's arms. Any attempt to waver from the true intent and meaning of those solemn compacts—more especially after a lapse of so many years—must be viewed as nothing less than a breach of national faith, if persevered in:—

SUMMONS.—This is to demand from you, the Governor and Court of Policy, and the Commanders of the land and sea forces, in the Colony of Berbice, to surrender the said colony to His Britannic Majesty's forces under our command, and to place the same under His Britannic Majesty's Government. In which case, the laws and usages of the colony shall remain in force, and be respected; the present mode of taxation shall be adhered to; and the inhabitants be allowed the public exercise of their religion as heretofore. No new institutions shall be introduced without the consent of the Court of Policy, as the legislative authority of the colony.

The public functionaries, &c. &c., except the Governor, shall retain their situations until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known—excepting those who may have embraced French principles, &c. &c. Should these liberal proposals (which in fact offer to the inhabitants of the colony a free participation in the great privileges enjoyed by His Britannic Majesty's subjects) be rejected, the Governor and Court of Policy, and all others concerned, will be answerable for the consequences, as in that case the land and sea forces will make an immediate attack, against which all resistance will be fruitless.

ANSWER.—The Sovereignty of the colony, with the forts, posts,

artillery, &c., will be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty's forces, on the capitulation offered—with the following additional articles: From No. 1 to 22—which last, as a rider to the foregoing summons, is worth mention:—

"Art. 22.—Should hereafter any question arise concerning the true meaning of the present capitulation, the interpretation of the same shall be always given in favour of the colonists."

Those, as legal ground for resistance, are of a strong character; but now let us shew—and with that shewing we must conclude—the total wrecklessness, the wilful oppression, or the drivelling idiocy, of the men who dictated to Lord HOWICK and his Under-Secretary Lord GODERICH, the Order in Council which has set the whole of our colonies in a flame.

We have already shewn that this Order directs that the slaves should be provided with shoes, into which no power less than the cart-whip—which never existed, except as a badge of authority, and is now abolished—could ever induce them to squeeze their huge splay-feet; that it also commands that the "niggers" should be furnished with "razors," it being a fact notorious to every boy half Lord HOWICK's age—belonging to the Mechanics' Institute—that a black has no beard; and now we have to shew, from a detailed statement, that the direction to furnish flour to the slave—which he does not want—is in a proportion far beyond that which is issued to a British grenadier on active service.

Lord GODERICH, it appears, has been told by some knave or fool, that the allowance Lord HOWICK fixed for the black is the same as the jail allowance at Jamaica. The whole thing is a blunder—for if flour was given to the slaves in the proportion prescribed by this shameful Order in Council, it would take nearly the whole net proceeds of all the produce of British Guiana to pay for it.

"We speak by the card"—here is the calculation of the whole produce of the settlements, and the cost price of one article of many with which the Colonial Office here has ordered the planters to furnish the blacks. Now read:—

A flour barrel by gauge contains 28 gallons, equal to 224 pints. Assumed black population of British Guiana 90,000 Slaves, of whom not exceeding ten years of age, are 18,000 72,000 Slaves, at 3 pints of flour daily, is weekly 1,512,000 pints 18,000 under 10 years of age, 14 pint DAILY, is weekly 189,000 ditto

Total per week .. 1,701,000 pints or 394,936 barrels per annum!!! which—pray hear it!—would cost the planter, at £30 per barrel .. £11,845,080 At the rate of £14 per £ .. £846,077 2 10

Now let us see the return of the crops of the colonies which are to furnish this one article of consumption for the slaves—besides every other sort of provision, including shoes and the razors—let us see, we say, the return of the produce of the whole of these colonies.

Table with 2 columns: CROPS OF BRITISH GUIANA, and values. Includes Sugar (1,900 lbs), Molasses (3,140,149 ditto), Coffee (2,825,070 lbs), and Cotton (824,120 lbs).

Total proceeds of produce .. 911,112 8 5 Cost of one article, Flour, under the new Order in Council, over and above every other species of provision for the blacks .. 846,077 2 10

Difference only between the gross revenue of the whole colonies, and the cost of Flour for the indulgence of the slaves .. 65,035 5 7 Which does not amount to the sum of taxation levied on the colonists, within the colony, for the payment of the public officers, and the maintenance of the Colonial establishment, which depend alone for support upon the success of agriculture.

Surely this one exposure must suffice to satisfy the country of the utter incapacity which marks every act of the present Government. The walls of London are covered with placards emanating from the friends of Ministers—the Political Unions—quoting from the memorable words of BUONAPARTE with reference to the destruction of our Colonies; and most certainly the measure, of which we have here shewn the extraordinary weakness, as well as wantonness, must, unless repealed, throw our West India possessions into the arms of another power, which, notwithstanding its proverbial independence, is not quite so delicate with regard to Slavery, which still exists there in full vigour, and open the eyes of the Nation to the real character of its Rulers, which they have hitherto contrived to blind by their assiduous use of that political Sink-pot, REFORM.

The Leeds Intelligencer has the following:—"REFORM IN RENTS.—A handbill, to the following effect, was on Friday freely distributed through Manchester:—"A public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford will be held at Saint George's Fields, on Monday the 25th instant, at twelve o'clock, to consider the propriety of reducing rents according to the pressure of the times!" We are getting on."

THE Countess GUICCOLI is about to sit to PICKERSGILL for her portrait. We are glad to find the task of making so interesting a picture has been confided to that clever artist, although his difficulty will not be inconsiderable. Several years have elapsed since the notice of the world was attracted to her beauty by the praises of Lord BYRON; and we apprehend that, if the painter makes an accurate likeness, those who have been taught to worship her charms will be somewhat disappointed.

Prince TALLEYRAND is going to Paris on the 15th, but we have every reason to believe he will return to London as soon as he can—unless, indeed, he has changed his mind as to the stability of things—the new "Travellers" will be soon ready for him, and he may enjoy the repose of his whisk for a few months to come.

Among the deaths of eminent persons, we have to record, with great regret, that of Sir WILLIAM GRANT, the once able and erudite Master of the Rolls. He was a native of Invernesshire, studied at Aberdeen, and came to London under the protection of his uncle, an eminent merchant. He entered at one of the Inns of Court, and after having been called to the Bar, proceeded to Leyden to study the civil law; he went, subsequently, to Quebec, where he officiated, for some time, as Attorney-General, during the absence of that officer; when he returned, he was returned to Parliament for Shaftesbury, in the next Parliament for Windsor, and afterwards for Bamfshire. He was subsequently appointed Solicitor-General to Queen CHARLOTTE, and the Master of the Rolls, at which time he was, as a matter of form, knighted, and, as a matter of honour, made Privy Councillor.

He was considered one of the first lawyers of his age, and his name will for ever be referred to with veneration and respect by those who are to follow him in the Court over which he so ably presided. It is said that there were fewer appeals from his decisions than from those

of any preceding Master. He lived to a very advanced age, and, although we must deeply lament the loss of such a man, the fact that his retirement had long since deprived the country of his services, reduces our grief to the regret which must naturally attend the death of one of the most amiable and exemplary men in private life that ever existed.

We have to announce to-day the death of the Right Hon. SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, which occurred on a Wednesday morning. This gentleman was born in a small village in Invernesshire, in the year 1765, and was consequently in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his decease. He was intended for the medical profession, and studied at the College of Aberdeen, and in the year 1787 took his degree there. On his father's death, however, he came to London, and engaged himself as a reporter to one of the newspapers, entering himself about the same time at Lincoln's Inn as a law-student, and there he first became a warm advocate of Parliamentary Reform; indeed, his admiration of that system may be tolerably well appreciated by his publication of a work called "Vindicia Gallica," which was neither more nor less than a defence of the French Revolution.

This pamphlet had its merit, and was at the time mentioned as the only thing approaching to a plausible reply to BURKE. Mr. MACKINTOSH, previous to the appearance of this work, had married a sister of Mr. STEWART, then editor of the Morning Post, which at that period was, what would now be called, a Radical paper, and to which Mr. Mackintosh was a principal contributor. About this period he also wrote a series of Lectures on the Laws of England; and a writer, who appears to have known him well and admired him much, says, that having by the favour of the Ministry obtained leave to deliver those lectures in Lincoln's Inn Hall, his political opposition to the Government became much more moderate than before; and the reception of the lectures themselves by his former associates whose opinions he repudiated, is, we must admit, a strong presumptive proof of the truth of this statement.

In 1799, he published a pamphlet, called "A Discourse on the Laws of Nature and Nations," and became a contributor to the Monthly Review, the articles in which, attributed to him, afforded strong ground to believe that he had entirely recanted all earlier opinions.

When M. PALTIER, editor of the Ambigu, was prosecuted for a libel on BUONAPARTE, Mr. MACKINTOSH volunteered to defend him, and displayed, it is said, a considerable degree of eloquence. He was soon after noticed by the Ministry, and although on terms of intimacy with several gentlemen of ultra-revolutionary principles, Mr. MACKINTOSH was appointed Recorder of Bombay, and at the same time knighted by the King.

From Bombay he returned before the expiration of the usual term of service, but he secured his pension. He then went into opposition, became a Professor at the East India College. This professorship he resigned on account of age and infirmity, and obtained the usual superannuation pension; but having been put into Parliament by Lord FRIZWILLIAM, he occasionally spoke in the House of Commons, until the friends of his earlier and later life having, unfortunately for England, come into power, he was placed in the lucrative and not very laborious office of Commissioner for the Affairs of India, retaining of course the two pensions he received from the East India Company as retired Recorder and superannuated Lecturer, having necessarily been made one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Councillors.

Sir James lost his first wife, and subsequently married a lady of the name of ALLEN, by whom he has left a family. He was a kind father, a good husband, and an extremely agreeable companion. If he had any countervailing faults, this is not the period to canvass or record them.

The Morning Post of Thursday has the following:—

"We are glad to find that a slight improvement has taken place in the glove trade; and in stating this fact it is necessary, as an act of justice, to enter into a few particulars, because certain parties are most laudably connected with it. The public need not be reminded of the incessant exertions of Lord STRANFORD, in his legislative capacity, to obtain relief for the glove-manufacturers; but the philanthropic and liberal Ministry of Lord Grey refused even an inquiry into the cause of the deep distress prevalent in this branch of commerce. This refusal, however, on the part of those whose duty it is to throw a protecting shield over British manufactures, has not deterred the Noble Viscount from using his great influence as an individual Nobleman most highly respected. He has, we understand, stated the hardship of the case of the glove-makers in every manner that he has had the opportunity of so doing, and the result has been that a great many fashionable Ladies have entirely discarded French gloves, and wear none but those of English manufacture, which circumstance has increased the consumption of superior descriptions of gloves. The QUEEN, in conformity with her exemplary custom of wearing English manufactured articles, purchases all her gloves from a house at Yeovil, in Somersetshire."

The proposition of forming a Political Union at Manchester, in which persons of all ranks were to join, has fallen to the ground. The moderate men, who at first encouraged the attempt, consider any step of the kind now unnecessary, and have withdrawn; but the violent promoters of the scheme have resolved that, as soon as the Reform Bill shall have become law, they will commence a demand for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

We have seldom space for any notice of theatrical matters during a period of excitement on important points such as the present; but the retirement of an actor of Mr. YOUNG's professional eminence requires a word or two.

Mr. YOUNG has for five and twenty years, as he tells us, been before the London public, and never once, by any single act of carelessness or impropriety, has his career been blotted by the public disapprobation. A gentleman by birth and education, he has excited perhaps the envy of some of the narrow-minded members of the promiscuous corps of which he was an ornament, by his attachment to that class of society to which his merits and accomplishments have given him easy access. His conduct as a son and as a father has been exemplary, and it must be a proud feeling for him to know that he retires from the stage he has honoured and adorned, amidst applause and approbation which, if originally excited by his professional talent, have been justified and dignified by his private worth.

The following address was delivered by him on his leaving-taking on Wednesday night:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I have often been before you with a fluttering heart and a faltering tongue, but never till now with a sense of pain and a degree of heaviness which almost still the beating of the one and impede the utterance of the other.—(Much cheering.)—I would fain have been spared this task, but it might have been construed into disrespect towards you: it is the usage, and to that I bow.—(Applause.)—I very gratefully acknowledge the indulgence—the great and continued kindness you have shown me for five and twenty years. You first received and encouraged my humble endeavours with a KEMBLE, a STONEDON, a COOKE, and an O'NEIL, and by their sides I shared your applause. In this, the very last hour of my theatrical life, I still find myself cheered, supported, and upheld by your presence and approbation.—(Great applause.)—Although retirement from the stage and from the excitement of an arduous profession has been long my fervent wish, yet, believe me, there are feelings and associations connected with these walls and with the boards whereon I stand, and where I have been so often cheered by your smiles and gratified by your applause, which makes me despair of finding words sufficient to express my gratitude.—(Cheers.)—I throw myself upon you to measure the extent of gratitude by the kind rule you have always observed in the state, that whatever fame or fortune I may have obtained, or whatever worldly ambition I may have gratified, I

owe them all to you. It has been asked of me, why I retire from the stage while I am still in possession of all the qualifications I could ever pretend to, unimpaired? I will give you my motives, although I do not know that you will receive them as reasons; but reason and feeling are not always cater-cousins.—(Applause.)—I feel the excitement and toil of my profession weigh more heavily upon me than formerly; and if my qualifications are unimpaired, so I would have them remain. I know that they never were worthy of the degree of approbation with which you honoured them; but such as they are, an unwilling to continue before my patrons until I can offer them only tarnished metal.—(Continued cheering and applause.)—Permit me, then, to hope, that on quitting this place, I am honourably dismissed into the bosom of private life, and that I shall carry with me the kindly wishes of all to whom I now respectfully and gratefully say—Farewell."

Mr. YOUNG then made his retiring bow, amidst the most rapturous applause.

MONSIEUR LA PORTE has become the lessee of one of our National Theatres; as Mr. PRICE, an American, was once the lessee of our other National Theatre; and Mr. MONCK MASON, an English gentleman, is now the lessee of the Italian Theatre. Nothing can be more indicative of the unprejudiced state of society, or of the propriety with which things are named in this country; unless, indeed, we were to observe, that for all the best Foreign music which has been introduced here, during the last few years, we are indebted to the taste and discernment of the proprietor of the English Opera House.

TO THE KING.

Sir,—History has long ago been well defined to be "philosophy teaching by examples." This teaching has not, however, been yet sufficiently applied to the menaced exercise of your prerogative of creating Peers, which has been employed to control the independence of the House of Lords. Yet it seems that the history of this empire furnishes a case precisely fitted to afford the necessary instruction. That case is the conduct which drove JAMES II. from the throne. It is well known that this misguided sovereign was deprived of his throne for an abusive exercise of the dispensing power, by which he endeavoured to overthrow the fences of the Constitution. But it is not sufficiently considered, that the power of dispensing with the laws, in particular cases, was then an acknowledged attribute of the kingly office. The authorities adduced by HUME incontestably prove that JAMES, in dispensing with the established laws, assumed no new prerogative. He had merely abused the power which he was known to possess; and for that abusive exercise of power, because it was destructive of the Constitution, he ceased to be the sovereign of the British empire. The power of creating Peers is in the like manner acknowledged to belong to your royal character. If it should be abused to the destruction of the Constitution, who can deny the application of the parallel case—who can shut from his mind the admonition of that philosophy, which "teaches by examples."

Why has the prerogative of making Peers been admitted in the practice of the Government? Not surely that the Sovereign may be enabled, at his own choice, or at the suggestion of a Minister, to reverse the preponderance of parties in the House of Lords, and thereby to change the collective judgment of that portion of the Legislature. This is to constitute the House of Lords a mere fiction of the Constitution. EARL GREY has indeed maintained, that, if the Sovereign were permitted to exercise it in thus modelling the House of Lords, the other orders of the State would be subject to an Oligarchy, independent and uncontrolled. Is no danger to be apprehended from an uncontrolled Democracy? But the prerogatives of the Crown are not vested in it from any consideration of the extreme cases of the Government. These are not supposed by the Constitution, but are left to be regulated as each emergency may suggest and require. The Royal prerogatives are of ordinary exercise, and have relation only to ordinary occasions.

The King has the power of creating Peers, not to overbear the collective sentiments of the Upper House of Parliament, and thus in effect to annihilate its importance in the Government, but, as he is the fountain of honour, to stimulate individuals among his people to acquire a distinction, which might render them fit objects of the favour of their Sovereign. To exercise this power from a consideration of the relative state of parties in the deliberations of the Peers, is an abusive, not a legitimate, exertion of the prerogative. To carry this exercise of power so far, as to overbear and suppress the deliberate and known judgment of their house, is treason against the Constitution.

Compare the prerogative in this view with the dispensing power, so fatally exercised by JAMES II., and then draw the conclusion. The exercise of the dispensing power was permitted, not that the law might be thereby repealed, or even weakened in its authority, but that by the mercy of the sovereign its vigour might in particular cases be tempered with indulgence. JAMES II. chose to consider it as a power, by which a law might be wholly set aside; and he applied this construction of it to the removal of the main bulwark of the then existing Government. The prerogative of conferring nobility by patent belongs also to the Crown, because all subjects should look to the Sovereign for the honourable advancement to which they may have become entitled by meritorious services, or even by political importance. Is it not an abuse to convert this prerogative into the means of degrading and debasing that Peerage, the honours of which are the highest rewards in the disposal of the Crown? How, moreover, is this abusive exercise of power distinguishable from the conduct which drove JAMES from his throne, if, as in his case, it be applied to the subversion of the existing Constitution? In each case an acknowledged prerogative, the fair exercise of which is to bestow mercy or honour upon individuals, is applied to a different and a political purpose; and in each case the purpose is to remove the landmarks of the Constitution.

With all humility I beg leave to protest against the principle, that your MAJESTY can in the present case be in any difficulty, from which it is the duty of a good subject to relieve you, even at the sacrifice of his political consistency, and, what is much worse, of his solemn conviction of his duty to his country. The Constitution has given you no right of creating Peers for the purpose of changing the decision of the House of Lords. You have no more right of creating Peers for such a purpose, than of creating new boroughs for the purpose of changing that of the House of Commons. If you should be persuaded so to exercise your prerogative, it would be a gross abuse of power, and, like JAMES II., you would stand committed with the Constitution.

One precedent for such an exertion of prerogative does indeed stand recorded in our annals; but branded with the censure of every friend of the Constitution; and in the long interval of a hundred and twenty years not hitherto sanctioned by imitation. Even that instance, flagrant as it was, did not directly affect the essential principles of the Government, because the prerogative was employed merely to give a general predominance to a party, not to rescind the existing Constitution. A similar exercise of power in the present case would be a much aggravated abuse. It would not only be, like the former, an invasion of the independence of the House of Lords; but, like the conduct of the last of the STUARTS, it would be also a perversion of the prerogative to the overthrow of the existing forms and usages of the Government.

Permit me, then, with all the respect and devotion of a loyal subject, to disabuse your mind of the persuasion with which your Ministers

appear to have possessed it. You are not called by the Constitution to assimilate, by any exercise of prerogative, the decision of the one part of the Legislature to that of the other. You have not been invested with any prerogative for this purpose. The Constitution does not even suppose, that you form an opinion on any public question until the wants and wishes of your people have been made known to you by the joint representation of the two Houses of your Parliament. Your name should never be mentioned in their deliberations; nor should they hear of engagements or difficulties which could embarrass you. You are, to your people, the fountain of honour, the source of that nobility which should be the reward of the distinguished among your subjects; but you are not appointed by the Constitution to mediate between the two Houses of the Legislature, and you cannot interpose between them, by any exercise of power, without violating its essential principles.—Your Majesty's faithful subject,

SOMERS.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 30th May, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—I am about to call your attention to one of the most important documents that has appeared for years past in this land of disorder and misery. It is so replete with instruction, and so full of the most convincing facts and deductions, that I shall make no apology for dwelling upon it at great length. By way of introduction, I may as well give you the origin of this document, and supply its history, and you will then be fully to comprehend its real value and importance.

You will not, you cannot have forgotten, that the Revolution of 1830 was principally brought about by the efforts of LAFAYETTE, LAFFITTE, BAYOUX, AUDRY DE PUYRAVEAU, COMTE, CORCELLES, MAUGUIN, LAMARQUE, ODILLON BARROT, and DE TRACY. These are names familiar to the eyes and ears of all your readers; and it is quite unnecessary for me to add that these men met together at Lafayette's house, in July 1830, to concoct the plan of the Revolution. Their efforts were successful; they overthrew the throne,—compelled three races of Kings to retire for a while from France, and placed their country under the government of LOUIS PHILIPPE and his liberal councillors. Dissatisfied with the results of this Revolution—perceiving France to be in a state of civil war, misery, and ruin, these very men met, at the moment I write, dead) here, within the last few days at the same residence of the same M. LAFFITTE, and have, to the number of forty-one,—all Deputies, all Revolutionists, all men who placed LOUIS PHILIPPE on the throne of France,—signed the document or protest to which I am now about to call your most serious attention. Remember, dear BULL, that this is no account of the state of France, or of the events, or of the proceedings, or of the parsons of the fallen dynasty; but that this account of the present condition of this land of disorder and misery has been prepared by the very men who made the Revolution, who must understand it, and who thus describe the results which it has obtained for France.

The document in question is entitled "Compte rendu par 41 Membres de la Chambre des Deputes a leurs Concitoyens." It commences by declaring that the Government is conducting France to ruin, and that it is the duty of the Deputies to declare this to the country as well as to the Government. It protests against the luxury which surrounds the throne,—against the purchasing of devotion to LOUIS PHILIPPE by ruinous expenses; and it declares that Frenchmen are not "subjects" of the Citizen King. It declares that the Chamber of Peers as at present constituted is anti-national and cannot continue to exist; it proposes the formation of a new Chamber, the members of which it says without instruction, independence, or force; it declares that the Constitution has been violated by ordinances of LOUIS PHILIPPE relative to grades bestowed on the army; it announces that the plan pursued is expensive, and that the mobile National Guard is a state of disorganization; it attacks the Budget as enormous, declares that the Government is conducting France to ruin, and that the taxes imposed of a bad character, and the mode of collecting them vexatious and annoying; it proclaims to France that the interior administration of the country has been violent and illegal, weak and powerless; and it declares that the Government has only succeeded in maintaining anything like order "par ses violences." It accuses the Government of having been afraid of calling to office the public establishments of the law, and says that the King, who should found the throne have been looked upon with unkindness and suspicion. It declares that the Ministers of LOUIS PHILIPPE did not dare to associate themselves with the project of expelling the Bourbons from France, and it hints with truth that M. PELEU never desired the Revolution in which he was mixed up. It points to the Charter, and shows its promise in reality to have been performed upon the present hour. It asks where is the promised organization of the municipal power? where the law for organizing the responsibility of Ministers? where the law for regulating the instruction of the poor? where the promised organization of the Departments and the Communes?—and, in fine, where are the promises of the Revolution? Such it says is the state of things in the interior.

With respect to the Foreign Relations of France, this important Protest declares that France is more than ever subject to foreign influence and obedient to foreign dictation. It assures France that, although other countries who have signed this Protest did not desire to compel the French Government to adopt the institutions of France, yet that the French Government ought to have watched with attention the movements of Foreign Powers, and should not have allowed them to extend their influence. It accuses the Revolution of being unfaithful to its promises to the Italians and the Poles, and admits that this Revolution was made to tear in pieces the Treaties of Vienna which settled the peace of Europe. It says truly enough, that the French Government has allowed Poland to perish, and abandoned Italy to the Austrians.

The Document then goes on to sum up the promises made by the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and to compare those promises with the acts of that Government. It says that the Liberals are divided, and are opposed to the Throne instead of rallying round it. It says that the National Guards are becoming disgusted with the Revolution and the Government, and will not serve it. It says that the Press has been persecuted by prosecutions, ruined by taxes, corrupted by sinners, and that the Government has not permitted it to extend its influence. It accuses the Revolution of being unfaithful to its promises to the Italians and the Poles, and admits that this Revolution was made to tear in pieces the Treaties of Vienna which settled the peace of Europe. It says truly enough, that the French Government has allowed Poland to perish, and abandoned Italy to the Austrians.

This is the memorable Protest of the Revolution in 1832 against the Revolution of 1830. This is the substance of a Document which will form not a page but a volume in the history of France—this is the complaint of those who brought about and conspired for and carried the Revolution into effect against the results the experience of that Revolution; and if men will not learn from the very canon which is roaring at their doors, and will not close their ears and refuse to perceive what is passing around them, why even the Kings in England—even the BRAGGAS, and the GREYS, and the RUSSELLS, and the RUSSELLS, will perceive that it is high time to retract their steps, lest by continuing in their present course of agitation and revulsion in England they should conduct their country hurried this land of disorder and misery. French revolutions have now, my dear BULL, turn with me from this memorable document to the CIVIL WAR NOW RAGING IN THE WEST OF FRANCE. It is of no use to call it by any other name. The Government call it so—the Government call it so—the patriots and the liberals call it so—and a mob—it is not even half a dozen emutes or half a dozen mobs—but it is nothing less than CIVIL WAR. This civil war is raging in five

departments—La Sarthe, La Mayenne, Maine et Loire, La Vendee, and le Department de la Mayenne. The Rev. and the Liberals. It is a war of political opinions. The Priests, the Chouans, the landed proprietors, the ancient Vendean, and a portion of the lower classes—a very considerable portion are for HENRY THE FIFTH and the D'ARPEAU BLANC—and the paid soldiers; the Liberals and a portion of the lower orders are for the *tricolore* and the revolution of July. The insurrection is not in one, but in twenty, fifty one hundred places at once. The tocsin is sounding in every town and village, and by a simultaneous movement La Vendee is in a state of open insurrection. This insurrection is headed by the rich and the powerful—by the most influential men in the five departments—and two hundred, four hundred, five hundred, and even a thousand men, armed, appear in various districts at the same moment, to assault the National Guards, defeat the gendarmerie, and very often to massacre the regular troops. Proclamations signed by "M. MARIE-CAROLINE, Regent de France," or in other words by the Duchesse de BERRY, are every where distributed—Green ribbands and white flags are openly worn and carried about—and the Chouans and National Guards are having pitched battles every day. From Angers we learn that all the country round is in a state of insurrection, and that the National Guards are being attacked and watched in the apprehended approach of a legitimate army, and attack the city. It is said that the town of Le Mans is actually in the possession of the troops of HENRY V. From Laval we learn the same news. In some places near and round that town the Chouans were defeated, but in other places the troops were compelled to retire. On the 27th a grand conflict took place in the neighbourhood of Le Mans, which lasted many hours, and in which the National Guards, the priors and Lucon proclamations are openly distributed in the name of the Duchesse de BERRY, and promises are made of pensions and rewards to those Vendean who are wounded in the service of the Duke of BORDEAUX or the Royalist cause. It is said that upwards of ONE MILLION OF POUNDS STERLING have been subscribed and PAID to carry on the Vendean war, and it is admitted, even by the Liberals, that the emutes and the landed proprietors and farmers in the five departments I have already named are active partisans of the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon. It would be quite impossible to supply you in a single letter with all the particulars of this Vendean war which has now commenced with so much vigour, and with so sad and fearful an appearance; but I have already said enough to show you that of the fruits of revolution, and of what is called liberty in this country, is civil war. We will from week to week return to this subject, and follow with attention the operations of the belligerent parties.

But not only is the west in a state of commotion, and La Vendee in open insurrection, and ravaged by civil war, but in various other parts of France the public tranquillity has been disturbed by emutes and the National Guards, and the high price of bread. During the 26th night the city was in a state of commotion. At Dijon, on the 28th, similar emutes took place for similar causes. At Laigues, on the 24th, the populace refused to allow any corn to be removed from the town, for fear of dearth, and this led to force and trouble. And at Dole, in consequence of a rise in the price of wheat, the town was thrown into a state of disorder, and many arrests were made, and, as usual, the National Guards called to duty.

This is the state of France! The throne without a party, an army, or subjects. A Vendean war raging. And the Deputies of France who made the revolution exciting the country to arm against the existing Government.

I will not trouble you with a foreign budget, but merely observe, in passing, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia are preparing for war—that the King of HOLLAND remains firmly resolved on overthrowing the throne of LEOPOLD of Belgium, who is now at Compiere, representing the pitiable state of the country over which he is placed—that the King of Spain has threatened to make war against France, in case she shall dare to interfere for Don PÉDRO—that the Portuguese are in a state of commotion, and that Don PÉDRO, and resolve on giving him a warm reception—that the presence of the French troops at Ancona has led to disorders—that the Swiss Confederation is endeavouring to arrange the revolution in Basle, by yielding to the mob—that the Spanish Government has resolved on the landing of Don PÉDRO—that the Pope has obtained a good Swiss army to chastise his liberal subjects—and that, in fine, Europe is in a state of disorder and commotion. I close my letter, and assure you that I am, as ever, your affectionate correspondent, P. II.

PROVINCIALISMS.

LOCAL ADDRESSES.—We rejoice to find that the "leal and loyal," unswayed by a faction contemptible in rank and influence, are bestirring themselves. An address thanking His MAJESTY for the firmness he displays in the difficult situation in which he is placed, was read by Mr. W. H. WILKINS, at a meeting of the friends of the King in this town. Addresses to the King are got up everywhere, breathing the most loyal feelings, and the most determined opposition to Jacobinism and the swamping the House of Lords by a liberal infusion of "liveried laqueys." The respectability of the Tory meetings forms a striking contrast to those got up by the enemies of order.—*Newcastle.*

The lawless agitation that has prevailed throughout the country during the last two weeks, furnishes a striking proof how loosely the reigns of government are held by Whig administration. Treason has been fearlessly committed—sedition audaciously published—the dignity of the Crown despised—the very decencies of domestic life assailed in the highest quarters; property has been attacked, because its owners entertained unpopular opinions—persons have been pelted with missiles, simply for having acted in disobedience to mob authority,—in a word, all that boasted liberty which had hitherto been assured by our wise and beneficent laws to every Englishman as his sacred privilege,—be of what party, or holding whatever opinions he might—has been invaded and trampled upon, and the authority of fury and riot has triumphed over that of order and the laws—and all this, it is to be feared, without one effort of the government to restrain, or to punish!—*Carlisle Patriot.*

THE BRISTOL CONSERVATIVE ADDRESS.—The Duke of BUCKINGHAM (who had been for some days confined in his gout) obtained a private audience of the King on Monday last, when he presented to His MAJESTY the address so numerously signed within a few hours in the city, and presented by King His Grace to the King, at the request of his Ministers, to destroy the independence of the House of Lords by a large election of Peers. His MAJESTY received the address in the most gracious manner.—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.*

In Shropshire an Address to His MAJESTY, thanking him for "the refusal of that most unconstitutional advice which would have deprived the King of his right and prerogative, and of a large body of individuals for the avowed purpose of controlling the present and future decisions of that most important branch of our Legislature." The Address has been signed by Lords Liverpool, Bradford, Combermere, Kenyon, and Forester, Sirs R. Hill, J. Hammer, A. Corbet, Honbles. E. Fielding, C. Bridgeman, F. Forrester, Messrs. Thos. Whitmore, O. Gore, W. L. Child, F. H. Cornwall, &c. &c. and has been presented to His Majesty at the late Levee, from the Hundred of Kington, Warwickshire.

The Brighton Gazette says:—"A terrible blow has been inflicted upon two branches of the Legislature; and the complete sovereignty of democracy has been really established and acknowledged. The Crown and the House of Peers are, to all intents and purposes, humbled and bowed down at the foot of the Commons.—or rather of the aristocracy, and the United Kingdom is now a large body of individuals for the avowed purpose of controlling the present and future decisions of that most important branch of our Legislature." The Address has been signed by Lords Liverpool, Bradford, Combermere, Kenyon, and Forester, Sirs R. Hill, J. Hammer, A. Corbet, Honbles. E. Fielding, C. Bridgeman, F. Forrester, Messrs. Thos. Whitmore, O. Gore, W. L. Child, F. H. Cornwall, &c. &c. and has been presented to His Majesty at the late Levee, from the Hundred of Kington, Warwickshire.

The Worcester Journal says:—"On Monday, the Council of the Birmingham Political Union met Mr. Atwood and the deputation, on their return from London, with a splendid procession, the members and friends of the Union meeting in a large hall, where a large body of individuals for the avowed purpose of controlling the present and future decisions of that most important branch of our Legislature." The Address has been signed by Lords Liverpool, Bradford, Combermere, Kenyon, and Forester, Sirs R. Hill, J. Hammer, A. Corbet, Honbles. E. Fielding, C. Bridgeman, F. Forrester, Messrs. Thos. Whitmore, O. Gore, W. L. Child, F. H. Cornwall, &c. &c. and has been presented to His Majesty at the late Levee, from the Hundred of Kington, Warwickshire.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

REVEREND PREFERENCES.

Lord PANMURE has appointed the Rev. ERWIN P. DENNIS, B.C.L., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and alternate Morning Preacher at St. George's Chapel, Albarley-street, one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. RICHARD J. BRADON has been preferred to the Rectory of Holcombe Burrell, in the county of Devon, on the presentation of the Rev. Thomas Williams, B.A., of Exeter.

The Rev. C. KINGSLEY, to the Rectory of Clovelly, North Devon. Patron, Sir J. H. Williams, Bart.

The Rev. RICHARD PROWSE, M.A. has been presented, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hovingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Freer, of Ganthorpe.

The Rev. W. WITTENBERG, B.A. has been presented, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the Vicarage of Grindon, in the county of Durham, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Terrot. Patrons, the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. THOMAS TALBOT, Rector of Tivetshall, Norfolk, formerly of Calais, Colchester, brother to the Countess of Morley. Patron the Earl of Orford. In London, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. GEORGE MOORE, Rector of Lodeok, and Perpetual Curate of Metherly, both in Cornwall; Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Earl of St. Germans.

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OXFORD, June 1.—On Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelors in Divinity.* The Rev. J. R. Holcombe, Fellow of Jesus, and Prebendary of St. David's.—*Masters of Arts:* Thos. Prickard, St. Mary hall, grand compeer; R. Kolland, St. Mary hall; J. White, Queen's; Rev. J. Vaughan, Balliol; J. Cooke, Balliol.—*Bachelors of Arts:*—The Rev. W. M. Hall, grand compeer; R. C. B. Bernard, Balliol; D. T. Knight, Lincoln; G. Arney, Brasenose; C. Turner, University; W. H. Poole, Worcester; G. Lillingston, Worcester; F. D. Pauter, Trinity; J. H. Sumler, Pembroke; J. C. W. Leslie, Exeter; A. Stonehouse, Wadham; J. E. Sewell, Fellow of New college; J. F. Ferrier, Magdalen college.

CAMBRIDGE, June 1.—Roger Buxton, B.A. of Emmanuel college, has been elected a Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar of the first class; and John Amilux Shadwell, B.A. Scholar of St. John's college, a Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar of the second class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL REVENUE. In his charge to the Clergy of the Southern part of the Archdiocese of Birmingham on Tuesday last at St. Mary's church, Nottingham, the Venerable the Archdeacon Wilkins alluded to the Royal Commission, which it was understood was about to be issued for a new valuation of all ecclesiastical property, and observed that the Clergy would rejoice in such a step being taken, as it would serve to confute the enormous exaggerations which had been circulated on the subject. The annual income of the Ecclesiastical Church does not exceed £1,000,000 and a quarter, while that of Ireland did not amount to one million.

ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, EXETER.—The newly erected Church in this parish was opened on Sunday last, by the Rev. R. HOULDRICH, father of the Rector, who preached from 1st Kings, 8th chap. 13th and 27th verses. It is a very neat edifice, and adds much to the appearance of the quarter in which it stands. It was crowded in every part, and in its capacity and mode of interior arrangement will supply a deficiency that was daily becoming to be more felt in that direction. It has not been consecrated, but will be so on the return of the Bishop to the Diocese; his Lordship having permitted its use in the interim, rather than that the inhabitants of that increasing populous district should be longer inconvenienced by being deprived of the ministrations of the Gospel in their parish church.

The Episcopal Chapel at Gildersome, in the parish of Batley, near Exeter, of which the Rev. A. G. KISSMAN is incumbent, has been made a district parish church. The district assigned is co-extensive with the township of Gildersome.

The Established Clergy throughout Ireland intend to give weekly lectures on the present condition of Protestantism.

It has been proposed to the Committee on Irish Tithes has been printed. It repudiates the idea of any portion of Church property being held in trust for the poor, and recommends that the composition for tithes be compulsory.—The report suggests that, in future, the payment of tithes shall fall upon the landlord and not the occupier, and that the State should eventually become itself the proprietor and collector of a perpetual land-tax to be substituted in the place of tithes. The report also recommends the abolition of church cess, and a new valuation of church property.

The attempt to collect tithes in Ireland appears hopeless. Some cattle were recently seized near Cork and exposed to sale, a considerable military and police force attending to prevent violence, but not one bidding could be obtained! The cattle were then escorted to a public market in Cork, where another attempt was made on the following day to sell them. It was not until they were put up as low as three shillings, there was no bidding! General Brien expressed an unwillingness to expose the troops any longer to so harassing a duty, and it was at length agreed that the cattle should be given up to the owners, subject to certain private arrangements. As soon as the result was known, the assembled thousands cheered for some time, and in support of ten thousand persons came into Cork from the country to be present. So much alarm was excited, that all business was suspended until the sale was over. What hope can be entertained, after such a scene as this, that the Irish Tithes Bill can be carried into effect. Persons will not buy distrained cattle, because they are aware that by so doing they should be marked for vengeance. In some instances cows have been at the rights of peace per head! and perhaps they will prove dear at last.

VISITATION AT EAST RETFORD.—On Thursday the 24th ult. the Venerable Archdeacon WILKINS held his first visitation for the Deanery of Retford, at East Retford church. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. TWELVES, of Babworth, in an impressive manner; after which the Rev. C. W. EYRE, M.A. Rector of Carlton-Lindric, ascended the pulpit and delivered a very excellent sermon from Luke viii. 18. "Take heed, therefore, how ye hear." The Rev. Gentleman concluded his able discourse, by imploring the Divine mercy that no negligence on the part of the clergy might bring the interests of the Church into danger and disrepute; but that amid the horrid tumults of passion, and the jarring elements of faction and discontent, she might rise and still prove herself what she has been for ages, the pillar and buttress of the truth.—At the conclusion of this discourse, the Venerable Archdeacon delivered some very luminous and comprehensive charges ever heard; and it is with unfeigned pleasure we announce, that at the unanimous request of the clergy, he has consented that it shall be printed and circulated.

A very gratifying proof of attachment between a Minister and his Parishioners was given at Bedworth, Warwickshire, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. HENRY BELLAIS, a very handsome silver salver to the Rev. HENRY BELLAIS, Rector of the parish. The salver bears in the centre the following inscription:—"This piece of Plate is presented to the Rev. HENRY BELLAIS, A.M., Rector, by his faithful Parishioners, for his zealous good services in their behalf, both spiritual and temporal, during twelve years' residence at Bedworth.—April, 1832."

REV. ORPHAN SCHOOLS.—The annual public examination of the children educated in the orphan schools at place on Thursday last, at the school house, St. John's Wood, in the parish of the Archbishops of CANTERBURY and YORK, the Bishops of LONDON, BANGOR, BISTOL, CARLISLE, LINDSAY, and GLOUCESTER, Archdeacon CAMBRIDGE, and DR. SHEPHERD, the treasurers of this institution, several of the committee, many of the clergy, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. At the close of the examination the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in the presence of the clergy, expressed his much gratified by the manner in which both boys and girls had acquitted themselves, affording a satisfactory proof that they had been carefully taught, and that they had been diligent to profit by the instruction given to them in these schools. A quarterly general concert was afterwards held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when ten selected children of clergermen, viz. five boys and five girls, were placed into this institution.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS. HOUSE OF LORDS.

At the Court at St. James's, the 30th day of May, 1832, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do print a copy of the Statute in relation to the said Majesty's Ministers... to be used in the Churches and Chapels of all places now free, or as they shall hereafter become free...

W. L. BARRACLOUGH, Secretary to the Admiralty, and to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

OFFICE OF THE KING'S COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS, &c. The King has been pleased to appoint David R. Moxter, Esq., to the office of Major-General, &c. &c. &c.

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MONDAY.—The Duke of Buckingham requested information as to what was done by Government respecting the subject of Tithe in Ireland.—Viscount MELBOURNE replied that the whole subject was under the consideration of a Committee, which had already made one report, and would, doubtless, soon produce another.

The Earl of Wyndham rose to oppose the motion.—The Noble Earl opposite (Earl Grey) had told them formerly that he would maintain the order to which he belonged, and stand by the institutions of the country. He could not help thinking that he had forgotten those sentiments in the introduction of the present Bill; but if he still retained them, he feared he would feel much cause for remorse, when he saw the subject condition into which this once happy country would be plunged, and by means so unjustly advocated. The Noble Earl should have recollected these public pledges when he thought fit to call to his aid as the Minister of the Crown all the radical, revolutionary, and infidel spirit of the country. The Noble Earl must see that his cherished hopes had now departed; they had gone down the stream; and the Noble Earl himself must now look for his own downfall as the chief object of the measure which was abroad. In his conscience he believed that from having been the most wealthy, intelligent, powerful, and free country in the world, this country was about to exhibit a spectacle of misery, the like of which had never before been seen.

The Earl of Harrowby had one consolation in the present crisis. It was that, by the manner in which the present Bill had been carried through, the whole individual responsibility of the evil or good resulting from it rested on His Majesty's Ministers; that he was who had brought them into their present station, and he prayed to God that his anticipations as to the result might not be realised, but that they might also possess the power to extricate them from their dangers. This was his wish, but it was not his expectation. He did not mean to say that he would altogether without hope, but he had seen the elation of the Government, and the state of the country, and he thought the country poor for prosperity. He prayed to God that the Noble Earl might be able to accomplish this grand object. At all events it was a source of satisfaction to himself to reflect that he had endeavoured to the best of his ability to bring the question to a satisfactory issue. He had sought to steer a course between the extremes of intemperance. If he had failed, it would not be apparent that he had taken a disinterested view of the question.

Earl Grey, at great length, vindicated the conduct pursued by himself and his colleagues regarding the present measure. Lord Wharncliffe was fully aware, from his long knowledge of the character and sincerity of the Noble Earl opposite, that he would not introduce any measure which in his conscience he believed to be detrimental to the prosperity of the country, and the welfare of its existing institutions. Having said this much, however, he must say that the Noble Earl had unfortunately, nay he would say wantonly, placed the country in a situation of great danger. He (Lord Wharncliffe) had always acknowledged that a great measure of Reform was absolutely necessary, but he would put it to the Noble Earl opposite if, speaking candidly, he did not himself confess that he had done a great deal to prevent the country requiring it. The Noble Earl, by his course in office, had endeavoured to bring about an insidious measure of Reform, but there were classes in this country who, under the name of Reform, had other objects in view, objects which were neither more nor less than the subversion of the Constitution.—In the Committee it must have been apparent to their Lordships that all opposition was unavailing; and now that the Bill had arrived at its last stage, they were to be surprised to find that the Committee, by a vote of 10 to 1, had passed the Noble Earl's motion, which he was enabled to pay that attention to the alarming state of the country which was so much required at present, and into which it had unfortunately been plunged during the progress of the present measure. He was glad to learn that the Noble Earl did not in any way sanction those Political Unions which at present existed throughout the country, and that he did not consider it necessary to do so. He thought, however, that the question which had so long agitated the country, and which had brought those associations into operation, was about to be settled, if the Noble Earl would be enabled so speedily to quell all those irregular proceedings as he anticipated. Noble Lords had been told during the progress of the Catholic Relief Bill that so soon as that measure should be carried all agitation and insubordination in that part of the country would be at an end, but as yet no such result had been effected, the state of that unfortunate country had every day become worse. The Political Unions which had been allowed to spring up during the progress of the present measure had arrived at a height of power and a sense of their own importance which it would be difficult, he was afraid, to suppress. They had been allowed to feel their own strength to a degree which must in future render the progress of the present measure very difficult. Some of them had no doubt would, upon the passing of the present measure, ostensibly cease to interfere, but by far the greater proportion, he was of opinion, would not, and it was difficult to say where they might stop, supported as they were by a portion of the Press, and influencing as they would do in all probability the future returns to the House of Commons. He most sincerely hoped, however, that after this Bill had been carried, and the least of any Government passed away, the predictions of the Noble Earl might be verified.—The Noble Earl having concluded, there was a pause for a few moments, after which the Lord Chancellor put the question, "That this Bill be read a third time."—Their Lordships, upon the motion of the Earl of Roxburgh, who declared himself among the non-contents, divided, when there appeared 84 in the Contents, 106 Non-Contents, 22; Majority for the Bill, 22.

TUESDAY.—Lord Wynford brought in a Bill to prevent Bribery at Elections, which was read a first time.—The Bills on their Lordships' table were forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Insular Bill, and several Private Bills.

Lord Ellenborough said the number of Protests which were to be entered by Noble Lords against the Reform Bill were so great, that it was found impossible to prepare and read them within the time which the indulgence of the House had yesterday extended. He should therefore move that the period for entering such Protests should be further extended to the rising of the House to-morrow.—The motion was carried, and the Bill was read a second time.

Lord John Russell and other Members of the House of Commons brought up the Reform Bill, with the amendments agreed to. Mr. Bernal and other Members from the Commons presented a copy of the first Report of the Commons' Committee on the state of the West India Colonies.

THURSDAY.—At a quarter before 4 o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Durham, the Marquis of Wellesley, and Lord Howick, were seated on the Bench, and took their seats on the Woolsack as His Majesty's Commissioners. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod having been ordered to require the attendance of the Commons, in a few minutes the SPEAKER, attended by about forty Members, appeared at the Bar.—The Royal Assent was then given in the usual form by the above-mentioned Commissioners to an Act to amend the Representation of England and Wales.

Among the very few Peers present, not exceeding a dozen, was his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who, on the termination of the proceedings, approached the Lords Commissioners, and with much apparent enthusiasm shook hands with each of them. Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

At five o'clock the House resumed, when none of His Majesty's Ministers were present, not even the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Shaftesbury presided as Deputy Speaker.—The Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY.—The Sentence of Death Bill was postponed, on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, in order to consider how the practice of recording, instead of pronouncing, sentence at the Old Bailey can be reconciled with the established mode of exercising the Royal prerogative of mercy.

Numerous petitions were presented against the anti-scriptural system of education in Ireland.

In reply to a question from Lord CARBERRY, the Marquis of LAN-

DOWN said that their Lordships' Committee required further evidence before they could adopt any definite resolution for the final settlement of the Irish tithe question; but that he hoped a measure for that purpose would be introduced into the other House of Parliament with the sanction of the Committee of that House.

A protracted conversation took place on the motion for going into Committee on the Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill, in which the Duke of Buccleugh, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Rosebery, CAMERBURN, and HADDINGTON took part. The result was, the postponement of the Committee until Thursday next, to which day their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.—The Scotch Reform Bill went through a Committee, in which the first twelve clauses were agreed to. A Message from the Lords having been received, the Messengers were ordered to be called in.—Mr. S. RUSSELL rose before the Messengers entered, and said he was aware that it was unusual to offer any opposition to a Message from the House of Lords inconsistent with the honour and respect due to that branch of the Legislature, but he certainly did protest against the Message then sent up, on the ground that it was a mockery.—(Hear.)—He had no hesitation in saying he did not consider it a Message from the House of Lords, and he therefore stood protest against it.—The Messengers then approached the table.—Master MARTIN, who was the bearer of the Reform Bill, said: I have also to present a Bill entitled An Act to amend the representation of England, with certain amendments, to which they require the concurrence of this House.—The Messengers then withdrew.—The SPEAKER: The Message from the Lords is, that they have agreed to the Reform of the Representation of England Bill with amendments to which they require the concurrence of this House.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I beg leave to move the House take into consideration the Lords' amendments in the Reform Bill to-morrow.—The motion was agreed to.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I move the amendments be printed.—Colonel SMITHGROVE gave notice that he should oppose the amendments. He called the attention of the House to the amendments of the amendments.—Mr. HURZ asked whether the whole Bill would be printed?—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said printing the amendments would be sufficient.—The amendments were then ordered to be printed.

The Reform in Parliament (Ireland) Bill was ordered to be committed on Wednesday. Thursday's business was ordered to be issued for the boroughs of Calne and Cricklade in the room of Mr. Macaulay and Mr. R. Gordon, who have accepted the offices of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the Order of the Day for the House taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Reform (England) Bill. The Noble Lord then detailed severally the amendments made in the House of Lords. The amendments were then read a second time, and after consideration, were agreed to without a division.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill.—Sir G. CLEEK said the Committee, having disposed of clauses 11 and 12, had got into the clause relating to the registration of votes. He objected to the form of making out lists by the Sheriff. The Noble Lord then moved that the clause be amended so that the lists in Scotland were necessarily different from those in England; and for his part he did not see how they could be assimilated.—Sir M. STEWART and Sir G. WARENDER thought the clause objectionable.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER consented to have the clause postponed, in order that it might be more thoroughly considered.—The clause was then postponed.—Clause 14 was also postponed.—The 15th clause was agreed to with the amendments. The different clauses to the 23d were then agreed to.—The Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—The other Orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The House was summoned to the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to several Bills. In a few minutes after the SPEAKER returned and informed the House that His Majesty had given the Royal Assent to several Private Bills.

On motion of Lord Tullamore, the King's County Assizes Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Baring moved the Order of the Day for the Committee on the Privileges of Parliament Bill. Mr. O'CONNELL opposed the motion, and moved that the Bill be committed that day six months. After a short discussion the House divided; when the numbers were—For the Committee 72—Against it 30.

Mr. Baring then moved that the Bill be committed that day fortnight, and in the mean time that it be printed. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Dixon postponed his Bill to the next Session relating to the alienation of Crown Lands in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

A new Writ was ordered for the election of a Member for Hampshire, in the room of Sir James Macdonald, who has been appointed Governor of the Ionian Islands. The House then went into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill. The 23d and 24th clauses passed after some observations from Sir W. Rae, Mr. Cutlar Ferguson, and the Lord Advocate. Clause 25 was postponed. The clauses in succession up to 41 were agreed to.

THURSDAY.—The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before four, and at four o'clock the House was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to the Scotch Reform Bill. Upon their return, Lord Howick moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the Governor of New South Wales to bring to justice convicts who had committed outrages and escaped to New Zealand and other islands in the Pacific.

Lord Howick said he had to move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend certain Acts relating to Newfoundland.—The House then passed a Resolution that a Letter of Address be presented to that Colony, and it was necessary to provide for the continuance of certain Acts till that body could themselves make provisions for the Colony. One of the objects which he had in view was to transfer the appropriation of certain dues to that assembly, reserving merely a small Civil List, for the payment of the salaries of the Governor, the Secretary, Judges, and Law Officers. The next object was to continue the Acts in force on the 31st of March next, and to empower the Legislative Body could enact new laws for themselves.—The House then resolved into Committee on the Newfoundland Acts, and certain resolutions having been agreed to, the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE moved for a Select Committee on the Militia Estimates.—After a few words from Colonel DAVIES and Mr. CROKER, the motion was agreed to. Lord John Russell moved the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Report upon the Boundary Bill.—Mr. CROKER would not oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair, and would reserve what he had to urge until the Bill was in Committee.—Mr. C. W. WYNN did not disapprove of the principle of the Bill, but thought that it might be carried much farther. He did not see why the Boundary Bill and the Bill should not apply to the counties of the jurisdiction of Magistrates, and to the counties of the counties.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was the intention of Government that the Reform Bill and the Boundary Bill should contain all things relating to elections, and be exclusively confined to them alone. The object of the Right Hon. Gentleman would be better answered by a separate Bill.—Mr. C. W. WYNN admitted the propriety of the last observation, and the Noble Lord, particularly as the Reform Bill had received the Royal Assent, and the Boundary Bill under its present title, which it would be necessary to alter if the suggestions he had made were to be carried into effect.—After a few words from Mr. C. FELMAM and Sir C. WETHERELL, the conversation was discontinued, and the SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CROKER then proceeded at great length to point out the numerous discrepancies and anomalies in the Bill, and concluded by observing that he thought it would be better if the subject should be made the subject in that Parliament. He had now been 27 years in that House, and he sincerely hoped that the Noble Lord, and those who supported the Bill, would not have cause to regret the error which, in his opinion, they had committed, in bringing forward such a sweeping measure.—The divisions of the counties were then severally agreed to.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir R. G. Graham Bart., Rear Admiral of the Fleet, to the office of Admiral of the Fleet, G. H. L. Dundas, C.B., Capt. Sir J. B. Pecliel, Bart. C.B., Capt. the Hon. G. Barrington, and H. Labouchere, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereof belonging to His Majesty.

W. OFFICE OF THE KING'S COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS, &c. The King has been pleased to appoint David R. Moxter, Esq., to the office of Major-General, &c. &c. &c.

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(ADVERTISEMENT.)

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—A report having circulated through the present Parliament, that it is my intention, in consequence of the demise of my late uncle, Sebastian Erard, to retire from the harp and piano-forte manufactory in London, you will oblige me by the insertion of this letter in your next number, in order that a complete contradiction may be given to such a rumour. My ancestral harp and piano-forte manufactory, with its traditions, both of the double action Harp and of the patent-cannon grand Piano-forte. With as desirable an object in view, I think I cannot better employ the fortune bequeathed to me, than in supporting an establishment in which so many scientific improvements have been brought forth, and in which a state of perfection in which they are not presented to the public. I shall most truly to carry on the London Manufactory as I have for the last eighteen years, and with the same spirit, perseverance and attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

J. P. ERARD.

MR. MOORE'S NEW POEM.—The beautiful poem which Mr. Moore has contributed to the present month's number, has, we understand, in common with every thing which proceeds from his pen, been universally admired. The lovely and accomplished lady to whom the verses were addressed, Lady Valletort, is, we believe, the daughter of Lady Fielding, and we understand they were presented to her ladyship on the day of her union with his Lordship, the eldest son of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

MEMOIRS OF SIR JAMES CAMPBELL.—(The father of Mrs. Thomas Sheridan, and a friend of the Hon. Mrs. Norton.) Here is the history of those values, men whose names are employed in the service of their Country. Passing as our Author did over the most celebrated foreign scenes, and constantly engaged in the events and troubles of the times, he necessarily met with many things worthy of observation, both as regarded men and manners: of these he has not failed to give us most lively descriptions. Military Commanders, Naval Officers, Ambassadors, and Monarchs, all stand before us in their true colours. His mingling his character, with that of the accounts of his own progressive industry, with most amusing variety; nor is it only in other lands that our Author draws his resources. He gives us an idea of the celebrated Pandemonium Club, (to which he was introduced by Foote) and all the literary assembly, including Johnson, Garrick, and Goldsmith. Indeed, from the first appearance of our Author (when he was Mr. Callender on the plain of Minden, and on his eventual being put up the name of Campbell, and the property of Ardkinglas, we feel the greatest interest in the recital of his adventures,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The able and interesting Pamphlet on "The Prospects of England" has been received, and we shall next week avail ourselves of much of its contents.

Our numerous Correspondents, many of whose favours are delayed for want of room, must forgive our insuring them in detail.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE KING, attended by Sir Andrew BARNARD, came to London on Wednesday, and held a Levee at St. James's. At an investiture of the Most Hon. and Military Order of the Bath, Lord PALMERSTON received the Insignia of a Civic Knight Grand Cross of the Order.

His MAJESTY returned to Windsor after the Levee. Their MAJESTIES propose honouring Eton Montem with their presence on Tuesday; and, on Thursday, the QUEEN will hold a Drawing-Room at St. James's.

THE REFORM BILL passed the Lords on Monday—We want words of sufficient strength and propriety to express our mingled feelings of grief and indignation at this most atrocious enactment. False and unjust in its origin and principle—contemptible for its authors and abettors, and fatal in its results, over which neither they nor we, nor any man living—as Lord GREY himself admits—can pretend to have the smallest direction or control.

The closing scene of the legislative tragedy presented some appalling specimens of dramatic justice. The wretched speech—the miserable aspect of Lord GREY—the doubts and anxieties which escaped him as he spoke—his avowed indifference for office, which is but an intimation how speedily he expects to leave it—his mode of touching the subject of the Political Unions—all these things convinced even his friends that he already stands bewildered at his own success—that the Furies of Despair have already commenced their office, and that if he were doomed politically to live a few years longer, they would be years of sorrow and ineffectual remorse. But this is said not to be the case—we are told his Lordship has determined to devolve the charge of Premier on Lord LANDDOWN!!!

But the case of Lord GREY was tame and without effect, compared with that of his two former accessories (call them waverers if you please), who, working in mischievous by-play, had hurried on the catastrophe of a nation's ruin.

Lord HARROWBY bemoaned himself in a soft and saintly form of words, which almost tempted us to believe him originally sincere, and aimed, at most, at some transient popularity. In Lord WHARNCLEFFE there was a declamatory attempt to conceal his failure, and a vain expectation that he could bluster away the idea which this very manner and demeanour confirmed—that he had abandoned his principles for place and power. The Brighton speculation has not yet been given to the public!

The House heard him with impatience, and dismissed him with indifference to the fellowship of his conscience. What a contrast between the Waverers and the virtuous and uncompromising WINCHILSEA.

NOTHING has created a stronger sensation amongst the aspirants for seats in the Reformed Parliament than Mr. BARNING'S Bill for the abrogation of the privileges of the Members—nay, the Journals of the PEOPLE find out that the Bill presents difficulties to the election of any man to the House of Commons, which they say, are insurmountable.—This is remarkably edifying, and shews of what real advantage the Bill will be to counteract the admission of such people as have already announced themselves as candidates for Hockley-in-the-Hole and Bethnal-Green.

To be sure, the Act, if passed, may be repealed; but at all events, it may act in the outset as a check to the flood of wretched characters which otherwise would swamp the House. We could ourselves furnish a powerful catalogue of disqualifications to be set opposite to the names of many of the worthies who have been published by the Times newspaper as eligible persons for the people.

THE REFORM BILL IS LAW.—It received the Royal Assent by Commission on Thursday, in an almost empty House of Lords. This happened on Thursday afternoon; on Friday morning we find the following in the Times newspaper:—

"Those fears, which, down to the last moment at which any chance existed that they might prove ultimately groundless, we had but half disclosed, have now been realized. The King did not give the Royal Assent in person to the Charter of 1832, which had been framed and brought forward under his own immediate auspices, and which he had thrice recommended to Parliament in solemn speeches from the throne. The substitution of Commissioners for the King in person has been considered by great numbers of His Majesty's subjects as a demonstration, therefore, that the Prince, in whom we all implicitly trusted, is at an open market. Parliament has looked upon the King as a people. We do not believe this to be the case. As for the substantial welfare of the country, it matters little what errors may find entrance into the understanding of a limited Monarch, limited not in name, but in truth and strictness, by the responsibility of his Ministers,—when that responsibility shall no longer be 'a farce,' but a solid power in the hands of the nation and its representatives. The maxim of the constitution, that 'the King can do no wrong,' must receive an inestimable improvement from the Reform Bill; inasmuch as the King's Ministers will henceforth be incapable of 'doing any wrong' in which the people shall not be sharers with them. It is, then, of little consequence, save to himself only, what may, from this time forward, be the private opinions of an English King, upon questions which concern the general welfare of the community." No way for Hanoverian interests can, under a reformed Parliament, be found upon the King, as in the days of George III. No millions for Palaces, as under the voluptuary and squandering reign of George IV. If a King, indeed, should, by long and consistent adherence to the paths of virtue and political wisdom, sway at will the affections of the people of this country, he might ask and obtain innumerable marks of indulgence from his subjects, and of deference to his desires, even at no small sacrifice of comfort to the nation. Questions of this kind, which, in a reformed Parliament, be seized upon, not blincked or sneaked away from—as fair and well chosen opportunities for expressing the public sentiments with regard to the conduct of the Sovereign, in those respects wherein no childish use can be made of the maxim that 'the King can do no wrong.'"

What—not let twelve hours elapse before this declaration is made—is the anxiety for action so great, the desire to laugh at the dupes of the hypocritical Ministers so strong, that, within the very day of passing the Bill, the KING, whose name was the tower of strength by which the measure was nourished into life, is to be attacked—his private opinions defied—his ancestors, the father that he loved and the brother he esteemed, held up as examples to avoid, rather than imitate, and he himself threatened with a vigorous and rigorous revision of the Civil List, which is, here-

after, to be dealt out at the pleasure of the people, according as the KING permits himself to be governed by them.

Now, surely will the thinking, or rather the confiding portion of the PEOPLE, awake to a due sense of the loyalty and affection which the Reformers have professed towards the MONARCH—now will they appreciate the readiness with which Lord GREY acceded to the elevation of individuals closely connected with the KING, whom now, aye, within ten hours of the passing of the Bill, the organ of Lord GREY'S Government vilifies and abuses with all the remorseless violence of unworthy triumph. The Bill is carried—the MEASURE is achieved—and within ten hours the KING, upon whom the Ministers have fawned and cringed until their end was gained, is threatened with the control of the PEOPLE, and his unoffending connexions raised to honours and dignities by Lord GREY himself, denounced in terms which, even from a rigid moralist, would sound at least as bitter as their involuntary fault deserves.

But, in the disposition evinced by the Times to make, (as everybody with his eyes open anticipated,) the Reform Bill, instead of a final measure, merely the stepping-stone to which all other things are to be pulled down, coupled with Lord GREY'S reference to the Political Unions in his last speech on the Bill, are to be seen elements of discordance, such as his Lordship ought to have been prepared for by his own experience, and which we have ventured with all humility to foretell from the beginning of the affair.

Lord GREY said, that— "When this important measure had passed, he felt assured that all the angry feelings which it had given rise to would also subside, and the natural energies of the country would again come into full operation. No person could more deeply lament or sincerely deprecate the irregular proceedings which had lately taken place in various parts of the country, and no person, he could assure Noble Lords, would be more ready than he to put a stop to them. He was no advocate for Political Unions, but when the Noble Earl opposite stated that such associations could not co-exist with a proper Government, he did not think it necessary to recede, as well as that during the American war such associations did exist, and that they passed away and became extinguished with the cause which gave them birth. The same would be the case in the present instance; and he felt perfectly assured that so soon as the present measure had received the sanction of their Lordships they should hear little more of these Political Unions. With regard to the introduction of any legislative enactment, in addition to those already existing, for the suppression of the associations, he confessed it was not his intention so to do. He had had thirty years' experience in public life, and the amount of that experience went to convince him that to enact any new law for the suppression of these Unions would only tend to give them additional weight and importance. In place of doing so he relied upon their eventual extinction to the returning good sense of the people of England, the firmness of Parliament, and the exercise of the law as it now exists. What good could be gained, he would ask, by risking anything like confusion, which a new legislative enactment for their suppression would in all probability create? In this country the lowest mechanic had the same interest in the preservation of the public tranquillity as any Noble Lord present. He sincerely hoped that Noble Lords opposite who considered the introduction of such a measure as necessary, would be most heartily concerned, and who drew such ominous pictures of their results, would be happily disappointed; for, as he had already repeated, so soon as this measure was passed, those who were engaged in these irregular proceedings would unite in the best of all possible unions, that of the safety and tranquillity of the country, and the support of its institutions."

So then!—my Lord GREY having conquered the KING, and having—if not by himself, at least by those who speak the sentiments of his Government—announced the future dependency of the SOVEREIGN upon the people, denounces also in the HOUSE OF LORDS the Political Unions by which he has been swayed, and which have carried the Reform; which Unions he was ORDERED by the KING to put down last October. No, no, says Lord GREY, they are my tools—I want to keep office—I want a blue ribbon for myself—a red ribbon for one brother, and a bishoprick for another brother—I want the Privy Seal for one son-in-law, a Lordship of the Admiralty for another son-in-law, and a Secretaryship for a third son-in-law—I want an embassy for one brother-in-law, a Secretaryship of the Treasury for another brother-in-law, a command for another brother-in-law—I want a Secretaryship of State for one son, a Post Captaincy for another son, a Commandership for a third son, and a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for a fourth son—and I shall stay in power until I have got them—SO HE DID; and now that the Bill is passed, and his Lordship can stay in no longer, he wants to whistle down the Political Unions, upon which he has lived during the whole process of his Administration. He wants, in short, to use his own expression, to "shut the door"—but he cannot—as we originally said, he created the FRANKENSTEIN and he must hear with him.

If his Lordship fancies that the Political Unions have the smallest intention of dissolving themselves, we will give him these few bits of provincial intelligence:—

FROM LANCASTER.—"At a General Meeting of the Members of the Bury (Lancashire) Political Union on Monday, it was resolved, 'That the Members of this Union remain together till the reformed Parliament shall have removed the enormous burdens under which the country is groaning, and until a further extension of the suffrage be granted, and that suffrage be protected by the Ballot.'

FROM BATHURST.—"A practical answer has already been given to Lord GREY'S expectation that the Political Unions would dissolve themselves as soon as the Reform Bill passed, by the Union established here, who, having now formed themselves into six branches, proclaim their determination to return the Members for Brighton, and boast that they can command five hundred votes, which will be given to no candidate who will not pledge himself to the Ballot and Universal Suffrage."

FROM BRISTOL.—"At the Meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union on Tuesday, M. NIKIEWICZ, a Polish Nobleman, much advanced in years, was introduced to the Council by Mr. ATWOOD, as a friend of KOSCIUSKO. He related the sufferings of his countrymen under Russian domination. The Council resolved, 'That as soon as the Reform Bill has become law they will use all the British which circumstances may place at their disposal, to induce the Government to insist upon the restoration, to their homes, of the Poles, Prussians, and to insist upon the Poles, Prussians non suffering under exile or imprisonment; and also, at least, to insist upon the fulfilment to the very letter, of all the provisions in favour of Poland, contained in the Treaty of Vienna.'

"NATIONAL UNION OF THE WORKING CLASSES. "Public Meetings of the Union will be held during the week at the following places:—

- Monday Evening, at 8, at the Institution, Theobald's Road.—Messrs. MEE, CLEAVE, and others will attend.
- Same Evening, Philadelphia Chapel-street, Finsbury-square.—Messrs. PHELAN, BAILEY, and others will attend.
- Same Evening, Sydney Arms, Charles-street, Stepney.—Messrs. OSBORNE, BORTHAM, and others will attend.
- Tuesday Evening, Duke of York, Camberwell New Road.—Messrs. OSBORNE, LUCKING, and others will attend.
- Same Evening, Spread Eagle, Limehouse Hole.—Messrs. MEE, and others will attend.
- Thursday Evening, Assembly Rooms, Castle-street, Oxford Market.—Messrs. BECK, MANSELL, and others will attend.
- Saturday Evening, Halifax Arms, Mile End New Town.—Messrs. ANCHER, GOULBOURN, and others will attend.

"THE PROPRITY OF PETITIONING FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SEPTENNIAL ACT. "That as the justice of the injunction, That he that will not work

neither shall he eat,' is generally admitted, this Meeting is of opinion that the most effectual way to prevent those from eating who will not work, is, that those who do work should henceforth work for themselves.

"Members are earnestly requested to attend, in their several Classes during the week, as the balloting list will be furnished their leaders. "JAMES OSBORNE, Sec.

"Institution of the Working Classes, 8, Theobald's Road Red Lion-square.

"On Tuesday Evening Mr. CONNERT will deliver a Lecture on the present Crisis. Doors open at Seven. Admission to the public, 6d. Members of the National Union of the Working Classes, 3d.

"On Sunday Morning Mr. PERRE will Lecture 'On the Rights of Man in Society.'

"In the Evening Mr. OSBORNE will deliver a Discourse from 'Thy Princes are Rebellious, and Companions of Thieves.'

"Western Co-operative Institute, 59, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

"On Sunday next, at Seven in the Evening, a Lecture by Mr. B. WARREN.—Admission free.

"On Tuesday next, at Eight in the Evening, an adjourned Special Meeting, to consider whether the property of the Union shall be indivisible, as resolved at the late Congress."

"At the last meeting of the Members of the Institution of the Working Classes, 8, Theobald's Road, Mr. BEVON in the Chair, Mr. GROSZOP, proposed, that we now consider the advantages likely to result from a solemn Congress of Representatives of the Working Classes and others of the United Kingdom, to insure unity of sentiment, and equal rights and equal laws."

Mr. BRANFORD declared the sole object of the people was to get rid of hereditary inequality, and he trusted that an English Convention of the people would be formed, having for its object—

1. The establishment of a Commonwealth, but one superior to any that had yet existed.
2. The abolition of soldiery, having no standing army but the whole united people.

We have several other accounts of the intentions of these self-constituted political assemblies, all of which justify us in pronouncing Lord GREY'S weakness—we acquit him of wickedness—to be beyond belief; particularly after his Lordship had been openly in the habit of declaring how much time and experience had done for him in altering his views about Reform.

But what will the Political Unions think of him?—what will they, who have been doing his work, and are now denounced by the Noble Earl in his place in Parliament?

Two expressions in Lord GREY'S speech of Monday, as printed in the report of Parliamentary debates, are quite worthy notice. In one place, he says, that for the eventual extinction of these Unions, he relied "on the returning good sense of the people"—so that his Lordship appears to be as well satisfied as we are that the people have been mad upon the subject—and in another, he says that, "Political Unions cannot exist with a regular Government." Thus, by two admissions, his Lordship leaves upon record, in the last speech to be pronounced by him on the subject, that the People have been mad on the question of Reform, and that his Government has been an ill-regulated one. But all quibbling apart, Lord GREY has now let the people see what he thinks of them and their favour; while his subordinates have admirably acted up to his example by insulting the KING.

MOST sincerely do we congratulate the country at large upon the new triumph of constitutional principles over the efforts of the revolutionary reformers. The example of Dorsetshire has been nobly followed by Berkshire, and Mr. HALLETT, the reformer, has been defeated in the most signal manner.

This election has been conducted in a calm manner, and with good temper; the mad effervescence of the moment has subsided—the people know the true value of reform—and although for the moment Lord GREY, under the dictation of the Political Unions whom he denounces, and whose existence he now declares to be wholly incompatible with the maintenance of a good Government, has passed his Bill, the people, as his Lordship candidly admitted in the House of Lords, "are coming to their senses again."

Mr. PALMER was declared duly elected Member for the County by a majority over his opponent of 226, the numbers being— PALMER.....1210 HALLETT.....984

Majority.....226 Mr. PALMER made a speech to the freeholders on the election being declared, and the Court was dissolved. The charring, we believe, takes place to-morrow.

As a proof of the great weight which the Reformers of London possess in that City, Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, who has sacrificed the political principles of his life to support the Bill, declines offering himself at the next election!

WE have felt it our duty, on three occasions of late, to draw the attention of our readers to a very revolting feature displayed by the revolutionary press—we allude to the atrocious system adopted, first of calumniating and threatening the Members of both Houses of Parliament for their political conduct—and next, when the ruffians to whom these anti-English doctrines are addressed have become familiarized to consider a political opponent as a public enemy, to stimulate their base instruments to the crime of assassination.

We have twice given the paragraph from the Times Paper on which we found ourselves justified in drawing this inference from the passage quoted—and the only occasion on which that paper has denied the charge, the denial was accompanied by the extraordinary insinuation that, although the deliberate assassination of the Duke of WELLINGTON was not likely, it was probable that he might be torn to pieces like DE WITT.

It is possible, with our veneration for this illustrious man, who has rendered greater services to his country than any subject whom this country ever produced—and moved by the indignation which the remotest hint to take his life would naturally excite, it is possible that we might, in the first instance, have attributed a meaning to the paragraph in the Times which the words, when critically examined, may not in strictness justify—but whatever may be our humble capacity for interpretation, we are now enabled to lay before our readers the sense in which this same paragraph has been understood by one of the best scholars and ablest statesmen of the day—we mean Sir ROBERT PELL, who, in a speech on the 5th June, in reply to Lord ALTHORP, used the following expressions, as reported in the Morning Herald:—

"By this he would say, in reply to the Noble Lord's complaint of being identified with the violence of that journal, that there were published occasionally in that newspaper, statements which could come from no other than an official source, and if these official communications were alternated with suggestions of the most atrocious nature, calculated, he unhesitatingly avowed, to excite violence towards, and even the ASSASSINATION of those who were opposed to the sentiments which were then promulgated, though he could readily

conceive that the Noble Lord, and the other members of the Government, repudiated all such atrocities, yet how was it possible for the public to distinguish between the sentiments of those who were the promulgators of such doctrines, and the sentiments of Government which had chosen that paper to be the channel of its confidential communications? Such were the acts by which the Bill had been forced upon the other House, and after the establishment of such a precedent as was now created, it would be referred to again and again, until that House was reduced to a mere record office of the acts of the House of Commons.

In addition to this distinct corroboration of our construction of the paragraph in the Times, we repeat our conviction that a plot actually exists, by daily personal abuse of the Duke of WELLINGTON, to familiarize the mob to consider this great man as a public delinquent, whose life it would be praiseworthy to take away; although, in the estimation of the Times newspaper, after a deliberate review and vindication of its own article, the more probable mode of murdering the Duke will be by tearing him to pieces by the mob, rather than by resorting to assassination.

Let Lord GREY look back to the state of the Press two years ago, before Whigs and Radicals had coalesced, and then reflect upon the revolutionary progress which must have been made in men's minds, when a leading ministerial paper, the official organ of the Cabinet, dares to address such sentiments to its readers as those which we are now reproaching.

Let the KING'S Secretary, Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, read the articles which the same Ministerial paper daily sends forth, in which the most contemptuous expressions are used towards His MAJESTY and the Royal Family.

Can any man's faculties be so obtuse as to refrain from identifying the KING'S Ministers with the writers of these articles? We cordially concur with Sir ROBERT PEEL—it is impossible for the public to make the distinction which Ministers meanly beg to have made, in their exculpation—that they are not responsible for the sentiments contained in the Times newspaper. But why is the Secretary of the Treasury in daily communication with the Times?—why are official letters inserted in the Times, even before the originals have been received by the individuals to whom they are addressed? And why do the Members of His MAJESTY'S Cabinet in private cringe for support and countenance from a paper, which in public they venture faintly to repudiate as the organ of their sentiments?

This conduct is cowardly and mean,—disgraceful to their character as Ministers, and dishonest to the Sovereign whose servants they are. Like libertines, they safely gratify their passions and personal pique in private, and demurely assert their virtue in public. They love the treason, whilst they disown the traitor; and this is exactly the state of their fellowship with the Times newspaper.

The Marquess of ANGLESEY is coming from Ireland almost immediately. It is said his Lordship is to go Governor-General to India—but this is merely report.

LORD PALMERSTON has received the Red Ribbon—not improbably as the soother before removal, as Lord GREY got three Peers made as a parting favour, which, when he came back, he still insisted upon. Whether making the vacancy for the county of Berks was judicious or not, we leave his beaten and defeated protégé to decide.

The red ribbon is given to Lord PALMERSTON as a special mark of Lord GREY'S admiration either of the management of the Russia-Belgium Loan affair, or of the activity and promptitude with which Lord PALMERSTON conducted the business of M. de NINEVELT'S special mission, or for his Lordship's accuracy of information and clearness of explanation on the Ancona expedition—perhaps all three. Hence the motto of the badge—"Tria juncta in Uno."

We conclude my Lord PALMERSTON is preparing for his retreat; and the Bath is to be considered as a sort of certificate of character to his next master, whoever he may be; for, as the Standard of Thursday shews, in an excellent article on the merits of this most gentlemanly but inefficient statesman, his Lordship is not very particular as to whom he serves.

SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE, the General Officer who attended a Reform Meeting in Edinburgh, and "banded speeches" with the Radicals, has arrived in London, having been sent for by the KING'S command.

EVERYBODY recollects the declaration of Lord GODERICH, that he could not stand "badgering," night after night, in the House of Lords—have our readers read the report of the process of torture which Lord ALTHORP underwent in the House of Commons on Monday?

First of all, Mr. GOULBURN asked him why eighteen months had been allowed to elapse since he pledged himself that provision should be made for that part of the civil expenditure of the country which had been excluded from the Civil List.

Lord ALTHORP admitted that all Mr. GOULBURN said was perfectly just—he had no excuse to offer—but he again pledged himself that it should be settled in the course of the present Session.

Then Sir ROBERT PEEL ventured to call his Lordship's attention to the municipal police of the country, and referred to the KING'S Speech, in which many months ago his MAJESTY had been made to announce a great measure of improvement under that head.

Lord ALTHORP again admitted that, with every good intention in the world, he and his colleagues had found themselves incapable of doing what, before they knew any thing about it, they believed to be very easy to do; and they had in fact, done nothing—and he was sorry to say, could not promise to do any thing during the present Session.

Then came Mr. BARING, who begged just to inquire what Ministers meant to do about the Russian-Belgium Loan.

Lord ALTHORP, upon this point, admitted even more than could have been anticipated—he confessed that the Treasury could not, without a new Act of Parliament, do what, four months ago, the Ministerial Majority in that House decided it could do—so that this point of the game has to be played over again.

In this "round" Mr. HERRIES damaged the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER most particularly—one or two well put-in blows, right and left, drove Lord ALTHORP from his attempts at "fibbing" (as the boxers have it), and he went down without a struggle.

These three or four new admissions of ignorance, indolence, or incompetency, are by no means uninteresting, when added to a few other failures which the present Ministers have also made; and these, appended to the three or four trivial subjects still left for their discussion and arrangement—such, for instance, as Ireland—the Tythe Laws—the

Corn Laws—the Colonies—the Bank Charter—the East India Charter, and their now repudiated friends, the "POLITICAL UNIONS"—to the suppression of which (by fair means if possible) they are pledged—superadded again to the thousand technical difficulties arising out of their blessed Reform Bill—the results of their negotiations in Belgium—the probable consequences of the overthrow of their beloved LOUIS PHILIPPE in France, and the dispersion of the forces under their dear friend Don PEDRO, the Brazilian, at Terceira, down to the ludicrous jobbery of their New Bankrupt Court Bill, and the clumsy working of their Naval Offices Consolidation Bill—and we really believe they will have enough of it. What Lord ALTHORP may think of the specimen of questioning he received on Monday, we know not, but when we find his Lordship's noble friend and colleague refusing to pay taxes, and his Lordship's agent at Long Buckby one of the party who demolished the Coronation Pole and saturated the Crown with blood, we should think his inclinations must lead him to retire from an office so ostensible in the Councils of his MAJESTY, and so nearly connected with the conduct of the fiscal revenue.

LORD GREY'S health is extremely weak—so much so, that quiet and repose are prescribed to him by his medical advisers. We have heard, indeed, that great care will be necessary in the treatment of his complaint, which is not altogether bodily.

WE have elsewhere endeavoured to exhibit the views and opinions of the Reformers with regard to the KING—now let us see what they think of the Ministers—of the men who, up to the hour of passing the Bill, they lauded and eulogized to the skies—men for whom cups were preparing, columns founding, and gold boxes making. Let us see what the Reformers say of these very men now.

"The delusion, if delusion it was to anybody, is over—the very men upon whose breaths Lord GREY has existed, and by whose sufferance alone he flourished, now—already—within as short a space of time as the Times and Chronicle have taken to threaten the Monarch, give Lord GREY their real opinion of him and his colleagues, and with characteristic satisfaction inform him and them, that while they have imagined the Unions to be their tools, they have in fact been the tools of the Unions. The following is from The Poor Man's Guardian of yesterday:—

"The first method which suggests itself for promoting knowledge among the poor, is the encouragement of cheap publications."—Henry Brougham on the Education of the People.

"These Whigs—these liberators—these reforming Whigs have gained their object, and have passed 'the Bill.' The Reform Bill will become law, that is all we need say about it. But what think you these hypocritical 'fellows' have determined to do? Take off the taxes, and protect the poor from the injustice and extortions of the rich? No! no such thing—but they have determined to suppress the rights of the poor, not their own, but ours."

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"What then ought the people now to do? Just read the following from the Sheffield Independent:—

"The public are aware that the late extraordinary position of affairs in the money market, and the anxiety manifested by the Government in the security of funded property. In this town (Sheffield) apprehensions of the annihilation of that mysterious system of rentes which has enabled us to fight the battles of Europe, was principally confined to the small possessors. During the last few days, notices have been received by the Secretary of the Savings' Bank of the intended withdrawal of about £6,000. The change in the King's sentiments may, perhaps, be accounted for by the necessary necessities of the Government, if the possibility should arrive of a Wellington Administration, it will be both prudent and patriotic in the people to save their gold, and thus, by stopping the supplies, effectually cut short the career of the military minister."

"Well, and what can hinder us from being 'prudent and patriotic,' from keeping our gold ourselves, and thus bringing the 'Whigs' to the same point? Can we not cut short their malice, and stop the supplies? Let every man who is a friend to humanity and justice get all the Gold he can. And for their own sakes let all the poor get their money out of the accursed 'Savings' Banks.' Already two of them have failed, and all must fail in the end. All injustice must be destroyed—it will destroy itself if the people continue to do their duty. LET ALL GOOD MEN, THEN, TAKE THEIR MONEY OUT OF THE SAVINGS' BANKS. AND LET ALL THE BENEVOLENT AND OTHER CLUBS TAKE THEIR MONEY INTO THEIR OWN KEEPING."

"That smooth-faced, talking 'fellow,' DENNAN, too, that tool in the hands of the persecuting bigot, what right has he, himself the part proprietor of an illegal penny paper (as they are called) to endeavour to stop us? Does he not propagate what he deems Useful Knowledge? Of course he does. And why then are we to be annoyed and persecuted by him? He says we are not free, and it does not seem to him to be one of two things—fool, or knave. If he does understand the end we have in view he is a knave for opposing, or trying to oppose, our progress in our endeavours to attain that end. And if he does not understand he is a fool, and ought not to interfere with our exertions. Let him answer our arguments and shew us we are wrong by his superior reason, and we will alter our course; but continue to persecute us, and we will not alter our course; but all this is the business of the Government, and we will not be troubled by their disgusting boasting of superior knowledge, are they so lamentably in want of all reason that they cannot put us down without resorting to the cruel tyranny of unjust, and monstrous, and (in some cases) ridiculous edicts? If they wish to stop us let them abolish, and not talk for ever, all the abuses under which we groan. If they wish to stop us let them reject the administration of 'bad laws,' and make good ones. If they would do this they would be doing us good, and Government, which in honest man can reasonably complain. And if they do not do these things all their efforts to 'stop us' will be idle. Let them do these things, and honesty will triumph, and men become intelligent and happy."

This must be extremely satisfactory to Lord GREY and his party. Again we say to his Lordship—"Be pleased to shut the door."

"I thank thee Jew for teaching me that word."

TO F. BUXTON, ESQ.

Clarendon Close, No. 1.

SIR—I have five-and-twenty black slaves, on my estate in the West Indies, that I am desirous should be emancipated. My means do not enable me to gratify the feelings your speeches so beautifully describe.

I will be candid; ten of them are old, very old, men and women, who have, for twenty years, been past all labour; these, by Island Law, I have (with pleasure too) supported and maintained, paying for such medical assistance as they may have required.

Five are useful labourers: still I should be glad to emancipate them, because they are mischievous, reforming rascals, who keep my estate in hot water. But if I give them their freedom, I must give security for their future support, and if free, they are such vicious thoughtless fellows that they would soon be on the parish.

But then the other ten are children: again, to be honest, these children, being under five years of age, will cost me six or seven years keep and care (several are orphans) before they can make any return; and I am sorry to say three (three of the ten are confirmed idiots, who (as idiots generally are long-lived) I may have to support for sixty years.

I never felt any desire to be relieved from the expence and charge of my worn-out tenantry, or, as you term them, my slaves, until the mistaken views of philosophers have lowered the income of my estate, almost to ruin; and now, in my deep distress, I request that you will do me the honour to accept this lot of five-and-twenty slaves, and give them a location on any of your estates in England,—I will cheerfully emancipate them and pay their passage.

Understand I do not mean to send them as a burthen to any parish, because I believe it would be doing my poor slaves great injustice to remove them from their present comforts and parish relief. Many are of good character, and have saved money in my employ.

The five active labourers would be invaluable in your brewery, if they fancy free work; but I tell you fairly, they love drink, and I verily believe would enjoy to fire your brewery, for a philosophical lark, as much as they did to burn my trash houses.—I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

ARTHUR BROWN.

THE public mind has, after the consummation of the public ruin, dissipated itself in the contemplation of some dozen of jockies riding over a Cockney common in the midst of pouring rain, each endeavouring, to the best of his ability, to damage and defeat his neighbour—a crowd of fashion and beauty assembled in the Grand Stand on Thursday and Friday, such as few countries can boast, and in spite of the occasional "pelting of the pitiless storm," much amusement was enjoyed by the collected group.

Two things occurred on Thursday, which always occur when the Derby is run—it was wet weather, and the favourite did not win—upon these two events men might lay long odds, and make heavy bets; there was a good deal of what, in lower places, would be called wrangling, before the start, but after the ceremony of getting the horses off, which occupied about an hour, Mr. RIDSDALE'S St. Giles, (omniously) won, beating, of course, the favourites, and putting—as the newspapers tell us—something like two or three-and-forty thousand pounds into his master's pocket.

On Friday, Lord EXETER'S Galatea won the Oaks, in a day somewhat resembling the preceding one; but, *à l'importe*, the delights of the sport not only overcame the badness of the weather, but even superseded the affairs of the nation; London emptied itself of every body, and the odious topic of Reform was lost amidst the triumphant cheers of the partisans of ST. GILES and GALATEA.

THE present state of France is exactly what has been anticipated for some time—the glorious cause of REFORM has been completely successful in that country, which kindly goes on affording us, however vainly, a most instructive example.

The King of FRANCE was driven from his throne by the Reformers, one of his nearest relations takes possession of it, and, after three days of anarchy and bloodshed, succeeded by twenty-three months of doubtful gloom and feverish agitation, the capital a desert, trade stagnant, and manufactures paralyzed, the liberal Citizen King of the FRENCH is again assailed, and becomes in turn the object of popular hatred and execration.

Our Parisian Correspondent, whether from being hurried by passing circumstances, or having a great many letters to write to different friends, we cannot pretend to say, has favoured us with so brief an account of what has happened, that, like DRYDEN'S love, his letter is so small, it would be greater were it "none at all," we shall, therefore, give the first announcement as it appeared in the Times of Thursday:—

"PARIS, Tuesday, 9 o'clock P.M. Paris is at this moment the scene of dreadful carnage. The people have risen every where, and are fighting with the troops in almost every street. From all sides I hear firing going on, and so far as I have seen, the people are getting the better of the troops. There is every appearance that we are on the eve of a new revolution. The signal was given at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the Place de la Bastille, on the return from General Lamarque's funeral, which was attended by nearly 100,000 persons, a great portion of whom were National Guards."

"This is what has been related to me by two respectable persons, who witnessed the commencement of the business. An immense crowd were following a coach in which General Lafayette had been placed, and which was drawn by the populace. This crowd was suddenly charged by a party of cavalry, who had been concealed behind some houses in the neighbourhood of the Place de la Bastille. The cavalry commenced operations by firing their pistols at the crowd, and afterwards by using the bayonets. A universal cry of 'Aux armes' was raised by the people, and, arming themselves with every thing they could lay hands upon, they fell upon the mounted soldiers, whom they very soon routed, wounding a great number."

"The whole of the populace who took part in this affair proceeded in a state of the highest exasperation to several of the *postes militaires* about the town, where they disarmed the soldiers, and sallied out to the different streets with their arms, and were fighting with the moment fighting with the people. The latter have by this time risen in vast numbers. It is expected they will be masters of the field of battle by the morning, and the first use they will make of victory will be to change the Government. I have seen some streets already barricaded by omnibuses. The firing has been going on for the last four hours, and I have seen the windows of the room in which I am writing. I send off an express to apprise you of all this, because to-morrow it may be impossible to despatch a letter."

"Few National Guards have gone out, and it is expected that very few others will take part against the people."

"PARIS, Wednesday, 1 o'clock P.M. At 10 o'clock last night I sent an express to you, with a hasty account of the general state of confusion into which Paris has been suddenly thrown, in consequence of some occurrence, yet unauthenticated, at the funeral of General Lamarque. The fighting was continued all night and this morning until 10 o'clock, with great spirit on both sides, but with such intermissions as were necessitated by

The Hon. Captain CHARLES PHIPPS, Military Secretary, and Mr. FRANK SHERIDAN, his Excellency's Private Secretary, left town on Tuesday for Plymouth, whence they were expected to take their departure for Jamaica on Saturday, on board his MAJESTY'S ship Conway, Captain EDEN.—Lord SEAFOUR is also a passenger in the Conway.

A GOLD CUP TO EARL GREY. MARLBOROUGH STREET.—REFORM ASSEMBLY.—Two young men of respectable appearance applied to the presiding magistrate, J. E. CONANT, Esq., for a warrant under the following circumstances:—The complainant stated that being in want of refreshment he repaired at two o'clock in the morning to the Black Lion, Berwick-street, Soho, and, having knocked at a side door, was admitted; he wanted to sit down, but was informed the room was engaged. He inquired by whom, and was answered, "I tell you you mustn't go there; it's a committee, and they're subscribing for a gold cup to Earl Grey." He felt surprised, as he saw no others to form a committee save a number of the most abandoned women, and other low characters, regaling themselves, and talking in the "vulgar tongue" of the blessings of Reform. He was not asked whether he was a Reformer, but he was charged with being an informer, and thereby the liberals knocked himself and friend down, and jumped upon them while in that defenceless situation. The young men's faces presented a dreadful appearance from the injuries they had received.—Mr. CONANT: Did they say they were subscribing for a gold cup to Earl Grey?—Applicant: They did.—Mr. CONANT observed it was a very cowardly attack, and the complainant might have a warrant.

The Monument to EARL GREY has been abandoned! The funds promised to turn out nothing. There has not been collected a thousand pounds, as we have heard—a sum which would not purchase a desk! This is indeed a test of Reform.—Edinburgh Evening Post.

Mr. ROE, the new Chief Magistrate, has it is said, declined the honour of Knighthood.

At East Grinstead, the people of that much-benefitted place by the Reform measure, received the news of the victory, by hoisting a blue flag, surmounted by a Tri-colored Cockade.

Eton Montem takes place on what for such a ceremony is inappropriately called Wit-Tuesday, when Mr. WILLIAMS, of Park-street, Windsor, is to have the Montem, and make up a purse by stopping every passenger on the road, and easing him of some money; which, in order to make such a proceeding palatable to gentlemen, is called SALT.

This and the numerary of the Westminster Play, we hope even yet to see abolished.

The Right Rev. DANIEL, Lord Bishop of Calcutta (late of Islington), embarks on Tuesday, for the East Indies.

We extract the following from Thursday's TIMES:—

LISBON MAIL. LISBON, May 21.—The English schooner Swallow arrived here yesterday from Plymouth, with news from London up to the 10th at night. Several deputations had petitioned the King to restore Earl GREY, to pass the Reform Bill, which he positively refused, giving, however, hopes that the new Ministry would introduce a moderate and suitable reform. These extraordinary events had not caused any interruption of public tranquillity. Lord ALSTON had announced that the King had accepted the resignation of the Ministry. May 24.—The ship Jane, from Plymouth, has brought news from London of the 13th, in the evening, and the Courier of that day publishes the nomination of the new Ministry, composed as follows, &c. The letters from Plymouth say, that an immediate dissolution of Parliament was expected, and do not mention any disturbance of the public tranquillity.

May 21.—Nothing in the world can be more disgusting than the continual reading of the scandal, the lies, the calumnies, and insults respecting foreign countries, which the radical journals of England daily publish in their immense pages. Instead of answering the good doctrines of anything consistent with common sense which is found in the other journals, or in the other papers which appear in them, they persist in the same circle, employing an insult or a falsehood in answer to a fact, or to an incontrovertible principle.

May 23.—The Lisbon Gazette returns to the subject of what it calls the unbridled impudence of the Radical Journals of England, in that lies and nonsense which they publish respecting Portugal. It quotes an article from the Times of the 7th, in which it is stated by a correspondent, that on the 21st of April, seven females were marched through the streets of Lisbon to prison, in order to be banished to Angola for political offences; that they were escorted by thirty soldiers of the police, and were of different ages, from 23 to 75. "One of them," says the Times, "was a lady of the highest rank. Nothing can be more despicable than such nonsense. Did not Portugal see this proceeding? If we were of the temper of the Times, whenever a ship sailed from England for Botany Bay, full of women, transported for their crimes (which happens almost every year), we might write, 'A ship full of ladies of the highest rank, who are transported, has sailed from England. What cruelty!'

The Gazette adds, that these radical journals sometimes let out facts which cannot be suspected, and it quotes from the Morning Herald and Morning Chronicle some accounts of the preparations made at Lisbon to receive Don Pedro's expedition.—Lisbon Gazette to the 26th of May.

These Gazettes contain some loyal addresses, and some voluntary gifts to the treasury. Among the ship news, no arrivals from Madeira are mentioned.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS. The King has been pleased, by letters patent, to allow a Dispensation to pass the Great Seal to enable the Rev. E. D. WITT, M.A., Vicar of East Lulworth, Dorsetshire, and Domestic Chaplain to His Right Hon. George William Earl of Coventry, to hold the Vicarage of Coombe, Keyne and Wool, void by the resignation of the Rev. I. Bond, M.A.

The Rev. FREDERICK LE GRICE, Fellow of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, has been instituted, on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Vicarage of Great Granden, in the county of Huntingdon, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Plumtree.

The Rev. DR. CARD, Vicar of Great Malvern, has been instituted to the Living of Dornington with the Chapelry of Bartestree annexed, in Herefordshire, on the presentation of E. T. Foley, Esq., M.P., of Stoke Edith Park.

The Rev. W. COLES BENNETT, M.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Gorsham, void by the resignation of the Rev. John Andrew Methuen.

The Rev. JOHN GALE DOBBREE, M.A. to the Rectory of Newbourn, Suffolk.

The Rev. JAMES THORNBOROUGH WARD has been instituted by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to the Vicarage of Ashham, near Louth, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Langton Leach, A.M. Patron, the Earl of Londale.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. DUGALD WILLIAMSON to the church of parish of Tongland, in the presbytery and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the decision of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

OBITUARY. The Rev. JOHN BAICE, Rector of Abilott, and of Greeting, Somerset, died at Bath, on the 27th inst. He was aged 82. The Rev. EDWARD FULHAM, Rector of St. Nicholas, Gillingham, died at Bath, on the 27th inst. He was aged 82. The Rev. THOMAS SMITH, Vicar of Blierton, near Aylesbury, with Buckland and Stoke Mandeville, in the county of Bucks. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

The Rev. WILLIAM BOND, Rector of Westears All Saints, in the county of Norfolk, and of Barnby cum Muford, in the county of Suffolk, and late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, in the University of Cambridge, B.A. 1766, M.A. 1770. Both livings are in the gift of Caius College.

The Rev. GEORGE HAGITT, M.A. of Scham, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792. The Vicarage is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College.

On the 7th inst. died at Newport Pagnel, Bucks, the Rev. G. DURHAM, B.A., Vicar of that place.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. OXFORD, June 8.—The Degree days in the ensuing Act Term will be as follows:—Wednesday, June 13; Thursday, June 21; Thursday, June 28; Thursday, July 5; Saturday, July 7.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Wm. Beaden Heathcote was admitted a Scholar of New College.

The Rev. Messrs. Chulton, Boone, and Saunders, all of Christ Church, are candidates for the Head Mastership of Charterhouse School.

Thursday, the Very Rev. John Merewether, M.A. of Queen's College, Dean of Hereford, was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.

CAMBRIDGE, June 8.—At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelors in Divinity: Rev. T. Gregory, St. John's college; Rev. R. Little, Sidney college.—Master of Arts: Rev. S. Scott, Trinity coll.—Bachelors in Civil Law: Lord A. Fitzgibbon, Trinity coll.; Rev. E. S. O'Connell, Trinity coll.; Rev. J. Morgan, Sidney coll.—Bachelors in Music: C. J. B. Aldis, Trinity coll.; W. H. Yates, G. Wilson, St. John's coll.; M. Scholefield, J. Jones, Caius coll.; E. Williams, Queen's coll.; A. T. Holroyd, Christ's coll.—Bachelors of Arts: R. G. L. Blinksopp, T. B. D. H. Wilson, J. Garnett, Trinity coll.; D. Williams, St. John's coll.; J. S. C. E. Mayne (comp.), G. H. Hall, St. Peter's coll.; P. B. Backhouse, C. E. Mayne (comp.), Trinity coll.; Donkhouse, Caius coll.; E. Freeman, Corpus Christi coll.; C. J. Snape, Queen's coll.; W. Fulerton, Emmanuel coll.

At the same congregation the Rev. HENRY PARSONS, M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, was admitted ad eundem of this university. The Chancellor's Medal for the best English poem was on Friday last adjudged to W. C. F. M. Parsons, Trinity college. Subject, The Taking of Jerusalem—the first crusade.

J. W. LUCAS HEAVISIDE, Esq. B.A. of Sidney Sussex college, was yesterday elected a Foundation Fellow of that Society; and the Rev. CHARLES JAMES SHAW, M.A. was at the same time elected Fellow on Smith's foundation.

Lord JOHN DENISON has been admitted of Trinity college. The Rev. Messrs. HENRY BRANTON and SAMUEL GAY, all of Christ Church, Oxford, are candidates for the Head Mastership of Charterhouse School.

At the close of the examination at St. John's college, on Tuesday, the First Class in each year was arranged as follows:—Third Year—Pound, Creuze, Paley, Quirk, Howlett, J. Thompson, Massey, J. H. Barker, Fremont, Fear-Bullock, Law, J. Wood, Centiman, Bryer, Hey, Willford, Giles, Rolfe, Coates, J. W. Wainwright, W. W. Levin, Sandford, Meyler, Huxtable, C. Cotterill. First Year—Sylvester, Cotterill, Scudamore, Gibbons, Bishop, Ireland, Waltham, Hutchison, Pillard, Legrew, Mr. Hope, Beaden, W. H. Smith, Gipps, Currie, Lambert, A. Smith, Biscelated, Bateson, Ety, W. Laing, Drake, R. Barber, Makinson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have most liberally given the seating of the Outer Isle of the Cathedral to the parish of St. Edmund's, which church is about to be taken down and rebuilt. The seats in the Cathedral will be displaced immediately, so that every lover of architecture will soon be gratified by the removal of what has been considered a great defect in the interior of this noble building.

The Rev. Archdeacon BARNES held his Visitation in Barnstaple Church, on Thursday last, when, after the devotional services, which were performed by the Rev. HENRY LUXMOR, the Rev. MR. GULLY, Rector of Berrybarbor, preached a very excellent sermon, after which the Archdeacon proceeded to the altar, where he was surrounded by the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, to whom he delivered a truly impressive charge. The Rev. Archdeacon and the Clergy dined at the Golden Lion.

The Rev. ROBERT SURTON, M.A. official of the Venerable ROBERT MARKHAM, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of York, and the West Riding, held a Visitation in the parish church of Leeds on Wednesday. Prayers were read by the Rev. JAMES LAYTON BROWN, Curate of the parish church, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. JAMES FAWCETT, M.A., incumbent of the district Church of St. Mark, at Woodhouse, in this town. The Rev. Gentleman delivered a discourse peculiarly appropriate for the occasion from the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, the 4th chapter, and the 1st and 2nd verses. "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of CHRIST, and stewards of the mysteries of God." Moreover it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful.

Dr. J. J. WALKER, Rector of Bishopsgate, has, since his appointment, given up the Head Mastership of the Charterhouse, and has also resigned the living which he held at Queenhithe. On Sunday morning last a sermon was preached in Oley Church, for the benefit of the Inkley Bath Charity, by the Rev. H. ROBINSON, Vicar, and the sum of 51. 8s. was collected in aid of the funds of the Institution.

On Sunday last two excellent sermons were preached at Midselhall Church by the Rev. THOMAS ATKINSON, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, after which the sum of 171. 18s. 4d. was collected.

We understand that the Bishop of CHESTER will hold an Ordination in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, on Trinity Sunday. His Lordship is not expected to confirm in the Archdeaconry of Lewes before the Golden Age.

SALEY NEW CHURCH.—Friday week, the foundation stone of a new church, at this place, was laid by the Rev. CHRISTOPHER BIRD, Vicar of Cholerton, in presence of the clergy of the neighbourhood, the principal inhabitants, and a large concourse of people. The old church had become little better than a mass of ruins, and totally unfit for the celebration of divine service. By the persevering exertions of a numerous and devoted congregation, and the aid of a committee selected for that purpose, sufficient funds have been raised to rebuild and enlarge the structure, without having recourse to a parish rate. Previous to the interesting ceremony, the Rev. C. Bird delivered an appropriate address. The stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies, and three hearty cheers given by the multitude. The contractors and the labourers were refreshed at the expense of the managers. The clergyman and committee partook of the hospitality of the Rev. H. ANNSWORTH. The proceedings of the day excited the strongest interest, and seemed to give universal satisfaction.

The children educated at the different Charity Schools of the metropolis attended the anniversary celebration of Divine Worship in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday. The doors of the Cathedral were opened at 10 o'clock, and a large number of the children of the schools, both male and female, had assembled under the dome, where benches rising with a gradual ascent to a considerable height were prepared for their accommodation. The congregation was exceedingly numerous, and the space round the pulpit crowded to excess. The Service was admirably performed. Mr. ATWOOD presided at the organ with his usual skill and ability, and the Gentlemen of the Choir sang with a purity and correctness of tone rarely to be met with. The Bishop of CARLISLE preached on the occasion, and delivered a most excellent discourse.

FALL OF A CHURCH.—Early on Friday morning, the 1st inst. nearly the whole of the roof and body of St. Michael's Church, in Stamford, fell into a mass of ruins. The building had been for some time under the hands of masons, who were employed to effect what it was hoped would be an improvement, by widening the span of the arches and diminishing the number of pillars, so as to admit of a better view and hearing of the Clergyman by the congregation. In the course of this work it was discovered that some of the pillars which were removed had given support to the tower of the church; and so great was the alarm which arose for the safety of that part of the edifice, that the contract which had been entered to with a young but experienced architect, was immediately suspended, and the work in. Their attention was directed to shoring up and propping the tower; and this difficult job seemed to be nearly effected, when heavy rain unfortunately set in last week, and as part of the walls of the church, being uncovered, were exposed to the influence of the wet, at the time we have mentioned the whole of the roof and part of the parapets fell in, and the church in now a mere heap of ruins, which it is dangerous to approach. To add to the calamity, the fall and wrench of the timbers of the roof have still further weakened the supports of the tower, which has in consequence declined from the perpendicular so considerably towards the south-east, and is so extensively cracked from the bottom to the top on both the south and east sides, that it is hourly expected to come down, and it is even feared that great mischief may be done to the surrounding neighbourhood, unless the most judicious and extensive remedial measures for the masonry of a church has perhaps rarely before occurred. The parish, on the suggestion of the newly-presented Rector (the Rev. Charles Swan) had agreed to re-pew the church, with a view to increase the number of sittings; and as this improvement would necessarily interrupt the performance of divine service for some months, the further suggestion of removal at the same time some masses of ancient stone, and other articles of high interest, to be sold, was entertained, and contracts were entered into for executing the whole of the work at an expense of about 650l.

St. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—The Bishop of LONDON, who has given 200l. towards the preservation of this venerable specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, takes the Chair at a public meeting to be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Wednesday next, in aid of the funds for that purpose.

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